

**Organization of Artillery operating against  
Richmond, under Lieutenant General  
Ulysses S. Grant, U.S. Army,  
on the morning of May 5, 1864.**

**ARTILLERY.**

**Brigadier General HENRY J. HUNT.**

**ARTILLERY RESERVE.**

**Colonel HENRY S. BURTON.**

**First Brigade.**

**Colonel J. HOWARD KITCHING.**

6th New York Heavy, Lieutenant Colonel Edmund R. Travis.

15th New York Heavy, Colonel Louis Schirmer.

**Second Brigade.**

**Major JOHN A. TOMPKINS.**

Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Captain Greenleaf T. Stevens

1st New Jersey Light, Battery A, Captain William Hexamer.

1st New Jersey Light, Battery B, Captain A. Judson Clark.

New York Light, 5th Battery, Captain Elijah D. Taft.

New York Light, 12th Battery, Captain George F. McKnight.

1st New York Light, Battery B, Captain Albert S. Sheldon.

**Third Brigade.**

**Major ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.**

Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery Captain John Bigelow

New York Light, 15th Battery, Captain Patrick Hart.

1st New York Light, Battery C, Lieutenant William H. Phillips

New York Light, 11th Battery, Captain John E. Burton.

1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Lieutenant William A. Ewing.

5th United States, Battery E, Lieutenant John R. Brinckle.

**HORSE ARTILLERY.**

**First Brigade.**

**Captain JAMES M. ROBERTSON.**

New York Light, 6th Battery, Captain Joseph W. Martin.

2nd United States, Batteries B and L, Lieutenant Edward Heaton.

2nd United States, Battery D, Lieutenant Edward B. Williston.

3rd United States, Battery M, Lieutenant Alexander C.M. Pennington, jr.

4th United States, Battery A, Lieutenant Rufus King, jr.  
4th United States, Batteries C and E, Lieutenant Charles L. Fitzhugh.

### **Second Brigade.**

#### **Captain DUNBAR R. RANSOM**

1st United States, Batteries E and G, Lieutenant Frank S. French.  
1st United States, Batteries H and I, Captain Alanson M. Randol.  
1st United States, Battery K, Lieutenant John Egan.  
2nd United States, Battery A, Lieutenant Robert Clarke.  
2nd United States, Battery G, Lieutenant William N. Dennison.  
3rd United States, Batteries C, F, and K, Lieutenant James R. Kelly.

### **SECOND ARMY CORPS.**

#### **ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**

##### **Colonel JOHN C. TIDBALL.**

Maine Light, 6th Battery (F), Captain Edwein B. Dow.  
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Captain J. Henry Sleeper.  
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Captain Frederick M. Edgell.  
1st New York Light, Battery G, Captain Nelson Ames.  
4th New York Heavy, 3rd Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Allcock.  
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Captain R. Bruce Ricketts.  
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Captain William A. Arnold.  
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Captain T. Frederick Brown.  
4th United States, Battery K, Lieutenant John W. Roder.  
5th United States, Batteries C and I, Lieutenant James Gilliss.

### **FIFTH ARMY CORPS.**

#### **ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**

##### **Colonel CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.**

Massachusetts Light, Battery C, Captain Augustus P. Martin  
Massachusetts Light, Battery E, Captain Charles A. Phillips.  
1st New York Light, Battery D, Captain George B. Winslow.  
1st New York Light, Batteries E and L, Lieutenant George Breck.  
1st New York Light, Battery H, Captain Charles E. Mink.  
4th New York Heavy, 2nd Battalion, Major William Arthur.  
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Captain James H. Cooper.  
4th United States, Battery B, Lieutenant James Stewart.  
5th United States, Battery D, Lieutenant Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.

### **SIXTH ARMY CORPS.**

#### **ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**

##### **Colonel CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.**

Maine Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieutenant Melville C. Kimball.  
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Captain William H. McCartney.  
New York Light, 1st Battery, Captain Andrew Cowan.  
New York Light, 3rd Battery, Captain William A. Harn.  
4th New York Heavy, 1st Battalion, Major Thomas D. Sears.  
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Captain Richard Waterman.  
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Captain William B. Rhodes.  
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Captain George W. Adams.  
5th United States, Battery M, Captain James McKnight.

### **NINTH ARMY CORPS.**

Artillery.

Maine Light, 2nd Battery (B), Captain Albert F. Thomas.  
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery, Captain Joseph W. B. Wright.  
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery, Captain Edward, J. Jones.  
New York Light, 19th Battery, Captain Edward W. Rogers.  
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G), Captain Adelbert B. Twitchell.  
New York Light, 34th Battery, Captain Jacob Roemer.  
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Captain George W. Durell.  
Vermont Light, 3rd Battery, Captain Romeo H. Start.

### **RESERVE ARTILLERY.**

#### **Captain JOHN EDWARDS, JR.**

New York Light, 27th Battery, Captain John B. Eaton.  
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Captain William W. Buckley.  
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery H, Captain Crawford Allen, jr.  
2nd United States, Battery E, Lieutenant James S. Dudley.  
3rd United States, Battery G, Lieutenant Edmund Pendleton.  
3rd United States, Batteries L and M, Lieutenant Erskine Gittings.

### **GENERAL ORDERS, ARTY. HDQRS., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, No.2.} January 15, 1864.**

The following instructions and regulations for the artillery of this army, having been sanctioned by the general commanding, are published for the government of all concerned:

1. The responsibility of choosing the position for action devolves upon the commander of the artillery. If assigned to his position by the general officer under whose orders he is placed he will, to relieve himself from the

responsibility, report to the latter its objectionable features, provided a better one can be found, and suggest the means necessary to improve or secure it.

2. In taking up a position, four points require especial attention:

I. The efficacy of fire of the battery.

II. Cover for the pieces from the enemy's fire.

III. The position of the rest of the troops.

IV. Facility of movement.

I. That the fire should be effective is in all cases the most important consideration, to which, as far as may be necessary, the second consideration must be sacrificed. For this purpose a clear view of the enemy is necessary, and judgment must be used in the selection of the different projectiles, according to the nature of the ground and the object to be attained. Concentration of fire, rather than its distribution, is of importance; hence the guns should be as much as possible so placed that their fire may converge on important points, and should not be too much scattered over the field. In a hilly or undulating country a moderate elevation, which gives a good view of the ground, is the best position for artillery. Too much elevation should be avoided, since the fire is more effective in proportion as the projectiles pass more closely to the ground. Ground covered by bushes, trees, or other obstructions is not favorable to the use of artillery. It is advantageous under all circumstances to fire at lines obliquely, and at columns in the direction of their greatest depth. Against walls, the most effective projectile is solid shot. Shot and, in rare cases, shell should be used against log stockades, barricades, & c., and for sweeping a wood - to which latter purpose shrapnel and canister are not well adapted - and also against deep columns of cavalry, taken in the prolongation of the column. There has been too much neglect of solid-shot fire from the smooth-bore guns, and altogether too much dependence placed upon shell. In the above cases percussion shell fired direct so as to act first as solid shot or, at need, shrapnel without the fuse are the best for rifled field guns. Canister is to be employed at close quarters. It is effective both from the wide spread of its balls and from the rapidity, with which it may be fired, accurate aiming not being necessary. Canister may be fired with great advantage into the edge or skirts of a wood which is about to be charged by our infantry, and against the flank of an enemy's battery at close quarters, under which circumstances the canister-shot

are very destructive to both men and horses. The prevailing tendency to the use of canister is too great. Shrapnel may be considered as a long-range canister, the iron case or shell carrying the bullets safely over the ground before distributing them. It should be chiefly used against troops which are stationary or not moving rapidly, or directed against fixed points over which an enemy is passing. Distances must be accurately judged, the projectiles carefully prepared, the fire slow and deliberate, and its effect well noted, with a view to the correction of errors. Shrapnel is too often wasted. Artillery officers should recollect that, although it is the most effective and powerful of projectiles if well used, it is also the most harmless and contemptible if used badly; that the elements of uncertainty in its effect are numerous, and therefore in its use nothing should be left to chance which can be made certain by care and attention. Shrapnel should never be fired rapidly, except against large and dense masses, and then solid shot would generally be better. An intelligent officer, or non-commissioned officer, should be detailed to watch the effect of each shot, and to report what correction appears necessary. When time presses and observation of the shrapnel fire is difficult, canister is preferable, if the range is such as to admit of its use. Shrapnel fire is very effective against lines of troops, columns, or batteries which are stationary upon open ground. It is not to be used against troops which are covered from view by the conformation of the ground, or by obstacles of any kind, except only when it is known that the enemy is stationed within a certain distance in the rear of a given obstacle, as in the case of field works, against the defenders of which shrapnel is effective. The allowance of shrapnel for the light 12-pounder gun is largely in excess of the ordinary requirements of battle. By reference to the table for packing ammunition chests it will be seen that for the 12-pounder gun only eight shrapnel are allowed. In determining the proportion for the light 12-pounder gun the number was increased to twelve, because circumstances might arise which would make them useful, but it was expected that habitually one-third of them, at least, would be used as solid shot. Batteries should be as much as possible protected from sudden attack, either by their position or by troops posted near them. A position within rifle-range of a wood, or other cover which is not held by our own troops, is a bad one, and should not be taken if possible to avoid it, since the enemy can occupy the cover, if only with sharpshooters, and pick off our men and horses. Woods and other places of cover within the range of small-arms must therefore be occupied by our own troops. Even on perfectly open ground the flanks of a battery must be protected from assaults. Its front can take care of itself; and hence it follows that the supports of batteries should never be placed behind them, nor amongst the carriages, but always on the flanks, either on the prolongation of the line of the battery, or, if cover can

be secured, in advance or rear of that prolongation; but always within easy supporting distance and no closer, so that the fire directed on the battery may not injure its supporting troops. Although artillery, as a rule, must protect itself against attacks from the front, yet if such attacks are made by a heavy force, either in successive lines or in column, and with determination and persistence, the supporting troops should, if practicable, wheel forward their outward flanks, so that their cross-fire may sweep the ground in front of the battery, and may then charge vigorously with the bayonet, the commander of the supports having previously arranged with the commander of the battery for a suspension of the artillery fire. The enemy having been driven off, the supports will at once fall back toward the flanks so as to unmask the fire of the battery.

II. Artillery should, whenever practicable without undue detriment to its offensive powers, seek positions in which it may be protected from the enemy's fire, or concealed from his observation. The best natural cover is that afforded by the crest of hills which slope gently toward the enemy. The guns should be placed behind them with their muzzles looking over the top. The limbers and caissons will thus be entirely concealed. Cover which makes splinters when struck by shot, such as masonry, wood stacks, & c., is objectionable. Artificial cover may be obtained by sinking the piece. This is done by making an excavation for it to stand in. The excavation should be one foot and a half deep in front, and should slope gently upward toward the rear. The earth is to be thrown up in front to the height of about one foot and a half. Ditches may be dug at the sides for the men. This system of sinking the piece is used with advantage behind the edge of a hill, as it permits the piece to be brought closer to the crest and enables it the better to sweep the ground. Good drainage should always be secured. Next to the protection of the guns, that of the caissons and limbers is of importance. Where the batteries are frequently moving the limbers cannot be put under cover, but must remain close in rear of the pieces. Where so situated that they are not likely to require movements greater than can be effected by hand, as on a defensive line, or in position, a caisson body for each piece, or even one for each section, may be partially protected near the guns by digging trenches of one spade width, for the wheels only, so as to sink them to the axles, all the limbers with their horses being placed under cover if it can be found within reasonable distance of the position of the battery. Each section should load from one caisson-body until the latter is empty, when it should be replaced and sent to the ammunition train to be replenished. Neither caissons nor limbers must, under any circumstances, be so far separated from their guns as to be beyond the prompt control of the battery commander.

III. The third consideration in posting artillery is the position of the rest of the troops. In general, the movements and positions of the infantry and cavalry determine the position for action of the artillery, which usually places itself on the flanks of the other troops, or between their intervals where it is secure itself and can fire for the longest period of time. A position in advance of other troops is very objectionable, especially in advance of cavalry. Cases occur, however, in which it cannot be avoided, those cases being, in general, when the action of the artillery is of primary importance, and there is no suitable position for it elsewhere. When a line of battle is established, on which infantry is to receive an attack, it is often strengthened by artificial means. A rifle-pit is dug, or barricades of wood constructed, or advantage is taken of stone walls, & c. In such cases the artillery should be placed immediately on the line, preferably on advanced points, or in flanking positions, if such offer, so that it can be used freely, and fire canister at need. This it cannot do if posted, as is too often the case, behind the line so as to fire over the troops. For the reasons already given, the guns when so posted should not be placed behind wood or stone barricades. Such cover should be removed and the pieces sunk as already directed, or earth parapets placed in front of them. It may be laid down as a rule that artillery should not fire over our own troops. For this there are three good reasons: Accidents are liable to happen to the troops from projectiles; it embarrasses their advance by battering the ground in front of them, and obliging them to hold back until the fire can be stopped or its range extended; it makes the men over whom the projectiles are passing uneasy, and may demoralize them. When it becomes necessary to fire over troops, solid shot and, in rare cases, shell should be used, and not canister nor shrapnel; the latter projectile being liable to burst too soon, and to carry destruction among those over whose heads it was intended to pass.

IV. It is of importance that every position assumed by artillery should afford facilities for free movement in every direction, in order that such new positions may be taken up as circumstances may require. When this is not the case, care must at least be taken that the safety of the guns is not compromised. When the position is to be held to the last extremity, strong supports should be furnished and the guns fought to the last, so that if lost it shall be with honor. If the position is not to be so held, and the nature of the ground will permit, prolonges must be fixed that the battery may be fought retiring with the other troops. When it is likely that a position will be carried and its defense will not justify the loss of guns, they must, if the nature of the ground will not admit of the use of the prolonge, be limbered up and retired in due season under the protection of their supports. A battery may

often be retired by sections, and half batteries under the protection of its own fire alone. Whenever a battery takes post, the means of moving it to the front, the flanks, or the rear must be studied by its commander, and, if necessary, walls and fences torn down and ditches filled up, so that no unexpected obstacles may hinder its freedom of movement in any direction. It is a disgrace to an artillery officer if a gun, or even an opportunity of rendering service, should be lost through a neglect or want of forethought on his part. Guns may be honorably lost, especially if their sacrifice is necessary to the safety of other troops. But in all such cases the enemy should be made to pay dearly for them.

3. Objects of fire: It is too much the tendency of artillery to fire at artillery. In the beginning of a battle the artillery should direct its fire wherever the enemy seems most exposed to danger. When the battle is further advanced, if our own troops are about to repel an attack, that portion of the enemy's force is to be fired on whose attack is the most dangerous for the time being. If we are acting on the offensive, the guns must fire on the portion of the enemy whose resistance is the most formidable. When acting on the defensive the enemy's infantry and cavalry are the most proper objects of fire. Artillery fire is to be concentrated on single points rather than divided between numerous objects, notwithstanding that such a division or distribution of the fire may cause a greater absolute loss to the enemy. It is not the number of killed and wounded that decides a battle, but the panic and demoralization of those who remain; and this panic and demoralization are much sooner created and spread by concentrating the artillery fire on successive points than by distributing it over a wide space. The general rule is that artillery should concentrate its fire upon that part of the enemy's force which, from its position, or from its character, it is the most desirable to overthrow. Against an enemy's battery the fire should be concentrated on a single piece until that is disabled, and should then be turned upon another, and an analogous plan should generally be followed in firing upon infantry and cavalry. When firing upon a hostile column the guns are to be directed at its center. If the column is in the act of deploying the flank toward which the deployment is being made is to be fired on with canister or shrapnel. As a general rule artillery should not fire upon skirmishers or small groups of men. It is too much the habit to open fire on wagons or single horsemen, or small parties, and sometimes, as in almost all cases of shelling woods, on a mere suspicion that an enemy may be in a certain locality. This is a perversion of artillery from its proper duties, which are to destroy material obstacles and disorganize masses of men, so as to make them an easy prey to the other arms. A successful fire upon individuals,



or even on small bodies, produces no adequate result, and may be compared to picket shooting, which scarcely rises above the level of murder.

4. Expenditure of ammunition: One of the evil effects of firing at small bodies is the waste of ammunition. Rapid firing at large bodies and opening at long ranges are additional causes of waste. In small skirmishes between 300 and 400 rounds per battery are expended; the fire, according to the reports, frequently averaging, and sometimes exceeding, one round per minute for each gun. In general engagements batteries have been known to expend all the ammunition in their chests in a little over an hour and a half. An officer who expends ammunition in this manner proves his ignorance of the proper use of his arm, and a want of capacity for the command of a battery. He also incurs a heavy responsibility by throwing a whole battery out of use, and should be held to answer for the consequences. There has been an improvement in this respect, but there is still too great a consumption of ammunition. It is not so much the loss of the ammunition that should be considered - limited as is the amount which an army can transport - as the loss of effect from too distant and too rapid firing. In no case, except when firing canister at short ranges, should the rate exceed one round from each gun in two minutes; and that rate should only be reached at critical moments, when the distance, numbers, and formation of the enemy are such that the fire is sure to be effective. At all other times one round in four to six minutes is as rapid firing as should be permitted. The value of the rifled cannon consists principally in its accuracy. Accuracy requires careful pointing, with close observation of the effect, and these require time. Twelve shots in an hour at an object over 1,000 yards distant, the time being spent in careful loading and pointing, will produce better results than fifty shots will ordinarily produce from the same gun in the same time. If a heavy artillery fire is required it should be obtained, not by rapid firing, but by bringing a large number of guns into action, and firing each with the greatest accuracy attainable. The campaign allowance is calculated to suffice for a general action and the combats which usually precede it; and, under ordinary circumstances, an officer who expends all his ammunition in a few hours renders himself liable to the suspicion that his reckless expenditure was prompted by a desire to quit the field. In future, batteries will not be permitted to leave their positions under this plea. The guns and cannoniers will remain on the ground until ammunition is furnished them. As soon as one caisson from each section has been emptied the empty caissons will be sent to the rear, under charge of a non-commissioned officer, to replenish at the ammunition train. At a time when all the resources of the country are taxed to the utmost to provide the army and navy with munitions of war, the non-effective expenditure of ammunition, in addition to other evils, diminishes

greatly the efficiency of fire to which the artillery might attain; for the consequent excessive demand gives us, in many instances, imperfectly made and hastily inspected projectiles, instead of carefully manufactured and approved ones.

5. The custom which obtains in some batteries of bringing from the ammunition-chests a number of rounds and placing them near the gun on the ground is a bad one, and is positively prohibited. It not only leads to too rapid firing, but in case of a sudden movement of the battery this ammunition is apt to be left on the ground, as it requires time properly to repack it.

6. Opening fire: That the enemy is within range is not a sufficient reason for firing upon him. The fire is not to be commenced until the enemy is within effective range - that is, so near that at least one-quarter of the shots are hits. Firing at too great a distance wastes ammunition which will be wanted at the critical moments of the battle, and emboldens the enemy's troops by giving them a contemptuous idea of the effects of our fire. Frederick the Great, in his instructions on this subject, says:

It sometimes happens that the general in command, or some other general, is himself forgetful, and orders the fire to be opened too soon, without considering what injurious consequences may result from it. In such a case the artillery officer must certainly obey, but he should fire as slowly as possible and point the pieces with the utmost accuracy, in order that his shots may not be thrown away. Such a fire is only pardonable when the general wishes to attract the enemy's attention to one point so as to make movements in another.

But in such a case as this the object of the fire should be explained to the artillery officer. Accuracy of fire is of more importance than quickness. The fire should be slow while the enemy is at a distance, is to be quicker as the distance diminishes, and is to become rapid when canister shot is being fired at effective ranges. There are moments in which we should not fire, or only very slowly, and others of a critical nature in which there should be no question of saving of ammunition; but the latter are only of short duration and do not lead to a lavish expenditure, while the inefficient constant fire at long ranges always has that effect. A careful record will be kept of the amount and kinds of ammunition used.

7. After an engagement the commander of each battery must use all diligence in putting it into a condition to march and to fight. He will replace disabled horses, fill up his ammunition-chests, make whatever repairs his means will

permit, and, if necessary, reassign officers and men, so as to be ready for service at the earliest possible moment. This will be done before he sleeps. He will also present to the commander of the artillery brigade to which he belongs a field return, showing the number of effective officers and men, of guns, caissons, and horses, the amount of ammunition expended, and what he has on hand after replenishing his chests. The field return will give the names of officers killed and disabled, and those for duty, and will be made each night of a battle lasting more than one day. The field returns of batteries will be at once consolidated by the commander of the brigade, who will use all the means at his disposal to complete the batteries for service. He will note his action on the consolidated returns and transmit them to the chief of artillery of the army for his information, and to enable him to provide at once for all deficiencies. When a general action is fought the batteries should be refitted and ready to take the field at dawn of the ensuing day, even with a reduced number of guns.

8. As soon after the action as possible a general return of the losses of men and material, and a separate report of the fight, will be presented to the commanders of artillery brigades for transmittal to the chief of artillery. The return should contain a specification of the men and horses killed and disabled, giving the names of the killed and wounded officers and men and dates of death; of whatever has been made unserviceable or has been expended, lost, or damaged, distinguishing what has fallen into the hands of the enemy; and, under the head of remarks, should call attention to all defects of material and of ammunition noticed, and should suggest proper remedies. The report, which is in addition to that required by the commander of the troops with which it serves, should briefly describe the participation of the battery in the engagement, as far as may be necessary for understanding the part taken by it; the special instructions communicated; its position, with a statement of the neighboring troops; the nature of the enemy's troops against which its fire was directed; the distances of fire; the kind of projectiles used; the effect remarked; the reasons why positions were changed; the behavior of the men, and, without regard to rank, who distinguished himself; and, lastly, all important circumstances observed in its neighborhood. If sections or half batteries were detached, it is to be specified by whose order and for what purpose they were so detached. Separate reports should be prepared by the commanders of pieces so detached. They are to be annexed, in original, to the narrative of the commander of the battery.

9. When more than one battery is engaged, the brigade commander should also forward a general account of the operations of the artillery, mentioning

specially those who distinguished themselves. He will also consolidate and tabulate the returns of losses of men and material of his corps.

10. Commanders of each brigade of artillery will see that the inspections prescribed by the General Regulations, paragraph 104, are regularly made. He will himself inspect each battery once in each month, and make a report of the inspection in the prescribed printed form to the chief of artillery of the army. The inspection will be made as early in the month as practicable, and will extend to all the points embraced in the forms, in which all blanks will be properly filled. This inspection report will accompany the monthly return.

11. A monthly return of each battery, according to the form furnished from this office, will be made on the first of each month to the brigade commander. The returns of each corps will be consolidated, and the consolidated return sent to the office of the chief of artillery. Should any battery be detached, so that its returns are not received within three days by the brigade commander, he will enter its name with the reasons for its absence in the column of remarks, and forward the consolidated returns by the third of the month at latest. As soon as the return is received from the absent battery, it will be forwarded to the office of the chief of artillery, entered on the consolidated return, and returned to the commandant. Requisitions for horses and ordnance stores will also be transmitted with the monthly return. Except in cases of exigency, such requisitions will be sent in at no other time.

12. Commandants of artillery will watch over and check the extravagant expenditure of ordnance stores, and take the necessary measures to cause instructions to be given regularly to officers and non-commissioned officers in all their duties. A regular course of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers will be established whilst in winter quarters. These recitations will embrace the tactics, orders, & c., in force, and also the subject of ammunition, its description, and mode of preparation. Special attention should be called to the study of Articles IV and V of the Instructions for Field Artillery.

13. On marches no supplies or baggage whatever, except the knapsacks of cannoneers, articles authorized by regulations, and, when circumstances absolutely require it, two days' forage of grain and hay (twisted) will be allowed on artillery carriages, nor will any article be placed on the spare wheel. Brigade commanders will be responsible for the enforcement of this order, and will in their respective commands cause all articles placed on artillery carriages, contrary to this order, to be thrown off.

14. On level, goon roads, when it will not add sensibly to the labor of the horses, a portion of the cannoneers, not to exceed two to the piece and four to the caisson, may be allowed to ride, but no man shall be allowed to ride longer than half an hour at a time. If the roads are bad or pass over rolling ground no one shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to mount the chests, except the artificers who work in camp, for whom the limber-chests of the forge and battery wagon are reserved. Cannoneers may from time to time change places with the drivers. The sick, unable to march, must be carried in ambulances, or as may be otherwise provided. The chests will be mounted only by order of the commander of the battery, or by his authority delegated to chiefs of section. On approaching a hill the men so mounted will, without waiting for orders, dismount. On the march batteries will never stop to water. It delays the column behind them. The cannoneers will remain near their pieces, and when an obstacle presents itself will be called to the front at once to remove it, fill up mud holes, repair bridges, & c. An officer, or intelligent non-commissioned officer, should always precede the column so far as to enable him to return and notify the commandant of any obstructions. When it is probable that there will be a delay of ten minutes or more the drivers should be dismounted and the pole props let down. When, from any cause, a carriage on the march is unable to proceed it will immediately be drawn out of the column, and the carriages behind it will pass and close up, so as not to delay the movement of the troops.

15. When not on the march, and battery drills are not practicable, the battery horses will, when the weather permits, be exercised daily.

**By command of Brigadier-General Hunt:  
JNO. N. CRAIG, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Numbers 42.} Washington, February 2, 1864.**

The following regulations for the care of field-works and the government of their garrisons, prepared by Brigadier-General Barry, inspector of artillery, U. S. Army, are published for the government of all concerned:

1. It is the duty of the commanding officer of each work to provide for the care of the armament and the safety and serviceable condition of the magazines, ammunition, implements, and equipments; and by frequent personal inspections to secure the observance of the rules prescribed for this purpose.

2. The fixed armament, consisting of the heavy guns and those the positions of which are prescribed, will be numbered in a regular series, commencing with the first gun on the right of the entrance of the main gate. Where there are platforms temporarily unoccupied by guns they will be numbered in the regular series. The ammunition will be kept in the magazines, with the exception of a few stand of grape, canister, and solid shot, which will be piled near the guns.

3. The gun carriages will be kept clean and all axles and journals well lubricated. They will be traversed daily, and never be allowed to rest for two successive days on the same part of the traverse circle. If the gun carriage does not move easily on the chassis the tongue will be occasionally greased. The upper carriage should not rest habitually on the same part of the chassis.

4. The elevating screw and its box will be kept clean and well greased. When the guns are not in use the screw will be run down as far as it will go, the breech of the piece being first raised until the muzzle is sufficiently depressed to prevent water running into it, and kept in that position by a wooden quoin or block. The tompion should be kept in the muzzle and the apron over the vent.

5. The piece is not to be kept habitually loaded. It will be time to load when the enemy appears, or when special orders to that effect are given.

6. The commanding officer will see that a shed is constructed for the implements and equipments. For each drill these will be issued to the gunners by the ordnance sergeant, or other non-commissioned officer acting as such, who will receive and put them away after the drill is over, and be at all times responsible to the commanding officer for their safety and serviceable condition, and that the supply is adequate. When sheds cannot be provided, the implements will be kept near the pieces or in the bombproof. The equipments (haversacks, tube pouch, & c.) may be kept at the entrance of the magazine, where they will be sheltered. Platforms for projectiles will be laid near the guns; for canisters, a couple of pieces of scantling for skids will answer. A watershed, made by joining two boards together at the edges, should be placed over them. When the wooden sabots become wet they swell and burst the canisters, so that they cannot be put into the gun. When this happens dry the sabot until it shrinks sufficiently for the canister edges to be brought together and tacked.

7. When not supplied by the Engineer Department materials for constructing the sheds and for skidding will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, on requisitions made to the Chief of Artillery.

8. The magazines must be frequently aired in dry weather. For this purpose the ventilators and doors must be opened after 9 a. m., and must be closed at latest two hours before sunset. The ammunition for different classes of guns will be carefully assorted, and the shelves, boxes, or barrels containing each kind plainly marked. When there is more than one magazine the ammunition will be so distributed as to be near to the particular guns for which it is provided. Cartridges must be moved, and, if necessary, rolled once a week to prevent caking of the powder. In doing this care must be taken not to pulverize the grains. Friction-primers must be kept in the tin packing boxes and carefully protected from moisture. They will be frequently examined and dried by exposure to the sun. This must always be done immediately after wet weather of long continuance. The supply of friction-primers for each gun must be 50 per cent. greater than the number of rounds of ammunition provided for it. A dozen primers will always be kept in the tube pouches in use at each gun. Three lanyards will be provided for each gun, one of which will be kept in store, the other two in the tube pouches. As soon as received the hooks will be tested to see if they are sufficiently small to enter the eye of the primer, and yet strong enough for use.

9. In order that practice may be had in the use of friction-primers, authority is given to expend on drill five per gun each month. These primers will always be taken from those longest at the post.

10. There should be one lantern for every three or four guns, and two good globe lanterns for each magazine.

11. No person will be allowed to enter the magazine except on duty, and then every precaution against accidents will be taken. Lights must always be in glass lanterns, and carried only by the person in charge of the magazine. Swords, pistols, canes, spurs, & c., will not be admitted, no matter what may be the rank of the person carrying them. Socks or moccasins will be worn, if they can be procured; if they cannot, then all persons must enter with stocking-feet. No fire or smoking will be allowed in the vicinity when the doors or ventilators are open. Too many precautions cannot possibly be taken to avoid the chances of an explosion.

A copy of this paragraph, legibly written, will be conspicuously posted near or on the door of every magazine.

12. Companies will be assigned to guns in such proportions as will furnish at least two, preferably three, reliefs in working them, and sufficient men in addition for supplying ammunition from the magazines. From fifteen to twenty

men should therefore be assigned to each gun and instructed in its use. Companies should habitually serve the same guns, each man being assigned a special number at the gun, and thoroughly instructed in all its duties. As occasion offers, all of the officers and enlisted men should be instructed at each of the different kinds of gun at the post, as well as in the duties of all the numbers at each gun. Every night at retreat or tattoo the men who are to man the guns in case of a night attack should be paraded at their pieces and inspected, to see that all their equipments, implements, and ammunition are in good order, and the guns in serviceable condition and easy working order. The men so stationed should "call off" their numbers before being dismissed. In case of alarm at night all should repair at once to their posts, equip themselves, and await orders, without losing time by forming upon their company or battalion parade grounds.

13. Each gun should be under charge of a non-commissioned officer, and to every two or three guns should be assigned a lieutenant, who will be responsible to the captain for their serviceable condition at all times. The captain will be responsible to the commanding officer for the condition of the pieces and the instruction of the men of his company. Artillery drills will be frequent until all of the men are well instructed, and there will never be less than one artillery drill per day when the weather will permit, nor will any officer be excused from these drills unless it is unavoidable. For action, all the cannoneers not actually serving the guns will be provided with muskets, and will be stationed near the guns to which they belong, for service on the banquettes or elsewhere, in case of assaults.

14. Each company should be supplied with three copies of the Tactics for Heavy Artillery, and rigidly adhere to its directions. Tables of ranges will be found in the work. One copy of Instructions for Field Artillery should be supplied to each company. All authorized books can be obtained on written application to the chief of artillery, who will obtain them from the Adjutant-General of the Army. The books so drawn are the property of the United States for the use of the company, and will be accounted for on the muster-rolls.

15. The commanding officer will make himself conversant with the approaches to his work, the distance to each prominent point commanded by his guns, the nature of the ground between them and his post, and the most probable points of attack upon it. He will also make it his duty to see that all of his officers, and, as far as possible, his non-commissioned officers, are thoroughly acquainted with these matters. The distances will be ascertained by actual measurement and not left to conjecture. Tables of ranges or distances for each point, and the corresponding elevation, according to the nature of the



projectile, with the proper length or time of the fuse, when shell or case-shot are used, will be made out for each gun and furnished to the officer and non-commissioned officers serving it. These tables should be painted upon boards and securely fastened in a conspicuous place near the gunn. As these tables differ for different kinds of gun, the same men should be permanently assigned to the same piece.

16. The projectiles should be used in their proper order. At a distance, solid shot; then, shells or case-shot, especially if firing at troops in line; canister or grape is for use only at short ranges. When columns are approaching so that they can be taken in direction of their length, or very obliquely, solid shot is generally the best projectile, because of its greater accuracy and penetrating power. If the column consists of cavalry, some shells or case-shot will be useful, from the disorder their bursting produces among the horses; but shells and case-shot should not be used against any troops when moving rapidly.

The absolute distances at which the projectiles can be used with effect vary with the description and caliber of the gun, and can be ascertained only by consulting the tables of ranges. The prominent points on the approaches to the works should be designated, their distances noted, and directions drawn up for the different kinds of ammunition to be used at each gun for these different points. During the drills the attention of the chief of pieces and gunners should be frequently drawn to this subject.

17. Commanding officers will pay special attention to the police and preservation of the works. All filth will be promptly removed and the drainage particularly attended to. No one should be allowed to walk on the parapets, or move or sit upon the gabions, barrels, or sand-bags that may be placed upon them. When injuries occur to the earth-works they should be repaired as quickly as possible by the garrison of the work. If of a serious nature, they should be at once reported to the engineer officer in charge of the work. All injuries to the magazines or platforms of the guns will be promptly reported as soon as observed. The abatis, being a most important portion of the work, must be always well looked to and kept in perfect order.

18. Special written or printed instructions as to the supply of ammunition at the different posts, and the proportion for the different classes of guns, will be furnished by the chief of artillery to the commanders of posts. Instructions will also be furnished as to the special objects of each work, on proper application for this purpose to the chief engineer or chief of artillery.

19. No person not officially connected with the garrisons of the field-works will be allowed to enter them, except such as visit them on duty, or who have passes signed by competent authority; nor will any person except commissioned officers, or those whose duty requires them to do so, be allowed to enter the magazines, or touch the guns, their implements, or equipments.

20. The garrison can greatly improve the work by sodding the slopes of the parapet, and those of the ramps and banquettes, or by sowing grass seed on the superior slope, first covering it with surface soil. The grass-covered or sodded portions of the parapets, traverses, magazines, & c., should be occasionally watered in dry weather and the grass be kept closely cut. Early in the spring and late in the autumn they should be covered with manure.

21. As a great deal of powder is wasted in unnecessary salutes, attention is called to paragraph 268 of Army Regulations, edition of 1861-1863:

268. A general officer will be saluted but once in a year at each post, and only when notice of his intention to visit the post has been given.

22. The practice of building fires on the open parades, for cooking and other purposes, is prohibited, as it endangers the magazines.

23. The armament of a fort having been once established, will not be changed except by authority of the commander of the district, geographical department, or army corps, and then only on consultation with the chiefs of engineers and artillery.

24. The machinery of the Whitworth, or other breech-loading guns, will not be used except by special orders from the commanding officer of the post.

25. Experience having conclusively shown that rifled guns, of large caliber especially must be subjected to most careful treatment and skillful management in order to secure their maximum efficiency, both in range and penetration, and especially their maximum endurance, the attention of all officers using rifled guns of large calibers is called to the following rules: Sponges well saturated with oil shall alone be used; and for this purpose the necessary supply of oil shall be provided for all batteries of position in which rifled guns form the part or whole of its armament. A little grease or slush upon the base of the projectile adds much to its certainty, and should be always used when possible. The bores of the guns should be washed, and the grooves cleaned of all residuum and dirt subsequent to the firing, after the guns has cooled. Great care must be taken to send the projectile home in loading, that no space may be left between the projectile and the cartridge.

Before using shells, unless already loaded and fused, they must be carefully inspected both on their exterior and interior, and scrapers should be used to clear the cavity of all molding sand before charging the shell. Special attention should be given to the insertion of the fuses, and the threads of the fuse-hole should be carefully cleaned before screwing in the fuse. In all Parrott projectiles it should be carefully observed that the brass ring or cup is properly wedged, and that, in the case of the ring, the cavities between it and the projectile are not clogged with dirt or sand.

In loading shells care will be taken to fill them entirely with powder, leaving no vacant space after the fuse is screwed in.

For the 10,20, and 30 pounder Parrott guns powder of too large a grain should not be used. The best powder for the projecting charge of these guns is what is called "mortar powder."

26. Pole-straps and pole-pads of field limbers, not belonging to horses batteries, are to be kept in the implement room or in the trays of the limber chest. They should be occasionally washed and oiled, as prescribed for the care of harness in Field Artillery Tactics.

27. The forts will be inspected daily by their commanding officers; and by the brigade, division, district, or department commanders, and by the chief of artillery, as frequently as possible. Particular attention will be paid at all inspections to the drill and discipline of the garrison and police of the work; to the condition of the armament, ammunition, and magazines, and as to whether the proper supply of ammunition, implements, & c., is on hand at the post.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRING.

1. The firing in action should be deliberate - never more than will admit of accurate pointing. A few shots effectively thrown is

better than a large number badly directed. The object in killing is to inspire terror so as to deter or drive off the enemy, and precision of fire and consequent certainty of execution is infinitely more important in effecting this than a great noise, rapid firing, and less proportional execution.

2. To secure accuracy of fire the ground in the neighborhood must be well examined, and the distance to the different prominent points within the fields covered by each gun measured and noted.

The gunners and cannoneers should be informed of these distances, and in the drills the guns should be accurately pointed at the objects noted in succession, the gunner designating it, calling the distance in yards, and the corresponding elevation in minutes and degrees, until all the distances and corresponding elevation are familiar to the men.

When hollow projectiles are used the time of flight corresponding to the distance must be given to the man who goes for the projectile. He tells the ordnance sergeant, or the man who furnishes the ammunition, and the latter cuts the fuse to burn the required time.

3. The gunner is responsible for the aiming. He must therefore know the distance to each prominent object in the field covered by his gun, the elevation required to reach that point, and the time of flight of the shell or case-shot corresponding to each distance or elevation. He must have a table of these ranges, taken from the Heavy Artillery Tactics, pages 236 to 247 (edition of 1862).

4. These tables will be promptly prepared under the direction of the commanding officer, and copies furnished for each gun and used habitually in the drills. They will be examined and verified by the chief of artillery.

5. The attention of all officers in charge of artillery in the works is directed to the articles in the Tactics on "Pointing guns and howitzers," "Night firing," & c., pages 76 to 90.

6. Commanding officers of the works will keep themselves accurately informed of the amount and kinds of ammunition in the magazines. The supply must always be kept up to the amount prescribed by the chief of artillery or other competent authority. When it is less than that amount a special report of the fact will be made to the chief of artillery, with requisitions for the ammunition necessary to complete the supply. Commanding officers will also see that the necessary equipments are always on hand for the service of all the guns, as prescribed in the tactics or in general orders.

7. Hand grenades are intended to be used against the enemy when he has reached such parts of the defenses (the bottom of the ditch, for example) as are not covered by the guns or by the muskets of the infantry posted on the banquettes.

8. After the enemy has passed the abatis and jumped into the ditch hand grenades will be used; and then if he mounts the parapet he must be met there with muskets.

The cartridges for the 24-pounder guns all weigh six pounds, as issued in the Defenses of Washington. The table (p. 236) therefore applies as follows:

Twenty-four pounder gun on siege or barbette carriage.

Pounds..... deg" ..... Yards.

...6..... 0..0 ..... 412

That is, the bore being level, a range of 400 yards.

...6.....1..0 .....842

1 degree elevation, range about 850 yards.

...6.....1..30 ..... 953

1 1/2 degrees elevation, range about 950 yards.

...6.....2..0 .....1,147

2 degrees elevation, range about 1,150 yards.

...6.....3..0 .....1,417

3 degrees elevation, range about 1,400 yards.

...6.....4..0 .....1,666

4 degrees elevation, range about 1,660 yards.

...6.....5..0 .....1,901

5 degrees elevation, range about 1,900 yards,  
the extreme range of 24-pounder round-shot.

Thus, supposing the enemy at a point 1,000 yards distant, by looking at the table it will be observed that 950 yards require 1^30" elevation; 1,150 yards require 2^; therefore, elevate a very little - 5" to 10" over 1^30", or simply give 1^30" full.

assault must also be made by posting men with muskets so as to fire over the tops of traverses, bombproof, or magazines.

**By command of Major-General Halleck:  
E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, ARTY. HDQRS., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
No.5. } April 11, 1864.**

1. For the campaign, the knapsack carried on the ammunition chest will not contain more than the following-named articles: One-half shelter-tent, one wool blanket, one poncho, one jacket or blouse, one pair drawers, two pair stockings, two shirts, one pair trousers. The excess of the kits over these articles will be carried by the owner, and the amount of clothing to be packed in the knapsacks may be reduced at the discretion of the brigade commander. The great coat will be carried by the owner.
2. Haversacks and canteens will not be carried on the carriages; they must be carried by the men.
3. Not more than four knapsacks will be transported on the gun carriage, battery wagon and forge, and not more than eight on the caisson. The excess of the number of knapsacks must be carried by the men, or their transportation otherwise provided for.
4. The knapsacks and paulins must be so packed and arranged as to offer no impediment to the service of the guns, or to the prompt procurement of ammunition.
5. The gunner and chief of caisson will, under direction of the chief of the piece, be responsible for the proper loading of these articles on their respective carriages, and that no more than the number allowed are carried. The excess will be thrown off on the road, the knapsacks of the gunner and chief of caisson being the first to be thrown away.
6. In packing the limbers the knapsacks must be packed as closely as possible to the chests, so as not to throw the weight on the pole.
7. The loading of the forage wagons, of which three are allowed to each battery, must be strictly attended to, and the battery commanders and brigade quartermasters will each, when the wagons are under his charge, be responsible that these wagons are loaded with forage exclusively.
8. The full weight of forage must be secured. as the campaign allowance of ten pounds a day is the minimum on which a horse can do his work. The minimum load to start with is 2,760 pounds of grain, being six days' supply for the wagon teams and two days' supply for the battery horses. If the roads are good, this load may be increased to 3,220 pounds, which will give seven days' forage for

the battery horses and forage wagon teams. The other wagons, ambulances, & c., carry the forage for their own teams.

9. In drawing forage from the depot, care must be taken that the full weight of grain is obtained. The quartermaster who receipts for the forage is responsible for this, and must take the necessary measures to secure the full amount he receipts for. If unable to get it, he will promptly report the cause to his commanding officer, and in time to rectify it. No subsequent excuse will be received.

10. In no case will any grain be carried on the artillery carriages until the forage wagons are loaded with seven days' supply. When the wagons cannot carry this amount any forage on the artillery carriages would overload them.

11. When a battery is separated from its brigade and wagons, one days' forage may be carried on the carriages, viz, one bag on each carriage, to be packed so as not to throw its weight on the pole. In feeding it out, the heaviest carriage to be first unloaded.

12. Forage wagons should not be separated from their batteries when it is possible to avoid it, except when the brigade marches together, when the wagons may be with the brigade train, but ready to be detached with their batteries at a moment's warning. Should it be necessary to send the forage wagons to the rear, or leave them behind with the trains when the batteries move, it will be so stated specially in the order and instructions given for the supply of forage from day to day. As the packing of grain on horses injures the latter, one forage wagon should, if possible, always accompany each battery.

13. Great care must be taken in feeding. To feed from the ground occasions great waste, and the dirt eaten by the horses with it is injurious. In the absence of nose-bags horses must be fed from boxes, or cloths, or by hand. The grain left in the nose-bag or otherwise by the horse, must be collected and fed to him, if necessary, by hand.

14. Battery commanders should frequently allow their batteries to pass them on the march, carefully inspecting the horses, carriages, and men. The same rule is applicable to chiefs of sections and of pieces in their respective commands, in order to enforce the observance of all orders.

15. The drivers must not be allowed to lounge, to cross their legs over the horses' necks, or to needlessly punish them. The cannoneers must be kept at their posts or opposite them on the side of the road, and no straggling will be

permitted. They are liable to be called on at any moment, either for service or to aid in getting the carriages through difficult places.

16. Special attention is called to paragraph 13 and following of General Orders, Numbers 2, of January 15, 1864, from these headquarters, respecting the loading of the artillery carriages and watering the horses on the march.\*

**By command of Brigadier-General Hunt:  
JNO. N. CRAIG, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Report of Brigadier General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.  
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS,  
October 31. 1864.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of this army during the present campaign, commencing May 4, 1864, and ending October 31, 1864:

On May 4, the artillery was distributed, organized, and commanded as follows: The artillery of the Second Army Corps (Major-General Hancock) consisted of nine batteries of six guns each, or thirty Napoleons (light 12-pounders), and twenty-four 3-inch rifled ordnance guns, 46 officers, 1,395 enlisted men, and 1,095 horses, and of one battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock's) of the Fourth New York Foot Artillery, 19 officers and 517 men. The whole constituted a brigade, under the command of Colonel J. C. Tidball, Fourth New York Foot Artillery.

**BATTERIES OF THE SECOND CORPS.**

**Napoleons**

Brown's (B), 1st Rhode Island..... 6  
Ames' (G), 1st New York..... 6  
Gilliss' (C and I) 5th United States..... 6  
Roder's (K), 4th, United States..... 6  
Dow's, 6th Maine..... 6

**3-inch.**

Arnold's (A), 1st Rhode Island..... 6  
Sleeper's 10th Massachusetts..... 6  
Ricketts' (F), 1st Pennsylvania..... 6  
Edgell's (A), 1st New Hampshire..... 6



The artillery of the Fifth Army Corps (Major-General Warren) consisted of eight batteries of six guns each, or twenty-four Napoleons, eighteen 3-inch ordnance, and six 10-pounder Parrott guns, 44 officers, and 1,470 enlisted men, and 914 horses; and of one battalion (Major Arthur's) Fourth New York Foot Artillery, 12 officers, 432 men, constituting a brigade, under the command of Colonel C. S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery.

#### BATTERIES OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

Stewart's (B), 4th United States, 6 Napoleons.  
Winslow's (D), 1st New York, 6 Napoleons.  
Mink's (H), 1st New York, 6 Napoleons.  
Martin's (C), Massachusetts, 6 Napoleons.  
Rittenhouse's (D), 5th United States, 6 Parrotts  
Phillips' (E), Massachusetts, 6 3-inch.  
Reynolds' (E and L), 1st New York, 6 3-inch.  
Cooper's (B), 1st Pennsylvania, 6 3-inch.

The artillery of the Sixth Army Corps (Major-General Sedgwick), consisted of eight batteries of six guns each, twenty-four Napoleons, eighteen 3-inch ordnance, and six 10-pounder Parrott guns, 55 officers, 1,170 men, and 915 horses, and of one battalion (Sears') Fourth New York Foot Artillery, 15 officers, 517 men, constituting a brigade under the command of Colonel C. H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

#### BATTERIES OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

McKnight's (M), 5th United States, 6 Napoleons.  
McCartney's (A), Massachusetts, 6 Napoleons.  
Bucklyn's (E), 1st Rhode Island, 6 Napoleons.  
Harn's, 3rd New York, 6 Napoleons.  
Robinson's, 4th Maine, 6 3-inch.  
Adams' (G), 1st Rhode Island, 6 3-inch.  
Cowan's, 1st New York Independent, 6 3-inch.  
Waterman's (C), 1st Rhode Island, 6 Parrotts.

The Horse Artillery, twelve batteries, sixteen Napoleons and forty-six 3-inch ordnance guns, 43 officers, 1,714 men, and 2,064 horses, was organized into two brigades. The First Brigade, under the command of Captain James M. Robertson, Second U. S. Artillery, consisted of six batteries, eight Napoleons and twenty-four 3-inch guns, and was attached to the Cavalry Corps (Major-General Sheridan). The Second Brigade, under the command of Captain Dunbar R. Ransom,

Third U. S. Artillery, consisted of six batteries, eight Napoleons, and twenty-two 3-inch ordnance guns, and was held in reserve and attached to the Reserve Artillery of the army.

#### BATTERIES OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

First Brigade,  
Captain Robertson.

Williston's (D), 2nd United States, 4 Napoleons.  
King's (A), 4th United States, 4 Napoleons.  
Heaton's (B and L), 2nd United States, 6 3-inch.  
Fitzhugh's (C and E), 4th United States, 6 3-inch.  
Martin's, 6th New York, 6 3-inch.  
Pennington's (M), 2nd United States, 6 3-inch.

Second Brigade,  
Captain Ransom.

Randol's (H and I), 1st United States, 4 Napoleons.  
Dennison's (G), 2nd United States, 4 Napoleons.  
Porter's (E and G), 1st United States, 4 3-inch.  
Egan's (K), 1st United States, 6 3-inch.  
Clarke's (A), 2nd United States, 6 3-inch.  
Kelly's (C, F, and K), 3rd United States, 6 3-inch.

The Reserve Artillery, under the command of Colonel H. S. Burton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, consisted of two regiments of foot artillery, the Sixth New York, Colonel J. Howard Kitching; the Fifteenth New York, Colonel L. Schirmer, twelve batteries of field artillery, twenty-six Napoleons, eighteen 3-inch, and twelve 10-pounder and six 20-pounder Parrotts, and of eight 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. The troops of the reserve were organized into three brigades. The first, under the command of Colonel J. Howard Kitching, Sixth New York Artillery, consisted of the Sixth and Fifteenth New York Regiments, six battalions of foot artillery armed as infantry, 84 officers, 84 officers, and 2,901 men. This brigade formed the escort and furnished the guards for the reserve and the park attached to it, and was at all times disposable as a reserve and to re-enforce the corps in battle. In this way it did valuable service, taking its full share of the marching and fighting of the army in addition to its special duties. The Second Brigade consisted of six batteries, six 20-pounder Parrotts, twelve 10-pounder Parrotts, four 3-inch ordnance and ten Napoleon guns, 33 officers, 837 men, and 647 horses, under the command of

Major J. A. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery. The Third Brigade consisted of six batteries, sixteen Napoleons, and fourteen 3-inch ordnance guns, 24 officers, 734 men, and 604 horses, under the command of Major R. H. Fitzhugh, First New York Light Artillery. The eight 24-pounder Coehorn mortars with 100 rounds each of ammunition were served by a detachment of Fifteenth New York Foot Artillery.

#### BATTERIES OF THE ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Second Brigade, Major J. A. Tompkins.

Taft's, 5th New York, 6 20-pounder Parrotts.  
Hexamer's (A), 1st New Jersey, 6 10-pounder Parrotts.  
Sheldon's (B), 1st New York, 6 10-pounder Parrotts.  
Clark's (B), 1st New Jersey, 6 Napoleons.  
Stevens', 5th Maine, 4 Napoleons.  
McKnight's, 12th New York, 4 3-inch.  
Third Brigade, Major R. H. Fitzhugh.  
Ewing's (H), 1st Ohio, 6 3-inch.  
Burton's, 11th New York, 4 3-inch.  
Barnes' (C), 1st New York, 4 3-inch.  
Brinckle's (E), 5th United States, 6 Napoleons.  
Hart's, 15th New York, 4 Napoleons.  
Bigelow's, 9th Massachusetts, 6 Napoleons.

#### SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION.

Each Napoleon gun and 20-pounder Parrott transported in the chests of the piece and caisson 128 rounds of ammunition, and each other rifle gun 200 rounds, excepting the rifle guns of the Horse Artillery, which had 150 rounds in the chests. The campaign allowance for each gun having been fixed at 250 rounds, there was assigned to each brigade a special ammunition column of ordinary wagons to transport the remainder, which formed in each brigade a reserve for supply of all its batteries. In addition 20 rounds per gun for each gun in the army was carried with the army was 270 rounds per gun. Thus the artillery with the army at the commencement of the campaign consisted of forty-nine batteries, with 274 field guns, of which 120 were 12-pounder Napoleons (smooth-bore) and 154 rifled; 8 Coehorn mortars, 657 artillery carriages, including caissons, battery wagons, and forges; 373 officers, 11,691 men, 6,239 horses, besides 609 wagons and 3,721 animals, for the transport of the ammunition, &c. It formed eight brigades, four of which constituted the reserve under my immediate command, the other four being attached to army corps. The batteries had been carefully and diligently instructed by their commanders, under the supervision

of the chiefs of artillery while in their winter camps, and were well manned, horsed, and equipped. At no time, indeed, had the artillery of this army as a whole been in so good condition as when it entered upon this campaign. Its principal defects were, first, a want of general and field officers, a subject to which I called attention in my report of the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; and, second, of a code of regulations for its government which should be binding on all branches of the service. These defects have injured its efficiency and usefulness to the prejudice of its reputation, caused a misapplication of its powers, and added to its cost, but they are defects for which the artillery itself is not responsible.

On the 4th of May the army broke up its camps near Culpeper Court-House and crossed the Rapidan, the artillery brigades attached to troops following their respective corps. The Reserve Artillery, under the command of Colonel Burton, crossed the river with its trains and stores at Ely's Ford, pushed beyond Hunting Creek, and camped near Chancellorsville. On the 5th, it followed the Second Corps to near the Furnaces, but was ordered back to Hawkins' Church, at the intersection of the Chancellorsville plank road with the Old Wilderness turnpike, where it remained during the battle of the Wilderness. At daybreak of the 6th, Kitching's brigade of foot artillery reported by my order to Major-General Warren near the Lacy house, with all its available men, including the guards of the trains, &c., and went into action with General Wadsworth's division. On the 7th, it was employed in throwing up intrenchments in General Warren's front. On the same day, in consequence of a report that a body of the enemy's troops, including infantry, were marching down the Rapidan, a battery of the Reserve was ordered to Ely's Ford for the protection of the trains there and to cover the ford. That afternoon the Reserve Artillery marched to Piney Branch Church, which place it reached on the morning of the 8th, when Kitching's brigade of foot artillery was ordered to report to Major-General Hancock, at Todd's Tavern. General Hancock ordered it back to the Reserve the same night and again called for it the next morning. From this time this brigade was marched to and for from one corps to another, being always either in action or on the march until it was finally, on the breaking up of the Reserve, attached to the Fifth Corps, Major-General Warren. From the 8th to the 16th the Coehorn mortars were employed wherever circumstances would permit of their use, and always with good results, and the caissons of the Reserve batteries kept up the supply of ammunition to the corps batteries in action. The Reserve itself moved its position from day to day, being generally encamped between the trains and the army, furnishing guards for the trains and pieces to command the roads and approaches, and for the defense of Fredericksburg. On the

16th, the Reserve was by superior orders broken up, and the batteries composing it ordered to Washington. In order to retain the organizations, men and material, in this army, the reduction of guns contemplated was, upon my recommendation, effected by reducing each mounted battery in the army to four guns, retaining the extra caissons and ordering the surplus guns and Taft's battery to Washington. This battery being engaged in the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House did not leave for Washington until the night of the 18th.

Colonel Burton, commanding the Reserve, was ordered to report to the commanding general as inspector of artillery on his staff; the field officers, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel McGilvery, assigned to the artillery brigades of the corps, and the different staffs dissolved. The ammunition train remained under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McGilvery, as a distinct organization, with one battalion of the Fifteenth New York Foot Artillery. This guard was subsequently reduced to one company. The Reserve Artillery of this army was organized in the autumn and winter of 1861 and 1862, and the experience of many campaigns has proved its great value. Its records prove that on the field it has done its full share of the fighting and borne its due proportion of the losses of the artillery, while it has rendered other and fully as important services. At many of our principal battles, notably at Malvern Hill and Antietam, its ammunition trains supplied the batteries of the divisions, many of which would otherwise have been rendered useless. Whenever, from the character of the ground or from other circumstances, the ordinary amount of artillery attached to troops proved insufficient, it has supplied the deficiency. Its batteries in all our great battles have always gone into action at critical moments, and almost invariably every gun has been called for and employed. Especially was this the case at Malvern, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. It has also been of great value in another way. Batteries in the corps losing their efficiency either from the want of men or material, the incompetency of their officers or casualties of battle, have been at once replaced from the Reserve, thus keeping the army corps fully effective and giving the broken-down batteries the necessary opportunity and supervision to restore them. In this way the Reserve Artillery has kept up the efficiency of the whole army. I have considered this notice of the Reserve Artillery as necessary under the circumstances in order to guard against the inferences which might be drawn from the order to break it up. The inconveniences that have since been felt from the want of it, the order to return the guns to the batteries, now being executed, and the fact that it has been found necessary to keep up the reality, without the proper organization of the Reserve, in order to insure supplies of ammunition to the army and to furnish a place for surplus unattached and disabled batteries, has clearly vindicated the principle of the

necessity of such an organization in a large army. The mounted batteries of the Reserve Artillery were transferred to the corps, giving each of the three corps twelve batteries of four guns each. Major Hazard was assigned to the Second, Major Fitzhugh to the Fifth, Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe to the Sixth Corps.

To the Second Corps: Clark's (B), First New Jersey, four Napoleons; McKnight's, Twelfth New York, four 3-inch; Burton's, Eleventh New York, four 3-inch.

To the Fifth Corps: Bigelow's, Ninth Massachusetts, four Napoleons; Hart's, Fifteenth New York, four Napoleons; Sheldon's (B), First New York, four Parrotts; Barnes' (C), First New York, four 3-inch.

To the Sixth Corps: Brinckle's (E), Fifth United States, four Napoleons; Stevens', Fifth Maine, four Napoleons; Hexamor's (A), First New Jersey, four Parrotts; Ewing's (H), First Ohio, four 3-inch.

On the afternoon of May 19, near Spotsylvania, Court-House, an attack was made by Ewell's corps on Tyler's division of foot artillery. By direction of Major-General Meade, I ordered two batteries each of the Second and Sixth Corps to the point of attack and took the direction of the artillery in person, the batteries of the Fifth Corps being under the direction of Major Fitzhugh and those of the Second under Colonel Tidball. After a sharp action, in which the batteries rendered good service, the enemy was repulsed.

On the 28th of May, the Ninth Corps having been assigned to the Army of the Potomac, the nine batteries belonging to its divisions (the Reserve Artillery of the corps having been ordered to Belle Plain, and subsequently to Washington) were reported to me. There was no brigade or distinct administrative organization for the artillery of the corps, and the trains of the other corps and of the reserve park were put in requisition to supply them.

#### BATTERIES OF THE NINTH CORPS.

Eaton's, 27th New York, 6 Napoleons.  
Rogers', 19th New York, 6 Napoleons.  
Twitchell's, 7th Maine, 6 Napoleons.  
Wright's, 14th Massachusetts, 4 3-inch.  
Thomas', 2nd Maine, 4 3-inch.  
Jones', 11th Massachusetts, 4 3-inch.  
Roemer's, 34th New York, 4 3-inch.  
Durell's, (D), Pennsylvania, 4 3-inch.  
Start's, 3rd Vermont, 4 3-inch.

On the 30th, Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe was assigned to the command of the artillery of the corps, the rifle batteries were reduced to four guns each, and immediate measures taken to procure horses, ammunition, &c. The batteries were soon put in good condition and consisted of eighteen Napoleons and twenty-four rifles.

On the 31st of May, in obedience to instructions from Major-General Meade, the Horse Artillery was reorganized, reduced to eight batteries of four guns each, one section consisting of Napoleons and one of 3-inch guns, and formed into a single brigade.

#### HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE,

Captain J. M. Robertson: Egan's (K), First United States; Randol's (H and I), First United States; Clarke's (A), Second United States; Heaton's (B and L), Second United States; Williston's (D), Second United States; Pennington's (M), Second United States; Kelly's (C, F, and K), Third United States; Fitzhugh's (C and E), Fourth United States.

The reorganization was effected by Captain J. M. Robertson, under instructions from these headquarters, and when completed the brigade reported to Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Cavalry Corps, for duty. The remaining batteries of Horse Artillery, viz, Porter's, (E and G), First United States; Dennison's (G), Second United States; King's (A), Fourth United States; and Martin's, Sixth New York Independent, after turning over their serviceable artillery horses and transportation for the use of this army, were ordered to Washington, to report to Brigadier-General Howe, inspector-general of artillery. On the 2nd and 3rd of June, at the battle of Cold Harbor, several batteries were detailed from the Second and Sixth Corps for service with the Eighteenth, and a large quantity of ammunition drawn from our reserves and batteries for the supply of those of the Eighteenth Corps. June 6, in consequence of the good service rendered by the Coehorn mortars, and their demonstrated usefulness, six were ordered for permanent assignment to each corps d'armee.

**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier General , Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.**

**Extracts from Journal of:**  
**Brigadier General Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery.**

May 5, 1864.-Left camp about 5.45 a. m. At 7.40 a. m., when near General Warren's headquarters, received information that the enemy were coming

down the Orange pike and forming line in front of General Griffin's division; that large clouds of dust were hanging over the road.

General Wilson's [cavalry] reported not on the pike, as according to General Humphreys they were ordered to be; 8.40 a. m., sent orders to Colonel Burton; 4.10 p. m., General Hancock's attack commenced, judging from the report of infantry and artillery; 7 p. m., ordered the brigade of artillery reserve, Colonel Kitching, to be sent up by daylight to-morrow to join the attack on the enemy. Two guns lost from Winslow's battery. They were pushed out (and so far as I can learn, a very proper risk) by General Griffin. The troops on their left were driven in. The enemy came behind them from their right; the officers and men mostly killed or captured. The guns laying near our line on the 6th would have been withdrawn by Colonel Wainwright, who had orders for the purpose in the night, but for the report that General Griffin had fallen back early in the evening. General Griffin did not fall back until late at night. Did not inform Colonel Wainwright in time and did not himself recover the guns.

May 6.-3.15 a. m., an officer from Colonel Kitching reports to me the brigade of foot artillery is on the way up, ordered to report to General Warren; 8 a. m., examined ground designated by General Griffin for a large battery. General Griffin proposed to put three or four batteries in position on a ridge in front of the enemy's works, and in an open place some 400 to 500 yards across and between the lines. Colonel Wainwright objected. General Griffin asked that a competent officer might examine the ground. I was sent. Found the enemy intrenched some few hundred yards in front of the proposed place; the guns near where the two guns were lost yesterday extended along our front. On the right our line bent backward, the enemy parallel to it. On the prolongation of the ridge were the enemy's line crossed it, he had guns which completely enfiladed the ridge. The fire of these guns and of the enemy in front, both infantry and artillery, made the position utterly untenable. On my examining the right of the proposed position, Colonel Upton, who was there, strongly remonstrated against placing the guns. First, because the enemy's batteries completely swept the ridge, and was then firing parallel to it and our line and behind us; second, because the artillery fire which it would draw would enfilade our lines of infantry behind the ridge. Again, the worst possible point to make an attack on the enemy was on the works in front of the proposed battery. These views completely coincided with those of Colonel Wainwright and my own. There was but one proper way to act, to throw forward the right of our line (Sixth Corps) to gain the command of the ridge, and then when a flank attack was made on the works in front the battery could be thrown forward to the ridge to aid. The proposition to put the battery on the ridge was a pure absurdity. 10.35 a. m., saw orders dated 10.35 a. m. to Generals Warren and Sedgwick to suspend their



attack and report their surplus men with a view to make a concentrated attack on the enemy's right. 1 p. m., ordered by General Meade to place batteries on the ridge east of the plank road so as to command the woods and openings facing toward General Hancock's attack, to be ready to repel the enemy should he succeed in driving Hancock in. 1.10 p. m., ordered one of Edwards' batteries into position on the ridge behind Old Wilderness Tavern; 2 p. m., ordered Major Tompkins to place two other batteries and look for additional positions; ordered Colonel Tompkins to keep a good lookout and throw in more batteries should it be found necessary; 2.30 p. m., reported that a force of the enemy's infantry is moving down the Rapidan on both north and south sides. Reserve ammunition and supply trains near Old Wilderness Tavern ordered toward Ely's Ford; also one battery from Artillery Reserve to take position at Ely's Ford, on the south side, to cover the north side; 8.20 p. m., sent notice to Colonel Burton across the road, to harness up, have his men at their posts, and if necessary to move before getting further orders, to go to Chancellorsville to put himself under protection of the cavalry; to send me 1 or 2 officers to convey further instructions; 9.15 p. m., ordered Captain Edwards to take his batteries of reserve of the Ninth Corps to a position between headquarters and Colonel Burton.

May 7 (Saturday).-5.45 p. m., Lieutenant Bissell took to Colonel Burton a dispatch from general headquarters notifying him that a division of Ninth Corps would join him on a defense, in addition to the foot artillery brigade of Kitching, against an attack of the enemy's infantry, said to be passing down the other side of the Rapidan. (Note.-Kitching's brigade still on the route from the Fifth Corps.) 6 p. m., Lieutenant Berlin took a dispatch to Colonel Burton telling him where the infantry division would rejoin its corps; 9 p. m., left camp at Old Wilderness Tavern for Spotsylvania Court-House. Reached Todd's Tavern at 2 a. m. of the 8th of May; staid until morning, then headquarters moved to Piney Branch Church.

May 8.-Headquarters left camp near Piney Branch Church about 2 p. m.

**Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
April 16, 1864.**

**Major-General HUMPHREYS,  
Chief of Staff:**

## GENERAL:

I have respectfully to submit the following proposition for the organization of a siege train, should one be required for service with this army near Richmond:

The train should be prepared in Washington, and as a minimum composed of forty 4 1/2-inch siege guns; six spare carriages; ten 10-inch mortars, two spare carriages; twenty 8-inch mortars, four spare carriages; twenty Coehorn mortars, with the proper implements and equipments, tool-wagons, sling carts, battery wagon and forges, mortar wagons, &c., the eight 4 1/2-inch siege guns of Abbot's regiment (First Connecticut Heavy Artillery), lately sent to Washington, to constitute a part of the train. If the material can be brought by water or rail to within a reasonable disenable distance of the point at which the train is to be used, the horse teams of the two siege batteries and those of the Artillery Reserve would be available for transporting the guns, and such additional mule teams as are required to bring them up can, it is supposed, be furnished from the quartermaster trains. The ammunition trains of the Artillery Reserve and artillery brigades attached to corps can be employed for the transport of the ammunition. There should be provided for each siege gun 1,000 rounds of ammunition; for each siege mortar 600 shells; for each Coehorn mortar 200. Of this ammunition 200 rounds per piece should be brought up before opening fire; the remainder to be near enough to enable the supply to be kept up. At least 500 sand-bags should be supplied for each gun and mortar of the train, with an equal number in reserve. I would propose that the organization of the train be instructed to Colonel Abbot, First Connecticut Artillery, whose regiment served with the siege train at the siege of Yorktown. That the work may proceed with the utmost rapidity, another regiment of foot artillery (Kellogg's, Warner's, or Piper's) might be added to Colonel Abbot's command. Colonel Kellogg served with credit in the First Connecticut Artillery at Yorktown, and is familiar with the duties. The two regiments of foot artillery in the reserve will be available as reliefs, guards for working parties, fabrication of gabions and fascines, filling sand-bags, &c. The instruction of the regiments with the train in the mechanical maneuvers, laying of platforms, &c., should commence at once. A thorough knowledge of these duties will save much time when every hour is valuable. The material and working directions for constructing magazines, one for every four guns, should also be prepared in advance, that workmen drawn from the foot artillery regiments with the army may assist the engineers or construct them themselves. It is understood that there are rifled 32-pounders, 4-inch caliber, in the works at Richmond. Should it be considered necessary to oppose to them guns of corresponding power (100-pounders) the ordnance officer

should be instructed to prepare them and their material. This would be a timely precaution. In case it should be thought necessary to move the train by water up the Pamunkey to the neighborhood of Hanover Court-House, instructions should be given to load the material on barges, double-decked ones if possible, such as are used on the Hudson River for transportation of flour, and do not draw more than five feet. This depth I understand is found as far up as the bridge at Widow Lumkin's, near Crump Creek, and within five miles by land of the railroad. The depth of water and the nature of the road from the bridge to the railway should be ascertained positively before procuring the barges. A decked scow or two and 100 or 200 feet of trestle bridging, similar to that prepared by Major Duane for the pontoon train, but of stronger dimensions, should be provided to enable landings to be effected at any point.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**Daily Memoranda of Artillery Brigade,  
commanded by Colonel Charles H. Tompkins,  
First Rhode Island Light Artillery, May 4-June 4.**

May 4.-Brigade moved with corps from winter camp near Brandy Station at 4 a. m. Crossed the Rapidan River in afternoon, and encamped 2 1/2 miles south on Germanna plank road in evening.

May 5.-Brigade moved with corps at 6 a. m. on Germanna plank road about 2 1/2 miles to intersection of plank road and Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg road, when, the enemy being met in force, the corps was established in line and the artillery massed in its rear.

May 6.-Under arms at 5 a. m., Major Sears' battalion Fourth New York Artillery, reported at 10.45 a. m., through Brigadier-General Wright, commanding First Division, Sixth Army corps, to Brigadier-General Neill, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, temporarily attached to First Division. Captain Adams, commanding Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, was placed in position to command the Orange Court-House road in the afternoon. At 7.30 p. m. the right and rear of General Sedgwick's command being attacked and the right and wing of the corps completely turned, one section of Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Captain W. B. Rhodes commanding, was placed on the plank road, commanding it toward Germanna Ford. Captains McKinght's and

McCartney's batteries, Batteries M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and A, Massachusetts Artillery, were placed in position on side of camp, bearing on the same road. The remainder of the brigade, wagons, &c., were sent to rear of Captain Adams' battery.

May 7.-At 10 a. m. Captain McKinght's and McCartney's batteries reported to Brigadier-General Ricketts, established on left of General Sedgwick's line, resting near the Orange Court-House road. The following was the position at 11 a. m., without regard to cardinal points.

The line was extended to right in p. m. to resist an anticipated attack. Brigade moved with corps at 9.30 p. m. toward Chancellorsville and Piney Branch Church, in following order: First Division, E, Rhode Island. Third Division, M, Fifth [United States], A, Massachusetts; First New York Independent; C, First Rhode Island; Fourth Maine, Third New York Independent. Second Division, G, First Rhode Island. Battery C, First Rhode Island Captain Waterman, lost a caisson body on the road by overthrow of the carriage into a ditch while crossing a brigade.

May 8.-Passed through Chancellorsville (5 miles) at 7 a. m., passing Piney Branch Church at 12 m. Parked 1 mile beyond, on Spotsylvania Court-House road. At 3.30 p. m. moved out on the road half a mile to the support of Fifth Army Corps, Major-General Warren commanding, if needed. Returned to same camp at 6 o'clock for the night. Battery A, Massachusetts Artillery, Captain McCartney commanding, was parked during the night at General Warren's headquarters. All spring wagons, &c., were given, by order, to the medical department for conveyance of wounded. Forage ration reduced, by orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, to 5 pounds per animal.

May 9.-Captain McCartney relieved a section of Mink's battery (H, First New York Artillery) on right of corps line at 9 a. m. Captain Rhodes' battery (E, First Rhode Island Artillery), was parked near Fifth Army Corps headquarters, in place of McCartney's battery, removed. General Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter of the enemy at 9.45 a. m., near McCartney's section, on right of corps line. Brigadier-General Wright, commanding First Division, assumed command. Captain Cowan's battery (First New York Independent) and four guns of McCartney's were placed in position on right to First Division (Brigadier-General Russell) and left of Second Division (Brigadier-General Neill). Headquarters were established for the night between corps headquarters as position of McCartney's four guns. Batteries unharnessed at 9 p. m.

May 10.-Batteries in position at early daybreak. Two mortars from Artillery Reserve were placed on salient between Sixth and Fifth Corps, McCartney's, and Rhodes' batteries fired with all rapidity for nine minutes, which firing was succeeded by an assault upon the enemy's works from the left of the corps line. After dark Rhodes' battery and the two guns of McCartney's and the two mortars were withdrawn for the night.

May 11.-Two batteries. Waterman and Kimball, accompanied Colonel Tidball on reconnaissance. The other batteries of the brigade were parked at the Gate shown in above diagram.

May 12.-The hard fight.

All batteries, save Cowan, moved at dark, leaving point marked 1; encamped at point marked 2; subsequently encamped nearer center and farther to rear.

May 13.-Troops rested. Brigade moved with corps at 8 p. m., but on separate roads.

May 14.-Brigade parked at 10 a. m. near Beverly estate. Waterman's and Harn's batteries engaged the enemy in the afternoon without loss, and encamped on position between 5 and 6 p. m. Rhodes and Kimball placed in reserve near Waterman and Harn.

May 15.-The batteries of the brigade changed camp to camp of Waterman, Harn, et al. At dusk Waterman, Harn, Rhodes, and Kimball were relieved by the other portion of the brigade.

May 16.-Batteries in camp. Four batteries of the eight in position, relieving each other alternately at dusk.

May 17.-Orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, reducing all six-gun batteries to four guns. The twelve batteries (four batteries reporting to brigade for duty during the day) were formed into two divisions, first division, rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, who reported for duty during the day; and second division, smooth-bores, commanded by Major Tompkins. At dark the brigade moved back to Salient. On road all the night.

May 18.-An assault was made on the enemy's works early in the morning. None of the brigade engaged. The brigade returned to camp on the Po River with the corps. In the afternoon McKnight and Harn were placed in position on the south side of the Po, near house. Batteries unharnessed for night.

May 19.-In afternoon brigade moved over to south side of Ny River.

May 20.-New lines constructed during the night. Line established farther south of river and entrenchments made. Russell on right; Neill in center; Ricketts on left, connecting with Burnside (Ninth Army Corps).

May 21.-Moved late in afternoon onto the ridge road, to follow Burnside's corps. Just before dark a rebel brigade advanced on the line held by Sixth Corps, causing a detention of several hours. Fourth New York Battalion reported to General Ricketts for duty. Column moved about midnight.

May 22.-Column halted in morning at Guiney's Station. Batteries watered, fed, &c. Marched to Madison's. Encamped at 10 p. m.

May 23.-Moved from Madison's at 5 a. m. to North Anna River by Carmel Church. Batteries encamped half a mile from river at 9 p.m.

May 24.-Ordered to be in readiness to move at 5 a. m. Day of rest. The brigade moved to south bank of North Anna River in afternoon. McKnight and Harn relieved two batteries of Fifth Corps.

May 25.-Moved at 6 a. m. from Hall's Station to point near intersection of Little River of Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. Established line on right of General Warren during afternoon. Lieutenant-colonel Monroe was left at river with four batteries, Brinckle, Rhodes, Waterman, and Adams, with battery wagons, forges, &c., McCartney, Cowan, Stevens, and Kimball were placed on line, commencing from the left; McKnight, Dorsey, Hexamer, and Harm were held in reserve.

May 26.-At 2 a. m. McKnight's Dorsey's, and Hexamer's batteries were carried to rear to Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe. Colonel Monroe was ordered to take these three batteries and two of the batteries under his command on the right of the line over the river to the north bank, leaving two batteries in position on right of line.

May 27.-Corps moved at dark by Jenks' Bridge and Mount Carmel Church, on road nearest Pamunkey River, toward Hanover town; continued on road all Friday (27th May), encamping at sunset near Taylor's house, 3 miles from river.

May 28.-Crossed Pamunkey River and massed on opposite side about 9 a. m. Day occupied in establishing line.

May 29.-In camp 1 mile from Pamunkey River. Headquarters at Pollard's house. Sixth Corps on right of army line.

May 30.-Moved from Pollard's house to Peake's Station, on railroad, at daylight. Remained there from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. Moved to Overton's place (Oak Forest). Line established. Harn and Dorsey put in position. Ricketts, Russell, Neill, from left to right. Harn and Dorsey on Neill's line.

May 31.-Waterman and Cowan put in position on General Russell's right. Corps was placed under orders to move at 11 p. m. Marched at midnight to Cold Harbor, reaching it about 10 a. m. on 1st June.

June 1.-Conjunction with General Smith. Line established. Smith on right, Wright on left. (Smith Corps line, from left to right, Neill, Russell, Ricketts.) Smith, Hexamer, Harn, McCartney, Dorsey, Rhodes, Brickle. The latter did no firing. Do not know whether battalion was in or not.

June 2.-Hexamer relieved by Second Corps battery. Adams and Cowan put in on left of Harn. At noon, by order of General Hunt, Hexamer was ordered to report to Captain Elder, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps. McCartney and Rhodes advanced to a new line and entrenched, leaving Dorsey in rear. Brinckle was withdrawn, the line being advanced. An attack ordered for 5 p. m.; postponed to 3rd June, at 4.30 a. m. June 3.-Attack occurred at 4.30 a. m.

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS,  
May 8, 1864-10.30 p.m.**

Brigadier-General MOTT:

GENERAL: General Hancock has directed me to call on you for a detail of 500 men for an intrenching party, to bring what tools you have-any deficiency will be supplied; to report to me immediately in front of General Hancock's headquarters, near the batteries.

Very respectfully,

**JNO. C. TIDBALL,  
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
May 13, 1864.**

**CHIEFS OF ARTILLERY, SECOND, FIFTH, AND SIXTH CORPS:**

In obedience to circular from headquarters Army of the Potomac, of this date, your empty artillery ammunition wagons will be reported to the medical directors of your corps for the transportation of the wounded. When relieved of the wounded, they will be directed to proceed to Belle Plain at once, and report to the chief ordnance officer at that place, to be loaded with artillery ammunition. You will immediately report to Colonel Burton the number of empty artillery ammunition wagons so sent, in order that he may have them properly loaded at Belle Plain, to meet your wants.

By command of General Hunt:  
**JNO. N. CRAIG,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
May 13, 1864.**

**Colonel H. S. BURTON,**  
**Commanding Artillery Reserve:**

Your empty ammunition wagons, after being discharged from the duty of transporting the wounded, for which they will report to the medical director Sixth Corps, at Alsop's, will proceed to Belle Plain, under direction of an officer to be detailed by you, to load with artillery ammunition.

I have ordered to Belle Plain 6,000 solid shot, 5,000 shrapnel, 1,800 solid shot (12-pounder), and a supply of 3-inch and 10-pounder ammunition and 12-pounder canister. It was ordered on two different days. Let your wagons, and those of the artillery ammunition trains of the corps which are ordered to report to Lieutenant Schaff, ordnance officer at Belle Plain, load up first with 12-pounder ammunition, as above, and 1,500 rounds 10-pounder Parrott (no canister is needed); then, if there is room, load with 3-inch ammunition. We require all the above light 12-pounder ammunition and more, to complete our supply, some 14,000 rounds in all; so let all the 12-pounder, except canister, be brought up. Let all this be done under direction of your ordnance officer, or the officer you may detail. We are much in want of light 12-pounder



ammunition, and no time should be lost in bringing it up. Let your train move in connection with some other train, properly escorted. I inclose a letter to Lieutenant Schaff, ordnance officer at Belle Plain. Issue from your train whatever the corps require to fill their chests. I have authorized the chiefs of artillery to draw on you, and send the wagons, if necessary. Make out a statement of the amount of Coehorn mortar ammunition wanted to complete 50 rounds per mortar, and direct the ordnance officer to get it, if possible.

**HENRY J. HUNT.**

**Brigadier General Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.**

**HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, U.S. ARMY,  
Washington, May 18, 1864.**

**Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,  
Chief of Staff:**

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the inspection of the defenses of Washington, made by order of the Secretary of War.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**A. P. HOWE,**  
**Brigadier-General, Inspector of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY,  
Washington, May 17, 1864.**

**Major-General HALLECK,  
Chief of Staff:**

SIR: In compliance with the directions of the Secretary of War, received on the 29th ultimo, I have made an inspection of the works in the defenses of this city, and beg leave to submit the following report of the inspection: My time being broken by court duties, I was unable to make but little progress in the inspection until the 10th instant, and since that time the movement of troops within the line of defenses has somewhat embarrassed the completion of the inspection. The character and strength of the troops garrisoning the different

forts, their discipline, drill, and efficiency, the kind and extent of the armament, the condition and supply of the magazines, ammunition, and implements are found in this report under the names of the respective forts.

After a careful examination of the line of works I am of the opinion that they are ample in their engineering and artillery strength for the purpose for which they were intended—the defense of Washington. The works on the south side of the Potomac may be divided into three classes:

First, those which immediately cover approaches to the city, and are within artillery command of the city;

Second, those which cover approaches, and are beyond the range of artillery command;

Third, those which do not cover approaches to the city, and are beyond the range of artillery from the city.

Of the first class, which I regard as the most important, are the works extending from Fort C. F.

Smith on the right to Forts Richardson and Scott on the left, inclusive. The consecutive works in this

line are within close artillery support of each other and with good field of fire. Forts Corcoran,

Whipple, and Albany, Bennett, Haggerty, and Runyon are interior works of this class, Forts

Whipple and Corcoran being of the first importance, having a strong command over five of the

works in the front line. Fort Runyon is out of repair, and is at present unoccupied. It holds,

however, an important position, being at the head of Long Bridge, and if occupied would hold

the bridge and guard it from a surprise. I recommend that it be put in order and occupied. The

exterior works of this class are connected with a strong earthen epaulement, and extending

along the line of works to the Potomac on the left, with embrasures for light artillery at favorable

points. If this class of works is held, it is not, in my judgment, in the power of an enemy seriously to annoy Washington with a fire from the south side of the river. With an artillery strength of men sufficient to develop the fire of the forts, and a proper support of infantry, I am of opinion that the works cannot be carried by an assault.

The weakest feature in this line of works, and it obtains more or less throughout the whole line of the defenses, is their liability to be surprised. The garrisons of the works, with the exception of small guards, are quartered outside the works. No infantry force has been kept between and near the line of the works. The outpost guards have been very weak. The character of the topography of the country for miles outside of the works, with the numerous roads, all favor and invite a sudden and covered dash upon the works.

With a view to strengthen the works in this particular, I recommend that regiments of the [Veteran] Reserve Corps be stationed at the following points: One regiment between Forts Richardson and Craig; one regiment between Forts Craig and Tillinghast; one regiment between Forts Tillinghast and Woodbury and in advance of Fort Whipple; one regiment between Forts Woodbury and Strong and in advance of Fort Corcoran; one regiment between Forts Worth and Ward; one regiment between Forts Garesché and Berry, and one regiment between Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy.

From the troops of the Reserve Corps thus posted I recommend that the officers commanding the defenses south of the Potomac be instructed to establish outposts as follows: A picket reserve of three companies at Ball's Cross-Roads; a picket reserve of three companies at Bailey's Cross-Roads; a picket reserve of two companies on the Little River pike, between

Clover Hill and Hunting Creek; a picket reserve of two companies on the Leesburg and Georgetown pike at the cross-roads, between Langley and Fort Marcy. I recommend that the best instructed and most efficient artillery troops in the line of defenses be kept in the works of the first class. Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy, in the second class, cover the approaches to the city by the Chain Bridge; they are in close artillery support of each other, but beyond the range of artillery support from the nearest work (Fort Smith) on their left. If the cover of these works and their connections are properly manned it is believed they cannot be carried by assault. From the position of these works they do not offer advantages sufficient to an enemy, if possessed, to make them worth the operations of a siege; they do not immediately command the bridge, and the right bank of the river at the head of the bridge is commanded by Batteries Vermont, Cameron, Kemble, and Parrott on the left bank, and the bridge is swept by Battery Martin Scott on the left bank. The strength of artillerymen at Battery Martin Scott I do not consider sufficient. I found but 1 non-commissioned officer and 3 men in charge of four guns. I recommend that 1 officer, 4 noncommissioned officers, and 24 men be allowed this battery.

The works of the third class, extending to the left from Fort Berry to the Potomac, do not immediately command approaches to the city, and are beyond artillery range from it. They, however, command important ground, and cover the depot at Alexandria, and are in good supporting distance; and they are sufficiently strong, if properly manned, to resist an assault. The possession of them would offer no objective point to an enemy that would render them liable to a siege.

Battery Rodgers, below Alexandria, and Fort Foote, on the left bank of the river, are important works for river defense. Battery Rodgers received ammunition for its two guns on the 9th instant, and Fort Foote ammunition for its 15-inch guns on the 13th instant. From the length of time that is necessarily occupied in serving

guns of the caliber in these two works, and the unfavorable height of these batteries above the water-line for accuracy of firing, the guns of the two works do not afford sufficient reliable fire as would insure the checking of an attempt to pass the batteries. I would, therefore, recommend that these two works be furnished with the full armament for which they are constructed, and that they be manned by efficient artillerymen.

The works on the north side of the Potomac are a continuous line of forts from Fort Sumner, on the river above the city, to Fort Greble, on the river below the city. The forts in this line are in artillery support of each other, and connected throughout by earthen epaulements.

Fort Gaines is an interior work. The most important position of this line is that part included between Forts Sumner and Slocum, as it covers the approaches to the city on the river line of roads. The most important works in this portion of the line are Forts Stevens, Reno, Sumner, and Slocum. The portion of the line between Fort Slocum and the Eastern Branch is less liable to be assailed, and that portion of the line east of the Eastern Branch the least liable to attack of any part of the whole defenses. The most important works between Fort Slocum and the Eastern Branch are Forts Lincoln, Bunker Hill, and Totten.

The most important works east of the Eastern Branch are Forts Stanton, Carroll, and Greble, which, from their position, are in range of the Arsenal and Navy-Yard, and Fort Stanton in easy command of both. With a view to guard these works from a surprise, I recommend that regiments of the Reserve Corps be stationed at the following

points: One regiment between Forts Sumner and Mansfield, one regiment near Fort Reno, one regiment near Fort Stevens, one regiment between Forts Slocum and Totten, one regiment between Forts Lincoln and Bunker Hill; the officer commanding the division north of the Potomac to establish a picket-line from this force. The cavalry force at the fords of the Potomac, beginning at Great Falls and extending to the Monocacy, is sufficient, as is the force on the south side to guard the railroad. The forts throughout the line are advanced to completion, sufficient for defensive purposes, except Forts Ward and Stanton, in

which I found but few guns mounted, and the work on them progressing but slowly.

The guards at the different bridges I think have been insufficient, and the guard duty generally loosely and carelessly performed. This has arisen in some degree from the guards being composed of detachments of companies and commanded by non-commissioned officers. I recommend that the following changes be made in the guards at the bridges:

One full company at Fort Jackson, at the head of Long Bridge; one full company at the new stockade at the head of Aqueduct Bridge; one full company at the Georgetown head of the Chain Bridge, with a guard of 10 men and 2 non-commissioned officers from this company at the iron gates of the bridge; one platoon of a company at the Navy-Yard bridge, and the other platoon of the same company at the upper bridge of the Eastern Branch. The performance of the guard duty as required by the regulations of the service should be rigidly enforced. There is no communication between the forts by signal, nor between the outside and the forts. Signals are made from the outside of the works directly to department headquarters, and from thence to headquarters of the division south of the Potomac by telegraph. I recommend that signal communication be had between the outside and the forts, and between the forts. The roadways within the line of defenses are ample and sufficiently good for practical purposes.

Subsistence is readily obtained from the depots in the line, and twenty days' kept on hand in the works south of Hunting Creek and at Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy. The other works keep ten days' supply on hand. I am of opinion that it would promote the health, discipline, drill, and efficiency of the Reserve Corps to encamp them without the limits of the city, but within the line of defense, leaving in the city only guards for hospitals, public property, and provost duty.

I recommend that they be encamped at the following points: One camp near Fort Gaines, one camp between Batteries Cameron and Vermont, one camp between Fort Scott and Fort Craig, one camp near Alexandria Seminary. These points are favorable for reserves and are accessible from all points of the line, and

would afford advantages to the troops for improvement that they cannot have within the limits of the city. I observed in the inspection, too, generally, a want of observance of the regulations of the service which requires the marking of clothing, knapsacks, canteens, and haversacks. This omission was very marked in the Second and Seventh New York Regiments.

The Ninth New York Heavy Artillery was changed during the inspection from the north to the south side of the river, and I inspected it in the works previously occupied by the First Connecticut. I regret to state that I found this regiment, in point of discipline and drill (both in artillery and infantry), much less efficient than any regiment in the line of defenses. The men of this regiment are generally young, active, and intelligent men, and the fault lies mainly with the commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel Welling. The condition of the regiment bears unmistakable evidence that the colonel of the regiment is not fit for the command.

Fort C. F. Smith, Maj. W. A. McKay commanding.—Garrison, four companies Second New York Heavy Artillery—1 major, 15 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 548 men. Armament, three 12-pounder field howitzers, two 6-pounder field guns—four 24-pounder siege guns, one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer, six 4 - inch ordnance, and four 8-inch siege mortars. Magazines, two; dry and in serviceable condition. Ammunition, full supply and well packed. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, very ordinary; wants improving much. Drill in infantry, insufficient; wants more energy and attention given to it. Discipline, great want of improvement. Garrison is sufficient.

Fort Strong, Major Maguire commanding.—Garrison, three companies Second New York Heavy Artillery— 1 major, 10 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 410 men. Armament, one 24-pounder field howitzer, five 24-pounder siege guns, one 6-pounder field gun, two 24-pounder howitzers, four 30-pounder Parrotts, and two 10-inch siege mortars. Magazines, two; not entirely dry, one recently repaired. Ammunition, full supply; serviceable condition. Implements, full sets; serviceable. Drill

in artillery, indifferent; requires improving. Drill in infantry, very deficient; much labor is required to bring it to an efficient condition. Discipline, deficient; fault of the officer in command; he needs more energy and efficiency. Garrison is of sufficient strength.

Fort Bennett, Major Maguire commanding.—Garrison, one company Second New York Heavy Artillery—2 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 117 men. Armament, three 24-pounder siege guns and two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers. Magazine., one; leaks in places. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, <ar68\_887> complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison sufficient for the work.

Fort Corcoran, Lieut. Col. J. Palmer commanding.—Garrison, three companies Second New York Heavy Artillery—1 lieutenant-colonel, 8 commissioned officers, 396 men, 1 ordnance-sergeant. Armament, two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, two 12-pounder heavy guns, four 12-pounder light Napoleons, and three 10-pounder Parrotts. Magazines, three; two serviceable, one unserviceable and being repaired. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, full sets and serviceable. Drill in artillery, very ordinary; wants improving much. Drill in infantry, very deficient; fault is in the officer in command; but little attention seems to have been given to improvement. Discipline, low state; shows inefficiency in the command. Garrison is amply sufficient.

Fort Haggerty, Capt. Charles L. Smith commanding.—Garrison, one company Second New York Heavy Artillery—1 captain, 3 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 164 men. Armament, four 24-pounder siege guns. Magazines, one; dry, well-packed, and serviceable. Ammunition, full supply; in a good condition. Implements, complete. Drill in artillery, fair.



Drill in infantry, wants improving much. Discipline, indifferent. Garrison is more than necessary.

Fort Woodbury, Maj. N. Shatswell commanding.—Garrison, two companies First Massachusetts

Heavy Artillery—1 major, 10 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 256 men. Armament, four 6-pounder James (rifled), four 24-pounder siege (smooth), one 24-pounder

F. D. howitzer (smooth), three 30-pounder Parrotts (rifled), one 24-pounder Coehorn mortar.

Magazines, two; dry, and a new one being built. Ammunition, full supply and well packed

and in good condition. Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, fair; approaching good. Drill in infantry, commendable degree of efficiency. Discipline, fair.

Garrison sufficient.

Fort Cass, Maj. N. Shatswell commanding.—Garrison, two companies First Massachusetts

Heavy Artillery—8 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 220 men. Armament, three 6-pounder field guns (smooth), five 20-pounder Parrotts (rifled), three 24-pounder

siege guns (smooth). one 24-pounder F. D. howitzer (smooth), one 24-pounder Coehorn

mortar. Magazines, two; dry and in good condition. Ammunition, full supply, well packed

and in serviceable condition. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair.

Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison sufficient for the work.

Fort Whipple, Major Rotfe commanding.—Garrison, three companies First Massachusetts

Heavy Artillery—1 major, 13 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 414 men.

Armament, six 12-pounder field guns (smooth), four 12-pounder field howitzers (smooth),

eight 12-pounder James guns (rifled), eleven 4.5-inch ordnance. Magazines, four; two not

in a serviceable condition. Ammunition, full supply; good condition. Implements, complete

and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison sufficient; interior work.

Fort Tillinghast, Major Rolfe commanding.—Garrison, two companies First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery—7 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 220 men. Armament, one 24-pounder field howitzer (smooth), two 20-pounder Parrotts (rifled), three 24-pounder siege guns (smooth), one 24-pounder F. D. howitzer, four 30-pounder Parrotts (rifled), two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. Magazines being rebuilt; at present unserviceable; work progressing slowly; ammunition kept in bomb-proof. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison sufficient for the work.

Fort Craig, Major Holt commanding.—Garrison, two companies First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery—15 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 280 men. Armament, one 24-pounder field howitzer, four 24-pounder siege, five 30-pounder Parrotts, one Coehorn mortar, one 10-inch mortar. Magazines, two; dry and in good condition. Ammunition, full supply and in good condition. Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort Albany, Captain Rhodes commanding.—Garrison, one company First Massachusetts Volunteers—5 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 145 men. Armament, two 24-pounder field howitzers, four 24-pounder siege, two 30-pounder Parrotts. Magazines, two; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and in good condition. Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort Scott, Major Trumbull commanding.—Garrison, one company First Connecticut Heavy Artillery—4 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 137 men. Armament, two

12-pounder

mountain howitzers, two 6- pounder James (rifled). Magazines, two; dry and in good condition.

Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in

infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison sufficient for the work.

Fort Richardson, Major Trumbull commanding.—Garrison, three companies First Connecticut

Heavy Artillery—1 major, 12 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 412 men.

Armament,

two 24-pounder field howitzers, six 24-pounder siege (smooth), one 100-pounder rifled Parrott,

three 30-pounder rifled Parrotts, two 24- pounder Coehorn mortars, one 10-inch mortar. Magazines,

two: dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and

in good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison sufficient for the work.

Fort Rodgers, Major Meservey commanding.—Garrison, one company First Wisconsin Volunteers—

1 major, 5 commissioned officers, 203 men. Armament, one 15-inch Rodman gun, one 200-pounder

Parrott (rifled). Magazines, two; dry and in good condition. Ammunition, supplies received

May 9, 1864. Implements, complete, good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair.

Discipline, fair. Garrison larger than necessary.

Fort Lyon, Major Campbell Commanding.—Garrison, five companies Tenth New York Heavy

Artillery—1 major, 18 commissioned officers. 1 ordnance-sergeant, 627 men.

Armament,

seven 6-pounder field guns (smooth), ten 32-pounder sea-coast (smooth). ten 24-pounder

siege guns (smooth), five 30-pounder Parrotts (rifled), four 24-pounder Coehorn mortars,

and two 10-inch siege mortars. Magazines, one; dry in and good order. Ammunition, full

supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery,

ordinary;  
needs improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; requires more energy and attention from the officer in command to make them efficient. Discipline, indifferent.  
Garrison is of sufficient strength.

Fort Weed, Major Campbell commanding.—Garrison, one company Tenth New York Heavy

Artillery—5 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 122 men. Armament, two 12-pounder field howitzers (smooth), three 24-pounder siege guns (smooth), six 30-pounder

Parrotts. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable.

Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, ordinary; wants improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; wants improving much. Discipline, indifferent.  
Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort Farnsworth, Major Campbell commanding.—Garrison, one company Tenth New York Heavy Artillery—3 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 128 men.

Armament,

two 12-pounder field howitzers (smooth), four 4\_-inch ordnance (rifled), four 24-pounder

siege guns (smooth). Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and

good condition. Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, ordinary; needs

improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; wants labor and attention to become efficient.

Discipline, indifferent. Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort O'Rorke, Captain Armstrong commanding.—Garrison, two companies Tenth New York

Heavy Artillery—6 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 242 men. Armament, two

12-pounder field howitzers (smooth), six 20-pounder Parrotts (rifled), one 24-pounder siege

gun (smooth), two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars.

Magazines,

one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and in good order. Implements, complete

and serviceable. Drill in artillery, ordinary. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; wants

improving  
much. Discipline, indifferent. Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort Willard, Major Abell commanding.—Garrison, three companies Tenth New York Heavy

Artillery—11 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 358 men. Armament, two 12-pounder field howitzers, four 6-pounder James, four 4\_-inch ordnance, two 24-pounder

siege guns (smooth), two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars, two 10- inch siege mortars. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and in good order. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, ordinary: needs improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; needs much improving. Discipline, indifferent.

Garrison  
is of sufficient strength.

Fort Ellsworth, Major Rice commanding.—Garrison, four companies Second Connecticut

Heavy Artillery— 1 major, 18 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 522 men. Armament, four 6-pounder field guns (smooth), three 24-pounder siege guns (smooth),

nine 8-inch sea-coast howitzers (smooth), one 100-pounder Parrott (rifled), three 30-pounder

Parrotts. Magazines, two; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable.

Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, ordinary.

Discipline, fair. Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort Williams, Major Ells commanding.—Garrison, two companies Second Connecticut

Heavy Artillery—1 major. 18 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 562 men.

Armament,

two 24-pounder field howitzers (smooth), four 10-pounder Parrotts, six 4\_-inch ordnance,

one 8-inch sea-coast howitzer, two 24-pounder <ar68\_890> Coehorn mortars.

Magazines,

two; dry and in excellent order. Ammunition, full supply and in good order.

Implements,

complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair.

Garrison is of sufficient strength.

Fort Worth, Major Hubbard commanding.—Garrison, two companies Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery— 1 major, 1 ordnance-sergeant. Armament, two 20-pounder Parrotts, two 12-pounder Whitworth guns (rifled), five 12-pounder Napoleons, five 4\_-inch ordnance, eight 24-pounder siege guns (smooth), two 100-pounder Parrotts, two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars, four 10-inch siege mortars. Magazines, dry and in serviceable condition. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison is of sufficient strength.

Fort Ward, Major Hemingway commanding.—Garrison, three companies First Connecticut Heavy Artillery— 1 major, 12 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 401 men. Armament, two 10-pounder Parrotts, five 4\_- inch ordnance, five 32-pounder sea-coast, six 24-pounder siege guns, one 100-pounder Parrott, one 24-pounder Coehorn mortar, seven 8-inch siege mortars. Magazines, three; two serviceable, one unserviceable; new ones being built. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable (but seven guns of this work were mounted and ready for action; work not completed). Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, ordinary. Discipline, fair. Garrison is sufficient for the work.

Fort Garesché, Lieutenant Logan commanding.—Garrison, one company First Connecticut Heavy Artillery— 4 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 144 men. Armament, two 32-pounder field howitzers (smooth), five 24-pounder Parrotts, two 8-inch seacoast howitzers, two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, ordinary: Discipline, fair. Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort Reynolds, Major Hemingway commanding.—Garrison, one company First Connecticut Heavy Artillery— 3 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 147 men. Armament, four 12-pounder field howitzers, four 32- pounder sea-coast guns, three 30-pounder Parrotts, two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. Magazines, two; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, ordinary. Discipline, fair. Garrison weak for this armament.

Fort Barnard, Major Cook commanding.—Garrison, two companies First Connecticut Heavy Artillery—1 major, 1 ordnance-sergeant, — men. Armament, three 24-pounder field howitzers, six 32-pounder seacoast guns, three 24-pounder siege guns, two 8-inch seacoast howitzers, three 30-pounder Parrotts, one 24- pounder Coehorn mortar, and one 10-inch siege mortar. Magazines, two; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and in good condition. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison is sufficient.

Fort Berry, Major Cook commanding.—Garrison, one company First Connecticut Heavy Artillery—1 ordnance-sergeant [sic]. Armament, four 24-pounder field howitzers, two 4 - inch ordnance, two <ar68\_891> 8-inch howitzers. Magazines, one; dry and in good condition. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, ordinary. Discipline, fair. Garrison is sufficient.

Fort Ethan Allen, Col. A. A. Gibson commanding.—Garrison, nine companies Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery—1 colonel, 29 commissioned officers, 1,346 men, and 1 ordnance-sergeant. Armament, nine 6-pounder field guns, three 10-pounder Parrotts, three 32pounder bronze howitzers,

four 24-pounder siege guns, two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, eleven 30-pounder Parrotts, six 24-pounder Coehorn mortars, four 10-inch siege mortars. Magazines, four; dry and serviceable.

Ammunition, full supply and in good order. Implements, complete and serviceable.

Drill in artillery,

ordinary; needs improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; needs much improving.

Discipline,

indifferent. Garrison larger than necessary. Cavalry garrison, one company (E)

Thirteenth New York

Cavalry—2 commissioned officers, 78 enlisted men, 53 equipped, 52 horses.

Fort Marcy, Maj. Z. L. Anderson commanding.—Garrison, three companies Second Pennsylvania

Heavy Artillery—1 major, 8 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 430 men.

Armament,

two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, three 20-pounder Parrotts, three 10-pounder Parrotts, three

24-pounder siege guns, six 30-pounder Parrotts, two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars, one 10-inch

siege mortar. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable.

Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, ordinary; needs improving.

Drill in

infantry, indifferent; needs much improving. Discipline, indifferent. Garrison stronger than

necessary.

Fort Sumner, Col. Daniel Chaplin commanding.—Garrison, six companies First Maine Heavy

Artillery—1 colonel, 30 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 868 men.

Armament, six

6-pounder field guns, four 12-pounder field guns, eight 30-pounder barbette, three 8-inch siege

howitzers, two Coehorn mortars, one 10-inch mortar, six 4\_-inch rifled, two 100-pounder Parrotts.

Magazines, two; only one of which is dry and in good condition. Ammunition, not a full supply;

serviceable. Implements, full set and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair.

Discipline, fair. Garrison is sufficient.



Battery Vermont, Lieut. George Rollins.—Garrison, one company First Maine Heavy Artillery—  
1 commissioned officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 27 men. Armament, three 32-pounders -  
. Magazines,  
one; not dry; wants repairs. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements,  
complete and  
serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Discipline, fair. Garrison is sufficient.

Fort Mansfield, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Talbot commanding.—Garrison, two  
companies(Third Battalion)  
First Maine Heavy Artillery—9 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 281 men.  
Armament, two  
12-pounder howitzers, four 6-pounder James (rifled), one 8-inch siege howitzer, four  
4 -inch (rifled).  
Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable.  
Implements, full  
sets and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair.  
Garrison is of sufficient  
strength.

Fort Simmons, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Talbot commanding.—Garrison, two companies  
(Third Battalion)  
First Maine Heavy Artillery-1 lieutenant-colonel, 9 commissioned officers, 1  
ordnance-sergeant, 289 men.  
Armament, two 12-pounder field howitzers, one 8-inch siege howitzer, five 30-  
pounder Parrotts. Magazines,  
one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements,  
complete and serviceable.  
Drill in artillery, ordinary; needs improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; needs  
much improving.  
Discipline, indifferent. Garrison is not full strength.

Battery Cameron, Maj. George W. Sabine commanding.—Garrison, one company First  
Maine Heavy  
Artillery—1 major, 5 commissioned officers 1 ordnance-sergeant, 146 men.  
Armament, two 42-pounder  
James (rifled), two 100-pounder Parrotts. Magazines, one; dry and in good order.  
Ammunition, full  
supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair.  
Drill in  
infantry, ordinary. Discipline, fair. Garrison is stronger than necessary.

Battery Parrott, Capt. Frederic E. Shaw commanding.—Garrison, one company First Maine Heavy Artillery—1 commissioned officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 46 men. Armament, two 100-pounder Parrots. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Garrison is sufficient.

Battery Kemble, Capt. F. E. Shaw commanding.—Garrison, one company First Maine Heavy Artillery—3 officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 54 men. Armament, two 100-pounder Parrots. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Garrison is sufficient.

Fort Kearny, Maj. E. A. Springstead commanding.—Garrison, two companies Seventh New York Heavy Artillery—1 major, 7 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 289 men. Armament, three 24-pounder siege, three 32-pounder barbette, one 5-inch siege howitzer, three 4\_-inch (rifled). Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, indifferent; needs improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; wants improving much. Discipline, indifferent. Garrison is of full strength.

Fort Bayard, Maj. J. M. Murphy commanding.—Garrison, one company Seventh New York Heavy Artillery—6 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 129 men. Armament, two 12-pounder field howitzers and four 20-pounder Parrots. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, ordinary; needs improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; needs

much  
improving. Discipline, indifferent. Garrison is not full strength.

Battery Smead, Capt. N.H. Moore commanding.—Garrison, one company Seventh  
New

York Heavy Artillery— 1 commissioned officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 147 men.

Armament,

four 20-pounder Parrotts. Magazines, one; dry and serviceable. Ammunition, full  
supply

and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, ordinary;  
needs

improving. Drill in infantry, indifferent; needs much improving. Discipline, very  
indifferent.

Garrison is stronger than necessary.

Fort Gaines, Capt. Charles Maguire commanding.—Garrison, one company Seventh  
New

York Heavy Artillery—5 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 146 men.

Armament,

five 32-pounder barbette, one 4 - inch (rifled). Magazines, one; dry and in good  
order.

Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill  
in

artillery, ordinary; needs improving. Drill in infantry, indifferent; needs improving.

Discipline,

indifferent. Garrison is of sufficient strength.

Fort De Russy, Lieut. Col. John Hastings commanding.—Garrison, two companies  
Seventh

New York Heavy Artillery—1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 commissioned officers, 1  
ordnance-

sergeant, 289 men. Armament, three 32- pounder barbette, one Coehorn mortar, one  
10-inch

mortar, five 30-pounder Parrotts, one 100-pounder Parrott. Magazines, one; dry and  
serviceable.

Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill  
in

artillery, ordinary; needs improving. Drill in infantry, indifferent; needs improving  
much.

Discipline, too loose for efficiency. Garrison is of sufficient strength.

Fort Reno, Col. Lewis O. Morris commanding.—Garrison, four companies Seventh New York Heavy Artillery—21 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 602 men. Armament, nine 24-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder F. D. howitzer, two 8-inch siege howitzers, two Coehorn mortars, two 10-inch mortars, four 30-pounder Parrotts, one 100-pounder Parrott. Magazines, two; dry and serviceable. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, indifferent; wants improving much. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; wants more energy and attention in the commanding officers. Discipline, too loose for efficiency. Garrison is ample strength.

Fort Reno, Capt. S. E. Jones commanding.—Garrison, one company Seventh New York Heavy Artillery—5 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 149 men. Armament, seven 20-pounder Parrotts. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, indifferent; wants improving. Drill in infantry, very indifferent; but little attention seems to have been given to it. Discipline, deficient. Garrison is of sufficient strength.

Fort Carroll, Capt. Loring S. Richardson commanding.—Garrison, one company Eighth Unattached Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers—4 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance sergeant, 124 men. Armament, six 12-pounder field guns, four 32-pounder barbette, two 8-inch siege howitzers, one Coehorn mortar, one 30-pounder Parrott. Magazines, two; dry and in good order. Ammunition, not a full supply, but serviceable: requisition made for full supply. Implements, complete and serviceable. Garrison drilled only as infantry.

Fort Slemmer, Maj. Charles Hunsdon commanding.—Garrison, one company First Vermont Artillery—3 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance sergeant, 73 men. Armament, three 32-

pounder

barbette, one 8-inch siege howitzer. Magazines, one; dry and in good order.

Ammunition,

full supply and serviceable. Implements, full sets and serviceable. Drill in artillery, ordinary.

Drill in infantry, ordinary. Discipline, ordinary. Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort Totten, Maj. Charles Hunsdon commanding.—Garrison, two companies First Vermont

Artillery—1 major, 7 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 206 men.

Armament—four

6-pounder field guns, eight 32-pounder Parrotts, two 8-inch siege howitzers, one Coehorn

mortar, one 10-inch mortar, three 30-pounder Parrotts, one 100- pounder Parrott.

Magazines,

two; one in serviceable condition and one being repaired. Ammunition full supply and serviceable.

Implements, complete and serviceable. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair.

Discipline,

fair. Garrison not of sufficient strength.

Fort Slocum, Lieut. Col. R. C. Benton commanding.—Garrison, two companies First Vermont

Artillery—1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 280 men.

Armament, six 10-pounder Parrotts, three 24-pounder barbette, three 24-pounder siege,

four 24-pounder F. D. howitzers, two Coehorn mortars, one 10-inch mortar, seven 4\_ - inch

(rifled). Magazines, three; dry and in good condition. Ammunition, full supply and in good

order. Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair.

Discipline, fair. Garrison not of sufficient strength.

Fort Stevens, Lieut. Col. R. C. Benton commanding.—Garrison, two companies Eleventh

Vermont Volunteers (First Vermont Heavy Artillery), one company New Hampshire Heavy

Artillery (unattached)—1 lieutenant-colonel, 14 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant,

423 men. Armament, four 24-pounder barbette, six 24-pounder siege, two 8-inch

siege

howitzers, one Coehorn mortar, one 10-inch mortar, five 30-pounder Parrotts.

Magazines,

two; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and in good order. Implements, complete and in good order. Drill in artillery, fair. Drill in infantry, fair. Discipline, fair.

Garrison of sufficient strength.

Fort Meigs and Extension, Capt. E. Schubert commanding.—Garrison, one company Ninth

New York Independent Battery—3 officers and 50 men; a detachment Ninth Company Unattached Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, 1 officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 49 men. Armament, five 12-pounder guns, two 12-pounder field howitzers, five 32-pounder barbette, four 8-inch siege howitzers, one Coehorn mortar, one 10-inch mortar, two 30-pounder Parrotts. Magazines, three; two not dry, one dry and in good condition. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and in good condition. Drill in artillery, New York Battery, fair; Massachusetts detachment drilled only as infantry. Garrison only sufficient for a guard.

Fort Saratoga, Capt. Andrew Fagan commanding.—Garrison, withdrawn; works guarded

by Battery H, First Pennsylvania Artillery, from Camp Barry—1 ordnance-sergeant.

Armament, six 32-pounder barbette, one 8-inch siege howitzer, one Coehorn mortar. Magazines, one; dry and in good condition. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable.

Fort Du Pont, Lieut. Marcus Conant commanding.—Garrison, one-half company Ninth Unattached Company Massachusetts Artillery—1 commissioned officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant,

and 29 men. Armament, two 6-pounder field guns, three 24-pounder barbette, three 8-inch

siege howitzers, one Coehorn mortar. Magazines, one; dry and in good order.

Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable.

Fort Mahan.—Garrison, one company Unattached Heavy Massachusetts Artillery—1 ordnance-sergeant. Armament, three 12-pounder field guns, four 15-inch Rodman, four 24-pounder F. D. howitzers, two 8-inch siege howitzers, one Coehorn mortar, one 10-inch siege mortar, three 30-pounder Parrotts. Magazines, two; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable.

Fort Davis, Lieut. D. D. Dana commanding.—Garrison, one-half company Ninth Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Artillery—1 commissioned officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant, and 32 men. Armament, five 6-pounder field guns, three 24-pounder barbette, three 8-inch siege howitzers, one Coehorn mortar. Magazines, two; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply. Implements, complete and serviceable. Garrison not drilled at artillery.

Fort Lincoln and Battery Jameson, Capt. A. W. Bradbury commanding.—Garrison, withdrawn; works guarded by First Maine Battery from Camp Barry—1 ordnance-sergeant. Armament, eight 6-pounder field guns (bronze), four 12-pounder field guns, five 24-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder siege, six 32-pounder sea-coast howitzers, two 24-pounder howitzers (F. D.), two 8-inch howitzers, two Coehorn mortars, one 10-inch mortar, four 30-pounder Parrotts, one 100-pounder Parrott. Magazines, two; dry and in good order, one magazine has never had a luck. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable.

Fort Bunker Hill, Capt. Charles Heine commanding.—Garrison, withdrawn; works guarded by Fourteenth Michigan Battery, from Camp Barry—1 ordnance-sergeant. Armament, eight 32-pounder barbette, one 8-inch siege howitzer, one Coehorn mortar, one 10-inch siege mortar, one 4\_-inch ordnance, two 30-pounder Parrotts. Magazines, one; dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable.

Fort Thayer, Capt. H. D. Scott commanding.—Garrison, withdrawn; works guarded by Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, from Camp Barry—1 ordnance-sergeant. Armament, four 24-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder siege, two 8-inch siege howitzers, one 24-pounder Coehorn mortar. Magazines, one: dry and in good order. Ammunition, full supply, well packed and in good order. Implements, complete and serviceable.

Fort Stanton, Capt. C. C. Bumpus commanding.—Garrison, one company Heavy Massachusetts Volunteer Artillery—2 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance sergeant, 128 men. Armament, six 32-pounder barbette, three 24-pounder F. D. howitzers, four 8-inch siege howitzers, one Coehorn mortar, one 4\_-inch (rifled). Magazines, two serviceable and third being built. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Not drilled in artillery; some in infantry.

Fort Snyder, Capt. James M. Richardson commanding.—Garrison, one-half company of

Twelfth Company Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers—2 commissioned officers,  
1 ordnance-sergeant, 69 men. Armament, six 12-pounder field guns, two 8-inch siege howitzers, one Coehorn mortar. Magazines, one; dry and serviceable. Ammunition, full supply and in good order. Implements, complete and in good condition. Garrison drilled some at artillery and infantry, sufficient for guard.

Fort Baker, Lieut. William Cook commanding.—Garrison, one company Sixth Unattached Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers—1 officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 136 men. Armament, eight 10-pounder Parrotts, seven 24-pounder barbette, two 24-pounder F. D. howitzers, three 8-inch siege howitzers, one Coehorn mortar, one 10-inch mortar. Magazines, two: dry and in good condition. Ammunition, full supply and in good condition. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drilled some at artillery and infantry; not efficient. Garrison sufficient for a guard. <ar68\_896>

Fort Ricketts, Lieut. Joseph M. Parsons commanding.—Garrison, one company Twelfth Unattached Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers—1 officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant, and 32 men. Armament, three 12-pounder field guns, one 8-inch siege howitzer. Magazines, dry and in serviceable condition. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drilled but little at artillery and infantry; not efficient.

Fort Wagner, Lieut. Lewis R. Whittaker commanding.—Garrison, one company Twelfth Unattached Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers—1 commissioned officer, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 32 men. Armament, three 12-pounder field guns, one 8-inch siege howitzer, one Coehorn mortar. Magazines, one; dry and serviceable. Ammunition, full supply and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Drilled but little at artillery and infantry; not much efficiency.

Fort Greble, Capt. George S. Worcester commanding.—Garrison, one company Seventh Unattached Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers—4 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 120 men. Armament, six 12-pounder field howitzers, six 32-



pounder

barbette, one 8-inch siege howitzer, one Coehorn mortar, one 10-inch mortar, one 30-pounder Parrott. Magazines, one; dry and in good condition. Ammunition, full supply

and serviceable. Implements, complete and serviceable. Garrison drilled some at artillery and infantry.

Fort Foote, Capt. L. B. Whiton commanding.—Garrison, one company Unattached Heavy

Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers—5 commissioned officers, 1 ordnance-sergeant, 110 men. Armament, one 15-inch Rodman gun and two 200-pounder Parrotts.

Magazines, three, only one of which is completed; completed one 'in good condition.

Ammunition, not a full supply and not in a state of readiness for service. Implements, complete and serviceable. Company drilled at artillery and infantry, but is not efficient with the guns.

Battery Martin Scott, Colonel Gibson commanding.—Garrison, 4 enlisted men.

Armament, two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, two 6-pounder James (rifled).

Magazines, one; serviceable. Ammunition, supply sufficient; serviceable.

Garrison is insufficient.

The garrisons of the works throughout the line have been exercised at artillery practice, and the results of the firing show a commendable degree of skill and proficiency. The magazines are furnished with the necessary materials for replenishing the ammunition, except that which is more readily obtained from the arsenal. The facilities for supplying the magazines from the arsenal are all that is necessary.

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

**A. P. HOWE,**

**Brigadier-General, Inspector of Artillery.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
May 20, 1864.**

**Colonel F. McGILVERY,**

**Commanding Ammunition Park:**

COLONEL: The number of guns in this army for which ammunition is to be transported is as follows: Eighty-eight light 12-pounders, sixteen Parrotts, one hundred and two 3-inch. For them 20 rounds each are

to be carried in the wagons of the artillery park. The number of wagons for the ammunition train proper is, therefore, sixteen for light 12-pounders, seventeen for rifles, which should be loaded, 112 rounds of light 12-pounder, 140 of rifle, per wagon. Two wagons are allowed for transport of forage. The wagons for the above-stated purposes now with the artillery park, over and above the allowance, will be turned over to the quartermaster's department.

If there is more ammunition than above stated now in the train the excess will be stored in a safe place in Fredericksburg, if a room for the purpose can be procured, and issued from time to time as the batteries make requisition for it. If you leave Fredericksburg before it is all issued, it will be turned over to the quartermaster's department for transport to Belle Plain, unless there is an ordnance officer at Fredericksburg to take charge of it, in which case it will be turned over to him. You will proceed at once to organize your command for the field, as you may receive orders at any hour to move, and report your readiness to the chief of artillery.

By command of General Hunt:  
**JNO. N. CRAIG,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**May 20, 1864-10 p. m.**

**Captain D. R. RANSOM**  
**Commanding Second Brigade Horse Artillery:**

CAPTAIN: You will report with your brigade to Lieutenant-Colonel Gould, commanding dismounted cavalry at Fredericksburg, and move with him until further orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**May 20, 1864-10 p.m.**

**Colonel F. McGILVERY,  
Commanding Ammunition Park:**

COLONEL: You will move with the train which has orders to move to-night, picking up the battalion of Fifteenth New York Artillery which is at the cross-roads, and which has orders to join you as your guard and part of your command. You will remain and move with the main train until further orders, reporting from time to time, as opportunity offers, your locality and condition.

Respectfully, &c.,  
**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**Report of Major Theodore H. Schenck, Third New York Light Artillery,  
Commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations May 6-16.  
HDQRS. ARTY. Brigadier , FIRST DIV., 18TH ARMY CORPS,  
In the Field, May 22, 1864.**

SIR: I have the honor to report that Batteries L, of the Fourth, and A, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, a part of this command, arrived at Bermuda Hundred on the morning of the 6th of May, and were immediately disembarked, and joined the First Division about 3 p. m. of that day.

On the 8th day of May the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, Captain George B. Easterly, reported for duty. Battery K, Third K, Third New York Volunteers Artillery, was left at Newport News when the command was embarked, and has not yet reported. On the 6th, by order of Major-General Smith, a section of Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Stelges, reported to General Heckman for duty, and engaged the enemy for about one hour, with what success is not known. Loss, 1 man slightly wounded. On the 7th a section of Battery L, Fourth United States, Lieutenant Hunt commanding, engaged the enemy near the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, the enemy having four rifled guns in position. The fire of the section was well directed, and the enemy, having changed position several times, was silenced after an engagement of about one hour, without loss to us; enemy's loss unknown. On Monday, May 9, Battery A, of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, and the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, were ordered to report to General Martindale, commanding brigade. Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant J. S. Hunt commanding, remained under the immediate command of General Brooks, commanding First Division.

On the 9th and 10th four guns of this battery (Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery) were engaged at different times in shelling a bridge on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, with but little apparent damage to the bridge, though the fire evidently prevented the enemy from placing a battery at the end of the bridge held by them. On the 9th the Fourth Wisconsin Battery engaged an earth-work of the enemy near the Appomattox River, at a distance of 2,300 yards, the enemy opposing the battery with one 32-pounder gun. The fire of the Fourth Wisconsin silenced that of the enemy after an engagement of one hour. The battery did not sustain any loss. Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was not engaged. On the 13th the whole command moved on the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, toward Richmond. Near the Half-Way House Battery L lost 1 horse, being posted in a field near the turnpike in the rear of Battery E, Third New York Volunteer Artillery, which was engaged with the enemy. On the 14th Battery L, Fourth United State, and the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, were engaged in shelling an earth-work of the enemy near Drewry's Bluff. Here, the batteries being subjected to the fire of a battery of the enemy concealed by the woods, 1 man was wounded in the Fourth Wisconsin Battery by the explosion of a case-shot. On the 15th none of the batteries of the command were engaged. Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, were posted on a hill about 900 yards from and in rear of the position of the day previous. Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was in position on the right of the turnpike and about 1,000 yards in front of the earth-work of the enemy. On the 16th the three batteries of the command were in position in line to the right of and front of the Half-Way House. At daybreak the fog was so dense as to render artillery almost useless, and about one hour after daybreak the command was withdrawn, by command of Major-General Smith, to a hill about 1,200 yards in rear of the Half-Way House, on the left of the turnpike. Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Beecher commanding, was ordered to the front occupied by the battery in the morning. An attack was made by the enemy, in the repulse of which Battery A was engaged, using canister at 400 yards. On the afternoon of this day the command returned to its present camp, with the exception of one section of the Fourth Wisconsin and one section of Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, ordered to report to General Gillmore, which sections joined the command that night.

The losses of the command have been previously reported. From remaining constantly in harness, the necks of the artillery horses are much galled.

Respectfully submitted.

**THEO. H. SCHENCK,**

**Major , Commanding Arty. Brigadier , First Div., 18th Army Corps.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} HDQRS.HASKIN'S DIV., 22nd ARMY CORPS,}  
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, No.56.} Washington, May 25,1864.**

1. Company B, Knap's artillery battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to Fort Meigs, and will relieve the detachment of the Ninth Company Massachusetts Artillery, at that post. The commanding officer of Company B will report to Captain Allen, at Fort Baker.
2. The detachment of the Ninth Company Massachusetts Artillery, now at Fort Meigs, will move, without delay, to Fort Du Pont.
3. The detachment of the Ninth Company Massachusetts Artillery, now at Fort Du Pont, will move without delay to Fort Davis.

**By order of Colonel Haskin:  
R.CHANDLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Numbers 147. May 30, 1864.**

2. Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Monroe, First Rhode Island Artillery, is temporarily assigned as chief of artillery of the Ninth Corps. He will at once take charge of it and place it in as efficient condition as practicable. Each of the rifle batteries of the corps will be reduced to four guns, but will retain its six caissons. The horses thus rendered disposable will be so distributed as to horse the batteries as equally as possible. The ammunition in the limbers of the guns sent back will be retained. The surplus guns and harness will be sent to the White House by the first empty wagons going to the rear, and will be shipped by the first opportunity to Washington Arsenal. Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe will report to Brigadier-General Hunt for further instructions.

By command of Major-General Meade:  
**S. WILLIAMS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

## **Report of Captain John B. Vande Wiele, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Including operations June 12-August 5.**

### **HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY**

[June] 13th, halted until 11 a. m.; crossed the Chickahominy and halted at 3.30 p. m. Marched to Doctor Wilcox's farm and bivouacked on the banks of the James River at 9 p. m. 14th and 15th, worked incessantly day and night loading transports. 16th, crossed James River at 5 p. m.; rested until 9 a. m. moved up to the lines in front of Petersburg. Sent out five companies, under command of Major Williams, as a detail to General Gibbon's division. 18th, ordered forward; took one line of pits and the road from the enemy. Retained the position until 11 a. m., when an advance was ordered; the command was repulsed with severe loss. Relieved at dark and ordered to the rear. 19th and 20th, lay in second line of pits. 21st, at 4 a. m. moved to field near corps headquarters. At 10 a. m. marched eight miles, crossing the Jerusalem plank road; rested until 5 p. m. in edge of woods; fell back a little. Supported Brown's battery on plank road. Sent three companies on skirmish line. 22d, went back to Wilson's house at 7 a. m. At 4 p. m. were ordered up to fill gap between Second and Sixth Corps, at the moment when McKnight's battery and some regiments were captured by the rebels. Built rifle-pits all night. 23d, at 5 a. m. were attached to General Gibbon's command. Lay on skirmish line all day; lost some men killed; ordered to abandon line about 4 p. m., as it was untenable. Erected a line of pits to west of plank road. Lay there until June 30, when the command was assigned to the First, Second, and Third Brigades, Third Division, Second Army Corps.

July 1, companies D and L were detached to Artillery Brigade, the former to serve mortar battery, the latter to guard ammunition train. The remainder of the command remained on infantry picket duty until 12th of July.

July 13, forty men detailed to Artillery Brigade as cannoneers by order of General Hancock. Moved from rear of General Hancock's headquarters, and camped during the day with Third Brigade, Third Division. In the evening were ordered to report to General Hunt, chief of artillery, and, according to instructions, marched to woods near General Meade's headquarters and went into reserve camp. 14th, Companies A and M detailed to siege train, Broadway Landing; remainder of command employed in erecting fortifications, mounting guns, and other similar fatigue duties until 27th of July. On 27th one company ordered to report to Major Trumbull, at General Ord's headquarters, to serve battery of six Coehorn mortars. Daily duty as usual. 28th, rested all day. 29th, Company H detailed to battery of six 4 1/2-inch guns at Castle Hill redan; Company K detailed to

serve ten Coehorn mortars on Fifth Corps lines. 30th, participated in the grand assault on Petersburg without suffering any loss. August 1, Company K relieved from duty with mortars. 2nd, the entire command relieved from the immediate command of the chief of artillery and ordered to report to Major-General Hancock. 3rd, received complimentary order from General Hunt, for the efficiency, skill, and gallantry displayed by the officers and men while under his orders. 4th, received from Colonel Abbot complimentary letter thanking the colonel commanding for the cordial co-operation of the regiment whilst under his orders, and rendering flattering testimony to its gallant conduct in the engagement of July 30. 5th, Companies A and M returned to the regiment from duty on Broadway Landing; Companies H and C relieved from duty with batteries.

**JOHN B. VANDE WIELE,**  
**Captain, Commanding Fourth New York Artillery.**

**LINES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., June 18, 1864.**

**Brigadier General H.J. HUNT,**  
**Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:**

GENERAL: Your two letters of June 3 and 10 are received, the last to-day.\* I much regret Colonel Kellogg's death, as he was an old friend of mine. I have seen Mackenzie, of my corps, who succeeds him and we are both very desirous that the two regiments should be brigaded for the siege train, as first proposed. We both count on your kind aid in the matter when the guns are ordered forward. I have now about 1,200 men and he 1,000 for duty. I now have here forty mantlets - seventeen rope; ten double, iron and wood, and thirteen single, iron and wood. I much prefer the rope. If the train is ordered forward it would be desirable to telegraph at once to General Delafield to supply a lot more rope mantlets as soon as possible. If you can do this it will save time. I have taken care to draw a large supply of 12-pounder canister-balls for the mortar shrapnel; I have great confidence in its utility. What are the probabilities of the train being soon required? I am now in command of the heavy artillery of these lines, and am also the chief engineer and chief of artillery for them, so I am too busy to venture to try to see you personally.

Yours, very truly,  
**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**Brigadier General J. G. BARNARD,  
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field:**

GENERAL: I have received and read the two papers herewith returned.\* I decidedly prefer the rope mantlets. I find by trial at twenty paces that the penetration of our Springfield rifle, elongated bullet, is between two and two and five-tenths inches. The mantlets are six inches thick and they are thus perfectly rifle-proof. Their dimensions are the following, which are very convenient in practice:

The opening can readily be cut larger if necessary. We have done so at least in one instance, to enlarge the traverse of the gun in an oblique embrasure. The men are afraid of splinters from a cannon-ball - and I think justly so - with the wood and iron mantlets. Moreover, the blast of a light 12-pounder has already rendered unserviceable one of the iron mantlets of this pattern. I therefore entirely agree with yourself and General Hunt in thinking that only rope should be ordered. I think the dimensions cannot be improved. As to number required, my train proper, which is entirely distinct from my present guns, consists of forty-six guns requiring mantlets, and ten 8-inch siege howitzers which I think can hardly be used with them. I have here seventeen rope mantlets and twenty-three wood and iron, one of the latter unserviceable. As they are very liable to be destroyed, and moreover are quite useful even for light guns when sharpshooters are as troublesome as they have been here at times (I have had two men killed besides some wounded in my own regiment by them already), I think that about 100 could be safely ordered (besides those I have on hand). They should be made of tarred rope, like the of ones. The only difficulty is transportation - to load a wagon, with our roads. However, they have been of great service to me in these batteries.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY, June 19, 1864 - 1.30 a. m.**

**Colonel SHAFFER, Chief of Staff:**



My train is afloat at Washington Arsenal in charge of Captain S. P. Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery. General Hunt knows all details of its composition.

**H. L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**CITY POINT, June 19, 1864 - 10.40 p. m.**

**Major-General BUTLER:**

General Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, reports that if he had some 30-pounder Parrott guns he could do excellent service with them. I understand they would give him control of the railroad bridge. If you have such a battery I wish you would send it out.

**U. S. GRANT,**  
**Lieutenant-General.**

**GENERAL ORDERS.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C.,**  
**In the Field, June 19, 1864.**

The First Connecticut Heavy Artillery and Battery M, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, will be reported to these headquarters by Colonel H. L. Abbot, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

**By command of Major-General Butler:**  
**J. W. SHAFFER,**  
**Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**June 25, 1864-5.45 p.m. [Sent 6 p.m.]**  
**General BARNARD, Chief Engineer, City Point:**

General Burnside wants 7,000 or 8,000 sand-bags to-night. Colonel Comstock says he understands General Benham has some. Will you cause the number named to be sent at once to General Burnside, either by General Benham or Colonel Abbot, whichever can do it soonest. General Ingalls will have to furnish wagons. I have none to send.

**HENRY J.HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS, City Point, June 25, 1864-6.40 p.m.**  
**General H.J.HUNT, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:**

General Benham is under the orders of General Meade, and I have as yet no control over his depot. There ought to be 100,000 sand-bags somewhere. Apply to General Meade. If he cannot supply you, I will see if some cannot be had from Weitzel.

**J.G.BARNARD.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 25, 1864. [Received 8.10 p.m.]**  
**Brigadier-General BENHAM:**

General Meade desires that 7,000 sand-bags be sent to-night to General Burnside. I have sent to Colonel Comstock and General Barnard, who refer me to you. Will you have them sent up soon as possible. I have no wagons. General Ingalls, on application, will furnish transportation. Please acknowledge receipt and action.

**HENRY J.HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE, City Point, June 25, 1864-8.10 p.m.**  
**General HENRY J.HUNT, Chief of Artillery, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:**

All my siege materials, as I have kept General Meade fully advised, have been retained at Fort Monroe. On receipt of your dispatch to General Barnard, through Colonel Porter, I at once sent an aide down in a steamer to bring it up, and I expect it to-morrow afternoon or evening, and will send them out to you at once, if you then wish them, of which please advise me.

**H.W.BENHAM,**  
**Brigadier-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, June 25,1864.**  
**Colonel ABBOT, Commanding Siege Train:**

Can you suggest a good chief of artillery to me from the Army of the Potomac or elsewhere?

**WM.F.SMITH,**  
**Major-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY, June 25, 1864-10.30 p.m.**  
**Major General W.F.SMITH, Commanding Eighteenth Corps:**

I cannot at present. The law requires that the senior artillery officer of the corps shall be chief for the corps, which often complicates matters.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, June 25, 1864.**  
**Colonel ABBOT:**

The general desires that you send Burnside 7,000 sand-bags if you have them. Please inform me how many you have, by bearer. If you have no transportation arrange it as you best can or call on General Ingalls here.

**C.B.COMSTOCK,**  
**Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY, June 25, 1864.**  
**Colonel C.B.COMSTOCK, Aide-de-Camp:**

COLONEL: I made requisition for 25,000 sand-bags-5,000 for each gun, excluding the 100-pounders. How many were actually obtained I cannot say without seeing my ordnance officer, who is now at Broadway Landing. I have no transportation for them. I would suggest that you direct General Ingalls to send transportation to the Broadway Landing [one mile below the pontoon bridge], and let the wagon-master carry an order for Captain S.P.Hatfield, ordnance officer of siege train, to issue the required number of bags to General Burnside. I think this plan would save much time. These bags, I hope, will be replaced, as I find I shall be obliged to supply them for my embrasures. Several times to-day I have been much inconvenienced by having no telegraphic communication with Broadway Landing. The wire crosses the river there to General Butler's headquarters so that an operator is all that is needed. I shall move my headquarters there on Monday, and I shall need a very large detail of orderlies if the operator cannot be supplied. My guns are now in position from the James River to Petersburg and I receive many telegrams which require prompt attention. If you can help me to an operator it will be of very great assistance.

Your obedient servant,

**HENRY L.ABBOT,**

**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Train.**

**CITY POINT, VA., June 25, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Have you 8,000 sand-bags to send to General Burnside at once?

**J.G.BARNARD,**

**Brigadier-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY, June 25, 1864-10 p.m.**

**Brigadier-General BARNARD, General Grant's Headquarters:**

I only have a few sand-bags which I provided for my own batteries. Probably General Weitzel can supply those required by General Burnside.

**HENRY L.ABBOT,**

**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
No.43. City Point, June 27,1864.**

In all siege operations about Petersburg, south of the Appomattox, Brigadier General H.J. Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, will have general charge and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Colonel H.L. Abbot, in charge of siege train, will report to General Hunt for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

**T.S. BOWERS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Report of Captain James H. Wood, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery,  
Commanding Mortar Battery, of operations June 12-21.  
IN CAMP, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 1, 1864.**

LIEUTENANT:\*

On the 12th of June the whole battery was ordered out of position. Lieutenant Bradt's pieces immediately joined the ammunition train, reaching it at 12 m., and marched across the Chickahominy and James Rivers to Petersburg, reaching the rear of our lines at 2.30 a. m. of the 18th of June.

The section in charge of Captain Jones being unable, by reason of the persistency of the enemy's fire, to leave its position, did not withdraw until the evening of the 12th, and accompanied by the artillery of the Second Corps reached the front of Petersburg on the 16th day of June. In the forenoon of the 17th the section took position in front of the enemy's lines at a distance of 150 yards and on the left of the Second Corps. At 1 p. m. the section opened fire on the rebels at an assumed distance of 300 yards with three and a half ounces of powder and 10-second fuse. The firing was successful. At 2 p. m., immediately after the firing of one of the mortars, Captain Jones arose to witness the effect of the shot. He was struck in the forehead by the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter. He never spoke afterward, and at 5 p. m. breathed his last. Thus was slain a brave and efficient officer and a courteous gentleman. At 3 p. m. Captain James H. Wood, of Battery C, Fourth New York Artillery, was placed in command of the mortar battery and, accompanied by Captain Miller, inspector of artillery, advanced, under a terrific artillery fire, to assume command. At 5 p. m. a charge was made by a

brigade of the Ninth Corps, directly in front of the section in charge of Captain Wood. The assault was repulsed, and a rebel battery at a distance of about 900 yards played upon the retreating columns with murderous effect. The mortars were trained upon the rebel battery, with a charge of six ounces of powder and 18-second fuse. The result was the silencing of the rebel guns and the blowing up of a rebel caisson. The colonel commanding the brigade, addressing Captain Wood, said, "Your mortars have saved my brigade."

In the afternoon of June 19 the sections in command of Lieutenant Bradt were ordered into position in front of Petersburg at about 250 yards' distance from the rebel lines. The firing was calculated at 250 yards with three and a half ounces charge and 10-second fuse. The practice was entirely satisfactory.

On the 21st of June the sections were all brought together on the Hare farm. In the foregoing report there may be inconsistencies in the distances, the size of charges and the length of fuses. This can all be accounted for by the fact that the first supply of powder was not equal in strength to that subsequently obtained, and the cartridges were made partly from the one and partly from the other. The last supply (the former being now all expended) is considered reliable, so that the firing can hereafter be considered as reduced almost to a mathematical certainty.

**JAMES H. WOOD,**  
**Captain, Commanding Mortar Battery.**  
**ACTG. ASST. ADJT. General , ARTY. Brigadier , SECOND CORPS.**

**Report of Colonel John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy  
Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.**

**IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.,**

**July 1, 1864.**

May 3.-Left camp near Stevensburg, Va., at 8.30 p.m., moving the Artillery Brigade to Madden's house, where it halted; as the divisions passed the batteries assigned to them reported and fell into the column. The reserve battery and foot artillery marched in rear of the Third Division.

May 4.-Crossed the Rapidan at 9 a.m. and moved out on the Chancellorsville road, arriving at Chancellorsville at 2 p.m. Brown's and Arnold's batteries

being found in a bad position, were changed. The reserve battery and foot artillery camped at Fair View, one-half mile off.

May 5.-Moved at daylight on the road leading to the Furnace, passed it, and arrived at Todd's Tavern at 12 m., waited orders for one hour, and then moved by the Brock road in the direction of Wilderness Tavern. At 2 p.m. the enemy were met near the plank road crossing. Captains Dow's and Edgell's batteries were immediately placed in position in the woods, 75 yards in rear of the line of battle of Mott's division, which extend along the south side of the Brock road. An opening was cut in front of them and a road in rear joining the plank road. General Getty being hard pressed and his artillery not being at hand, Captain Ricketts was directed to report to him with his battery. At this time General Hancock met Colonel Tidball and told him that certain high ground, open, about a mile back, must be occupied. All the remaining batteries, six, of the corps were here halted and put in position, Captain Ames' battery, supported by the heavy artillery, forming the extreme left of the line. A short time after the line was extended still farther to the left, and Captain Sleeper's battery placed in position, supported by Colonel Miles' brigade, of Barlow's division. The position was then as follows, commencing on the left: Sleeper, Ames, who was at this time retired to a crest forming the second line; Arnold, Brown, Roder, and Gilliss. In reserve Gibbon's division. This line of artillery was supported by Barlow's division. In about an hour one brigade of Barlow's division was sent into action, rendering it necessary to shorten the line. All of Sleeper's battery was withdrawn, except a section from the extreme left, and the four guns placed in reserve in rear of Arnold's battery, and the heavy artillery in position to support Ames. At dark, orders came to withdraw all the artillery, except Roder's battery, which was on Gibbon's left; all the other batteries were taken back into an open field in rear of Gibbon's right and parked for the night. The foot artillery were left as a support to Roder's battery, and a regiment of Barlow's also. There was no artillery firing this day, except some solid shot by Dow.

May 6.-The batteries moved out at 4 o'clock and took their positions of the day before, Gilliss remaining in the field where the artillery had been parked. The position for the artillery had been fortified the day before, and this work was now strengthened. At 9 o'clock the Third and Fourth Divisions made an attack, Dow's battery throwing solid shot over their heads as they advanced. They were driven back into the intrenchments. At the time of this attack General Gibbon, who was in command of the left, required a battery to take up an enfilading position on the right of Roder. Gilliss' battery was here placed and strongly intrenched. No firing was done during the day until 2 o'clock, when

Sleeper fired a few shots at a battery of the enemy which was shelling our cavalry, and apparently caused it to change its position. At 4 o'clock a rebel battery opened on Sleeper's from the edge of the woods, about 1,400 yards off, but was driven off in a few minutes by the fire of Sleeper's battery and before damaging anything. At 5.30 o'clock the enemy made an attack on our forces on the Brock road, charging after the fire and succeeding in crossing over the breast-works in front of Dow's and Edgell's batteries, but were driven back with great slaughter by the canister fire of the batteries. Ricketts' battery was engaged during the day and lost a gun, which was recaptured by Carroll's brigade. He also burst the muzzle off of one piece, which was afterward buried at Todd's Tavern. The other batteries simply remained in position, but did not fire a shot. The supports of the artillery during the day consisted of Barlow's division, which was continually changing position. At night it was reported that the enemy was massing on our left, infantry and artillery, and dispositions were made accordingly by the infantry.

May 7.-The artillery held the same position all day, Dow firing solid shot occasionally into the woods in his front. He was resupplied with ammunition. At night orders for a movement came, when division batteries were ordered to report to their division commanders.

May 8.-The Ninth and Fifth Corps having passed, at 6 o'clock the heavy artillery and reserve batteries moved, following the Fourth Division, Mott; Birney brought up the rear, and Gibbon led, followed by Barlow. The troops took the road to Todd's Tavern, where they arrived at 12 m., and the artillery was massed in the open field around the tavern. The troops rested for two hours, and were then put in position in a semi-circle round the tavern. The left rested on the Spotsylvania road, and the right at the junction of the Brock with the Furnace road. About 5 in the evening an attack was made by a division of the enemy, and Roder's battery was placed on the right of the tavern, 600 yards, one section on each of the roads and one section more retired. The infantry fortified themselves very strongly, as did the artillery. At dark the batteries were in position, Dow and Ames on Mott's line, the Brock and Furnace road, placed there by Mott; Ricketts' battery in the field near the tavern, the guns pointed at it. Roder, Sleeper, and Arnold parked on the right of the tavern, Brown, Edgell, and Gilliiss, the heavy artillery supporting Ricketts. At 10 p.m. General Hancock sent for Colonel Tidball to intrench the position at the tavern; Arnold, Brown, Roder, and Sleeper were placed in strong works in rear of the tavern, between it and the second line of infantry, forming a third line. Ricketts' position was changed so as to fire to the front-Gilliiss.



May 9.-The enemy developed a strong force in Birney's front, and the foot artillery was put in the rifle-pits on the second line. The artillery retained the same positions. No attack was made, and at 12 m. the corps moved 2 miles south of the Spotsylvania road, and took position on the north side of the Po River. Captain Edgell's battery was moved to the crest of a hill commanding a view of the road on which the enemy were retreating, and fire was opened with effect. At 4 o'clock a crossing was made by Barlow's Birney's, and Gibbon's divisions, a section of Ames' battery being taken down to

the river to support the movement. An hour before this a section of Arnold's battery, under Lieutenant Hunt, had an artillery duel with a rebel battery, finally driving it away from its position on the other side of the Po. The troops then rested for the night.

May 10.-The troops were across the river. Brown's battery had a sharp fight on the extreme right of Birney, as did Arnold's. Gibbon's and Birney's divisions moved to the support of the Fifth Corps, leaving Barlow to hold the position south of the Po. A section of Sleeper's battery opened on the enemy's works, as did Brown's battery. The batteries attached to divisions moved with them to the left and were parked. Roder and Sleeper were parked in rear of the line under heavy fire, Captain Sleeper losing some men. At this time the enemy attacked Barlow, who had in his front line of battle one section of Brown's and one of Arnold's batteries. In the retiring of our forces one gun of Arnold's battery was lost. Colonel Tidball was directed to mass his artillery on the north bank of the Po, to protect Barlow's recrossing. Rittenhouse's battery, of the Fifth Corps, was already in position. Edgell was put with Sleeper and Arnold in a second line. The first line was Brown, Roder, and one section of Gilliss; four guns of Gilliss in reserve. Orders were given that when the first line retired it should be by the right flank, so that the second line could open. Brown, Roder, and Beck's section opened on the enemy with solid shot over the heads of our troops with effect. A rebel battery opened a severe enfilading fire, and Rittenhouse attempted to silence it. Edgell was sent to his assistance and drove it away immediately, blowing up one limber; each time that it opened it was silenced by Edgell's fire with great promptness. Our line having recrossed the river, the enemy advanced to take the vacated works. A heavy fire was opened on them with much effect, but they advanced under it and took the works. Word was brought at this time that a heavy force was moving on our flank. Captain Ames' battery was put in position and the foot artillery deployed as skirmishers, there being no infantry at hand. They engaged those of the enemy until relieved by infantry. A new line was now taken up for the night, and two batteries of the Sixth Corps and Ames' were placed in position, supported by

Miles' brigade and the heavy artillery. The batteries of the Sixth had been preceded in this position by two of the Fifth, Rittenhouse and Cooper.

May 11.-Moved during the night, conducted by Captain Paine, to the Fifth Corps hospital.

May 12.-By daylight advanced and took position in breast-works of Second Corps. Sleeper reported to Captain Mendell, charge of Second Corps, to take position at the deserted house. Advance of Arnold to first line. Brought up Ames and Brown, placed them to the right and left of Landrum's house. Sent Gilliss to Tompkins (section disabled). Section of Brown and two of Ames' advanced to first line and did good work; brought up Dow and Ricketts to second line (Landrum's). Brought up Sleeper and parked in rear of house. Roder relieved Gilliss, who went to the rear to refit. Ames brought off nine guns with his horses, got off Gilliss' guns, and brought heavy artillery in the evening to intrench Roder and support him. Captain Clark reported at night, battery parked in rear of rear house. Edgell all day with Fifth Corps in rear line, parked at night with Clark. Arnold parked in rear of Ricketts.

May 13.-No fighting or change of position until 3 p.m. Heavy artillery and intrenching tools taken to extreme right. Also Roder, Edgell, Sleeper, and Gilliss, all supported by Birney. Held position.

May 14.-Moved all the batteries across the Ny River, in rear of Sixth Corps, and massed near Harris' house; remained all day. in evening came orders taking batteries from divisions.

May 16.-Lay still all day. Sleeper, Roder, and Edgell with Birney.

May 17.-Moved to Anderson's Mill by concealed road at 4 p.m.; grazed and parked. At 11 p.m. moved back to Harris' house.

May 18.-Moved from Harris' house to the deserted house, and Roder, Ames, and Ricketts to Landrum's. Send Edgell's battery to Colonel Tompkins. Brown, Roder, and Ames, in first line, silenced rebel battery; 12m., still in position. Clark and Ricketts moved down to works on extreme right. Edgell already there with Birney's division. The other six batteries, with trains, &c., moved back to Anderson's house, under command of Major Hazard, who had reported May 17 with Burton's and McKnigh's batteries. Moved with Tyler's division and camped near general headquarters. The other batteries, under charge of chief of artillery, withdrew to the same camp at dark. This day batteries reduced to four guns.

May 19.-Brigade moved down near Anderson's Bridge and camped with rest of corps. At 5 p.m. a battery was sent for to repel attack on our right. Clark's sent very promptly.. Staff officer of General Hunt's came in half an hour for three more batteries. Arnold, Dow, and Sleeper, all under charge of Major Hazard, went up, all the rest were ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and Gilliss and Burton were ordered up and put in reserve in rear of line of battle. At dark all the batteries, except Captain Clark's and McKnight's, withdrew and returned to camp. They remained with Birney's division, under charge of Major Hazard.

May 20.-Order for movement. Two batteries ordered to each division. Order countermanded. Batteries stood in harness all night, and at daylight Clark and McKnight withdrew after Clark had fired half a dozen shots. The enemy having disappeared from their front, batteries were ordered to unhitch and unharness. Order for march at 11 p.m, and train sent to rear, and battery wagons moved. Reserve artillery in rear of Fourth Division, followed by extra caissons and foot artillery.

May 21.-Arrived at Milford at 1 p.m., took position, Tyler left, Gibbon center, Barlow right. No artillery with Tyler. Gilliss and Edgell with Gibbon, Gilliss on right, the other in center of his line. Dow and Sleeper on left, Roder and McKnight in center, and Brown, supported by foot artillery, on right of Barlow's line. Strong intrenchments thrown up by batteries and by the Fourth Artillery, on the right of Brown. Later, Arnold, Ricketts, and Clark with Tyler, on the left.

May 22.-Small reconnaissance accompanied by section of Gilliss' battery. Lay still the rest of the day. Issued rations.

May 23.-Ordered to move at daylight. The reserve (Roder Ames, Sleeper and Edgell, Brown, and McKnight) with Barlow, Gilliss and Burton with Gibbon, Clark and Arnold with Birney, Dow and Ricketts with Tyler. Arrived at 1.30 at North Anna River. The reserve batteries, put in position on the right, supported by Mott's brigade, opened fire on rebel battery and silenced it on right. In center near road to bridge, Dow. Arnold on left of Birney's line, Brown out in front, Gilliss in reserve in rear of them. Ricketts, Burton, and McKnight and Clark on Tyler's line. Opened fire in the evening with effect, covering the charge of Birney. After the captured of the works, a rifle battery crossed, and afterward Ames.

May 24.-Birney sent for another battery. Roder sent. During the morning Edgell and Sleeper were moved down in front on right of railroad. Major Hazard moved

Burton, Clark, McKnight, and Ricketts down in front of the line of infantry. Burnside's batteries relieved ours on the right on the 24th, in the morning. Birney at noon sent for more batteries. Gilliss sent. Then Edgell and Sleeper. Major Hazard moved Clark and Ricketts on the extreme left, Ricketts in reserve; also moved Brown over on left of brick house, also Arnold, Burton, and McKnight. Five p.m., Ames, Roder, and Gilliss on the island. Arnold, McKnight, Burton, Brown, and one section of Edgell in front line, the other in reserve. Sleeper in part on Brown's left. Clark on the extreme left if Gibbon. Ricketts in his rear in reserve. Dow north of the river in the woods near the Telegraph road. Enemy opened fire on the position near brick house; silenced by a section of Edgell and by Arnold. Brown moved up on left of railroad, on front of infantry, Barlow. Did not fire. Clark did good service.

May 25.-Clark and Ricketts relieved at daylight by Dow and Sleeper. Brown moved over to right of railroad, a little advanced. Edgell, Burton, McKnight, and Arnold advanced to first line at 9 a.m. Third Battalion, Fourth New York Artillery, Clark, and Ricketts near pontoon bridge. Ames, Roder, and Gilliss on island. At 1 p.m. one section of Clark put in position on left of railroad, Barlow's line. Mortar battery reported at 9 p.m.

May 26.-Mortar battery put in position on right of Roder and strongly intrenched. Third Battalion, Fourth New York Artillery, moved back with train 1 mile north of river at 4 p.m. At 7 p.m. ordered to move. Brown and Edgell assigned to Barlow; Dow and Sleeper assigned to Gibbon; McKnight and Gilliss assigned to Birney. All others ordered to park at 8.30 p.m. in rear of center of old line.

May 27.-Marched at 9 a.m.; arrived 4 miles north of Pamunkey River at night; parked.

May 28.-Marched in same order, and crossed the river and took position near Elliott's house; reserve batteries, &c., parked in rear of Second Corps line of battle. At 11 a.m. Burton ordered to report to General Birney forward, in rear of Colonel Shelton's house, on the creek.

May 29.-Remained so all day.

May 30.-At 6 a.m., details from the batteries and foot artillery with intrenching tools commenced throwing up works for artillery in front, and to the right and left of the Shelton house. The enemy shelled slightly, but did no damage. These works were on the skirmish line, and were prepared for Arnold on the left, Roder on his right, and Coehorn mortars in front of the house. Roder

went into position without support at 11 a.m., Arnold at 12 m., and the mortars soon after, between them. Ricketts and Clark had the positions for their guns ready, but awaited the movement of the infantry. The foot artillery, Second and Third Battalions, took position between the house and mill-pond, supporting the batteries.

The Second Battalion reported early on the morning of the 29th. In the afternoon Miles' brigade moved up to the front line, and Ames' battery was ordered to prepare to move there. In afternoon Ricketts, Clark, and Fourth New York Artillery on right of main road. Roder, Arnold, and mortars on left of main road; heavy fire from enemy from 1 to 4 p.m. replied to all afternoon with success. Particularly heavy fire at 6.25, lasting twenty-five minutes. Batteries did not open; were in position with their division commands.

May 31.-McKnight's (Third Division) battery was ordered over the creek to support Birney, who had taken the works, and did good execution, until his ammunition gave out, at 700 yards; was relieved by Roder, who did good work, the enemy falling back to his main line of works. Four mortars were ordered over, but did no firing. No other change except Burton, who supported Birney's advance. No further change during the day. At 8 p.m. ordered to establish a line of artillery on Birney's advance line-in works to be built-three batteries to go at 3 a.m., the 1st.

June 1.-Order countermanded. Ordered to withdraw to west side of creek. Recountermanded at 11.30. At 1.30 the order was again countermanded. No batteries moved under these orders. Roder and the mortars returned across the creek at 11.30 p.m., May 31. Roder and Burton placed in reserve. Mortars turned over to Captain Jones, Company D, Fourth New York Artillery. At dark the reserve batteries withdrew, Roder, Ames, Clark, McKnight, Burton, and Edgell, and marched by way of Harris' Store toward Cold Harbor. Parked near army headquarters, followed by Fourth New York Artillery; other batteries assigned to divisions.

June 2.-Arrived at Cold Harbor and parked reserve artillery. Second Corps took the left of the line. Divisions posted; Gibbon right, Barlow left, Birney reserve. Batteries on the lines of the divisions.

June 3.-Assaults made by Birney and Barlow at daylight. Dow in position and doing good service. At 7 a.m. Clark ordered to take position on the right of Dow and open fire. Brown put in on Barlow's left, Arnold on his right. Roder put in at 9 a.m. on Brown's left and Edgell on the extreme left. Sleeper was on the extreme right, Birney, with Ricketts and Gilliss, in reserve. The

Eighteenth Corps sent for a battery; McKnight sent. Birney reported to General Smith, taking his batteries. Burton at 4 p.m. placed on the right of Edgell. The Fourth Artillery moved at the same time to rifle-pits in rear of Gibbon's line. At 2 p.m. positions selected for mortars (two) were taken on the left of the road, in charge of Captain Jones, doing good execution. At 6 p.m. positions, at which strong works were to be built, were selected, commencing on the right; Edgell to be advanced 200 yards, Sleeper on his left. Clark and Dow advanced 200 yards on his left, Barlow's right. Brown, Roder, and Burton at the big pine tree, farther to the left. Arnold nearly in front of Brown. The mortars to the right of the road, 40 yards from the enemy's lines. All these batteries to be in these positions at daylight next morning. In the attack at 8 p.m. the batteries did good execution in shelling them.

June 4.-All in position except Edgell and Arnold, who was placed too far to the front, and afterward moved farther back. The works were to be built by working parties of the Fourth New York Artillery. McKnight reported back and supplied with ammunition; Gilliss also. Ricketts removed with Eighteenth Corps. Ames had been ordered in position where the mortars were, but countermanded. Everything ordered to open at 1.30 and fire one hour. Did so with effect, 1 shot every two minutes, afterward 1 shot from each battery every fifteen minutes until dark. Attack on Barlow's line at dark, in which Arnold did good execution. The works on Sleeper's right being finished, Edgell moved in at night.

June 5.-At daylight McKnight took position in Edgell's old place. Captain Jones at 12 m. had only 26 rounds left; attack made at 8.30 p.m. repulsed; artillery opened heavily. During the afternoon a work was built on the left of Arnold, and at dark Arnold was withdrawn and replaced by Ames. No other changes.

June 6.-At daylight Burton went into the new work on Ames' left. Gilliss moved to the extreme left with Birney and took position near the mill pond.

June 7.-Captain Stevens' battery of light 12-pounders reported and was sent to General Birney, the extreme left.

June 8.-Captain Arnold left and Lieutenant Dwight took command of battery. Captain Ricketts returned and was placed in position on the right and a little in rear of Dow. Mortar ammunition arrived and Captain Jones, who had yesterday permanently assumed command of the mortar battery, was supplied with ammunition, as were all batteries, 3-inch and light 12-pounders. Full rations of vegetables issued.

June 9.-No change. The mortars fired 15 shots during the day, with very good results.

June 10.-Four mortars placed on the left and front of Ricketts, the other two left in their old position.

June 11.-No change except the withdrawal of Dow.

**JNO. C. TIDBALL,**  
**Colonel Fourth New York Artillery, Commanding Brigade.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,**  
**Numbers 120. } Charleston, W. Va., July 2, 1864.**

6. Brigadier General A. N. Duffie will detail one regiment to serve as an escort to the Artillery Brigade, commanded by Captain H. A. Du Pont, chief of artillery, during its march to Parkersburg, W. Va.

The commanding officer of the regiment will confer with Captain Du Pont relative to the march, and regulate the marches of his regiment to correspond with those of the artillery.

8. The Artillery Brigade, commanded by Captain H. A. Du Point, U. S. Army, will proceed by march to Parkersburg, on arriving at which place it will be furnished with transportation by rail to Martinsburg, where Captain Du Pont will report to the commanding officer for orders.

12. Captain H. A. Du Pont, Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby authorized to send 120 superfluous men of his command with 3 supernumerary officers to Martinsburg, W. Va., with the infantry division of Brigadier General J. C. Sullivan. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

**By order of Major General D. Hunter:**  
**CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**July 3, 1864.**

**Brigadier General H.J. HUNT, Chief of Artillery:**  
**Major DUANE, Chief Engineer:**

The lieutenant-general commanding is desirous of knowing whether any offensive operations from the lines now held by this army are practicable.

Major-General Burnside, who is now running a gallery for a mine, is of the opinion that if successful in this operation an assault could be made to advantage. I desire you to carefully examine the proposed point of attack, after conferring with General Burnside, and furnish me with your views.

You will please give me your views at the earliest possible moment, that the necessary orders may be issued and requisitions made. Both Generals Warren and Burnside have been notified of your instructions and directed to confer with you and facilitate your operations.

Respectfully, yours,

**GEO. G. MEADE,**

**Major-General, Commanding.**

**ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 4, 1864.**

**Respect returned to the Secretary of War.**

The experience with wrought-iron rifled field guns is most favorable to their endurance and efficiency. They cost less than steel, and stand all the charges we wish to impose upon them. For smooth-bore field guns, bronze is good enough, and the material valuable after the guns become, from any cause, unserviceable, more so than steel. No instance has occurred during the war where they have been so severely tested of the 12-pounder bronze gun having worn out or of its bursting. There are considerations to be well weighed before committing the Department to any large purchase of steel guns. The large steel guns made by Krupp for the Russian Government are said not to come up to expectation. We should, therefore, not accept the virtue of steel as an established fact until it is thoroughly tried in the forms in which it is to be used. I cannot, therefore, for the present recommend that an order be given to exceed one battery of six 12- pounder steel guns, and these for experimental purposes.

**GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.**

**FORT DUNCAN, MD., July 4, 1864-5.30 p. m.**

**Captain H. M. BURLEIGH, Assistant Adjutant-General:**



CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report a heavy column of dust on the road from Charlestown to Halltown, nearly the whole distance. A dispatch from the Stone Fort, just received, states that General Sigel's advance is two miles above in Pleasant Valley instead of on this side, as I reported before. My information this noon came via a German I sent out with others as a picket; this from the signal officer. Plenty of sharpshooters opposite this fort. My men have laid out seven of them, and I have had none hit so far. Am I not throwing away ammunition? We have not seen anything worthy a 30-pound shell so far to-day, though I think and know we have killed some. I have ordered three guns of Furst's battery to the left of Battery Sullivan to assist in covering the ford above pontoon bridge. If you evacuate, can you destroy the railroad bridge and take up the pontoon? If not, send me word, and I will open on them from Sullivan and Furst's batteries. Four of Miner's guns (3-inch) are in epaulement half way to foot of mountain, on the line of rifle-pits, and covering Sharpsburg road. The other two are to the right of Battery Sullivan, firing occasionally above Bolivar. Will it do to throw shell into or over Bolivar? The d-d town is full of rebels.

I am, captain, respectfully, &c.,

**G. F. MERRIAM, Fifth New York Artillery and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS,**

**Fort Duncan, July 6, 1864 - 9. 30 a. m.**

**Captain BURLEIGH, Assistant Adjutant-General:**

CAPTAIN: I applied for the following men last night, and understood General Weber that he would furnish them from the Second Battalion, Fifth [New York] Artillery: 100 are here, 60 at Battery Sullivan, and 200 at Stone Fort. If I am to have the rest, and I want them, and 100 more here, 40 to Battery Sullivan, 80 to Spur Battery, 100 to the 100-pounder, and 100 to Stone Fort. The above to be sent will make what I want for a support. I recapitulate the whole required: Fort Duncan, 200 men; Battery Sullivan, 80 men; Spur Battery, 80 men; 30-pounder battery, 60 men; mortar battery, 50 men; 100-pounder battery, 100 men; Stone Fort, 300 men; total, 870. Already distributed, 380. Now wanted, 490. If I have these men they are to be subject to my orders. I do not want to have the field officers to control any battery or to countermand any order of mine.

Respectfully, &c. ,

**G. F. MERRIAM, Major and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES MARYLAND HEIGHTS,  
Fort Duncan, Md. , July 8,1864.  
Captain H. M. BERLEIGH, Assistant Adjutant-General:**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to order of Major-General Sigel I have ordered the Second Battalion, Fifth New York Artillery, to be relieved from duty as support to the defenses and to report at Camp Hill, Va. , for duty. As they will soon be in camp, I have to request that a proper officer be placed in command of the battalion and I be relieved from their command. I have also to report that I directed the commanding officer of the engineer company to lay his pontoon bridge as quickly as possible. Captain Rosney, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, has been ordered to return to his old camp-ground at Camp Hill.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**G. F. MERRIAM, Major and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS,  
Fort Duncan, July 9,1864.  
Captain H. M. BURLEIGH, Assistant Adjutant-General:**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the captain of the canalboat which lies near here states that he went to his house in Sharpsburg this a. m. , where he learned that about 1,000 or 1,500 rebels were guarding a large lot of stores they had collected in the vicinity at or near Shepherdstown, on the Maryland side of the Potomac ; that their pickets were up to Sharpsburg, and that they might soon move.

I am, captain, respectfully, yours, &c. ,  
**G. F. MERRIAM, Major and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
July 6,1864.**

**Major-General HUMPHREYS,  
Chief of Staff:**

SIR:

We have the honor to make the following report of an examination of the enemy's lines in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps in compliance with instructions of the commanding general given in a letter dated July 3:

The general direction of the enemy's line from the front of the Hare house to the plank road is north and south. The line is indented and apparently well flanked. From the plank road the line runs in a southwesterly direction. The salient thus formed is on a commanding ridge, which overlooks and flanks, by the artillery fire, the work in front of the Ninth Corps. It would, therefore, appear that the first attack should be made from the front of the Fifth Corps. When the first line of the enemy's works at this point has been taken or their fire silenced, the attack by the Ninth Corps may be commenced. The enemy's front had been very much strengthened. It consists of a system of redoubts connected by infantry parapets; the ground in front obstructed by abatis, stakes, and entanglements, rendering an assault impracticable; regular approached must, therefore, be resorted to. It is probable that the siege will be a long one, inasmuch as soon as one line of works is carried another equally strong will be found behind it, and this will continue until ridge is attained which looks into the town.

**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.**  
**J.C. DUANE, Major of Engineers.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,**  
**TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,**  
**Numbers 58.} Washington, D.C. , July 13, 1864.**

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Haskin, aide-de-camp, is hereby announced as chief of artillery of this department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**By command of Major-General Augur:**  
**C. H. RAYMOND,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.**  
**CITY POINT, VA. , July 13, 1864.**

**Major TOMPKINS,**  
**Commanding Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps:**

You will please take four of your batteries (two batteries of rifled guns and two batteries of smooth-bore guns) and proceed without delay to Baltimore, Md. reporting to Major General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Middle Department, for duty. You will accompany the batteries in person.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:  
**E. S. PARKER,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**CITY POINT, VA. , July 15, 1864. (Received 3 p. m. 16th.)**  
**Major General E. O. C. ORD,**  
**Washington, D. C. :**

Four batteries of the Sixth Corps, Major Tompkins commanding, left here yesterday morning for Baltimore. Please under them to return at once to this point without debarking.

**U. S. GRANT,**  
**Lieutenant-General.**

**ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1864.**

**Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.**

Experience with rocket batteries during this war is not at all favorable to their usefulness. The same number of men and horses can produce more effect with the improved cannon and projectiles now used. Rockets have but little range and accuracy compared to rifled projectiles, and are liable at times to premature explosions and great eccentricity of flight. This department has no assurance that these rocket batteries have been tested in actual service, or that they possess the necessary requisites. I cannot, therefore, recommend their purchase. It may be worthy of remark that most of the foreign offers to

this department convey the idea that the rebels are always in the field to purchase, but that preference is given to the United States Government. The desire to find purchasers is, I fear, not always primitive of such disinterested zeal.

**GEO. D. RAMSEY, Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.**

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
July 27, 1864.**

**Major-General AUGUR:**

In addition to the batteries of field artillery which should be kept in readiness to move on the threatened point, I think it will be well to place in the forts some field pieces with ammunition, to bear upon the approaches when the enemy comes within short range. These guns can be worked by the same men who work the large guns, as both will not be equally effective at the same time. Consult General De Russy and Colonels Alexander and Haskin on this subject, and as to where the guns should be placed. This must not interfere with the organization of field batteries for use here or in the field.

**H. W. HALLECK,  
Major-General and Chief of Staff.**

**HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22nd ARMY CORPS,  
July 27, 1864.**

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Haskin, chief of Artillery, who, in consultation with General De Russy and Colonel Alexander, will determine the number and kind of guns which can be properly used to advantage, as indicated by the major-general and chief of staff. This having been determined, requisitions will be at once made.

**By command of Major-General Augur:  
J. H. TAYLOR,  
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} HDQRS. MIL. DIST. OF HARPER'S FERRY,  
Numbers 19.} Harper's Ferry, W. Va. , July 28, 1864.**

4. The following batteries having reported at these headquarters, by order of General Crook, they will send their morning reports to General Max Weber, commanding Defenses of Harper's Ferry: Thirtieth New York Independent Battery, Lieutenant Carroline; First Ohio Independent Battery, Lieutenant Kirkland.

5. Captain Graham, Battery F, First West Virginia Artillery, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to orders from General Crook, will proceed with his battery to Maryland Heights and report to Major Merriam, Fifth New York Artillery, commanding Fort Duncan, under whose direction he will encamp near Captain Furst's battery.

**By command of Brigadier-General Howe:  
CH. HAMLIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**GENERAL ORDERS,} HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
Numbers 50.} Harper's Ferry, W. Va. , July 28, 1864.**

Captain H. A. Du Pont, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as these headquarters, as chief of artillery, and will report to Bvt. Major General George Crook, for assignment to duty as chief of artillery of his command.

**By order of Major-General Hunter:  
THAYER MELVIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**ORDERS. | HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,  
July 30, 1864.**

Colonel C.H. Tompkins, chief of artillery, will procure from this locality as many suitable horses as possible for the batteries of this command, and will see that the proper receipts and vouchers are given to the owners of these horses.

**By command of Major-General Wright:  
C. H. WHITTELSEY, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**

**July 30, 1864-4.45 a.m.**

**Colonel WAINWRIGHT,  
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Corps, Hdqrs. Fifth Corps:**

General Burnside is directed if his mine has failed to open all the batteries on his front and assault at once. Upon hearing his batteries open those of the Fifth Corps will open also.

**A.A. HUMPHREYS.  
Major-General and Chief of Staff**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**

**July 31, 1864-1 a.m.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

The siege guns cannot well be sent by artillery teams; they may be wanted at any moment for the field batteries. I have asked Colonel Wainwright and Colonel Monroe to get out all the siege material and part it to await teams. Would it be best to send them to City Point or Broadway Landing? Ask Ingalls for transportation, and if for City Point, whether the railroad could be used to advantage. General Ord has been directed to send such siege artillery as he can spare to City Point. I presume he will provide transportation, but I expect to hear from him on the subject.

**H. J. HUNT,  
Brigadier-General.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-1.30 a.m.**

**General HUNT,  
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

Everything must come here and not to City Point. It will be impossible to load at the latter. Here everything is ready. The railroad cannot be used. I would

much prefer to have the direction of the withdrawal without the aid of Colonel Wainwright and Colonel Monroe, as they know nothing of my facilities and would only confuse. So also with General Ord. I can withdraw myself far better than through other agent not under my orders.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-1.35 a.m.**

**Colonel INGALLS,**  
**Chief Quartermaster in Field, City Point:**

I am ordered to withdraw large siege material in haste. Please forward if possible eighteen eight-mule teams and sixty wagons with least possible delay to Broadway Landing, and oblige,

Yours, &c.,  
**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.LII.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**July 31, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

I have telegraphed to General Ingalls for cars to carry seven of your Parrotts, ammunition and detachments, to City Point. Hunt says they go there-the guns and ammunition. I have telegraphed for a locomotive for the heavy mortar. The Coehorns and siege mortars cannot be sent to-night; time will not allow.

**A. PIPER,**  
**Colonel Tenth New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-2 a.m.**



**Colonel PIPER,  
Chief of Artillery, Eighteenth Corps:**

My guns must come here to be loaded and I suppose the word City Point was used by mistake. If you will have the guns dragged by hand to where I can get teams to them by daylight can send for them there then; but, if possible, do please forward them, each drawn by the caisson horses of a light battery, and the ammunition in wagons.

**H. L. ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-6 a.m.**

**Brigadier-General INGALLS,  
Chief Quartermaster Armies in the Field, City Point:**

Was my telegram asking for more teams and wagons received last night, and can they be sent and how soon, if so?

**HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**CITY POINT, July 31, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Your dispatch was received. Captain E. J. Strang has been ordered to send the teams you require at once.

**RUFUS INGALLS,  
Brigadier-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
July 31, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Colonel Allcock has been directed to attend to the forwarding of the six Coehorns from Wainwright.

**H. J. HUNT,**  
**Chief of Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-7.15 a.m.**

**Lieutenant-Colonel ALLCOCK:**  
(Care of General Hunt, headquarters Army of the Potomac.)

A train, to remove the guns and ammunition in Fort Hell, will be soon started. Send an officer at once to Captain Brooker, commanding siege battery near Warren's headquarters, to take charge of the train. Have the guns prepared for moving, and, if possible, send them off before dark. If not, do it as early as possible to-night. I send six eight-mule teams for the guns and eight wagons for the ammunition and implements, supposing that there are about 400 rounds on hand. If more, you must send a wagon from your own train. Send a guard with the guns, &c., to see that they report as soon as possible at Broadway Landing. Do not start without a guide that knows the way.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-12.30 a.m.**

**Captain BROOKER,**  
**First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Battery,**  
**Near General Warren's Headquarters:**  
(Through Headquarters Fifth Corps.)

I start a train of sixty-one wagons to report to you with a letter of instruction. All siege material is to be moved here at once. This train is for the mortar batteries of Pierce and Petterson; your guns and Pratt's will be sent for by General Hunt, so be in readiness for this move.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-7.20 a.m.**

**Captain BROOKER,  
Commanding Siege Battery near Warren's Headquarters:  
(Through his Telegraph Operator).**

I shall send a large train of about sixty wagons with twelve eight-mule teams to report to your, carrying a letter of instructions. They will report in, say, two hours. Have your guns and Captain Pratt's ready to start as soon as possible. Report the condition of progress of the mortar train.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, July 31, 1864.**

**Captain BROOKER,  
Commanding Siege Guns, Army of the Potomac:**

CAPTAIN: I send eighteen eight-mule teams and forty-five wagons. Of these turn over to the officer sent by Colonel Allcock, commanding Fourth New York, now waiting at your headquarters, six of the eight-mule teams and eight wagons to remove the guns in Fort Hell, for doing which Colonel Allcock has instructions. The rest of the train is for your command, the estimate as follows: The twelve eight-mule teams for yourself and Captain Pratt; the wagons as follows: Brooker, 9; Pratt, 5; Gillett, 15; total, 29. See that the platforms of Pierce, Patterson, and Gillett are brought away. I send eight surplus wagons, as the estimate of ammunition on hand may be erroneous, no report of firing yesterday having been received. I want everything that can possibly be started to-day to be hurried here as soon as possible, the rest without fail early to-night. As soon as everything is removed from a battery the company will report here. All guns will be accompanied by a strong detail, with guides familiar with the road. I will send back two mortar wagons for the remaining 10-inch mortars as soon as possible. Advise me by telegraph of anything you may want, and of your progress. See Colonel Wainwright, of Warren's staff, and get the Coehorns if General Hunt has so ordered, six of them with ammunition; it will take, say, six wagons. I sent them to him night before last.

Your obedient servant,  
**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel, Commanding.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-7.30 a.m.**

**General HUNT,**  
**Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

Have sent last night about enough wagons to remove the heavy mortars on Warren's front, except two mortars without ammunition, which must wait the return of the mortar wagons. Have another train about starting, of sixty wagons with eighteen mule teams, which will remove all the heavy artillery with Army of the Potomac as soon as it can be loaded. Have received seven Parrott guns and ammunition complete from General Ord. Please notify me whether the six Coehorns sent Colonel Wainwright have been ordered to me.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**MEMORANDUM.**-Guns from Fort Hell arrived 8.30 a.m. Colonel White, with twelve teams and forty-five wagons, started for Army of the Potomac 8.45 a.m.

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-9 a.m.**

**Colonel PIPER,**  
**Chief of Artillery, Eighteenth Corps:**

The seven Parrotts have arrived safely with their ammunition. I can send any amount of wagons for the rest of the siege material if required. Please notify me what it is contemplated to send to rear. If Dow's guns are coming please send them with light artillery horses if possible; if not, I can supply teams.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
July 31, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

The mortars now here are to remain. It is not yet decided whether Dow's guns are to be moved or to remain. It will take about eleven wagons for the ammunition and material for Dow's guns. Can you have that many ready to start to me the instant I telegraph for them? If you can at the same time send horses for the guns it would be best. I do not like to venture my battery horses, for we may be called on to use them at a moment's notice. Please let your quartermaster, if you can, send horses and wagons in case they are wanted.

**A. PIPER,  
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-12 m.**

**Colonel PIPER,  
Chief of Artillery, Eighteenth Corps:**

I will keep eleven wagons and three teams constantly ready for Captain Dow's material, subject to your telegram. I shall also have other transportation generally in part for the rest, or part of it, and can always inform you of the amount. I think Captain Dow's mantlets had better be sent back. I will send for them if desired.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-9.30 a.m.**

**Captain BROOKER,  
Commanding Siege Battery near Warren's Headquarters:  
(Through his Telegraph Operator).**

Captain Pierce must gouge out the fuse plugs of his filled shells in some way, if possible. Only abandon and bury them as a last resort. By careful cutting I think he may safely try it.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-9.30 a.m.**

**Captain BROOKER:**

Tell Captain Pierce to bore out his fuse composition and fill his shells with water as one resort, better than leaving them.

**H. L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-9.45 a.m.**

**Captain EDSON,**  
**Ordnance Officer at Fort Monroe:**

Pleaser retain all ammunition coming to Fort Monroe for my train (except Coehorn mortar) until hearing from me again.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.**

**BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS, July 31, 1864-10 a.m.**

**Lieutenant B. P. LEARNED,**  
**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:**

I have succeeded in getting transportation that will take to the landing the two siege batteries; their ammunition will be moving soon. Captain Gillett will get out at dusk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**A. F. BROOKER,**  
**Captain, &c.**

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**July 31, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

In case siege mortars or guns remain here, what shall I do regarding the detachments? Shall the ordnance be turned over to other troops?

**THOS. S. TRUMBULL,**  
**Major.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-12. 15 p.m.**

**Major TRUMBULL,**  
**Commanding Siege Batteries, Eighteenth Corps:**

I have never for a moment designed to relieve our companies without their guns. Do not take anybody's order for such a proceeding except mine.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.**

**HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**July 31, 1864-1.30 p.m.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT, Commanding Siege Train:**

Everything that has not already reached you is in transit, or being loaded up, excepting from Gillett's battery. Captain Brooker will remain until this evening, when that will all be moved.

**NELSON L. WHITE,**  
**Lieutenant-Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,  
July 31, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

The thirteen wagons of 4 1/2-inch ammunition and Coehorns have just started for Broadway Landing.

**THOS. ALLCOCK,  
Lieutenant-colonel, &c.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
July 31, 1864 (Received 2 p.m.)**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

I am loading eight wagons from my own train with the 4 1/2-inch ammunition from Castle Hell. All the siege materials on the Fifth Corps line except the above have started.

**THOS. ALLCOCK,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth New York Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
July 31, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

I have sent Captain Osborne with the 13-inch mortar to City Point by rail. Will you communicate further orders to him?

**T. S. TRUMBULL,  
Major.**



**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
July 31, 1864. (Received 8.35 p.m.)**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Have you a good and short road to City Point? Have you received orders to load your siege materials on the vessels? Had you not better telegraph to City Point for instructions on the subject? The orders were to send it all to City Point. It is just possible they want it there and do not want it shipped. I fear General Ord has stripped himself too bare of heavy guns.

**H. J. HUNT,  
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864-8.35 p.m.  
Brigadier-General HUNT, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

I received orders from General Grant to keep my train afloat, except what was in use, and upon this authority have been loading, as fast as possible. I am satisfied that this is what is now desired, from a remark made to one of my officers in relation to the 13-inch mortar, but will telegraph as you desire. There is a good road to City Point. General Ord has retained in position of my train three 30-pounder Parrotts, ten 8-inch mortars, and sixteen Coehorns, which makes his line very well secured with his light batteries, in my judgment. My gun carriages are merely run on barges, not put in the hold, and can be very rapidly unloaded. We have done wonders in the way of moving and loading the train. Everything is exactly as I desire in this respect.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., July 31, 1864.-8.40 p.m.**

**Colonel BOWERS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Armies in the Field, City Point:**

General Hunt suggests that I notify you that I am loading my train as rapidly as possible at Broadway Landing, this being my understanding of my orders.

It can be unloaded faster than it can be put in position, as I do not take the carriages apart. By morning everything not required by General Ord will be here and nearly afloat. Please notify me if this is what you desire.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Train.**

**CITY POINT, VA., July 31, 1864.**  
**Colonel ABBOT, First Connecticut Artillery:**

You have done right. General Grant will return during the night, and his further directions will be telegraphed to you in the morning.

**T. S. BOWERS,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} ARTY. HDQRS., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**No.100. August 3, 1864.**

In obedience to Special Orders, Numbers 206, paragraph 4, headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Fourth New York Foot Artillery is relieved from duty with the siege train, and the colonel commanding will report to Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Corps, for orders.

In relieving this regiment the brigadier-general directing the siege operation returns his thanks to Colonel Allcock, his officers and men, for the efficiency, skill, and gallantry they have displayed whilst under his orders in the labor and operations in which they have taken part, in the preparation of material, the construction of the works, and in the service of the artillery in the battle of the 30th of July.

By command of General Hunt:  
**JNO N. CRAIG,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,  
Broadway Landing, Va., August 4, 1864.**

**Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS ALLCOCK,  
Commanding Fourth New York Artillery:**

COLONEL: By direction of Colonel Abbot, I have the honor to transmit herewith Special Orders, No.100, Artillery Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, August 3, 1864, relieving your regiment from duty with the siege train. The companies (A and M) at these headquarters are ordered to report to you at once. In taking leave of the regiment the colonel commanding desires to thank you for its cordial co-operation during the last few weeks. In preparing the siege batteries it has taken a prominent part, and in serving its guns (six 4 1/2-inch guns, Company H, Captain A. C. Brown commanding, and twelve Coehorn mortars, Companies K and L, Captain S. F. Gould and Second Lieutenant Frank Seymour commanding) it has maintained the reputation well earned by its previous services during the campaign.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**B. P. LEARNED,**  
**First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Reports of Captain Benjamin F.Smiley, Second Pennsylvania Provisional Heavy  
Artillery,  
Commanding mortar battery, of operations June 26-July 30.  
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., August 4, 1864.**

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward to the chief of artillery a report of the part taken by the Ninth Corps mortar battery in the action of July 30, 1864:

The battery comprises six pieces and occupied the following positions: Right section on the right of the covered way leading to the mine; center section confronting the work blown up; left section on the right of the road leading to Petersburg and about 100 yards to the left of the center section. Fire was opened immediately upon the blowing up of the rebel work, the right section throwing shell into the work known as the fort near the red house and whose fire could enfilade the work blown up. The center and left sections paid their compliments more particularly to the fort left of the Petersburg road, with an occasional shell from the center section into the works leading to the work

mined. The number of shells fired by the different sections during the action were as follows, viz: Right section, up to 9 a.m., seventy rounds; center section, up to 9 a.m., thirty-eight rounds; left section, up to 9 a.m., sixty-three rounds. Total, 171 rounds. At 1.30 p.m., when the rebels charged the ruins, right section fired ten rounds, center section fired seven rounds, left section fired twelve rounds, making through the action a total of 200 rounds.

Very respectfully, yours,

**B.F.SMILEY,**

**Captain, in charge Mortars.**

**Lieutenant SAMUEL CHAPIN,**

**Actq.Asst.Adjt.General ,Arty.Brigadier ,Ninth Army Corps.**

**NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., August 15, 1864.**

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Orders, No.205, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report the operations of the Ninth Corps mortar battery:

The period embraced in the following dates, May 4 and June 26, I was with my regiment [Provisional Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery], acting as infantry, and as a battery commander have no report to forward. By virtue of Special Orders, No.93, dated headquarters Ninth Army Corps, near Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864, I was placed in charge of the Ninth Corps mortars. Since assuming command the operations have been such as characterize mortar practice, firing slowly and usually very accurately. The enemy has been very much annoyed; shells were very frequently exploded in their pits, throwing men in the air and creating much confusion.

July 15, I blew up in the rebel work on the left of the Petersburg road what is supposed to have been a caisson. On the 20th another was exploded. On the 25th of July I blew up what is supposed to have been a small magazine from the amount of logs thrown in the air.

From the 25th to July 30, the operations were such as are incidental to the practice.

As a report of the operations of the battery July 30 has been forwarded it is not necessary to repeat it.

Respectfully, yours,  
**B.F.SMILEY,**  
**Captain, in charge Ninth Corps Mortars.**  
**Lieutenant SAMUEL CHAPIN,**  
**Actg.Asst.Adjt.General ,Arty.Brigadier ,Ninth Army Corps.**

**Report of Lieutenant Colonel J. Albert, Monroe, First Rhode Island Light Artillery,**  
**Chief of Artillery, of operations July 30.**  
**HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, NINTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**Before Petersburg, Va., August 5, 1864.**

CAPTAIN:I respectfully forward the following report of the operations of the artillery of this corps (the Ninth) during the assault upon the enemy's position July 30:

The position of the batteries was as follows: Thomas' (Second Maine) battery on the right on the front of the First Division, Rogers' (Nineteenth New York) and Jones' (Eleventh Massachusetts) batteries on the front of the Second Division, and to the rear and left of the place known as the Old Barn, and to the right of the covered way leading to the mine; Start's (Third Vermont) and Durell's (D, Independent Pennsylvania) batteries in the heavy work on the left of the same covered way and in the rear of the Taylor house; Roemer's (Thirty-fourth New York) and Mayo's (Third Maine) batteries in the work on the knoll to the left of the Petersburg or Jordan road; Twitchell's (Seventh Maine) battery, one section on the front line to the left of the ice-house bearing upon the ravine in front of the Third Division, one gun to the left of the Taylor house bearing upon the Petersburg road, and one at the right of the house. Two Coehorn mortars were in position at the Old Barn, two confronting the work blown up and two just at the right of the Petersburg road. Eaton's (Twenty-seventh New York), Rhodes' (E, Rhode Island), Wright's (Fourteenth Massachusetts), and Hexamer's (A, New Jersey) batteries were held in reserve at convenient points to be taken down the road to the crest in rear of the enemy's works should our infantry gain that position. Instructions were given battery commanders Friday evening in accordance with instructions received from artillery headquarters, Army of Potomac, and immediately upon the springing of the mine the batteries open upon the designated points, every gun having been previously loaded and pointed, cannoneers at posts, lanyards in hand. Captain Rogers directed his fire mainly upon the work to the right of the work blown up, in which the enemy had a

battery that enfiladed our line as it advanced to the assault. Jones' battery also opened upon the same work, but did not pay attention exclusively to it. Captain Rogers used solid shot principally, and his fire was very effective, compelling the enemy to change the position of his guns several times, which he could readily do under cover of the woods and his heavy works. Start's and Durell's batteries directed their fire to the enem's works to the right of the crater; also upon one of the batteries in the edge of the woods far back in rear of the destroyed work, which enfiladed our line, advancing to the crest on the right. Owing to the trees in front, which were directly between these batteries and the enemy's batteries, their fire was not very effective. Roemer's and Mayo's batteries opened fire upon the works of the enemy to the left of the crater. Their fire was as effective as it could possibly be, but there was the same difficulty here, on account of the trees in front, as in Start's and Durell's batteries. The section of Twitchell's battery on the left opened with great effect on the enemy's work in its front, doing most excellent service, injuring the work to such an extent that it was impracticable to fire from the embrasures fronting that portion of the line. The pieces near the Taylor house were excellently served, and did good service, the one on the right throwing shot and shell directly in the embrasures of the enemy's work, rendering it impossible for him to work his guns. The Coehorn mortars, under Captain Smiley (Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery), were served with great effect. The fire of the two on the right were directed at the work on the right near the woods, and that of the other four upon the work to the left of the Petersburg road.

The expenditures of ammunition were as follows: 757 rounds solid shot, 2,081 rounds shell, 749 rounds shrapnel; total number of rounds, 3,587. The casualties were very slight, as follows: killed, 1; wounded, 2.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**J. ALBERT MONROE,**  
**Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery.**

**Report of Colonel Alexander Piper, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery,  
Chief of Artillery, of operations July 30  
HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, 18TH ARMY CORPS,  
August 6, 1864**

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the Eighteenth Army Corps on July 30:

Instructions had been given on the evening of the 29th for those batteries in position to open fire on the enemy at a given signal, the signal being the explosion of the mine on Burnside's front. The batteries on the left of the line were directed to open on those batteries and troops of the enemy who might have a cross or enfilading fire on our advancing forces, but to be very careful that they did not interfere with our progress. The remaining batteries of the line were directed to open generally, and by annoying the enemy divert his attention from the threatened point. Captain Burton and Captain Dow, First Connecticut Artillery, were directed at first to open on Petersburg, to prevent, if possible, the assembling by them of re-enforcements. Major Trumbull, First Connecticut Artillery, had a general charge of the mortars and siege guns of the line. The instructions were strictly carried out, and a heavy fire for some two hours was kept up from the front of this corps. The batteries were arranged as follows, commencing on the left: On the extreme left of the line was a battery of five Coehorn mortars, commanded by Lieutenant Andrews, First Connecticut Artillery; next on the right, about 200 yards distant, was a battery of four Coehorn mortars, commanded by Captain Gould, Fourth New York Artillery. Immediately on the right of this was a battery of two 8-inch mortars commanded by Lieutenant Sargeant, First Connecticut Artillery. About fifty yards on the right was a battery of two Coehorns, under charge of Captain Gould, Fourth New York Artillery. At the Hare house, about fifty yards to the right, was a battery of five light 12-pounders, commanded by Captain Anthony, Seventeenth New York Battery; four 8-inch mortars, Lieutenant Jackson, First Connecticut Artillery; two 20-pounder Parrotts of Ashby's battery (E, Third New York Artillery). About 700 yards to the right was a battery of three Coehorn mortars, Lieutenant Williams, First Connecticut Artillery; two light 12-pounders of Riggs' (H, Third New York Artillery). About 200 yards to the right, near the railroad (City Point), was a battery of two Coehorns, Lieutenant Beers, First Connecticut Artillery; three light 12-pounders of Riggs' (H, Third New York) battery. About 200 yards on the right was a battery of six 3-inch rifles of Angel's battery (K, Third New York). About 300 yards on the right and across Harrison's Creek was a battery of three 30-pounder Parrotts and four 8-inch mortars, under charge of Captain Dow, First Connecticut Artillery. On the plain in front of corps headquarters was Howell's battery, six 10-pounder Parrotts..

On the ridge on right of corps headquarter was Burton's (First Connecticut) battery of three 30-pounder Parrotts. On the railroad near the Spring Hill crossing was a 13-inch mortar, under charge of Captain Osborne, First Connecticut Artillery. At the Waltham house were two 20-pounder Parrotts of Ashby's battery (E, Third New York Artillery). At the Rushmore house was Brigham's battery, First Connecticut Artillery, four 30-pounder Parrotts. The

light batteries of the corps not mentioned by name were prepared, but were not called on to take part in the firing. It is reported by deserters that one shell from the 13-inch mortar dismounted a gun in the battery known as the Chesterfield Battery; another struck in the works, killing and wounding from 8 to 10 men.

The following is the amount of ammunition expended during the day: By the light batteries, 155 solid shot, 361 shell, 161 spherical case, and 6 canister; by the heavy batteries and mortars, 1,093 shell.

The casualties in the artillery of the corps for the 30th were 2 men wounded, viz: Battery H, Third New York Artillery, 1; 8-inch mortar battery, First Connecticut Artillery, 1.

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

**A. PIPER,**

**Colonel Tenth New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT,**

**Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.**

**Report of Captain George F. McKnight, Twelfth New York Battery.  
TWELFTH N. Y. BATTERY, ARTY. Brigadier, 2nd ARMY CORPS,  
August 11, 1864.**

SIR:

I reported on the evening of June 12 to Brigadier-General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, Second Army Corps, and marched out of the works at dusk, via Dispatch Station; crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge about noon of the 13th; thence to Wilcox's Landing, on the James River, parking at 11 p. m. about two miles from the landing. Tuesday, 14th, hitched up and went down to the landing, and embarking the morning of the 15th, crossed the James on transports to Wind-Mill Point; marched at noon, still with the Second Division, and arrived at the fortifications east of Petersburg about 1 a. m. of the 16th, and went in position at daylight of the 16th; took position to the left of Battery Numbers 8; engaged in firing slowly during the day, and in the afternoon and evening engaged sharply with the enemy, both infantry and artillery, until 8 p. m. Engaged at intervals during the 17th and until the enemy's line was forced back some distance on the morning of the 18th.

On the evening of the 20th marched to the left and parked in rear of the Fifth Corps. On the morning of the 21st marched out to the left onto the



Jerusalem plank road and parked near the Jones house. I reported, by order of Major-General Gibbon, with whom I was then serving, to Brigadier-General Pierce, and placed the battery in position in the work prepared by the pioneers for it at 3 a. m. of the morning of the 22d. Finding the works incomplete and defective in several particulars, I ordered my own men to commence work at once to strengthen and improve them, which they did, and remained steadily at work until 2 p. m., at the time of opening fire. At about 12 m. the enemy opened upon my position from an earth-work and fort to the right from four guns, bursting their projectiles in the battery with great accuracy, and also to the right and left of my position, as if endeavoring to elicit a reply from a battery if one was posted there. I immediately commenced changing my embrasures to the right in order to bear upon the enemy's guns. (These embrasures being made facing to the front before the battery was placed in position, and I being informed by officers on General Pierce's staff that the enemy would open a battery in our front if at all.) As soon as I commenced altering the works I reported the same to General Pierce, who ordered me to continue the work and open on the enemy's batteries as soon as possible. This order I complied with at about 2 p. m., and as soon as I opened the enemy replied with eight pieces of artillery and a very heavy musketry fire, their shot and shell falling and bursting with perfect accuracy in and about my works. After firing for the space of one hour the infantry support on our immediate left opened fire on the enemy, who were advancing in line of battle on our left front. The embrasure of the left gun was at once dug away in order to fire more to the left, and opened with canister, driving the enemy back with heavy loss. They fell back to their first line of battle, but rallied at once and again advanced full on our left flank. I was unable to open upon them to the left with more than one gun, as the embrasure for the remaining three guns faced the enemy's works to the right. At this time infantrymen came running in from the left, crying, "We are flanked on the left; the left has broken." I continued firing canister and case-shot without fuse until the entire left gave way and ran through the woods, leaving my left flank entirely unprotected; the enemy following immediately down the works from the left and planting their colors on the lunette of my left gun, ordered us to surrender. Up to this time none of my men had left their posts, nor did they do so until ordered by myself and officers. The order was given to fix prolonges, but the enemy poured into the works in such overwhelming numbers that it was apparent the further exertions to save the guns were useless, and my men fell back to the winding road running through the woods. My officers, First Lieutenant George K. Dauchy and First Lieutenant William S. Bull, nobly endeavored to rally the infantry to return and help draw off the pieces, and who, when asked by them, "Why do you fall back," replied "We did not fall back until ordered by the major commanding the

brigade and by our officers." What few infantry remained in the road near the battery at this time were willing and desirous to return and help retake the guns, but not enough could be rallied at any one time to make an effective advance. During this time my chief of caissons, Second Lieutenant H. D. Brower, whom I had dispatched to the rear a few moments before, now came up and gallantly assisted Lieutenants Dauchy and Bull in endeavoring to rally the infantry. No infantry officers were seen at this point of the road by my officers. At the time the enemy came in upon the left of the battery I was on the right flank of my battery with my first sergeant. The First Minnesota Regiment, of General Pierce's brigade, which joined my battery on the right, broke on seeing the left give way, but were rallied by their officers and fired one volley at the enemy, but seeing them pouring in on our left fell back in confusion. One Lieutenant O'Brien, of the First Minnesota Regiment, rallied a few men and returned with me and some of my own men, who were falling back on the upper road, and endeavored to save the right piece. At this juncture the enemy poured in a heavy volley, killing my first sergeant and several men who were endeavoring to pull off the piece, and at the same time calling upon us to surrender. I then ordered the men near me to fall back, the enemy at this time occupying my entire position. I at once reported to General Pierce that my battery was lost. I with my officers and men remained with the first line of battle until after dark, ready to follow up any advantage that might be gained by the line in recapturing the position and pieces. I regained one limber, after our lines advanced this morning, nearly destroyed by shell, the axle and wheels having over twenty bullet holes in them. The loss of the command on the 22nd is as follows: First sergeant killed; 1 corporal wounded; 1 corporal missing since action; 2 corporals missing since action; 1 bugler missing since action; 4 privates missing since action; four 3-inch rifled guns, four ammunition chests, and three limbers lost.\*

Thursday, the 23d, I parked near the Jerusalem plank road and made a requisition for four light 12-pounder guns, per order of Colonel Tidball, chief of artillery, Second Army Corps. Received them July 1.

On Monday, July 4, went into position on Brigadier-General Barlow's line, relieving Battery K, Fourth United States, and remained there until July 6.

On the morning of July 9 went into position on Major-General Birney's line, remaining until the morning of the 12th, when I marched with the reserve artillery of the corps toward the right, parking not far from the plank road, until the morning of the 13th, when I marched and parked with the artillery of the corps in rear of the Fifth Army Corps, remaining there until the evening of the 26th.

Marched at sundown July 26, with the reserve artillery of the corps, across the Appomattox to Jones' Landing, on the James River; remained there in reserve until 11 p. m. of the 28th, when I marched back across the Appomattox River with the Third Division and parked near the Eighteenth Army Corps hospitals at daylight of the 29th, and at dark on the 30th I returned to my old camp in rear of the Fifth Army Corps, where I have since remained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**GEO. F. McKNIGHT,**  
**Captain Twelfth New York Independent Battery.**

**ORDNANCE OFFICE, August 19, 1864.**

**Honorable E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:**

SIR: As the present receipt of heavy cannon by this department is insufficient for meeting the wants of the country, I desire to present for your consideration certain facts connected therewith, showing the propriety and importance of increasing the supply up to the maximum capacity of our iron foundries. As communicated to you in my letter of the 31st of December, 1863, the number of 8- inch, 10-inch, and 15-inch Rodman guns required for the proper armament of our fortifications on the coast and frontier is estimated, from the best date attainable, at 4,218. The capacity (Army share) of our foundries for this class of guns, in addition to their other work, was stated in the same letter at 612 for the year 1864, at which rate it would take seven years to produce the quantity required.

The following table exhibits the deficiency in the number of these guns expected to be received in the present year to date, and based on the estimated capacity of the foundries engaged in the manufacture:

.....	Rodman guns .....			
From January 1 to August 15, 1864 .....	15-inch .....	10-inch .....	8-inch .....	Total
Anticipated receipts .....	70 .....	260.....	65 .....	395
Actual receipts .....	55 .....	93 .....	26 .....	174
Deficiency .....	15 .....	167 .....	39 .....	221

This deficiency is chiefly attributable to the fact that in consequence of the high prices asked by Messrs. Charles Knap & Co., C. Alger & Co., the principal founders, it was not deemed advisable by the War Department in March last to accede to their terms, and such guns as they have delivered in the present year were due on order given prior to January 1, 1864.

Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co., of Reading, Pa., accepted a contract for seventy-five 8-inch and 10-inch guns at 10 1/2 cents per pound, which they have nearly filled. We are now paying 13 cents a pound for 8-inch siege mortars and howitzers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**GEO. D. RAMSAY,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.**

**Report of Colonel Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH CORPS,  
September 1, 1864.**

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding the corps, the following report of the part taken by this command in the campaign from Culpeper Court-House to this place:

At the time we left our winter camp the brigade was composed of the following batteries: B, Fourth United States, Lieutenant Stewart commanding, six light 12-pounders; D, First New York, Captain Winslow commanding, six light 12-pounders; H, First New York, Captain Mink commanding, six light 12-pounders; C, Massachusetts, Captain Martin commanding, six light 12-pounders; D, Fifth United States, Lieutenant Rittenhouse commanding, six 10-pounder Parrotts; B, First Pennsylvania, Captain Cooper commanding, six 3-inch regulation; L, First New York, Captain Breck commanding, six 3-inch regulation; E, Massachusetts, Captain Phillips commanding, six 3-inch regulation; making total of eight batteries and forty-eight guns. The brigade moved out of camp at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th day of May, and marched in a body along with the infantry of the corps through Stevensburg to the Rapidan at Germanna Ford. After crossing the ford the different batteries were assigned to march with the divisions, for their better protection through the Wilderness, as follows: B, First Pennsylvania, with Crawford's (Third) division; C, Massachusetts, and E, Massachusetts, and D, First New York, with Griffin's (First) division; H, First

New York, and D, Fifth United States, with Robinson's (Second) division; L, First New York, and B, Fourth United States, with Wadsworth's (Fourth) division. On reaching the Old Wilderness Tavern the first four batteries went into position on the high ground immediately around the Lacy house. The others were camped for the night on the east side of the Germanna plank road, about three-fourths of a mile north of the tavern.

May 5.-The batteries remained with the divisions for this day's march the same as yesterday, Crawford's division leading on the road to Parker's Store, and at 5 a. m. reached a large opening within about half a mile of that place, when our cavalry, which had previously held the Store, were driven back by a body of the enemy passing along the Orange Court-House plank road, stopping our farther advance. Cooper's battery went into position at this point, but did not open fire. Meanwhile Breck's and Stewart's batteries, with Wadsworth's division, followed the same road, and reached another open space, about half a mile to the rear of that occupied by Crawford's division. These batteries did not get into position at this place, and, along with Cooper's, were withdrawn to the neighborhood of the Lacy house about noon, when the divisions they were with fell back to that point. It having been now ascertained that the enemy were in full force and would resist our further progress, four batteries were posted on the crest to the right of the Lacy house, commanding the valley and the road to Parker's Store, in the following order, from left to right: E, Massachusetts; D, Fifth United States; H, First New York, and B, First Pennsylvania. At times during the afternoon the rifled batteries opened on bodies of the enemy seen passing the open ground to which Crawford at first advanced. The distance was about 2,700 yards; practice good. I had here an opportunity of judging of the relative merits of the Parrotts and 3-inch guns at this range. The elevation required was the same for each, nor could I see any difference in the accuracy of the fire. I should judge the proportion of shells which burst about as 5 to 4 in favor of the 3-inch (Hotchkiss), while five Parrotts and three 3-inch burst within a few yards of the muzzle. Meanwhile Winslow's battery (D), First New York, advanced up the Chancellorsville pike, with Griffin's division, about a mile beyond its junction with the Germanna plank road. One section was taken from the battery (which was left at this point) and pushed up the road, along the advance of the infantry, about a mile farther to an opening in the Wilderness, across which the road passes diagonally to the right. The section crossed this opening, and went into position part way up the rise beyond, firing solid shot up the road. Finding that the infantry line of battle on his right had not advanced with him, Captain Winslow withdrew his section to the bottom of the hill, nearly across to the hither side of the open space, and again went into position. But

at the same moment Ayres' brigade, which supported them on the right, gave way and fell back across the road. A few shot were fired by the section even after the infantry had left them, but nearly all the horses were shot, Captain Winslow severely wounded, Lieutenant Shelton wounded and a prisoner, and the enemy actually between the guns before they were abandoned. No blame whatever can be attached to either the battery officers or men, nor to Captain Martin, acting at the time as division chief of artillery. They all acted under orders from General Griffin. The guns were fought to the last, and lost as honorably as guns could be lost. I may as well mention in this place that the guns were not removed by the enemy that night, as I found on visiting the picket-line the next morning. Had I known it, I believe they might have been drawn within our lines that night. The next day arrangements were made to do so immediately after dark, but just at that time Ricketts' division, holding the right of the road on which they lay, was driven in, and although General Griffin offered to give me a brigade to try to recover them if I would ask for it, I did not feel willing to incur the responsibility myself of bringing on an engagement and the consequent loss of life. Immediately on the infantry falling back to near their old position, the remaining four guns of Winslow's battery were got into position on the right of the road, on a crest where a little of the timber had been felled. A section of Phillips' battery was at the same time brought up and posted on the pike, where it replied to, and several times silenced, the enemy's guns, similarly posted at a distance of about 1,400 yards.

May 6.-During the day the following batteries were moved up into position, on a prolongation to the left of the line occupied by E, Massachusetts, and D, First New York, which was the main line held by the Fifth Corps: D, First New York, now commanded by Lieutenant Richardson, on the right of the pike; E, Massachusetts, across the pike; C, Massachusetts, H, First New York, L, First New York, B, First Pennsylvania. The fighting during the day was confined to the infantry. When Ricketts' division, of the Sixth Corps, gave way, by General Griffin's request I tried to get three batteries into position on a knoll to the rear of the line above mentioned, so as to command a knoll and ravine on his right flank. Rittenhouse's and Stewart's, the only remaining batteries of the bridge, were at once brought up, and as the position was represented to me as very important and the emergency most pressing, I also ordered up the Seventh Maine Battery, Captain Twitchell commanding, belonging to the Ninth Corps. On arriving at the position, however, it was found that but one battery could be placed so as to be of service, so Stewart and Twitchell were ordered back to their former position, and Rittenhouse was also withdrawn early the following morning.

May 7.-The batteries remained in their positions of the day before, except that Stewart was moved across the opening in front of the Lacy house so as to command the valley of a small stream coming in at that point. At 9 p. m. the corps moved out on the Brock road under orders to proceed to Spotsylvania Court-House by way of Todd's Tavern. The batteries marched with the divisions. The night was very dark and the infantry straggled across a few little wet spots on the road to such an extent that it was 1 o'clock of May 8 before the last battery (Rittenhouse's) left the Lacy house. From that time until daylight the rear of the column did not make more than half a mile an hour. I had been directed by General Warren to remain at the Lacy house until all the batteries were off. And again on reaching corps headquarters, where the head of the column had halted, about 1 1/2 miles beyond the tavern, I was ordered to remain with the reserve batteries. About 6.30 a. m., our cavalry being held in check by the enemy, Robinson's division, with Martin's and Breck's batteries, followed by Griffin, with Mink's, Phillips' and Richardson's batteries, moved past the cavalry and pushed on about three-fourths of a mile beyond the Alsop house. Breck's battery was left in position on the high ground close to this house, while Captain Martin moved to the front with his and went into position on the right of the Maryland brigade, near the point of woods where General Sedgwick fell a few days after, and where the two branches of the road, which separate in the rear of the Alsop house, again come together. Captain Martin here brought his battery into position and fired solid shot into the woods on the opposite rise, to enable our infantry to gain possession of it, but failing in this and being driven back in confusion, the battery fell back with them by the right-hand road about half a mile to a small knoll, which commanded the valley of a little stream running from our right into the Po. In the withdrawal of his battery, Captain Martin received a severe wound in the back of his neck, just grazing the spine, and the command of the battery devolved upon Lieutenant Walcott. The other divisions, as they came up, were formed on the right and left of the Alsop house, about a quarter of a mile to its front, and Mink and Richardson took position around the house. The farther advance on the enemy was checked at this point.

With the aid of the fire of these batteries, and on the arrival of the rest of the corps, and a

portion of the Sixth, our line was again pushed forward to the point first gained, which continued to be the salient of our line through the remainder of the engagement at this place. The batteries were now disposed as follows: Breck's, Mink's, and Winslow's in position on the right of the road, commanding the valley above referred to, the latter having relieved Walcott's, which battery, together with Stewart's, again advanced to near its first position at the corner of the woods near the salient, and at once became engaged in a

severe contest with a similar number of the enemy's guns. At about 600 yards' distance a slight rise of ground hid the contending batteries from each other, and it was some time before the exact range could be got. When, however, the gunners were brought to fire low enough so as just to graze the ridge and burst their spherical case on the graze, the enemy's batteries were soon silenced and their guns probably withdrawn. Shrapnel was almost exclusively used by both sides in this engagement, which lasted about half an hour. Our loss was 10 killed and some 10 wounded, among whom was First Lieutenant Thomas Goodman, temporarily serving with Stewart's battery. Though his wound was considered slight at the time, Lieutenant Goodman died in hospital at Alexandria twelve days afterward. Soon after dark all the batteries were withdrawn to the neighborhood of the Alsop house and parked for the night.

May 9.-The corps now occupied an irregular curved line, with its left near the road to Spotsylvania Court-House, at the salient above mentioned, its right in the woods to the rear of the Pritchett house. At daylight Mink's (H), First New York, and Richardson's (D), First New York, were sent to the front and posted, under General Griffin's orders, a short distance to the right of where Stewart's battery was the day before. An orchard, with ruins of a house, was immediately in front of them, and a heavy wooded knoll beyond at a distance of 500 yards. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was exceedingly annoying from these points. At 6.30 p. m. the enemy opened from a battery to the left, and advanced their skirmish lines, but were driven back into the woods and their battery silenced. These batteries were again withdrawn after dark. Cooper's battery occupied its position of the afternoon before, on a knoll to the right of the Court-House road, and commanding the valley toward the Pritchett house. Rittenhouse's battery was also placed on the same knoll to the right of Cooper's, and in the afternoon Phillips' battery was posted about 400 yards in their rear, on commanding ground. The two first were engaged at different times during the day against batteries of the enemy, which opened on the right of our line. Phillips, though not engaged, suffered somewhat from the random fire of a battery beyond the woods on his left flank. The other batteries remained in reserve near the Alsop house until late in the p. m., when Walcott relieved Cooper's battery. The latter moved off to the right about half a mile and fired some 40 rounds at the enemy across the Po. Breck's battery had been sent also to somewhat the same position in the afternoon, and was engaged under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Both these batteries were withdrawn after dark.

May 10.-Mink and Richardson again in their position of the previous day, slightly advanced and well protected by works thrown up during the night. The latter battery had but three guns in position, having badly cracked the trail



of one of their pieces the day before. Both batteries fired a good part of the day, by General Griffin's orders, at the enemy's skirmish line and to encourage our own infantry. The enemy also occasionally opened from a battery on their front, but was soon silenced. Rittenhouse's and Breck's batteries were posted during the morning on the right of the corps to fire on the enemy's line across the Po, which was being attacked by the Second Corps. They were engaged a good part of the day, but when the corps fell back were much exposed, and were withdrawn before night. At the time the Second Corps fell back, at Colonel Tidball's request, Cooper's and Walcott's batteries were ordered to report to him, but were not used. They reported back the next morning. Phillips' battery remained in its position of the previous day, and Stewart's was posted to its right and rear, close to the Alsop house.

May 11.-Mink and Richardson, in the same position, kept up a fire throughout the day at intervals, as ordered by the division commander. Cooper occupied his old works, commanding the valley. Breck, Phillips, Stewart, in position as before around the Alsop house, with Rittenhouse and Walcott in reserve until the afternoon, when Stewart's battery was moved to the left and front of Cooper, and Walcott was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Ayres, now in command of the Second Division. None of the batteries were engaged during the day.

May 12.-This morning Phillips' and Breck's batteries were moved to the extreme left of the corps, and too position to the left of the road which crosses the Po, now at Corbin's Bridge. During the forenoon they shelled the woods across the river, and replied to a few guns which opened on our skirmish lines, but they were either so far off or so much concealed by the woods that the effect of our fire could not be seen. At 2 p. m. they had a brisk engagement for twenty-five minutes with a rebel battery in their front at 1,200 yards, and silenced it. The fire of the enemy was very accurate, wounding several of the men and exploding one of Captain Phillips' limbers. Mink's and Richardson's batteries shelled the woods opposite them at the time of the attack made by the Second Corps, and at intervals during the day. Walcott's battery was also engaged on General Ayres' front for a short time. The other batteries were in their previous positions, but not engaged. At night all the batteries were withdrawn and camped near the Sixth Corps hospitals, in rear of that corps.

May 13.-The command remained in camp all day. At night all moved by by-roads in rear of the army to the Beverly house, on the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court-House road, reaching that point at sunrise of May 14. On arriving at the Beverly house, Rittenhouse's battery was posted across the pike about half a mile beyond the bridge over the Ny, bearing upon the Court-House; distance,

2,200 yards. Cooper's and Breck's batteries were posted close to the Beverly house, firing to the left flank, and aiding in both the attacks on the Myers house made on the afternoon of this day. The remainder of the batteries remained in reserve.

May 15.-The batteries not engaged. Cooper and Rittenhouse remained in their former positions. The horses are suffering greatly from being kept continually in harness, and, at the same time, the forage allowance has been but 5 pounds a day.

May 16 and 17.-None of the batteries engaged. By orders of Major-General Meade, the batteries were this day all reduced to four guns, one section being turned in at Belle Plain. The six caissons were, however, kept and the surplus horses, so far as they were serviceable. Major R. H. Fitzhugh, First New York Artillery, reported from the Reserve with four batteries, viz, Sheldon's battery (B), First New York, four 10-pounder Parrotts; Barnes' battery (C), First New York, four 3-inch regulation; Bigelow's battery, Ninth Massachusetts four light 12-pounders; Hart's battery, Fifteenth New York Independent, four light 12-pounders. So the number and caliber of the guns in the brigade remain the same as it was on leaving Culpeper.

May 18.-The Second and Sixth Corps having returned to the right of the general line, and so uncovered the left, Hart's, Bigelow's, and Walcott's batteries of light 12-pounders were posted in the neighborhood of the Anderson house to protect that flank, should the enemy attack there. Before daylight Rittenhouse's battery was pushed forward on the pike to our advanced works, about 1,400 yards from the Court-House, and was joined by Taft's (Fifth New York Independent) battery of six 20-pounder Parrotts, which had temporarily joined the brigade the night before, and Sheldon's battery, making fourteen guns, under command of Major Fitzhugh. At the same time Captain Cooper, with his own, Breck's, and Phillips' batteries, making twelve 3-inch guns, was posted on a sharp knoll to the front, and some 400 yards to the left, of Major Fitzhugh's line, making an angle of about 60 degrees with it. The position of all these batteries was excellent. The first was protected by fair works, and the rapid descent of the knoll from the rear to Cooper's afforded excellent shelter for the limbers. The enemy had twenty pieces behind their lines, in front and to their right of the Court-House. At the time the Second Corps advanced on the right the batteries on both sides opened. The engagement was brisk for near three-quarters of an hour, and the practice on both sides was very accurate. Fire was kept up at intervals during the day without any express object, and with no perceptible result, except the silencing of the enemy's guns. At night, the Sixth Corps having returned to its former position at the

Anderson house, the batteries then were withdrawn. Taft's battery also left for Washington.

May 19.-Fitzhugh's and Cooper's batteries remained in the same position. Taft being replaced by Bigelow. They fired but little during the day. The Fifth Corps now being the right of the army, Mink's and Stewart's batteries were posted with the Fourth Division, near the deserted house, on the right of the pike, and commanding the valley of the Ny for a short distance. During the enemy's attack that p. m. on the Fredericksburg pike, the former was slightly engaged and helped to repel a demonstration on the point he occupied. Barnes' battery had been posted in the morning near to where army headquarters had been, and Hart was sent up there as soon as the attack commenced. Major Fitzhugh, who took charge of the two batteries, reported that they contributed materially in aiding the heavy artillery to repulse the attack.

May 20.-During the night all the batteries in position were withdrawn preparatory to moving next morning.

May 21.-Left Beverly house at 10 a. m. and moved to Guiney's Station, crossed the Mattaponi at bridge near that place, and bivouacked for the night on the south side of the river.

May 22.-Started at noon and marched by the old Telegraph road to Bull's (or Bullock's) Church, and camped for the night.

May 23.-Moved at daylight. Head of column arrived near North Anna by railroad bridge 11 a. m. This being the position which the Second Corps was to occupy, we returned to Mount Carmel Church and passed to the right, striking the river again at Jericho Mills. Rittenhouse's battery was then placed in position on the north bank, immediately on the left of the road leading to the ford, and soon after Breck's battery took position about one-third of a mile farther down below the bend. The First Division was at once pushed across the ford, meeting with no opposition, followed by the Third and Fourth Divisions. So soon as the pontoon bridge was laid the six 12-pounder batteries crossed. Meanwhile the First Division had advanced into a piece of woods about 1,200 yards from, and immediately in front of, the ford, and had slightly intrenched. The Third and Fourth Divisions were now (5 p. m.) pushed forward on the left and right of the First, to complete the chord across the bend of the river. On the left the Third Division succeeded in reaching its position near a house, and Hart's and Stewart's batteries were posted by Captain Cooper in rear of its right, on good ground. In the attack which was made on both flanks near dusk, the enemy brought eight guns to bear on this point, which were soon silenced by the fire

of Stewart's and Hart's, assisted by Rittenhouse's, Breck's, and Cooper's batteries on the north side of the river. Meanwhile Cutler's (Fourth) division was going into position on the right of the First. The column moved by the flank and formed into echelon of regiments as it neared the corner of the woods. One brigade had joined on to the right of the First Division and extended to the edge of the woods. The First Brigade was advancing toward an open ridge on the right of the woods, when the enemy's line of battle arose from behind the ridge, fired a volley, and at once charged upon their flank. The brigade gave way. Mink's battery (H, First New York) was moving up behind the column to take position on the ridge so soon as gained by the division. Being present at this time, I at once desired Captain Davis, brigade inspector, to direct him to cover our right flank. Captain Mink advanced in line and came into position at canister range and soon checked the enemy's advance. Matthewson's battery (E, First New York) and Walcott's (C, Massachusetts) were also brought up at a trot and formed on the right of Mink's, so as to cover all our flanks to the river. The behavior of all these batteries was admirable and their firing excellent. By it the attack of the enemy was repulsed and our infantry enabled to reform. Their losses were severe. Captain Davis was mortally wounded in endeavoring to rally the broken infantry in rear of Mink's battery. Lieutenant Matthewson, and Lieutenant Cargill, of C, Massachusetts, were hit soon after their batteries went into position. In Captain Davis I lost one of the most promising young officers in the service. Modest, gentlemanly, hardworking, and every inch a soldier, he had won the highest commendations from all he had served with. Bigelow's battery, in rear of our lines, and Sheldon's, on the north bank, also fired a few rounds. The engagement lasted till after dark, when our lines were well established.

May 24.-Mink's, Walcott's, Richardson's (D, New York) batteries remained in position on right of line. Stewart's and Hart were advanced to the left about 600 yards, and posted near the Fontaine house. At dusk Major Fitzhugh with the two last-named, batteries and Phillips reported to General Griffin, commanding First Division; no engagement.

May 25.-The line was extended to the left to join the Ninth Corps. The three batteries with Major Fitzhugh were engaged at times during the day on the skirmish line of General Griffin's front, but could elicit no reply from the enemy's artillery, although we suffered considerably from the enemy's sharpshooters. Our object of posting the batteries, however, was gained in partially silencing the enemy's skirmishers in front of the Fourth Division. Cooper's, Breck's, and Walcott's batteries were also in position on the front of Crawford's division, the left of the corps, but not engaged.

May 26.-Not engaged. The infantry engaged in destroying the railroad. At dark the corps withdrew to north side of the river.

May 27.-Moved down the north bank of Pamunkey and camped for the night in the neighborhood of Mangohick and Brandywine.

May 28.-Crossed the Pamunkey at ford near Hanover town about noon, the corps taking position on the south bank in front of Dr. Brockenbrough house and intrenching, the left resting on the Totopotomoy and the right crossing the main road to Haw's Store. The following batteries were in position from right to left: Cooper's, Stewart's, Bigelow's, Barnes', Breck's, and Phillips'. There was no engagement at this point.

May 29.-Moved at 10 a. m. by way of Haw's Store, and formed on left of Ninth Corps, the First Division being the left of our line and reaching across the Totopotomoy to Widow Via's farm. Major Fitzhugh had Rittenhouse's, Richardson's, and Mink's batteries in position at this point, the first of which threw a few shells into the woods toward Mechanicsville road. The remaining batteries were parked near headquarters at the Norman house.

May 30.-The whole corps advanced to the Via house. The First Division was pushed up the Shady Grove road, accompanied by Major Fitzhugh's three batteries, Mink engaging the enemy's battery which opened on the head of the column. The Third Division at the same time moved out to gain the Mechanicsville pike. Their skirmishers had just crossed it near Tinsley's house, when the enemy charged and drove the division back nearly to the Shady Grove road. Richardson's battery immediately took position across the road by which the Third Division was retreating, and opened with solid shot, and afterward with canister, when the enemy made a determined charge upon this point. Lieutenant Richardson received great credit from General Griffin and Crawford for the handling of his battery at this point. Mink's battery was posted on the north side of the Shady Grove road immediately in front of the Bowles house, and Breck's was brought up on the left of Richardson's. At the same time Rittenhouse, Walcott, and Bigelow were posted on the extreme left of our line near the Armstrong house, the last named also having a good field of fire over the open ground around the Bowles house, should we be drawn back from that position. Later in the day the three batteries were pushed forward about 800 yards across a small run to a ridge, from which they could command the Mechanicsville road at and to the east of Bethesda Church. All these batteries were engaged during the p. m. in a sharp contest with the enemy's guns posted near the church and the Tinsley house.

May 31.-Not engaged. Captain Cooper started for Harrisburg with 44 of his men whose term of service had expired. There were enough men left to render the battery effective; Lieutenant Miller remained in command.

June 1.-By orders from corps headquarters, Phillips, Stewart, and Richardson were assigned to the First Division. The left of the corps was swinging around across the Mechanicsville pike, and during the day pushed through the woods to within sight of the enemy's works, at short musket range. While this was being done I endeavored, in accordance with orders, to establish a section of Rittenhouse's battery on the wood road to the left of the pike, and one of Sheldon's on the pike itself; the first was able to hold its position for half an hour, the latter only a few minutes, before they were overwhelmed by the enemy's fire and obliged to withdraw. Both sections suffered severely; Captain Sheldon received a very ugly wound in the face. An hour before dark received orders to establish two batteries on the skirmish line in front of Bartlett's brigade. On reaching the line of battle Major Fitzhugh found that our skirmishers had fallen back from the position he was to occupy, and that Bartlett's brigade was hotly engaged. The batteries were consequently withdrawn. During the night, our line having been advanced up the wood road spoken of to outer edge of the woods, Rittenhouse's and Barnes' batteries were placed in position there on the left of the wood road; Walcott's and Hart's on the right.

June 2.-The position held by the four batteries last mentioned was exposed to the fire of a large portion of the enemy's lines, at ranges of from 800 to 1,500 yards. They also obtained an ugly cross-fire on them from a detached work opposite the extreme left of the corps, and the rebel sharpshooters were within 200 yards. About 10 a. m. Crawford's division was extended to the left. Miller's, Rogers', Breck's, and Bigelow's batteries with it and posted, the first two to the front and left of the Jenkins house, Breck's half a mile to our left, filling the gap of 500 yards between our left and Birney's division, of Second Corps. Bigelow's battery was got into an excellent position, after considerable labor, about half way between Barnes and Miller, where they obtained excellent fire on the enemy's detached work, forcing them to withdraw the guns; also an enfilading fire upon their skirmish line in the woods in front of Third Division. All the above-named batteries were hotly engaged throughout the day. About 5 p. m., the corps being under orders to move to the left and connect with the Eighteenth Corps, Barnes' and Walcott's batteries were withdrawn and together with Mink's marched to near the position held by Breck, where they camped for the night. The Ninth Corps being attacked soon after, while falling back to occupy the position we were to leave, this move

was stopped. The enemy pushed up the Mechanicsville road and around by Shady Grove (our right), occupying the ground held by us on the 30th. Stewart's battery went into position across the Mechanicsville road half a mile west of the church, under a fire of canister, and succeeded in driving off the enemy's battery.

June 3.-All the batteries were in position to-day, and more or less engaged. Phillips', Richardson's, Stewart's, and Mink's, parallel to north of the Mechanicsville road, were pushed forward by batteries with the line of battle. The ground was gained under a galling fire of artillery and musketry at considerable loss, the enemy's batteries being securely posted under cover. They were, however, at last driven out and their position occupied by our skirmishers, when it was found also that their loss had been heavy, 20 dead horses lying around where their guns had been. During this time they also charged down the Mechanicsville road and through the woods, driving [sic] its north side, but were repulsed by Ayres' brigade, with the aid of Hart's and Rittenhouse's batteries. The former looked directly up the road, and the enemy reached within short canister range of the battery before they were checked. Barnes' and Walcott's batteries had been brought back from the left, as well as Mink's, and were posted in their old position on either side of the wood road. Together with the batteries at the left they were frequently engaged with the enemy's artillery during the day.

June 4 and 5.-The batteries remained pretty much in the same positions. Late in the p. m. of the 5th they were all withdrawn and moved with the corps to the open ground between the Lacy and Burnett houses.

June 6 to 11.-The corps remained in reserve during this time; all the batteries in camp. Rittenhouse's, Rogers', and Walcott's were assigned to Second Division, reorganized under command of Brigadier-General Ayres. On the 11th, broke camp and moved to Williamsburg stage road. Camped near Providence Meeting-House

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**C. S. WAINWRIGHT,**  
**Colonel First New York Artillery, Commanding Brigade.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
No. 171.} Near Summit Point, W. Va., September 14, 1864.**

3. Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, Captain Frank C. Gibbs, is hereby relieved from duty in the Military District of Harper's Ferry and will proceed immediately to these headquarters and report for duty to Captain H. A. Du Pont, chief of artillery.

4. Battery E, First West Virginia Artillery, Captain A. C. Moore, will proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and report for duty to Brigadier General John D. Stevenson commanding Military District of Harper's Ferry.

**By command of Brevet Major-General Crook:  
P. G. BIER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, September 14, 1864.  
Brigadier General L. THOMAS,  
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D.C.:**

GENERAL; The term of service of Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, who has been for a long time chief of artillery of this corps, is about to expire, and I am desirous that he should be retained in that position, if practicable. His regiment, the First Rhode Island Light Artillery, was mustered in by batteries, the difference in time between the dates of muster of the first and last being more than two months, so that the batteries are being mustered out as their terms of service expire. The last battery will have accomplished its three years' service in May next. By some special arrangement the field and staff were mustered in before the regimental organization was complete, and their term of service therefore expires before that of four of the batteries. Colonel Tompkins is the only one of those originally mustered, and there is at present no regimental staff. Of the other field officers now belonging to the regiment, the major is absent on sick leave, and the period of his return uncertain, while the lieutenant-colonel is chief of artillery in the [Ninth] Corps, so that neither is available to take the place as chief of artillery in this corps.

I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that authority be given for the retention of Colonel Tompkins in service till the term of service of the last battery of his regiments expires, and that he be permitted to remain till then in his present position. The interests of the artillery arm of this corps, in which there are twelve assigned batteries, require that the chief of artillery should have rank above the battery commanders, and Colonel Tompkins has, by his



service of three years, shown that he is admirably fitted for the position. His muster-out will be a loss to the service and I therefore trust that his retention, as recommended, may be authorized.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. W. WRIGHT,**  
**Major-General, Commanding.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,}HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,  
No.37.} September 17, 1864.**

2. Lieutenant James Chester, Third U. S. Artillery, is hereby appointed acting ordnance officer of the Horse Artillery Brigade, serving with the cavalry, and ordered to report to Captain L. L. Livingston, chief of artillery.

**By command of Major-General Sheridan:  
C. KINGSBURY, JR.,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Near Strasburg, Va., September 21, 1864.**

**Captain E. D. TAFT,  
Acting Chief of Artillery, Detachment Nineteenth Army Corps:**

CAPTAIN: The Nineteenth Corps is ordered to move at daybreak to-morrow, to occupy the position occupied by General Wright's corps this evening. General Grover has been ordered to withdraw the two regiments supporting the battery on the hill on our left before daylight. The general commanding directs, also, that you post a battery in the same position as that occupied by the battery of General Wright that opened fire this evening.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**DUNCAN S. WALKER,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Report of Captain Elijah D. Taft, Fifth New York Battery, Chief of Artillery, of operations September 19-22.**

**HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,  
Near Harrisonburg, Va., September 26, 1864.**

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the two batteries in reserve, viz, Seventeenth Indiana and D, First Island Artillery:

About 10 a. m. on the 19th instant, in compliance with orders from Major-General Emory, I directed Captain Miner, Seventeenth Indiana Battery, to place one section of his battery in position on the left of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and open fire on the enemy in front, which was done with apparent good effect. Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, by my direction, took position in a skirt of woods on the right of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and immediately opened fire on one of the enemy's batteries, then enfilading our lines on the right, when the enemy opened fire from two guns in the wood with canister, about 200 yards distant and in rear of our line of infantry. The battery soon silenced these two guns, and then renewed the fire on the battery enfilading our line, silencing it for a short period, but the infantry falling back for want of ammunition rendered the position unsafe for artillery. The battery had whilst in this position, although under a severe fire front and left oblique, been gallantly fought. The support having retired, and the battery having lost four men and six horses and one wheel broken, I ordered it to withdraw, which was done in good order. This closed the operations of these batteries for the day.

On the 20th marched to near Strasburg. On the 21st Battery D, First Rhode Island, took position to the left and rear of the town of Strasburg, and opened fire on the enemy on the left of the pike, with good effect, firing a barn near which the enemy had troops and a battle-flag. One section of the Seventeenth Indiana Battery, in compliance with my instructions, took position south of the town near the brick church and opened fire on the enemy, causing them to change the position of some of their troops and trains. On the morning of the 22nd Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, took position on the line of the Second Division in front of a skirt of woods and opened fire on the enemy, and after the hill in front of their position had been occupied by the troops of the Second Division, Lieutenant Grant moved forward with one section (two guns) of the Fifth New York Battery to the skirmish line, and firing a few well-directed rounds of canister and case-shot soon drove the enemy's sharpshooters from the wood in a ravine near the railroad, and then

shelled the enemy's works, driving them from their works in front of the First Division. About 4.30 p. m. one section of D, First Rhode Island, took position on the left of Lieutenant Grant's section and shelled the enemy's guns on our immediate front. About 11 a. m. Captain Miner, Seventeenth Indiana Battery, in compliance with instructions, took position with his battery in the earth-works in the rear of the town, and at intervals during the afternoon shelled the enemy with good effect. This closed the operations incident to the battles of Winchester and Strasburg. For reports of casualties\* and ammunition expended by the batteries mentioned above, please see inclosures.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**E. D. TAFT,**  
**Captain and Chief of Artillery.**

**Report of Captain John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery,  
Reserve Artillery.**

**TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,  
August 10, 1864.**

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 209, headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the operations of the present campaign:

At the crossing of the Rapidan my battery was attached to the Reserve Artillery, Ninth Corps, under command of Captain John Edwards, Third U.S. Artillery, and in common with the other batteries of the reserve was not engaged during the battle of the Wilderness, though in position near the Wilderness Tavern during the engagement of May 6.

The artillery of the reserve, including my battery, joined the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, on the 7th, marched with it to Piney Grove Church, and was held in reserve during most of the fighting at Spotsylvania.

Marched from Piney Grove Church on the 10th and reached Fredericksburg on the 15th. On the 17th the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, was broken up, and the Reserve Artillery, of the Ninth Corps, ordered to Belle Plain, which we reached on the 18th. Left there on the 24th for Port Royal, but my own battery was detached on the same day and ordered to Fredericksburg, where I arrived

that night. Left there and marched to Port Royal on the 28th with a column of provisional troops under command of Colonel J.F. Staunton.

Left Port Royal on the 31st with a brigade of heavy artillery and pontoon train, commanded by Colonel A.A. Gibson, Second Pennsylvania Artillery. Crossed the Mattaponi June 2, and the Pamunkey on the 4th, rejoining the Ninth Corps and being attached to the First Division (General Crittenden), then at Woody's farm.

Remained at or near Cold Harbor until June 12, under fire much of the time, but not actively engaged. Marched on the night of the 12th toward the Chickahominy.

Very respectfully,  
**JNO. B. EATON,**  
**Captain, Commanding Twenty-seventh New York Battery.**

**Organization of Artillery operating against  
Petersburg, under Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, U.S. Army**

**Artillery**  
**Brigadeer-General Henry J. Hunt, commanding**

**Siege Artillery;**  
**Col. Henry L. Abbot**  
1st. Conn. Heavy (5co's) Maj. George B. Cook  
1st. Conn. Heavy (7co's) Maj. Albert F. Brooker  
3d. Conn. Battery, Capt. Thomas S. Gilbert  
14th Mass. Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright  
2nd Me. Capt. Albert F. Thomas  
3rd Me. Capt. Ezekiel R. Mayo  
F; 15th N.Y. Heavy, Capt. Calvin Schaffer  
H; 1st. R.I. Capt. Crawford Allen jr  
3rd Vt., Capt. Romeo H. Start

**Army of the Potomac**

**SECOND ARMY CORPS**  
**ARTILLERY BRIGADE**  
**Maj. John G. Hazzard**

6th Me. Leut. H. Rogers  
10th. Mass., Capt. Henry Sleeper  
M, First N.H.. Capt. Frederick M Edgell  
2nd. N.J. (B) Capt. A. Judson Clark  
3rd. N.J. (C) Capt. Christian Woerner  
G, 1st. N.Y. Capt. Ilan  
C, 4th N.Y. Heavy, Capt. James H. Wood  
L, 4th N.Y. Heavy Lieut. Richard Kennedy  
11th, N.Y. Lieut George W. Davey  
12th. N.Y. Lieut William S. Bull  
F, 1st. Pa. Lieut John F. Campbell  
B, 1st. R.I. Capt. T. Fred Brown  
K, 4th. U.S. Lieut. John W. Roder  
C and I, 5th. U.S. Lieut. William B. Beek

**FIFTH ARMY CORPS  
ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

**Col. Charles Wainwright**

**Mal. Robert H. Fitzhugh**

5th. Mass., Capt Charles A. Phllipa  
9th. Mass., Lieut. Richard S. Milton  
B. 1st. N.Y., Lieut. Robert E. Rogers  
C. 1st. N.Y., Capt. David F. Ritchie  
D, 1st. N.Y., Capt. James B Hazelton  
E, 1st. N.Y., Capt Angell Matthewson  
H, 1st. N.Y., Capt Charles E. Mink  
L, 1st. N.Y., Capt. George Breck  
B, 1st. Pa, Lieut. William McClelland  
B, 4th. U.S., Lieut. John Mitchell  
Dand G, 5th. U.S., Lieut. Jacob B. Rawles

**SIXTH ARMY CORPS  
ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

**Col. Charles H. Tompkins**

**4th. Me., Lieut Charles W. White**

1st N.J. (A), Capt. Augustin N. Parsons  
3rd. N.Y. Lieut. Alexander S. McCain  
H, 1st Ohio, Capt. Stephen W. Dorsey  
E, 1st. R.I., Lieut. Ezra K. Parker  
5th. U.S., Lieut. John R. Brickle

**NINTH ARMY CORPS  
ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

**Col. John T. Tidball**

7th. Me., Capt Adelbert B. Twitchell  
11th. Mass., Capt. Edward J. Jones  
19th. N.Y., Lieut. Alfred B. Losee  
27th N.Y., Capt. John B. Eaton  
34th. N.Y., Capt. Jacob Roemer  
D, Pa., Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads

**Army of the James**

**TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS  
ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

**Maj. Charles C. Abell**

E, 3rd. N.Y., Capt. George E. Ashby  
H, 3rd. N.Y., Capt. William J. Riggs  
K, 3rd. N.Y., Capt. James R. Angel  
M, 3rd. N.Y., Capt, John H. Howell  
7th. N.Y., Lieut. Martin V. McIntyre  
16th. N.Y., Capt. Richard H. Lee  
17th. N.Y. Lieut. Hiram D. Smith  
A, 1st. Pa., Capt. William Stitt  
F, 1st. R.I., Lieut. Robert B. Smith  
L, 4th. U.s., Lieut. Richard Wilson  
A, 5th. U.S., Lieut. Charles P Muhlenberg  
F, 5th.U.S. Lieut. Leonard Martin

**TWENTY-FIFTH CORPS  
ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

**Lieut-Col. Richard H. Jackson**

1st. Conn., Capt. James B. Clinton  
4th. N.J., Capt. Charles R. Doane  
5th. N.J., Lieut. Henry H. Metcalf  
16th. N.Y. Heavy, Lieut. Silas J. Truax  
E, 1st. Pa., Capt Henry Y Wilsey  
c, 3rd. R.I., Capt. Martin S. James  
D, 1st. U.S., Lieut. Redmond Tully  
M, 1st. U.S., Capt. Loomis L. Langdon  
E, 3rd. U.S. Lieut. John R. Myrick  
D, 4th. U.S., Capt. Frederick M. Follett

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Numbers 20.} In the Field, near Hatcher's, Va., August 2, 1864.**

So much of General Orders, Numbers 10, current series, from these headquarters as assigned batteries to divisions is revoked. The batteries of the corps will form the Artillery Brigade, under the command of the senior artillery officer present, and will be assigned to divisions for duty from time to time as the exigencies of the service demand.

During the campaign two batteries of artillery, to be assigned by the chief of artillery, will move with each division, unless a different order of assignment is indicated in the orders of the day from these headquarters.

For the purpose of discipline and supplies, the authority of the chief of artillery over the batteries assigned to divisions will be as when in permanent camp. For military purposes, the batteries will be under charge of division commanders.

When the chief of artillery is present with the artillery of a division engaged in action, he will be particularly responsible for the position and proper management of the batteries.

As, under act of Congress, July 17, 1862 (page 539, Army Regulations), the chief of artillery is also ordnance officer of the corps, division ordnance officers will report to him promptly in their department.

The brigade organization will be perfected at once under the senior artillery officer now on duty in the corps.

**By command of Major General D. B. Birney:  
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,  
Numbers 205.} Before Petersburg, Va., August 7, 1864.**

3. The Fourth New York Heavy Artillery is assigned to the First Division of the corps, and will report accordingly.

**By order of Major-General Hancock:  
FRANCIS A. WALKER, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Numbers 268. Washington, August 12, 1864.**

41. First Lieutenant C. C. Chaffee, Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from duty at Allegheny, Pa., and will report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Potomac to relieve First Lieutenant M. Schaff, Ordnance Department, in his duties as depot ordnance officer, Army of the Potomac.

42. First Lieutenant M. Schaff, Ordnance Department, on being relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, will repair at once to Reading, Pa., and relieve Captain S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, in his duties as inspector of cannon and projectiles at that place.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
**E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Numbers 72. City Point, Va., August 12, 1864.**

I. Colonel F. McGilvery, First Maine Light Artillery, is temporarily relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person to Major General B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for assignment as chief of artillery of the Tenth Army Corps, Major General D. B. Birney, commanding.

**By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:  
T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Numbers 24. In Field, near Hatcher's, Va., August 13, 1864.**

Lieutenant Colonel F. McGilvery, First Maine Light Artillery, having reported for duty in obedience to orders from the War Department, is hereby announced as



chief of artillery and of ordnance of the corps, and will at once assume command of the Artillery Brigade, relieving Captain F. M. Follett, Fourth Artillery, who will resume command of this battery.

**By command of Major General D. B. Birney:  
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
August 13, 1864.**

**Major-General MEADE, Commanding Army of the Potomac:**

GENERAL: The enemy has established a battery of rifled 32-pounders just behind the crest near the plank road, in front of and about 1,300 yards from our large battery near the Taylor house. As yet, but one or two guns have been opened on us. The position is well covered from our direct fire. I would recommend that four 10-inch or 8-inch, preferable 10-inch, mortars be placed in position near the Taylor house to control it.

**HENRY J. HUNT,  
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS FIRST CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY,  
August 13, 1864.**

**Lieutenant B. P. LEARNED,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Siege Train:**

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that yesterday, at 3 p. m., I arrived at Dutch Gap with a 100-pounder gun, which was taken to its position with the least possible delay. There were no preparations made for placing the gun in position; the parapet was about three feet high; no platform laid; no magazine yet commenced at dark last evening; yet it is expected by Major Ludlow to have the gun in position ready for service this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**S. P. HATFIELD,  
Captain, First Connecticut Artillery, Ordnance Officer, Siege Train.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
August 14, 1864-a. m.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT:**

Four 10-inch mortar with a proper supply of ammunition are wanted in the battery near the Taylor house to control a battery of 32-pounder rifles just beyond the crest, distance from 1,200 to 1,500 yards. It would be well to get them out to-day ready to move; they may be ordered into battery to-night. I will inform you then whether to send them. Please answer.

**HENRY J. HUNT, Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., August 14, 1864-8.45 a. m.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT,  
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

Your dispatch in relation to mortars for Taylor house is received. Will make all preparations for forwarding to-night if you so direct.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Train.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., August 14, 1864-10.30 a. m.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT,  
Headquarters Army of the Potomac;**

If the 10-inch mortars are ordered forward, I would earnestly request that they be put in the fourteen-gun battery where Pratt's 4 1/2 inch guns were. The range is essentially the same. The approach to this battery is very good, and to the old battery very bad, a matter of great importance in supplying 10-inch ammunition on account of its great weight; and, moreover, this battery is well made and the old battery very ill constructed, constantly caving under mortar fire.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**August 14, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

It is not probable that the 10-inch mortars will be ordered up to-night. When they do come they are to go into the fourteen-gun battery near the Taylor house.

**H. J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., August 14, 1864.**

**Captain EDSON,**  
**Ordnance Officer, Fort Monroe, Va.:**

I am out of my supply of Coehorn mortar shells and the rebels are taking advantage of it. Please send me any shells and wooden plugs which you can possibly procure, on the mail boat, telegraphing me when they start. I don't care for prepared ammunition. Time is very important.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Train.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., August 14, 1864.**

**Brigadier-General RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army,**  
**Winder's Building, Washington, D. C.:**

I have sixteen Coehorn mortars in position and not a shell in depot for them. The rebels keep out a constant mortar fire on us. I don't care for prepared ammunition; all I want are shells, fuse-plugs, and paper fuses. These must be received very shortly or the army will suffer. I wrote on 15th ultimo, and

telegraphed on 19th ultimo and 11th instant for a large supply. Please inform me at once whether I am to be supplied. Please also send 2,000 Parrott time-fuse plugh for siege guns.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Train.**

**WATER BATTERY, August 26, 1864.**  
**(Received 2.15 p. m.)**

**Captain NORTON:**

The 100-pounder Parrot in the Water Battery has opened on Howlett's. The enemy are replying.

**BRUYN, Lieutenant and Signal Officer.**

**BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,**  
**August 26, 1864. (Received 9.30 a. m.)**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Send three 8-inch mortars to Major Ludlow at Dutch Gap.

**By command of Major-General Butler:**  
**J. W. SHAFFER, Colonel and Chief of Staff.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., August 26, 1864-9.45 o'clock.**

**Colonel SHAFFER, Chief of Staff to General Butler:**

Will send the mortars without delay. Please instruct the engineer department to make another magazine at Dutch Gap without delay. That already there was designed only for the 100-pounder gun. Since then I have sent two guns and five mortars; the ammunition is exposed even now more than is safe, especially if the rebels use mortars.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS,**  
**August 26, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Beside the magazine for the 100-pounder there is at Dutch Gap one magazine six by six feet, ready to receive ammunition. Will that do?

**H. A. VEZIN, Lieutenant and Assistant Engineer.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., August 26, 1864-1 p. m.**

**Lieutenant VEZIN,**  
**Engineer Department, General Butler's Staff:**

I think another magazine should be made at Dutch Gap. the demand for more artillery seems to be constant, and there is not even with the new magazine enough for what is now there.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**August 27, 1864.**

**Colonel MONROE, Chief of Artillery, Ninth Corps:**

Eight guns from your corps are ordered to Baltimore. Send a section each of Eaton's, Rogers', Mayo's, and of Start's batteries to City Point to report to Colonel Bowers, adjutant-general to General Grant. The cannoneers need not go with them. The horses and drivers you will direct to return to their batteries as soon as the guns are turned over at City Point. They will bring back the caissons with them if those are not needed. Rogers' and Start's batteries are with the corps. Eaton's and Mayo's being in the works here, I will give them

their orders. I wish you would hurry rogers and Start. Inform me at once of the receipt of this, and your action, and report when the sections leave.

**HENRY J. HUNT, Brigadier-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
No.233. } August 29, 1864.**

6. The Artillery Brigade of the Ninth Corps will be constituted as follows, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Monroe, First Rhode Island Artillery, commanding: Roemer's battery, Thirty-fourth New York, four 3-inch guns; Durell's battery (Pennsylvania), six 3-inch guns; Jones' battery, Eleventh Massachusetts, four 3-inch guns; Eaton's battery, Twenty-seventh New York, four Napoleons; Twitchell's battery, Seventh Maine, four Napoleons; Rogers' battery, Nineteenth New York, four Napoleons. The following-named batteries, now in the Ninth Corps, are transferred to the Artillery Reserve, and will report to Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, who will give the necessary instructions for the organization of the artillery park of the corps, and for the transfer of the surplus material to the artillery park of the army: Start's, Third Vermont, four 3-inch guns; Thomas', Second Maine, four 3-inch guns; Mayo's, Third Maine, four 3-inch guns; Wright's, Fourteenth Massachusetts, four 3-inch guns.

**By command of Major-General Meade:  
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
August 29, 1864 - 10 p. m.**

**Major-General HANCOCK:**

The artillery on the lines is under my general charge. The generals having charge of portions of the line give such orders to the batteries as their positions or circumstances require. All the batteries of the Sixth Corps, the only serviceable ones at my disposal, are now in position. There are none to replace yours, as there is no reserve artillery.

**HENRY J. HUNT, Brigadier-General.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Before Petersburg, Va., August 29, 1864.**

**Lieutenant Colonel J. A. MONROE, Chief of Artillery, Ninth Army Corps:**

COLONEL: I inclose herewith Special Orders, Numbers 233,\* current series, of this date, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, reducing and designating the batteries of your corps. The batteries named will constitute the brigade of your corps for the present and will be sufficient for its wants, as Major-General Meade states that the number of divisions will be reduced to three. General Orders, Numbers 82, # Army of the Potomac, of 1863, defines the duties of the chief of artillery of this army and will guide you in your duties and responsibility to him. A copy of the order has been transmitted to Major-General Parke by the adjutant-general of this army. If you have no copy of it you will please request permission of General Parke to take a copy of his. You already have the orders for the organization of your park, the number of rounds of ammunition for each gun, the number of wagons can be easily calculated, and the number of forage wagons (five to each twenty-five ammunition wagons) for forage and provisions. Each battery is allowed five wagons - one for baggage, & c., and four for provisions and forage. (See General Orders, Numbers 27, July 1, 1864, headquarters Army of the Potomac, paragraphs 9 and 11.+) You will calculate the number of wagons authorized according to that order, complete and submit it to me, and, upon approval, complete your train from the wagons you now have, when orders will be given you to turn over the surplus to the artillery park of the army. You will complete the staff of your brigade as soon as practicable and make arrangements for the prompt and regular supply of rations and forage. It is desirable that the artillery of your corps should be kept as much as possible together, and it is General Meade's instructions that when batteries are assigned by the corps commanders for service with the divisions their administration and supplies will be provided for from the Artillery Brigade.

When the troops are detached from the corps so as to make it necessary, instructions will be given in time to the batteries to draw their supplies from the division or brigade to which they are attached.

I send you herewith a copy of Special Orders, Numbers 279, of October 28, 1863, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, respecting wagons to accompany batteries. It is always a saving of horses and of efficiency to have sufficient wagons to accompany batteries to transport forage. I also send you two copies

each of General Orders, Nos. 2 and 5, from these headquarters. There are so few copies of them on hand that I cannot send you more. You will please cause the commanders and officers of your batteries to be instructed as to their requirements, and, if desired, leave a copy of each with General Parke, to whom, in obedience to paragraph 489, General Regulations, you will submit them and all other instructions sent you from these headquarters. Full and prompt reports to these headquarters respecting the service under your direction and all that concerns the artillery are expected from you, that every means may be promptly taken to make and keep your artillery efficient.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, HDQRS, LIGHT ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TENTH  
ARMY CORPS  
No.15. } August 29, 1864.**

In pursuance of orders from general headquarters, commanding officers of rifled guns in position to reach the city of Petersburg will open fire upon a central part of the town at 8.15 or 8.30 o'clock this evening, and continue the fire for one and a half hours. The fire should be delivered with care and with a certainty of reaching the town.

**By command of F. McGilvery, colonel First Maine Light Artillery and chief of  
artillery: O. S. DEWEY, Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,  
Broadway Landing, Va., August 31, 1864 .**

**Brigadier General H. J. HUNT,  
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:**

GENERAL: The following is a list of the companies of my regiment now on duty in the Petersburg lines, with their guns, &c.: Company A (fourteen-gun battery), Taylor's house, two 4 1/2-inch guns, four 10-inch mortars; Company D, near Hare's house, four 8-inch mortars, five Coehorns; Company G, between Hare's house and railroad (Suffolk), two 8-inch mortars, eleven Coehorns; half of



Company I, near Spring Hill (reserve), two 20-pounder Parrotts; half of Company I, near Jordan's house, one 13-inch mortar; half of Company F, near Jordan's house, three 30-pounder Parrotts; half of Company F, extreme right of line, four 8-inch mortars; Company M, near Avery's house, four 4 1/2-inch guns; total, forty-two.

Your obedient servant,  
**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARTILLERY Brigadier , SECOND CORPS,**  
**Numbers 141.} September 1, 1864.**

Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant J. W. Roder commanding, is relieved from duty with the First Division of the corps. Lieutenant Roder will report without delay with his battery at these headquarters. The Third New Jersey Battery, C and I, Fifth United States, and the Twelfth New York Battery will unhitch and unharness.

**By command of Major John G. Hazard:**  
**U. D. EDDY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., September 1, 1864 - 6.30 a. m.**

**Major TRUMBULL,**  
**First Connecticut Artillery, Headquarters Tenth Corps:**

I have ordered Captain Brooker to relieve you. He will arrive probably by noon. The ambulance which brings his baggage will bring back yours, and yourself, too, if you prefer it to horseback. I shall come down with Captain Brooker.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery,**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,**  
**Broadway Landing, Va., September 1, 1864.**

**Major R. S. DAVIS,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Va. and N. C.:**

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of paragraph IV, Special Orders, Numbers 123, headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps. I would respectfully protest against this order: first, because it annuls General Orders, Numbers -, headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, dated June 19, 1864 (copy herewith inclosed), and thus deprives me of the command assigned to me by the commanding general of the department; and, second, because it destroys the organization of the siege artillery of the department, and thus impairs its efficiency. When the lines of Bermuda Hundred were first constructed its fixed artillery armament was decided upon by the proper engineer and artillery officers and approved by the commanding general. These artillery troops were organized into a command independent of both corps then occupying the lines, and ordered to report direct to department headquarters. All morning reports, &c., desired by the different corps commanders for their information were forwarded to them, and all firing was conducted in strict accordance with their orders; but the independent organization of the command was established, and it has been strictly preserved. I have supplied these troops with ammunition, rations, clothing, and, until the recent illness of my assistant surgeon, with medical attendance. They have consequently never suffered by the numerous changes of troops in their vicinity. An assistant inspector-general for my command has been appointed by the commanding general after the inconvenience of depending upon the corps commanders, for the services of this officer had been ordered to the command for the same reason. In fine, the same organization established after much study for the garrisons of the field-works around Washington, has been adopted here. The troops, being fixed in position, while those about them are constantly changing, have been organized into a separate command (Siege Artillery, Department of Virginia and North Carolina), reporting direct to the commanding general, and only receiving orders necessary to their proper co-operation from the corps commanders about them. Their system, established by the commanding general on May 17, and reaffirmed by him at the reorganization on June 19, and kept constantly in force since that date, is entirely done away with by the inclosed order from headquarters of Eighteenth Corps. The new system destroys a compact, well-organized command, consisting of nine companies, under the charge of Major Cook; deprives both him and myself of all control; breaks up my command into thirteen independent batteries, depending for everything upon the chief of artillery of a corps. Suppose a transfer of corps to occur, these batteries would be left without a commanding officer, without rations, without medical attendance, at the very time when the necessary confusion would most invite an attack. Again, suppose the chief of

artillery of the Eighteenth Corps should think some change of armament advisable. Under this order, that which has been fixed by the commanding general of the department with much care might be changed without his knowledge or consent. To me the disadvantages of the change appear so evident that I cannot but protest against the order, and request that my command may be left as heretofore organized.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Numbers 123. } In the Field, Va., September 1, 1864.**

IV. Commanding officers of all heavy, siege, and permanent batteries now in position on the front occupied by the Eighteenth Corps will report in person at once to Colonel A. Piper, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Army Corps, who is placed in command of all artillery from Deep Bottom to Fort Converse. They will also send in daily to the headquarters of the artillery morning reports of the strength of their batteries and such other information as may be useful to the chief of artillery.

**By command of Major General E. O. C. Ord:**  
**THEODORE READ,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

[Indorsement.]

Let a proper order be issued putting the organization and command of the artillery as was agreed upon and settled as the most for the benefit of the service by the within order.

**BENJ. F. BUTLER,**  
**Major-General of Volunteers.**

So much of Special Orders, Numbers 123. paragraph IV, issued from headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, as relates to the command of Colonel H. L. Abbot, namely, the siege artillery, is hereby revoked, and Colonel Abbot will, as heretofore, report only to these headquarters.

**FORT MONROE ARSENAL, VA.,  
September 2, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT,  
Commanding Siege Artillery, Broadway Landing:**

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo was received this morning, and in reply I have to state that the 13-inch shells called for in your requisition of the 23rd instant were forwarded to City Point immediately on the receipt of your requisition. With regard to the cartridges for the 4.5-inch and 30-pounder rifled guns, I would state that some of them which have been sent you were prepared at this arsenal and some were received from New York and other arsenals. In preparing those sent from this arsenal, cannon powder has been used exclusively for the 4.5-inch and mortar powder for the 30-pounders. No mixture of different kinds of powder has been used.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**T. EDSON, Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.**

**Reports of Lieutenant Colonel Richard H. Jackson,  
Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery,  
Of operations September 3 and October 7.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Before Petersburg, Va., September 4, 1864.**

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the corps during the last twenty-four hours:

The enemy opened fire upon the batteries on the extreme left, but with little effect, and were soon silenced. There was but little firing on the right during the day. Captain Riggs, Battery H, Third New York Artillery, expended seventy-five rounds on the enemy's working parties at work on the hill to the left of the railroad. Lieutenant Stitt, Battery A, First Pennsylvania, reports twenty-five rounds expended. He had the Crater in his immediate front and is in good position to injure the enemy's work. Captain Orwig, Battery E, First Pennsylvania, reports and expenditure of fifty-seven rounds. The whole number of rounds expended by the artillery is 227. The enemy opened quite briskly from their mortar batteries about 7.30 or 8 o'clock last evening. No casualties. The

sanitary condition of works and batteries is constantly and rapidly improving. With the exception of the Hare battery, the whole line is in fair order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**R.H. JACKSON,**

**Lieutenant Colonel , Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Before Petersburg, Va., September 4, 1864.**

**Lieutenant Colonel E. W. SMITH,**

**Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the corps during the last twenty-four hours: The enemy opened fire upon the batteries on the extreme left, but with little effect, and were soon silenced. There was but little firing on the right during the day. Captain Riggs' batter (H), Third New York Artillery, expended seventy-five rounds on the enemy's working parties at work on the hill to the left of the railroad. Lieutenant Stitt, Battery A, First Pennsylvania, reports twenty-five rounds expended. He has the crater in his immediate front and is in a good position to injure the enemy's works. Captain Orwig, Battery E, First Pennsylvania, reports an expenditure of fifty-seven rounds. The whole number of rounds expended by the artillery is 227. The enemy opened quite briskly from their mortar batteries about 7.30 or 8 o'clock last evening. No casualties. The sanitary condition of works and batteries is constantly and rapidly improving. With the exception of the Hare battery the whole line is in fair order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**R. H. JACKSON,**

**Lieutenant Colonel , Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**HDQRS. LIGHT ARTILLERY Brigadier , TENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Before Petersburg, Va., September 5, 1864.**

**Lieutenant Colonel E. W. SMITH,**

**Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery for the last twenty-four hours.

A salute of thirty-six scotted guns was fired at 11 p. m. yesterday from each battery, in which about 500 rounds of ammunition were expended. The enemy replied briskly from all his batteries along our front. Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, was moved from its position on the advanced line to a new unfinished work on the second line, a little to the left and rear of its old position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**R. H. JACKSON,**

**Lieutenant-Colonel, Asst. Insp. General and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,  
Broadway Landing, Va., September 10, 1864.**

**Captain T. EDSON, Ordnance Officer, Fort Monroe:**

CAPTAIN: I inclose a requisition for 100 fuses for my 13-inch mortar. The last lot were very defective. It is reported to me that fifty were destroyed before one fit to use was found. Some were filled with saw-dust; others very badly worm eaten. As we fire over our own men for about a mile, it is essential that we have good fuses, and I hope the new lot will be carefully selected. Please forward them by the mail boat at the earliest opportunity, as they are waited for.

Your obedient servant,

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**

**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.**

**DUTCH GAP, VA., September 10, 1864.**

**Colonel HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the enemy have fired but fifteen or twenty shots to-day and those in the forenoon; not a shot has been fired since dinner. A deserter from their battery reported that there were 15 killed and

wounded by our light pieces to-day, and "he'll damned if he'll stay there any longer." Wish they'd all come to the same wise conclusion. Please have no more 8-inch shell sent at present, but send plenty of case-shot for the light 12-pounder gun. There is no firing nights. Men are healthy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HDQRS. LIGHT ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TENTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**Before Petersburg, Va., September 10, 1864.**

**Captain CHARLES H. GRAVES,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps:**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Artillery Brigade during the last twenty-four hours: Ninety rounds were fire by our batteries at the enemy, he having opened nearly all his guns along our front at 1.40 p. m. yesterday. One casualty: Private Ayers, of Company C, First u. S. Artillery, attached to Light Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, severely wounded in the thigh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**R. H. JACKSON,**  
**Lieutenant Colonel , Asst. Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS,**  
**September 11, 1864.**

**Brigadier General H. J. HUNT,**  
**Artillery Headquarters, Army of the Potomac:**

GENERAL: I have the honor to report no change observed or reported in the enemy's lines during the last twenty-four hours. Picket-firing is kept up constantly. A few shots were fired yesterday by the enemy's artillery and replied to promptly by the batteries bearing on the point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**F. M. EDGELL,**  
**Captain, Commanding Brigade.**

**DUTCH GAP, VA., September 11, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT,**  
**Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the enemy were perfectly quiet last night and until about 5 o'clock to-day, when they ventured to fire six shell, all of which burst among their own pickets. At the first shot we opened with one 8-inch mortar and the light 12-pounder gun, causing them to cease firing inside of forty minutes. Men are healthy; everything seems satisfactory. Am anxious to have more spherical case sent for the 12-pounder gun.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., September 11, 1864.**

**Lieutenant-Colonel WHITE,**  
**First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Heavy Artillery with Tenth Corps,**  
**Headquarters Tenth Corps:**

Company E and three 30-pounder Parrotts will start by 2 p. m. They cannot go into position before dark. Please see that Company F starts for Bermuda Hundred as soon as the regimental order specifies. Please telegraph me when they start.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., September 11, 1864.**

**Lieutenant-Colonel WHITE,**  
**First Connecticut Artillery, Headquarters Tenth Corps:**



Company L will arrive at Captain Burton's battery about 2 p. m. to-morrow to relieve Company G. Please meet them and see that the officers thoroughly learn ranges, &c. Company G will use the same wagons to bring them to Captain Pride's old station. See regimental order by bearer to-morrow morning.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS TENTH CORPS, September 11, 1864-8.45 p. m.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT:**

Three 30-pounders, with the ammunition, are all at the battery, and teams and wagons returned all safe. Your telegram regarding Company L is received.

**NELSON L. WHITE,**  
**Lieutenant-Colonel Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., September 11, 1864.**

**Captain MICHIE,**  
**Chief Engineer, Headquarters General Butler:**

It is reported to me that a heavy rifled shell from Howlett house battery penetrated the cover of the magazine at Crow's Nest to within a foot of the chamber, where it burst. I have never thought this magazine secure, and would request that at least three feet be added to the exposed end.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, 18TH ARMY CORPS, September 13, 1864.**

**ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,**  
**Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps:**

SIR:I respectfully request that I may be relieved from duty as chief of artillery Eighteenth Corps, and ordered to join my regiment. My position is so indistinctly defined that it is impossible for me to perform the duties pertaining to that position with justice to myself or satisfaction to the corps commander. For the information of the corps commander, I have the honor to report that, in addition to the light batteries of the corps, there are in position on the front occupied by the corps some forty-one guns and mortars, manned by companies of the First Connecticut Artillery and a company of the Thirteenth New York Artillery. On the arrival of the corps at this place the officers in charge of those batteries failed to report to me or in any way recognize me. On inquiry, it was found that up to the time of the arrival of the Eighteenth Corps the batteries in position (heavy batteries) has been considered as independent of the corps commander, and subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Colonel H.L. Abbot, First Connecticut Artillery, the corps commander having a kind of delegated authority to direct the batteries to open fire in case of necessity. In order that these battery commanders might understand their true position Special Orders, No.123, headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, September 2, was issued. I understand that Colonel Abbot has protested to department headquarters against this order as depriving him of certain rights and privileges naturally belonging to him. At all events, an order has just been received from department headquarters (Special Orders, No.249, September 10) which revokes the order from corps headquarters so far as relates to Colonel Abbot's command, and virtually removes the batteries above referred to from the jurisdiction of the corps commander. As chief of artillery of the corps I am held responsible by the corps commander for the condition and efficiency of all the artillery pertaining to the corps, which must include, of course, those batteries in position on the front occupied by the corps, while at the same time those batteries are declared independent of the corps and officers of the corps. Colonel Abbot very kindly allows a major of his regiment to remain at these headquarters, to whom written instructions have been given (see A). In these instructions I am permitted to give certain orders, but the field officer is distinctly informed that my authority over him and his command is limited. As my limited authority is conceded as a favor, not recognized as a right, I shall positively decline any instructions until the question of jurisdiction is settled. In view of the position in which I am placed, I respectfully request that I may be relieved from my present duty and ordered to my regiment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**A. PIPER, Colonel Tenth New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery.**

**ORDNANCE OFFICE,  
Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., September 14,1864.**

**Colonel H.L. ABBOT,  
Commanding Siege Artillery, Broadway Landing, Va.:**

SIR:I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant with regard to 13-inch mortar fuses. In reply I would state that the fuses referred to were recently received here from the North, and that those of the same lot which I have examined since the receipt of your letter appeared to be perfectly good. If you will return me some of those which were filled with sawdust or otherwise defective. I will have the matter fully investigated. In some cases I find the priming in the top of the fuse is separated from the case, and if this should happen to fall out the fuse would not be likely to ignite; but by leaving the paper can on the fuse and cutting a small hole in it the priming will be kept in its place and there should be no difficulty with the ignition of the fuse.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**T. EDSON,  
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.**

**DUTCH GAP, VA., September 14,1864.**

**Colonel HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL:I have the honor to report that the enemy opened from a new battery to-day, making a few good shots at the canal. Fired at them slowly with the tree 8-inch mortars, the 10-pounder Parrott, the 10-inch sea-coast mortar, and the 100-pounder Parrott, causing them to cease firing soon dinner. The Howlett house opened a new battery, doing but little execution and making a great deal of noise. Everything seems to be favorable so far. There were but 4 men killed and 2 wounded to-day at the Gap (darkies).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H.H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARTY. BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS,  
No.53. September 15, 1864.**

II. Burton's (Eleventh New York) battery will relieve Ricketts' battery (F), First Pennsylvania Artillery, in the work near the plank road to-night after dark. Captain Ricketts, when relieved, will move his battery into the work now occupied by Captain Burton.

III. It having been reported that the enemy are moving in force down the Weldon railroad, the following assignment of batteries to divisions is made in anticipation of a movement of our troops: To First Division, Roder's (K), Fourth United States; Edgell's, First New Hampshire; to Second Division, Beck's (C and I), Fifth United States; Ames' (G), First New York.

The commanders of the above-named batteries will report in person to their respective division commanders at once, stating their location.

**By command of Captain F.M. Edgell:**  
**U.D. EDDY,**  
**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Septemer 19, 1864.**

**Honorable E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:**  
(Through Headquarters Armies of the United States.)

SIR: I herewith forward a list of names of officers for brevet commissions which I most earnestly recommend to your favorable consideration and which I hope will receive your immediate action.

List of officers recommended for promotion by brevet in the Army of the Potomac, Major General George G. Meade commanding.

To be major-general by brevet: Brigadier General H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery, for gallantry and distinguished conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and for faithful and highly meritorious services on the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg; to date July 1, 1864.

To be brigadier-general by brevet: Colonel C. S. Wainwright, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery, of brave, constant, and efficient services in the battles and marches of the campaign.

To be lieutenant-colonel by brevet: Major J. G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, for distinguished services and good conduct throughout the campaign, especially at Cold Harbor, Va.: to date June 3, 1864.

To be captain brevet: Lieutenant S. N. Benjamin, Second U. S. Artillery, for distinguished and gallant conduct at battle of Spotsylvania, in which action he was wounded while serving as chief of artillery for the corps.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**GEO. G. MEADE,**  
**Major-General, Commanding.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**Before Petersburg, September 20, 1864**

**Major-General HUMPHREYS,**  
**Chief of Staff:**

GENERAL: I yesterday examined the position of the large gun, apparently a columbiad, recently placed in position by the enemy about 1,600 yards northwesterly from Fort Morton. It is west of the railroad cut, about opposite Fort Haskell, from which it is hidden by a wood. Fort Morton can bring four guns to bear upon it, and I have directed the two siege guns now there, and two others transferred from Battery 17, near the Avery house, with the 10-inch mortars, to be opened upon it whenever it fires. In the meantime measures are being taken to determine accurately the bearing and distance from the 8-inch mortars near Forts Haskell and Stedman that a heavy fire may be concentrated upon it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**HDQRS. LIGHT ARTILLERY Brigadier , TENTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**Before Petersburg, Va., September 20, 1864**

**Captain CHARLES H. GRAVES,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps:**

CAPTAIN: I have nothing to report this morning, except the expenditure of 113 rounds of ammunition, fired at the enemy's works and working parties. I have the honor to request that the chief quartermaster of the corps be directed to supply 10,000 feet of rope for mantlets. The cannoneers are, in many of the batteries, very much exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and the engineer department declines to issue rope.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**R.H. JACKSON,**  
**Lieutenant Colonel ,Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} HDQRS. LIGHT ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TENTH**  
**ARMY CORPS,**  
**Numbers 29.} Before Petersburg, Va., September 23, 1864.**

III. The following changes of artillery on the line of intrenchments will take place immediately after dark this evening: Captain Lee's battery of 10-pounder Parrotts-two into the new redoubts near and on the left of the present position of the battery, one to the small redan on the right of the Petersburg and City Point Railroad, and one into the new redoubt on the left of the railroad. Captain Riggs' battery of light 12-pounders-three into the new redoubt first mentioned above, one to the small redan on the right of the Petersburg and City Point Railroad, and two into the new redoubt on the left of the railroad. Lieutenant Smith, First Connecticut Battery, acting assistant inspector-general, will point out the places for the guns and give such other directions as may be necessary to carry out this order.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, chief of artillery:  
**O. S. DEWEY,**  
**First Lieutenant , 33rd New York Battery, Actg. Asst. Adjt. General**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,**  
**September 24, 1864.**

**Captain JOHN N. CRAIG,**  
**Asst. Adjt. General , Artillery Hdqrs., Army of the Potomac:**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report no change in the enemy's lines in my front observed or reported during the past twenty-four hours. In compliance with order of Major-General Meade a salute of 100 shotted guns was fired at daylight from the batteries on the Second Corps front, apparently doing some damage to the enemy's works, but eliciting no reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**F. M. EDGELL,**  
**Captain, Commanding.**

**CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARTILLERY Brigadier , SECOND ARMY CORPS,**  
**September 24, 1864.**

The commanding officers of the following-named batteries will have their commands harnessed and hitched in readiness to move at once: F, First Pennsylvania Artillery; K, Fourth U. S. Artillery; A and B, First Rhode Island Artillery; Twelfth New York Independent Battery; G, First New York Artillery; C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery; First New Hampshire Battery; Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

**By command of Captain F. M. EDGELL:**  
**U. D. EDDY,**  
**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,**  
**September 26, 1864.**

**Captain EDGELL,  
Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps:**

CAPTAIN: Major-General Hancock directs me to say that he deems it necessary for the security of his line, and to prevent any confusion, that all orders affecting the position of the field guns should come through him. He directs, therefore, that you give an order to each battery (field) commander now on the line under his command to change position or withdraw from the line only when directed to do so by orders from these headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**C. H. MORGAN,**  
**Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.**  
(Copy furnished Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac.)

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,  
September 26, 1864.**

**Captain JOHN N. CRAIG,  
Asst. Adjt. General, Artillery Hdqrs., Army of the Potomac:**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report no changes in the enemy's lines observed or reported during the past twenty-four hours. In compliance with orders the following changes in the position of the light batteries were made last night: Burton's battery was withdrawn from the works on the right of the plank road and posted as follows: Two pieces in Fort McGilvery and two in Battery C; one piece of Parsons's battery withdrawn from Fort Meikled and posted in Battery 18, White's battery withdrawn from Battery 16 and posted, two pieces in fort Haskell and two in Battery 11; two pieces of Ricketts' battery from Battery 11 to Fort Stedman; two pieces of McKnight battery from Battery 8 to Battery 9; one piece of Roder's battery from Battery 8 to Fort McGilvery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**F. M. EDGELL, Captain, Commanding.**

**Report of Bvt. Major General George J. Stannard, U.S. Artillery,  
commanding First Division, of operations September 29-30.**



**SAINT ALBANS, VT., April 8, 1865.**  
**Brigadier General L. THOMAS,**  
**Adjutant-General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.:**

SIR: Not having had the opportunity of seeing the report of the major-general commanding the Army of the James of the operations of my division in the battles of September 29 and 30, 1864, until a short time since, I deem it but justice to my then command that this, my report, should be placed on file at your office, and I have the honor to ask that it may be so disposed of.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**GEO. J. STANNARD,**  
**Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., September 29, 1864-4 p. m.**

**Major-General ORD,**  
**Old Headquarters Eighteenth Corps:**

Spring Hill fort was counted upon to defend pontoon bridge; this being now removed to Broadway, receives no protection from it. There are three large companies in Fort Converse, say at least 300 men besides my company. There are only 100 men to defend the pontoon brigade, to protect my siege depot, and to load my train if ordered in. The enemy are just reported as massing in rear of the line on Weldon railroad. In view of these facts I requested the services of my company where it seemed to me they would be most useful. Unless I am responsible for the defense of the landing I do not press it.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,**  
**September 29, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT:**

COLONEL: General Ord has just come in wounded, and thinks that the company you desire should not at present be moved from Battery Converse.

By order of J. H. Potter, colonel, commanding line of defense:

**[CHAS. A.] CARLETON,**  
**Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS,**  
**September 29, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

I suggested to Colonel Potter, who commands this line, and is apprehensive of an attack, that he could get assistance from Fort Converse, if needed, but of course he cannot since the pontoon bridge has been removed. In view of this, I think your arrangement is a good one.

**E. O. C. ORD,**  
**Major-General.**

**CITY POINT, September 29, 1864-8.15 p. m.**  
**(Received 9 p. m.)**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

General Ord captured some heavy guns to-day, and two columbians and one 100-pounder are still in the works, but orders have been given to destroy them if we have to fall back. The general says, if you have facilities for moving such guns, he wishes you to send and take them away. They are about three miles, good road, from Aiken's Landing. You can take your party there at once and commence. Please reply.

**O. E. BABCOCK,**  
**Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-camp.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., September 29, 1864-9.10 p. m.**

**Lieutenant-Colonel BABCOCK,**  
**Headquarters of General Grant, City Point:**

I and already started two sling carts for the guns. Will bring them to Aiken's Landing as soon as possible and embark them there at leisure, ewing covered by the gun-boats.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., September 29, 1864-9 p. m.**

**Major GEORGE B. COOK,**  
**Chief of Artillery, Headquarters Eighteenth Corps:**

You will have the two columbiads and the 100-pounder brought to Aiken's Landing as soon as possible. Lieutenant Gillett will see personally that it is done. He will take part of Company C, if necessary. Communicate these orders to him. They are from Lieutenant-General Grant. You should have reported the facts and left me to issue orders. I could have sent three sling carts as well as two. Have the guns left under fire of our gun-boats, and I will send for them by barge. If there are other guns too heavy to cross the pontoon bridge make the same disposition of them. Acknowledge receipt of this.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**DUTCH GAP, VA., September 29, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT,**  
**Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the enemy have fired quite regularly during the day, doing no damage. Concluded it was policy not of expend much ammunition on them, as no one was at work in the canal. This afternoon they opened with their light pieces, apparently at the signal tower. I returned their fire promptly. The Howlett house battery sent a few shell in the same direction. The guns in Sawyer battery were engaged on that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HDQRS. LIGHT ARTILLERY Brigadier , TENTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**In the Field, Va., October 8, 1864.**

SIR:I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Artillery Brigade of this corps during the action, the attack and repulse of the enemy on the right of the corps, on the 7th instant:

At about 8 a.m. the enemy were seen advancing against the right flank (Terry's division) of the corps, near where Light Battery D, First U.S. Artillery, was posted. I immediately opened fire with this battery (range about 1,800 yards), and the enemy soon covered himself in the timber still farther to the right. I continued to shell the timber, and when he again partly emerged from it drove him in. About 9 a.m. our pickets were driven in about 1,000 yards, to where the rebel infantry were first seen, and the enemy opened on the First Brigade of the First Division with a battery of six light 12-pounders, and in a minute or two afterward with his six rifle guns. Anticipating such a movement, and fearing that he would also attack with his infantry from the same point, I had placed in position to reply two batteries-Lieutenant Myrick's (E, Third United States) and Captain James' (C, Third Rhode Island)-with two Requa guns, commanded by Lieutenant Truax, Sixteenth New York Artillery. The fire was delivered slowly and efficiently, and kept, as I have since learned, Hoke's division of rebel infantry from moving forward to assist the assault of the enemy, about to commence still farther to our right.

Perceiving after awhile that the enemy was preparing to deliver his great onset on General Terry's division, I changed the position of three guns of the Fifth New Jersey Battery, which were in embrasure on the center of the line of entrenchments, and wheeling them around rapidly placed them in position to fire over the parapet, near the right of Lieutenant Myrick's battery, so as to bring a heavy concentrated fire on the enemy's artillery, with a view to the destruction of his guns, or to make him change their position before his infantry should be ordered to charge, and thus leave me at liberty to turn all my guns on his advancing force, a measure, by the way, I had decided to have recourse to in any case. I am happy to say that his artillery fire was soon silenced, and that all the guns that could be brought to bear on his infantry were used with good effect. About this time the First Division (Terry's) repulsed him easily and bloodily. During the action 1,296 rounds of ammunition were fired.

The casualties were as follows: Second Lieutenant R.V. King, Fourth New Jersey Battery, acting aide-de-camp, on my staff, was slightly wounded by a piece of shell in the left shoulder. Battery D, First U.S. Artillery, 1 private killed and 1 corporal and 3 privates severely wounded. Battery E, Third U.S. Artillery, 3 privates killed, 1 sergeant and 4 privates severely wounded, and 4 privates slightly wounded. Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, 2 privates severely and 1 private slightly wounded. Recapitulation: 4 privates killed, and 1 officer and 16 enlisted men wounded. Nominal lists of killed and wounded will be furnished to-day.

The number of killed and wounded horses are as follows: Battery D, First U.S. Artillery, 10 horses killed; Battery E, Third U.S. Artillery, 17 horses killed; Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, 3 horses killed and 2 wounded; Fourth New Jersey Battery, 3 horses killed and 3 wounded; Requa gun section, 1 horse killed and 1 wounded. The large number of killed and wounded horses in the Artillery Brigade can be accounted for by the fact that after the first five or six shots were fired by our artillery all of the fire from the enemy's batteries was directed on my guns and horses. I am glad that it was so.

It is my duty to state that all the officers and enlisted men engaged performed their duty efficiently and courageously. I, however, beg leave to present the names of the following as being worthy of especial commendation:

Lieutenant John R. Myrick, Third U.S. Artillery, who fought his battery (and particularly one section of it, which lost nearly all its men and horses killed and wounded) in a manner to excite my admiration and draw forth on the spot my personal thanks. In the same battery First Sgt. G.F. Sessions, Corpl. F. Ringol, and Private Clark G. Shaw especially distinguished themselves by bravery and coolness. Bugler Daniel Urmev had charged of the caissons of the battery and brought up ammunition under a heavy fire in a manner that would have done credit to a commissioned officer. First Sgt. John F. Wyman, Battery C, Third Rhode Island Artillery, is recommended by his battery commander as worthy of particular mention in this report. Lieutenants Smith and King, acting assistant inspector-general and aide-de-camp, respectively, on my staff, behaved very gallantly and meritoriously during the engagement.

During the hottest part of the action, and when Lieutenant Myrick's battery was so short-handed from casualties as to be unable to fire rapidly enough, the following-named brave soldiers of Company E, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, left secure places behind the line of entrenchments, unloaded ammunition for the guns, and performed other important services greatly to their credit and deserving of mention in general orders: Privates Charles W. Ware and Augustus Ingleman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**R.H. JACKSON,**

**Lieutenant Colonel , Asst.Insp.General , Chief of Arty., 10th A.C., Commanding**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS, October 10,1864.**

**Major H.H. BINGHAM,**

**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:**

I have the honor to report that the enemy were observed yesterday working on the fort near the deep railroad cut. The batteries at Fort Morton opened on them occasionally, forcing them to cease. About 12 p.m. last night the enemy fired a few shots from their artillery at our picket-line, to which our batteries replied. No casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**JNumbers G. HAZARD,**

**Major, Commanding.**

(Copy to Captain John N. Craig, assistant adjutant-general, artillery headquarters, Army of the Potomac.)

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 10,1864.**

**Brigadier General S. WILLIAMS,**

**Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:**

GENERAL:I have the honor to request that application be made for Allen's battery (H), First Rhode Island, now in camp near Washington, to be ordered to this army to relieve Brown's battery (A and B), First Rhode Island, that the latter may be sent to Washington to be reorganized and recruited. I am informed by Major J.A. Tomkins, First Rhode Island Artillery,now recruiting in Providence, that if these batteries were stationed in Washington he believes they could be filled up in a comparatively short time. The united batteries have one officer and seventy-nine men present. If the change is made they can probably be filled up and instructed in the course of the fall and winter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

[Indorsement.]

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 11, 1864.**

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Armies of the United States, with the request that the order asked for by General Hunt, chief of artillery, may be issued.

**GEO. G. MEADE,**  
**Major-General, Commanding.**

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, OFFICE CHIEF OF  
ARTILLERY,**  
**October 19, 1864.**

**ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,**  
**Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps:**

SIR: I have the honor to report that by Special Orders, Nos. 97 and 104, of August 4 and 12, 1864, 181 enlisted men of the Fifth Maryland Volunteers were assigned to batteries of the corps in the following proportions: Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, 31 privates; Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, 65 privates; Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, 40 privates; Battery F, First Rhode Island Artillery, 20 privates; Sixteenth New York Battery, 25 privates. I am of opinion that it would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the service to return these men from the batteries with which they are now serving, except in the case of those assigned to the Sixteenth New York Battery. The batteries, except the one just referred to, are short of men, and constant requisitions are made on me by battery commanders for men to preserve their efficiency. The Sixteenth New York Battery has now men enough of its own for a four-gun battery. As the detachment of the Fifth Maryland serving with it have by this time become good artillerists, I respectfully suggest that they be assigned to Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which is losing men fast by discharges. I have the honor to state that, so far as I can learn, the men attached to the batteries are, with very few exceptions, satisfied with their condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**A. PIPER,**  
**Colonel Tenth New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,  
DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., GENERAL ORDERS, Numbers 2.}**  
**In the Field, Va., October 20, 1864.**

Major George B. Cook, First Connecticut Artillery, is announced as chief of artillery on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Commanding officers of all batteries within the limits of this command will report at once to Major Cook, chief of artillery, at these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Graham:  
**R. DALE BENSON,**  
**Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**ORDNANCE OFFICE, October 22, 1864.**

**Honorable E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:**

SIR: The following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the past year is respectfully submitted. To that report I avail myself of the occasion to add such remarks and recommendations respecting the future service of the department as the public interest, in my judgment, calls for.

The ordnance, arms, and other ordnance supplies which this department has procured by fabrication and purchase and which it has supplied to the troops during the past fiscal year, as also those at the arsenals and ordnance depots, are shown in detail by the accompanying statements. From these it will be seen that the fabrications and purchases during the year include the following quantities and kinds of principal articles:

Field cannon of different calibers ..... 957  
Siege cannon of different calibers .....355



Sea-coast and garrison of different calibers .....	448
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for field guns .....	1,028,427
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for siege guns .....	218,157
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for seacoast forts .....	427,660
Artillery carriages for field service .....	824
Artillery carriages for siege service .....	276
Horse equipments .....	173,463
Artillery harness for two horses .....	3,504
Gunpowder .....pounds.....	8,409,400
Ammunition for artillery .....rounds.....	823,314
Artillery carriages for sea-coast forts.....	629
Mortar beds .....	49
Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons.....	583
Friction-primers for cannon .....	2,376,643
The principal ordnance supplies which have been furnished for the military service during the past fiscal year are as follows, viz:	
Field cannon of different calibers .....	568
Siege cannon of different calibers .....	258
Sea-coast cannon of different calibers .....	315
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for field guns.....	1,224,618
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for siege guns.....	259,753
Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles for sea-coast forts .....	429,382

Artillery carriages for field service .....	565
Artillery carriages for siege service .....	186
Artillery carriages for sea-coast forts .....	561
Horse equipments .....sets.....	152,067
Artillery harness for two horses .....	2,243
Gunpowder.....pounds.....	7,544,044
Mortar beds .....	137
Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons.....	347
Ammunition for artillery .....rounds.....	464,549
Friction-primers for cannon .....	2,130,430

The heavy gun of 20-inch caliber, for sea-coast fortifications, has been successfully cast and finished, and a suitable carriage to mount it has been prepared. It is now ready for experimental trials at Fort Hamilton, in New York Harbor, and the proper targets and other preparations for testing its efficiency against the strongest war vessels, and ascertaining the best manner of handling it in service, have been ordered to be made. The results of these trials will demonstrate whether the expectations which theory warrants, of the destructive effects of this gun and its value for defensive works covering narrow passes, are realized, and whether such guns should be multiplied; and if so, to what extent. If they should establish the affirmative of this question, the cost of their trials will be far outweighed by the advantages obtained from them; if otherwise, the loss will be insignificant in itself, and will probably be a gain eventually, by preventing future experiments in the same line, and settling the question of the largest effective caliber for sea-coast cannon.

Statement of ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores, procured and supplies to the Army during the year ending June 30, 1864; and the quantity remaining on hand June 30, 1864.

Numbers 1.-CANNON AND MORTARS.

..... Field guns.....Siege guns.....Sea-coast guns & mortars....Total.

On hand  
June30,1863.....484.....249.....679.....1,412

Purchased  
since.....959.....355.....448.....1,762

Total.....1,443.....604  
.....1,127.....3,174

Issued year ending June30,1864.....568.....258.....315  
.....1,141

Remaining on hand June30,1864.....875.....346.....812 .....  
2,033

Numbers 2.-CANNON-BALLS, SHELLS, AND OTHER PROJECTILES.

.....For field guns.... For siege guns... For seacoast guns & mortars.....Total.

On hand June30,1863.....474,515..... 234,893  
.....471,341.....1,180,749

Purchased  
since.....1,028,427.....218,157.....427,660.....1,67  
4,244

Total.....1,502,942  
.....453,050.....899,001.....2,854,993

Issued ending  
June30,1864.....1,224,618.....259,753.....429,382.....1,913,7  
53

Remaining on hand  
June30,1864....278,324.....193,297.....469,619.....941,240

Numbers 3.-ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.

.....Field.....Siege.....Seacoast.... Mortar beds.....Caissons.....Trav.forges....Batt.wagons					
On hand June 30, 1863.....	359	44	722	230	360
.....	92				65
Purchased since.....	571	68	191		450
.....					
Fabricated during year.....	253	208	438	49	52
.....	48				33
Total					
.....	1,320	1,351	279	862	140
.....					98
.....	183				
Issued ending June30,1864...565					
....186.....	561	137	246	70	31
Remaining June30,1864.....	618	134	790	142	
616.....	70				67

Numbers 6. ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.

..... Field guns.....Siege guns.....Sea-coast guns & mortars..... Total.				
On hand June 30, 1863 .....	387,279	73,434		31,791
.....	492,504			
Purchased since.....	44,329			
.....		44,329		
Fabricated since .....	720,526	54,922		3,537
.....	778,985			
Total .....	1,152,134	128,356		35,328
.....	1,315,818			
Issued year ending June 30,1864....358,679				
.....	75,347	30,523		464,549

Remaining on hand June 30, 1864.... 793,455..... 53,009 ..... 4,805  
..... 851,269

**A. B. DYER,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, October 24, 1864.**

**Major HAZARD,**  
**Chief of Artillery, Second Corps:**

It is understood that Major Michler expects to throw up a work near the Avery house to take the place of No. 17. If this is done Pratt's guns will probably be placed in it, or else the battery can be left where it is if General Hancock will inclose it and furnish a garrison. If neither of these things is done, the guns should go into Fort Morton. I will see if Colonel Abbot can spare you two 8-inch howitzers for Fort Sedgwick.

**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS, October 24, 1864.**

**Major SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:**

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that last night a section of the Eleventh New York Battery was moved out of Battery No. 6 and into Fort McGilvery. A section of the Sixth Maine Battery moved from Fort McGilvery into Battery NO. 9, relieving the Twelfth New York Battery, which moved into Fort Haskell, relieving four guns of Batteries C and I, Fifth U.S. Artillery, which went into part near the Beatty house. One section of Batteries C and I, Fifth U.S. Artillery, was relieved in Fort Davis by a section of the Third New York, Captain Harn, and went into part with the rest of the battery. Nothing else of importance occurred during the past twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JNO.G.HAZARD,**  
**Major, Commanding.**

**HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, October 24, 1864.**

**Colonel J.C.TIDBALL,**  
**Chief of Artillery:**

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that in the event of a movement being ordered you be prepared to carry out the following instructions:

1. You will designate the batteries to remain to hold the redoubts and inclosed works from Fort Fisher to Fort Cummings, with amount of ammunition previously prescribed and six days' rations (twenty-four guns to hold the works).
2. The remaining artillery will be massed at a convenient point for movement out of view of the enemy.
3. The artillery that move will take 250 rounds of ammunition, using the caissons of the guns in the inclosed works instead of wagons, the men to be supplied with three days' full rations in haversacks and three days' full rations in haversack and three days' bread and small rations in knapsacks. Three days' beef to be driven.
4. Horses and caissons belonging to artillery in inclosed works, not taken with the troops, will be moved inside the intrenchments covering City Point, to be parked with train of Artillery Reserve.
5. You will designate the number of forges, battery wagons, &c., to accompany batteries with the troops; surplus to join Artillery Reserve train under charge of the officers to be detailed charge of horses, &c., of the guns in the redoubts.

The following modifications of the above may be made:

- (1) Perhaps a park may be made of the reserve caissons near the left of our present line, and the horses of your batteries in the inclosed works may also be kept near the left so as to bring up the batteries if needed.

(2) A change in the amount of ammunition to be carried may be made, and some wagons, perhaps, may be parked near the left to bring up rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**P.M.LYDIG,**  
**Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 24,1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT, Broadway Landing:**

General Meade has in view the removal of the bridge below General Benham's lines, but will send General B. to see about a tete-de-pont at your place. General M.wishes you to place ten siege pieces at General Benham's disposal for his lines. The kind of pieces you can arrange with him. It would be well for you to put at least 150 rounds per gun in each fort, so as to be secure against the contingency of the supply being interrupted, and to make your arrangement for withdrawing such mortars on the lines as will not be safe if the forts only should remain occupied. I think the 8-inch mortars near forts like those at Hare house, for example, will be perfectly safe.

**HENRY J.HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., October 25,1864.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT,**  
**Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

Pratt's battery of four 4 1/2-inch guns in No.17 and the four 8-inch mortars in No.20 are the only ones requiring movement. These should be attended to. Of course you will send me orders when you wish me to move them. I will attend to the supply of ammunition. How is it about rations? I supply my me and would like notice accordingly.

**HENRY L.ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, October 24,1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT, Broadway Landing:**

The garrison should have ten days' rations. I will give you notice in time to supply them and to withdrawn your mortars in No.20. If no new work is put up near the Avery house and No.17 is not inclosed and furnished with a garrison, the guns must be withdrawn and sent to Morton. Major Hazard wants a section of them at Fort Davis.

Major H, also asks for two 8-inch howitzers for Fort Sedgwick, vice a field battery (less than I have recommended for that work), but which cannot be spared. Can you given him them with the necessary amount of ammunition? If you do, will you be able to furnish men to serve them?

**HENRY J.HUNT,  
Brigadier-General.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., October 24,1864.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

If it be necessary to put a section of 4 1/2-inch guns in Fort Davis I would suggest to put one of Pratt's there, and the other with two mortars for ditch service in Fort Sedgwick instead of the siege howitzers. It would be very hard to serve the latter there, because mantlets could hardly be used from their extreme shortness. By the above arrange ment no extra men would be necessary. The plan of putting heavy guns in these batteries will entail great difficulty of supplying ammunition, but if necessary it can, of course, be done.

**HENRY L.ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., October 24,1864.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT,  
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**



I have seen General Benham. He has no heavy artillery soldiers. I have none not in use. Please, therefore, assign two good companies to my command to serve the ten guns. I would like some of the Fourth New York if they can be had.

**HENRY L.ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., October 24,1864.**

**Lieutenant MICHIE,**  
**Chief Engineer, Headquarters Army of the James:**

You will greatly oblige me if you will request General Butler to allow me to move the mortars from Dutch Gap to Fort Brady, where they will be more efficient by far, and the light guns to this landing, where a new fort is to be put up. They do no service at the gap which a section of light artillery could not better perform.

**HENRY L.ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH CORPS, October 24,1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Inclosed please find a dispatch from Lieutenant Michie to me. It is referred for your action:

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH  
CAROLINA,**  
**October 24,1864-7.50 p.m.**

**Colonel PIPER:**

Will you order to 8-inch mortars now at Dutch Gap to be removed to fort Brady on Cox's Hill. They will do more execution there than where they at present, and it will not divide the detachment that serves both. The light guns at the Gap can be sent back to Colonel Abbot and their place supplied by the 4

1/2-inch rifles now at Fort Brady, if necessary. I think, however, it is a useless waste of ammunition to fire anything at the rebel mortar batteries.

**P.S.MICHIE,**  
**Lieutenant,U.S.Engineers.**  
**A.PIPER,**  
**Colonel Tenth New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery.**

**FORT BRADY, VA., October 24,1864.**

**Colonel H.L.ABBOT,**  
**Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that not a shot was fired by the enemy at the Gap to-day until after 1 a.m., when they opened suddenly and fired very rapidly for an hour and a half or more. Hoy (a splendid soldier) was killed about noon. Most of their shell struck in and around my right mortar battery. This afternoon they commenced in the same hurried manner, doing no damage. Returned their fire with the mortars and the 4.5-inch gun. Earnestly request to have the 4.5-inch guns exchanged for the 30-pounder Parrotts, if the latter should ever be removed from their present position; the ammunition is so much surer. Handed in my report\* to General Butler, and he seemed very much pleased with the whole affair; forwarded it to General Grant himself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H.H.PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**Report of Lieutenant Wallace F. Randolph, Fifth U. S. Artillery,**  
**Acting Aide-de-Camp, Artillery Brigade, of operations October 27.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**October 29, 1864.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the morning of the 27th Lee's and Stitt's batteries of the Artillery Brigade, Eighteenth Corps, marched with the column of infantry under command of

Major-General Weitzel. After proceeding as far as Fair Oaks the enemy's works were discovered to be about two miles beyond. At about 2 p.m., by direction of the major-general commanding, Stitt's battery (A), First Pennsylvania Artillery, was placed in position with one section on each side of the Williamsburg road and about 850 yards distant from the enemy's line, for the purpose of covering the advance of our troops. The battery kept up a rapid and well-directed fire upon the enemy, firing in all 523 rounds. Three of the guns were disabled by the breaking of the understraps, occasioned either by the severity of the recoil or the inferior quality of the iron used. The loss in Stitt's battery was 1 man killed and 5 wounded and 7 horses killed. Lee's battery (Sixteenth New York Independent) was then placed in position, slightly in rear of the ground occupied by Stitt's battery and on the right of the Williamsburg road, but was not engaged, and was shortly after withdrawn.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**WALLACE F. RANDOLPH,**  
**First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Acting Aide-de-Camp.**  
**Lieutenant F. W. PAUL,**  
**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Brigade.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**October 30, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Pratt's battery can be moved to Numbers 17 and transferred to the new work as soon as the latter is finished. The 8-inch mortars can also be transferred from near Fort Sedgwick to Numbers 20. Can the work be done to-night?

**H. J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., October 30, 1864.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT,**  
**Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

I will send transportation to move the guns and mortars from Fort Sedgwick back to Numbers 17 and Numbers 20 to-night.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**FORT BRADY, VA., October 30, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT,**  
**Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have been in and around the canal a good portion of the day. Very strangely, there has been less shelling and more casualties than for several days previous; 1 man killed and 2 wounded, and 2 horses killed outright. Major Ludlow acknowledges, however that the 4.5-inch gun does the business effectually. Received the new projectile; shall make a careful report of its efficacy. General Butler sent me to-day forty-nine boxes and six barrels, the boxes containing 100-pounder shell and the barrels incendiary composition. Am directed to store them in magazine until further orders. Will send you a copy of my report to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**Report of Brigadier General Henry J. Hunt, U.S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, including operations June 16-October 31.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**October 31, 1864.**

GENERAL:

June 16, these headquarters crossed the James and arrived in front of Petersburg.

June 17, soon after General Burnside had driven the enemy from his line north of the Avery house, I examined the position and placed batteries to hold them, and to prepare the farther advance of the Ninth Corps; I also gave the

necessary instructions to close the gorges of the captured redoubts and place them in condition to be used against the enemy.

June 18, I proceeded by direction of Major-General Meade to the extreme right, where it was reported the enemy's batteries across the Appomattox were delaying General Martindale's movements, and placed batteries of the Sixth Corps to prepare and follow up the contemplated attack by General Martindale. I took part in the advance, and immediately on the enemy's being driven from his position brought up batteries to secure our possession of the position taken. I also planted batteries on the bank of the river near the Page house, in the position which commanded the railroad bridge crossing over the Appomattox at Petersburg. This position, now forming the extreme right of our lines, has been since greatly strengthened, and constitutes a strong battery with an armament of three siege guns and four 8-inch mortars. I have thus far reported such operations of the artillery serving with the corps, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer for the operations of their batteries. They have doubtless rendered reports to the generals with whom they respectively served. I have received but two such reports, those of Colonels Tidball and Wainwright, commanding the artillery of the Second and Fifth Corps respectively. In the battle of the Wilderness, and indeed in the greater portion of the battles of this campaign, the ground and the nature of the operations have been unfavorable to the use of field artillery, yet hardly a day has passed from the crossing the Rapidan that one or more batteries have not been engaged. On some occasions, as on the Po, and at Spotsylvania Court-House, many batteries have been called into requisition, and always officers and men have performed the duties devolved upon them with gallantry and skill. The excellent condition in which the batteries have been kept, the promptitude with which their supplies, on which so much depended, were furnished under unusually unfavorable circumstances, and the efficient condition which the batteries have maintained down to the present time, give proof of the excellence of the battery officers, and of the system of organization adopted for the arm.

#### SIEGE TRAIN.

On the 16th of April, in obedience to the instructions of the major-general commanding, I submitted a project for the organization of a siege train, to consist as a minimum of forty siege guns, ten 10-inch, twenty 8-inch and twenty Coehorn mortars, recommending that the preparation of the train be intrusted to Colonel H.L. Abbot, First Connecticut Artillery. This project (a copy of which is appended, marked A) was approved and Colonel Abbot proceeded at once to the organization of the train, to which by subsequent orders were added six

100-pounder Parrotts and ten 8-inch siege howitzers. Colonel Abbot was ordered to the James River in advance of this army and served under the orders of Major-General Butler, commanding the Army of the James in its operations near Richmond, and on the arrival of this army before Petersburg reported to me. The siege train has since been employed in the siege operations of both armies. For a detailed report of its organization, labors and services, I respectfully refer to the excellent reports of Colonel Abbot, appended and marked I and K.\*

June 27 I was placed by Lieutenant-General Grant in charge of all siege operations against Petersburg south of the Appomattox (see Special Orders, No.42, headquarters Armies of the United States, appended and marked B). This order brought the artillery operations in front of the Eighteenth Corps, extending from the Appomattox to near the Hare house, as well as those of this army, under my direction. Colonel Burton, Fifth U.S. Artillery, was assigned temporarily to the Eighteenth Corps, and in addition to the charge of the siege batteries on that front took that of the batteries of the corps, the artillery of which he reorganized. My aide-de-camp, Lieutenant C.T. Bissell, Fifth Michigan Infantry, was assigned to the personal staff of Colonel Burton.

June 29, having received orders from Major-General Meade to furnish to Major-General Burnside the powder, &c., required for a mine General Burnside was running under one of the enemy's works, I procured the necessary material and selected the positions for the guns to cover the operations. As rapidly as the works could be prepared the guns were placed in position. Those not needed at the time were held ready to be so placed so soon as the necessity should arise.

July 6 to 9, the Sixth Corps, ordered to Washington, left its trains and six batteries at City Point, whence they were soon after ordered to the Artillery Reserve and placed in position on the lines. The batteries thus left were: Parsons' (A), First New Jersey, four 3-inch; Rhodes' (E), First Rhode Island, four Napoleon; Dorsey's (H), First Ohio, four 3-inch; Brinckle's (E), Fifth United States, four Napoleons; White's, Fourth Maine, four 3-inch; McLain's, Third New York, four Napoleons.

July 3, received orders from Major-General Meade to examine, with Major Duane, chief engineer, the enemy's works in front of Petersburg to ascertain whether offensive operations at any point were practicable

July 6, after a careful examination of the enemy's position, a joint report from the chief engineer and myself was made, pronouncing an assault impracticable and recommending regular approaches

On the 9th of July orders were given from general headquarters to commence operations by regular approaches against Petersburg

In pursuance of these instructions I designated the positions of the batteries to be constructed for the operations then ordered. The positions were selected in accordance with a plan submitted by Major Duane and myself on the 10th, and approved and ordered to be executed on the 11th of July (Appendix F,G). The direct object of these proposed operations was the possession of the crest of the ridge behind the enemy's line which dominates Petersburg and the possession of which it was believed would involve the fate of the town.

The operations in view were: First, to destroy the obstructions to an assault on the enemy's line, such as abatis, palisades, &c. Second, to silence his guns and especially those bearing on the point of assault. Third, to sweep the ground over which his troops must pass to attack our assaulting columns and to hold his troops in check and cover the retreat should the assault fail. To accomplish the first object the batteries were so placed as to bring all the abatis, palisades, &c., under an artillery fire, which could reach them either by a direct slant or enfilade fire, for this field guns were sufficient. The second purpose required that the batteries should be so placed as to give so far as possible a direct fire upon the enemy's embrasures, and especially upon those which flanked the point of attack. These embrasures were placed principally on the face and flank of the enemy's redoubt and works which formed the salient in front of the Fifth Corps, and in sunken batteries near this redoubt. For this purpose siege guns were best and field, was so arranged that all the visible ground between the enemy's line and the crest behind it should be swept by as many of the guns as a compliance with the first two conditions would permit.

From the position of the batteries of the enemy which flanked the mine work, it was evident that there would be great difficulty in bringing a direct fire of sufficient power to silence them so promptly as to protect our assaulting columns. The redoubt is well placed, in a commanding position, and well provided with traverses. It was, therefore, considered as indispensable that we should bring, in addition to the horizontal, a powerful vertical fire to bear upon the redoubt and sunken batteries near it. All the siege mortars remaining in the train (viz, ten 10-inch and six 8-inch) were, therefore, set apart for this service. The Coehorns were distributed along the line, so that all points of the enemy's position should be more or less under a vertical fire. The

location of the different batteries will be seen by a reference to the drawing submitted herewith.\* They were constructed by details from the different corps under the general direction of Major Duane, chief engineer.

On June 30 Brooker's battery (B), First Connecticut, six 4 1/2-inch siege guns, was placed in Battery No.19, which commands the enemy's crest, behind the mine.

July 6, for 8-inch mortars were placed in Battery No.29. They were served by a platoon of Battery A, First Connecticut, Captain Gillett.

July 8, two 8-inch mortars and July 9 four Coehorns were placed in battery near the Hare house, under command of Lieutenant Sargeant, Battery G.

July 14, the Fourth New York Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock commanding, reported for duty with the siege train.

July 25, Pratt's battery (M), First Connecticut, six 4 1/2-inch siege guns, was placed in position in Battery No.24. A few field batteries were also in position on the line.

July 28, orders were given to prepare for an assault, and on that night ten 10-inch mortars and six 8-inch were placed in position, the 10-inch in Battery No.8, the 8-inch in Battery No.9; the first served by Captain Pierce's battery (C), First Connecticut, the latter by part of Battery A, Lieutenant Patterson.

On the night of the 29th Captain Brown's battery (H), First Connecticut,+ six 4 1/2-inch siege guns, Battery No.4, and the field batteries of the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps, not heretofore on the lines, were placed in position.

On the 28th I visited the different batteries and gave detailed instructions for the employment of each gun under the different probable circumstances that might arise. These orders were impressed on the battery officers by their commanders, and on the morning of the 29th circular instructions were furnished to all artillery commanders (see Appendix H) for their government. The following pieces were placed in battery in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps: ten 10-inch mortars, ten 8-inch mortars, 17 Coehorn mortars, 18 siege guns, 86 field guns; total, 141; and near the Hare house, to bear upon the enemy's batteries and lines on the right of Burnside's corps, six 8-inch mortars, 11 Coehorns, 6 field guns; total, 23. The total number of guns and mortars was, therefore, 110 guns and 54 mortars.



On the morning of the 30th, as soon as the mine exploded, our fire opened along the whole line. The firing was from each piece slow, deliberate, and careful, partaking of the nature of target practice, and was very effective, the amount of fire required being provided for by the large number of pieces brought into action. The enemy's guns in front of the Fifth Corps were soon silenced and his fire in front of the Ninth confined to a battery on the hill behind the mine A (see sketch) and to one gun from his work B, next south of the mine, which could not be effectually reached by the guns in front of it, and which was sheltered from the fire of Batteries Nos. 20 to 24 by the trees in front of the latter, which had not been felled by the troops as required. This work having been delayed by the Ninth Corps until the night of the 29th, it was then objected by General Burnside that the noise of chopping would alarm the enemy, and that it could be done after the mine was sprung. The battery in which this one gun was placed was expected to be in our possession within a few minutes after the explosion, but was not taken possession of by our infantry. The Battery A on the crest behind the mine and near a place known as the Chimneys, opened from time to time, but was always silenced by a few rounds from Brooker's battery and the field guns which could be turned upon it. As a whole the practice was excellent, keeping down the enemy's fire, destroying the embrasures, especially of the enemy's redoubt and works at the angle, exploding one of his magazines and several caissons, and preventing troops passing by the direct line from his right to the point of attack. At 10 a.m. orders were given for the withdrawal of the troops, which was covered as far as possible by the artillery. Our works were so well constructed and the fire of the enemy's batteries so effectually kept down that the casualties were few. Major Fitzhugh, First New York Artillery, is included in the list of wounded.

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness in these operations to Colonel H.L. Abbot, First Connecticut Artillery and captain Engineers, U.S. Army, commanding siege train; Colonel C.S. Wainwright, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery, Fifth Corps; Lieutenant Colonel J.A. Monroe, First Rhode Island Artillery, chief of artillery, Ninth Corps; Colonel A. Piper, Tenth New York Foot Artillery and captain Third U.S. Artillery, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps; and Lieutenant Colonel E.R. Warner, First New York Artillery and first lieutenant Third U.S. Artillery, inspector of artillery on my staff.

Colonel Abbot was indefatigable in his labors. When the order was received by him to send the siege guns and material to the lines, it was on board ship at Broadway Landing, seven miles distant, but the same night he had the sixteen heavy mortars, with all the ammunition and material in their batteries, ready

for service at the required moment, and Colonel Abbot took immediate command of the 10-inch mortar battery during the bombardment.

Colonels Wainwright and Piper and Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe were also prompt and effective in getting their batteries in position and superintending their respective lines during the action. At 11 p.m. July 30 orders were received by me to withdraw so much of the siege train as was in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps and part of that in front of the Eighteenth and move it to City Point. The order was telegraphed to Colonel Abbot immediately, and in thirty-six hours fifty-two heavy siege guns and mortars, with their ammunition, platforms, equipments, and other material, were secretly and safely withdrawn, moved by land seven miles to Broadway Landing, and loaded on barges. A few siege guns and mortars were left on the Eighteenth Corps front to control the enemy's batteries on the opposite side of the river.

Since July 31 various changes have taken place as necessity required in the position of the batteries on the lines and in the armament of the works; but no operations of importance have been undertaken, the batteries being employed principally to keep down the enemy's fire.

At times, however, by order of corps commanders, they have opened fire on the town of Petersburg. A number of the works having been inclosed and garrisons with artillery ordered to be left in them in case the army should move, the magazines in the forts designated were supplied with ammunition so that each gun should have 150 rounds, including that in the limbers, which in most cases were left in the forts. The ammunition for this purpose was taken from the wagons of the brigade ammunition train, and from those of the artillery park, the wagons being left empty so as to withdraw the ammunition at the shortest notice. The caissons of the batteries in the works were thus rendered disposable to take the place of these empty wagons in the brigade, and so complete the supply of ammunition for the batteries that should move. When the army was moved on 26th of October these works had their armaments left in them, so that the amount of artillery which accompanied the army was but small.

For the services of the field artillery in the affairs on the Weldon railroad, 19th-22nd August, at Reams' Station on August 25, on Hatcher's Run October 26-28, and in the various operations of the cavalry, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the commanders of the troops to which the batteries were attached.

For want of complete returns I am unable to state the losses of the artillery in killed and wounded. The captures and losses of guns reported are as follows:

Captured, 32 guns; lost, 25 guns; showing an excess of 7 guns captured over the number lost from May 4 to October 31, 1864.

I have respectfully to call attention to services in this campaign of the commanding officer of the Artillery Reserve, Colonel H.S. Burton, Fifth U.S. Artillery; of Colonel J.C. Tidball, Fourth New York Foot Artillery and captain Second U.S. Artillery; Colonel C.S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery; Colonel C.H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, chiefs of artillery of the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps, respectively; of Colonel H.L. Abbot, First Connecticut Foot Artillery and captain U.S. Engineers, commanding siege train; of Lieutenant Colonel J.A. Monroe and Major J.G. Hazard and Major J.A. Tomkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel E.R. Warner and Major R.H. Fitzhugh, First New York Light Artillery. These officers have always and everywhere discharged the duties devolving upon them with skill, gallantry, and zeal, and the most of them have served long and faithfully with this army, have often been recommended for reward, and have established their claims to the higher rank, the duties of which they have been performing. Colonel Tidball (distinguished for his gallantry and former services in the Horse Artillery), Colonels Tompkins, Wainwright, and Major Hazard have long commanded, and in our principal battles have fought artillery brigades with gallantry and skill. The organization, management, and service of the siege train entitle its commander, Colonel Abbot, to whom its efficiency is due, to promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Warner has served as my assistant in the organization of the Artillery Reserve and of the battle, and as inspector of artillery for this army has proved a valuable and efficient officer. The services of the other officers named have been varied and important. Colonel Wainwright and Major Hazard have been recently brevetted, and I respectfully recommend that the same honor be conferred upon the others. This acknowledgment of its services is due as much to the artillery as to the officers who commanded it.

My staff, Captain J.N. Craig, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. W.S. Worth, Eighth [U.S.] Infantry, C.T. Bissell, First Michigan Cavalry, and Carl L. Berlin, Eighth New York Cavalry, aides-de-camp, have performed their duties with efficiency and gallantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.**

**Report of Captain Henry A. Du Pont, Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery,  
Of operations October 19.**

**CAMP OF BATTERY B, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,  
Near Cedar Creek, Va., October 29, 1864.**

CAPTAIN: In the absence of all the officers on duty with Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, on the morning of the 19th instant, killed or captured by the enemy in the engagement of that date at Cedar Creek, Va., I respectfully transmit the following report of the part taken by this battery on that occasion, in addition to my report of the artillery as a whole:

The battery (six 3-inch rifled ordnance guns) was in position on the extreme right of the line, behind earth-works, on the crest of a steep ridge to the left of the pike rising abruptly from the banks of Cedar Creek. Behind this ridge and parallel to it is a second one, which commands it somewhat; this was not occupied by troops. In the ravine between these ridges, about 120 yards from the battery, was the camp, with the caissons, horses, harnesses, battery wagon and forge, and the train. Upon the sudden attack of the enemy before daylight on the morning of the 19th First Lieutenant Henry F. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, who was in command of the battery, had the men all ready and on the alert, and immediately ordered the guns to be loaded with canister; but the enemy not attacking on his front, but some 300 yards to his left, I ordered him to fire some shots, if possible, toward the point of attack. He succeeded in getting a few shots in that direction from the two pieces of his center section. The infantry on the left, then breaking and abandoning their works (which were at once occupied by the enemy), Lieutenant Brewerton turned the two pieces of his left section upon them (now within the works), and fired at them with canister until they had advanced to within twenty-five paces of his guns, when he ceased firing and ran the pieces by hand down the hill to the caissons. The limber he was compelled to leave. The infantry fell back before he moved the guns, and failed to assist the cannoneers in getting them down, though asked to do so. Meantime the drivers of the battery and train at the foot of the hill, with horses unhitched and unharnessed and tied to the picket-rope at the moment of the attack, stood manfully to their posts, with but few exceptions, and with the utmost steadiness and gallantry harnessed and hitched up their teams under a heavy fire. When the guns arrived at the caissons in the ravine the entrenchments on the heights above to the front and left, not 150 yards distant, were occupied by the enemy, who also held the second parallel ridge directly in rear, thus surrounding them on three sides. In this position they fortunately halted for a few minutes, evidently to reform their lines. It was now just daylight, but a heavy mist prevented

their seeing the prize in their very grasp, and they contented themselves while reforming on the heights above with pouring a heavy musketry and artillery fire in the ravine, most of which passed over. A number of horses were however, shot. Profiting by this fortunate circumstance the train of seven wagons and ambulances, the forage and battery wagon, moved out on the left and reached the pike. Lieutenant Brewerton at the same time had the caissons unlimbered and livered up to the pieces, all of which he succeeded in getting off the hill and delayed by a gully in getting it to the caissons was unavoidably abandoned. The limber belonging to its caisson was, however, brought off safely. Here Lieutenant Brewerton, who was at the rear of the column with one non-commissioned officer and several privates, were taken prisoners by the enemy. At the same time Second Lieutenant Samuel D. Southworth, Second U. S. Artillery, the only other officer on duty with the battery except Lieutenant Brewerton, was killed. In him the service lost a brave, intelligent, and faithful officer. The column, now much scattered, moved rapidly up the pike, under a heavy fire, beyond Middletwon, some of the carriages narrowly escaping capture near Middletown by the enemy's cavalry, who succeeded in picking up one of the drivers of the captured limbers with his team. At a distance of nearly a mile from the cap the battery wagon, then passing the left of the Nineteenth Corps, was lost, three of the six horses being killed and the driver wounded. The infantry falling back nothing could be done but to bring off the remaining three horses. The battery (five pieces) was now joined by Second Lieutenant Charles Holman and B. F Nash, Fifth U. S. Artillery, the latter having just arrived from Winchester on his return from detached service, and was moved back to the front by my order and put in position on the left of the pike, where it fired with good effect upon the enemy's artillery. The enemy falling back, and the supply of ammunition in the libbers becoming scant, I directed it all the be placed in those of two pieces which I sent forward and placed in position in position to the left of the pike about half a mile to the front, firing with marked effect at the enemy, who were posted at a point of woods near Middletown. The three other pieces were sent back to the ammunition train to fill their limberchests. The enemy being again forced back, and the other pieces having returned, the battery moved forward at a trot up the pike through Middletwon, and when within half a mile from Cedar Creek took the gallop and went in position on the heights above the stream to the right of the pike,m and at once opened with great precision upon the enemy's column, the rear of which was not more than 600 yards distant, and which was in full view for a mile beyond. The firing was kept up till dark with the most effect.

The casualties during the day were 1 commissioned officer (Lieutenant Southworth) killed, 1 commissioned officer (Lieutenant Brewerton) taken

prisoner, 2 enlisted men wounded 6 taken prisoners, and 1 missing. The battery lost 1 gun and 6 caissons, battery wagon, and 7 sets of harness for two horses. The battery wagon, 3 caissons, with the rear part of a fourth were recaptured at the close of the day. The total loss in horses was 25-10 killed, 2 wounded, and 13 captured by the enemy. Two hundred and and forty-five rounds of ammunition were expended by the battery during the day.

In conclusion, I would respectfully call attention to the coolness and gallantry evinced under the most trying circumstances by the officers with the battery at the commencement of the engagement-First Lieutenant Henry F. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Samuel D. Southworth, Second U. S. Artillery-as well as to the zeal , courage, and splendid conduct of all the non-commissioned officer of the battery without exception. I would particularly mention First Sergt. James A. Webb, in charge of the caissons and horses at the moment of the attack; Quartermaster-

Sergt. Robert Sauthoff; Sergt. Charles R. Rogers, stable-sergeant of the battery; Sergt. Willard A Petrie, and Corporal of ordnance Michael Kelly. The steadiness and brave conduct of the enlisted men in general could not be excelled. I would specially name Privates James Scott, John Daines, Joseph S. Kingsbury, L. H. Grow, Eugene Marker, Alonzo Tompkins, Peter Riley, Edward G. Weaver, Edgar H. Stone, William J. Shellenbarger, William S. Saford, and Wagoner Michael A. Schadt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**H. A. DU PONT,**

**Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery B, Chief of Artillery, Army of West Virginia.**

**Report of Captain Henry A. Du Pont, Fifth U. S. Artillery,  
Commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations October 19.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., October 31, 1864.**

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the artillery in the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th instant:

On the morning of that day the batteries were posted as follows: Batteries B, Fifth U. S. Artillery (six 3-inch rifled guns), First Lieutenant Henry F.

Brewerton commanding, and D, First Pennsylvania Artillery (six 10-pounder Parrott guns), First Lieutenant William Munk commanding, behind a line of entrenchments on a crescent-shaped ridge which rises from the banks of Cedar Creek, with their caissons, horses, and trains in the ravine lying between this ridge and a second parallel one commanding one commanding it somewhat and extending beyond it almost to the pike. On the extreme right of this second ridge, where it stretches beyond the first, encamped near a little work overlooking the ford and bridge across Cedar Creek, was Battery L, First Ohio Artillery (four Napoleon guns), Captain F. C. Bibbs commanding. The two first-named batteries were some 400 yards apart, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, on the left. Early on the morning of the 19th instant my attention was attracted by some picket-firing. As a matter of precaution I directed the reveille to be sounded at once. No ten minutes after, as I was just starting to the works on the hill, the attack began. I instantly ordered the horses to be harnessed and hitched, and hastened to the batteries. Upon reaching the hill I found that the infantry were falling back in great confusion, the enemy having already carried by works at a point near the front of Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and captured the guns, after a most gallant resistance on the part of the officers and men, a number of whom were bayoneted and struck down with clubbed muskets at their pieces. Lieutenant Brewerton, Commanding Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, reported the battery loaded with canister, but no enemy in his immediate front. I directed him to bring some guns to bear on the point of attack if possible. He succeeded in getting a few shots from his two center pieces. Seeing that the only chance of saving the artillery still left lay in the prompt harnessing and hitching of the teams, I directed Lieutenant Munk to use every exertion to get off as many of them as possible. Thence proceeding to the caissons of Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, and at once ordered Captain Gibbs to open a section on a line of the enemy advancing on the other side of the creek toward the ford, and who were thus about to cut off the other batteries. I also directed him to immediately put his other section in position some 300 yards to the left on the more elevated portion of the flashes of their guns, was very accurate, and caused them to fall back. The other section, on reaching the point designated, found itself without support face to face with another line of the enemy, who were rapidly advancing and had at once had to fall back to avoid capture. Captain Gibbs had also to withdraw for the same reason his other section. Lieutenant Brewerton meanwhile turned his guns upon the enemy within the works and continued firing until they had advanced to within twenty-five yards of the battery, when, abandoned by the infantry, he ran his guns by hand down the hill to the caissons, unlimbered them, and proceeded to limber up to

the pieces. At this juncture the enemy, now holding the works on the hill to the front and left, as well as the ridge in rear, whence they had forced Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, to withdraw, almost completely enveloped the other two batteries. Fortunately they halted for a few minutes, seemingly to reform their lines, and contented themselves with pouring a heavy musketry fire into the ravine. They also fired some canister from the captured guns of the Pennsylvania battery. In consequence of the mist and the yet uncertain daylight the fire was comparatively harmless, though some casualties occurred and a number of horses were shot.

Taking advantage of this, three caissons of Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and five pieces of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, with its battery wagon and forge and wagon train, moved out to the right and reached the pike, whence, though under a heavy fire for more than a mile, they all got out safely, except the battery wagon, the horses of which being shot, fell into the enemy's hands. In extricating Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Brewerton was captured at the rear of his column, and Second Lieutenant Samuel D. Soutworth, Second U. S. Artillery, the only other officer then with it, was killed. Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, having been withdrawn, with the loss of only one caisson, it was placed in position about 800 yards to the rear, and on the same side of the pike, where it fired with effect, until the infantry line gave way, when it fell back, and was put in position on some heights near the left of the Sixth Corps, where it again fired a few rounds. As the lines fell back, being without support from the few rounds. As the lines fell back, being without support from the infantry, I withdrew it, keeping it between the left of the Sixth Corps and the right of General Devin's cavalry brigade. General Devin afterward gave me a squadron to support it, and I then I placed it in position near the pike just beyond Middletown, where it fired with marked effect on the enemy's infantry, who were advancing under cover of some buildings. Our lines then slowly falling back for about a mile, the battery ceased firing and retired. Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, here joined me, having refitted as far as possible from its severe losses in the morning, and upon the advance of our lines, about 3.30 p. m., I placed it in position on the east side of the pike, where it fired with great precision upon the enemy's artillery. The supply of ammunition becoming short in the absence of caissons, I was compelled to send three pieces back to the ammunition train to refile their limber-chests. I then moved forward Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, and two pieces of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in charge of Second Lieutenant C. Holman, up the pike, and put them in position a short distance north of Middletown, where I was able to get an enfilading fire upon a battery of the enemy and a portion of his infantry line who were making a determined resistance at a



point of done with solid shot from Captain Gibbs' Napoleons and shell from the section of rifled guns of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery. The enemy being forced back, and being now joined by the three other pieces of at a trot through Middletown, and when about half a mile from Cedar Creek took the gallop until the column reached the heights above the cree, on the west side of the pike. From this position we overlooked the enemy's column for more than a mile beyond. His rear was some 600 yards only to our front. I immediately opened the Napoleon guns, firing toward the rear of the column, the rifled guns farther in advance. The firing was very accurate, almost every shell exploding directly in the crowded masses before us. After a very few rounds evidence of complete demoralization could be plainly seen, wagons and artillery abandoned by their drivers and dashing along the road in Our cavalry, who had now formed, then charged and easily captured everything in sight. The enemy attempted to cover his retreat by a battery, which fired with great precision for a short time, causing a number of casualties, among others Captain Gibbs, Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, who was severely wounded. Upon the advance of the cavalry I ceased firing. It was then almost dark.

The casualties during the day in the artillery were 52-7 killed, 17 wounded, and 28 missing. Out of twelve commissioned officers present for duty at the opening of the battle, six were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

I have to lament the loss of Second Lieutl. Samuel D. Southworth, Second U. S. Artillery, serving with Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, who was killed early in the action near the rear of the column, while withdrawing the guns of the battery. Lieutenant Southworth was one of zealous, and brave, beloved and respected by all who knew him. His loss in one which it will be hard to replace. Among the losses in prisoners were Surg. I. D. Knight, U. S. Volunteers, senior medical officer, subsequently released by the enemy in their flight, Captain James Gilliss, assistant quartermaster, First Lieutenant Henry F. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Second Lieutenant James Boyle, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, who was knocked down close to the guns with a clubbed musket while in the act of sobering a rebel.

Captain F. C. Gibbs, commanding Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, was the only officer wounded. He was struck just before dark by a piece of the last shell fired by the enemy, after being conspicuous throughout the whole day for efficiency and gallantry. I desire to particularly call attention to the coolness and bravery evinced under the most trying circumstances of First Lieutenant Henry F. Brewerton, commanding Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery. He

succeeded in getting five of his six pieces off almost miraculously, and deserves the greatest credit in their connection.

I cannot speak too highly of the good conduct and courage displayed by all the officers and the enlisted men in general throughout the whole action. To the obstinacy and determination with which they stuck by their guns to the last moment are to be attributed the heavy losses in Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery. Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, came under my immediate notice during the whole day and behaved admirably at all times.

To the non-commissioned officers and privates of Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, a special tribute is due for the coolness, steadiness, and unflinching bravery which they displayed throughout, and specially heavy fire and in the early part of the action in harnessing and hitching under a heavy fire and into the extricating of the battery and the saving of the greater part of its material when almost within the enemy's line. For further details I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports of the batteries.

The total losses in material during the day were: 7 guns, 10 caissons, 2 battery wagons, 1 forge, 3 army wagons, 1 ambulance, 21 sets of artillery harness for two horses, 45 artillery horses and 18 mules. About two-thirds of the animals were killed. All the guns except one, with most of the caissons, &c., were recaptured at the close of the action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**H. A. DU PONT,**

**Captain, Fifth U. S. Artg., Chief of Artillery, Army of W. Va.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,  
November 5, 1864.**

**Major SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:**

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that yesterday the enemy opened from a fort on the hill in front of Fort Stedman with a 20-pounder gun on a working party to the left of Fort McGilvery. During the fire the Eleventh New York Battery had one man killed. Nothing further of importance has occurred on the line during the past twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JNumbers G. HAZARD,**  
**Major, Commanding.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, HDQRS. ARTILLERY Brigadier , SECOND CORPS,**  
**Numbers 185. November 5, 1864.**

I. The commanding officer of Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery will, on receipt of this order, withdraw his batteries from Fort Blaisdell and move them to near these headquarters, where he will report in person for further orders.

II. The commanding officer of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery will, on receipt of this order, place one section of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery will, on receipt of this order, place one section of his guns in Fort Blaisdell, relieving Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

III. The commanding officers of Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and Batteries C and I , Fifth U. S. Artillery, will have their commands hitched and harnessed at 5 a. m. every morning until further orders.

**By command of Major John G. Hazard:**  
**U. D. EDDY,**  
**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**FORT BRADY, VA., November 7, 1864.**

**Colonel H. ABBOT,**  
**Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: Have the honor to report less firing by the enemy to-day that yesterday. As I informed you in my previous report, the vents of two of the 4.5-inch guns are so much worn as to render it unsafe to use them longer. To-day noticed that the vent of the third was rapidly becoming enlarged; will not stand more than 150 rounds more at the outside. Under the circumstances, will it be best to send any more 4.5-inch ammunition at present? Colonel Piper sent for me to-night in haste, and said, as several of the light pieces had been removed from the redoubt above, it would be a good idea to move one or two of the 30-pounder Parrotts to take their places. Told the colonel that I could

not reduce the armament of fort Brady without orders from you. The matter dropped. Said he had spoken to you with reforge to removing the 8-inch mortars to Fort Harrison; said you gave your consent in care he sent for them. Please send me definite instruction about it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**November 7, 1864.**

**Lieutenant-Colonel JACKSON,**  
**Chief of Artillery, Tenth Army Corps:**

Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is in position on the Bermuda front; F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is in position on our corps front (in Batteries Nos. 3 and 4); F, First Rhode Artillery, it at the other end of pontoon bridge at Varina; B, First U. S. Artillery, is attached to the cavalry-it does not report to me now; I understand it is near the Crow's Nest. Have you any second lieutenants of the First Rhode Island Artillery who can be spared for duty with Battery F of that regiment? It has lately los all of its officers, and I have assigned to its command a young officers of the Sixteenth New York Battery.

**ALEXANDER PIPER,**  
**Colonel, Tenth New York Artillery, Chief of Artillery.**

**FORT BRADY, VA., November 8, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT,**  
**Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: Have the honor to report that the enemy have changed their fire from behind the point of woods to the angle in the woods about the same direction beyond. Don't think they been so active to-day as yesterday. Understand that it is the intention to place two 30-pounder Parrotts in the new work behind built by Colonel Serrell, above Fort Brady. Trust that arrangements will be made to

retain those here in their present position. Would it not be best to park the 4.5-inch guns and put the 30-pounders in embrasure?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connection Artillery.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., November 8, 1864.**  
**Captain H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Commanding Siege Artillery north of James:**

CAPTAIN: You will not move any of your siege guns from their present position except upon orders from the headquarters of the major-general commanding the department, or from me. In the case of mortars, if the rebels should open heavily upon our lines and continue their fire it may be necessary to reply at once. Accordingly, if Colonel Piper, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps, should make requisition upon you for them you are authorized to send them with men to serve them, at once notifying me. If the rebels do not open mortar fire it is not understood between Colonel Piper and myself that the mortars are to be moved.

Your obedient servant,  
**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Commanding Artillery, Commanding Siege Train.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,**  
**November 18, 1864.**

**Major SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:**

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that about 4 p. m. yesterday the enemy opened on Fort McGilvery from three batteries across the Appomattox and were replied to by our mortars on the right. No change perceptible, nor has anything of importance occurred on the lines during the past twenty-four hours. Two hundred and forty-two rounds of ammunition expended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JNumbers G. HAZARD,**  
**Major, Commanding.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,**  
**November 18, 1864.**

**Major SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:**

MAJOR: In addition to the names already forwarded to brevet rank I have the honor to recommend Captain Christian Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery, for gallant and meritorious conduct. Captain Woerner greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Reams' Station for energy, bravery, and good judgment. His battery rendered great assistance in repelling the charges of the enemy and in holding the general position of the corps. I would also recommend Captain T. Fred. Brown, First Rhode Island Artillery, for a brevet for gallant conduct at the battle of the Po, May 10, 1864 (to date from day of appointment). Captain Brown posted his battery on the bank of the river and rendered the greatest assistance in the crossing of Barlow's division. He entered the service June 6, 1861, and has participated in all of the important battles of the Army of the Potomac. I earnestly recommend him for the honorable promotion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JNumbers G. HAZARD,**  
**Major, Commanding.**

**HDQRS. ENGINEER Brigadier AND DEFENSES OF CITY POINT,**  
**November 18, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT,**  
**Commanding Siege Train, Broadway Landing:**

COLONEL: General Benham directs me to say that he is informed that the Artillery Reserve trains of the Army of the Potomac are about to be ordered to the front, and he desires to know if the artillery company which formerly constituted the guard of the trains will accompany them. If such is the case, the siege guns in position within these lines will be left entirely without men

to serve them. Can you inform him as to this matter, and whether other detachments will be provided if this company is taken away?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**THOS. S. TRUMBULL,**

**Major First Conn. Arty., Chief of Artillery Defenses of City Point.**

**BROADWAY LANDING, VA., November 19, 1864.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT,  
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

General Benham informs me that he understands that the Artillery Reserve trains are to be ordered to the front. If so, if the company of foot artillery accompany them the ten siege guns in position at City Point will be left without cannoneers. I would therefore request that a company be ordered to report to me to serve them, or that they may be removed from the line. I have no available men for them.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 19, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT,  
Broadway Landing:**

The company of heavy artillery is not to be withdrawn.

**HENRY J. HUNT,  
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**

**FORT BRADY, VA., November 19, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT,  
Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: Have the honor to report no trouble from the enemy's mortars to-day. Major Birney was here to try a few shots at the houses near the rebel battery that fires at Dutch Gap from just in rear of the point of woods; distance, 1,500 yards. Used two common shell to get the range. Struck the chimney the first time, and made a perceptible hole in the roof the second. Then loaded with one of his shell, which went a trifle over, owing to the greater weight, and struck in the water without bursting. Tried another, which passed in at the front door, struck the chimney on the opposite side, burst, and complete filled the building with burning liquid. Just as the fire began to appear through the roof sent another shell, which burst like the previous one, and in an instant almost the whole house was wrapped in flames; the most beautiful sight you ever saw. Would have given the world (or a portion) to have had you here. Used the Tice concussion fuse; it operates to a charm. Major Birney is coming here to-morrow. This is all preparatory to the grand test in presence of the great men. The major expressed himself surprised at the accuracy of our gunners. Colonel, I have great confidence in these shell and in the Tice fuse. Am exceedingly anxious to have you come and judge of their efficacy. Should you be convinced of their superiority over the common shell, would solicit the privilege of using them altogether. It is no humbug. We all thought it was until to-day's practice. Major Birney claims that these shell will burst into more pieces than the common, with much less charge of powder, owing to the gas generated by heating the liquid. Promises to send me Captain Benton's report to prove the matter; shall forward it to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**November 23, 1864.**

**Colonel ABBOT:**

Can you man a few more guns if they should be required in the new batteries near the Avery and Dunn houses? If so, how many? The batteries are both barbette.

**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.**



**BROADWAY LANDING, November 23, 1864.**

**Brigadier-General HUNT,  
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:**

I can only man more guns by further dividing the companies now at Petersburg. If absolutely necessary this might be done so as to put a section in each of the new works.

**HENRY L. ABBOT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.**

**NOVEMBER 28, 1864.**

**Major HAZARD,  
Chief of Artillery, Second Corps:**

General Humphreys reports that the new battery of the enemy enfilades his picket-line. I will go down at once. If you cannot meet me at the Jones house I shall go on to your headquarters.

**HENRY J. HUNT,  
Brigadier-General.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,  
November 28, 1864.**

**Major SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:**

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that three shots were fired yesterday from a battery to the left of the mine, which accounts in part for the work done at that point lately. This battery enfilades our picket-line. Small working parties have been observed on the works west of the rebel Fort Mahone. Seventeen rounds of ammunition expended on them; fifty-nine rounds from Cooper's mortars on working parties to the right and left of the Crater, and

ninety rounds from Battery Numbers 20 in reply to shells from the enemy's mortars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JNumbers G. HAZARD,**  
**Major, Commanding.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,**  
**November 28, 1864.**

**Lieutenant THEODORE HUYSMAN,**  
**Commanding Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery:**

LIEUTENANT: The major commanding instructs me to say that he directs you to withdraw your battery at once from its present position and to park it in the field where the quartermaster of this brigade now has his train, which is in rear of these headquarters a short distance. He directs that you break camp and have your command in readiness to move at daylight at a moment's notice. The carriages can be heavily packed with grain, as the movement is only a short distance to the left to relieve the Ninth Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**U. D. EDDY,**  
**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,**  
**November 28, 1864.**

**Captain J. HENRY SLEEPER,**  
**Commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery:**

CAPTAIN: The major commanding instructs me to say that he directs you to break camp and have your battery in readiness to move at a moment's notice at daylight of the 29th, but not to move the pieces out of the forts. The movement will be to the left for the purpose of relieving the Ninth Corps, and the carriages can be heavily loaded with grain if necessary. If you have not horses enough to move your battery the battery wagon and forage may be left behind, under charge of an officer, who can bring them up as soon as he obtains the

horses in the morning, which Captain Fisher, assistant quartermaster, has ready for issue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**U. D. EDDY,**  
**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Reports of Colonel Henry L. Abbot, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery,  
Commanding Siege Train, including operations June 14-October 31.  
HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN AND SIEGE ARTILLERY,  
Broadway Landing, Va., December 5, 1864.**

General:\*

On June 14 the Eighteenth Corps, under Major-General Smith, arrived in advance of the Army of the Potomac, and at once moved on Petersburg.

On June 20 Company I, First Connecticut Artillery, Captain Burton, was sent with two 30-pounder Parrotts (a third subsequently added) to his front.

On June 21 the rebel rams came down near Dutch, Gap, and with the Howlett house (rebel) battery, fired on our navy. Lieutenant Dimock replied from Battery Spofford, and ultimately silenced the latter.

On June 23 my regular train arrived from Washington Arsenal in charge of Captain Hatfield. Lieutenant-General Grant immediately ordered me to report to Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, for the service of that train, detaching such companies from the Bermuda Hundred lines as were necessary for serving the guns, but not otherwise changing my duties under General Butler. Accordingly, since that date I have held the double position of commanding officer of the siege artillery of the Army of the James and of the siege train Army of the Potomac. All of the heavy artillery in front of Richmond has thus been served under a common head and chiefly by the First Connecticut Artillery. Prior to this date all my ordnance supplies were drawn from Captain A. Mordecai, chief ordnance officer, Army of the James. After its arrival the siege train was supplied by direct requisition upon the Ordnance Department, and subsequently, by order of General Grant, the procuring of all ordnance supplies for heave guns for both armies was placed under my charge.

My first duty upon the arrival of the train proper was to establish a suitable depot. After due examination Broadway Landing, on the Appomattox River, was selected, and three substantial wharves were built. My orders were to keep the material afloat, and this has been scrupulously done, no ammunition even being unloaded, except to put upon the wagons.

Major-General Butler established a telegraph office at the landing for the service of the train, and gave me a detail of two companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Ohio National Guard for ordnance duty. They were relieved on July 15 by two companies Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers, which, on August 28, were replaced by a detachment of 100 men of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Captain Kraszynski. Brigadier-General Ingalls, chief quartermaster armies in the field, supplied a tug and a train of fifty wagons, with a promise of further transportation when required. Besides these wagons the four artillery teams of Captain Korte, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, attached to my command, have been habitually used. This battery was organized by General Butler for the purpose of moving all his heavy guns, its regular armament being two 8-inch siege howitzers, which themselves would hardly require transportation other than that furnished by the quartermaster's department. Captain Korte has always been eager for service and much benefit has been derived from this organization. Lieutenant Colonel N. L. White was appointed by General Butler acting inspector-general of my command of June 29, and besides his other duties has discharged the functions of that office in a thorough manner. Captain S. P. Hatfield was placed in command of the depot, assisted by First Lieutenant W. C. Faxon and First Lieutenant C. Gillett, all of First Connecticut Artillery. Captain Hatfield had commanded a siege battery during a part of the Peninsular Campaign of 1862, and had been ordnance officer of my brigade in the defense of Washington for more than a year. To his high professional attainments and energetic character, and to the zeal and ability of his assistants, the excellent administration of his department during the campaign is to be attributed.

The general system for the service and supply of the batteries was the following: The companies and parts of companies serving the batteries, situated within convenient distance, were placed under command of a field officer of First Connecticut Artillery, who received his orders as to firing from the local commander. In other respects he received his orders from these headquarters. The battery commanders forwarded daily to their majors reports showing the amount of ammunition on hand at last report, amount received during the twenty-four hours, amount expended, and amount remaining on hand. These reports were collected by orderlies from my headquarters and usually reached the depot about noon. A train was at once fitted out to supply the deficiencies

below a certain number of rounds (usually 100 per gun or mortar) ordered to be kept in the field magazines. These trains reported to the field officers, already informed by telegram of their destination and time of starting and were conducted after dark under their directions to their proper batteries. Although some 900 tons of ammunition, hauled an average distance of nearly seven miles by wagon, have already been fired during the campaign, in no single instance has a battery failed to be amply supplied for ordinary or even extraordinary demands, and in no case has a useless accumulation of ammunition occurred. The question of responsibility for ordnance property, so difficult of convenient adjustment, has also been very simply settled for the siege train. The whole material remains charged to the ordnance officer. Memorandum receipts, which are destroyed when the property is accounted for to him, being only required from battery commanders. No time is thus expended upon unnecessary papers, which, with the constant transfer of ordnance from one battery to another, would have entailed great labor upon company commanders, had the usual system been adopted. Knowing that the rations likely to be drawn from the neighboring commissaries of subsistence would be inferior to those which would be supplied by an independent organization, I appointed my regimental quartermaster, Lieutenant G. P. Mason, First Connecticut Artillery, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, and directed him to supply the command. This he has done to perfection with a train of only seventeen wagons, although the line has often exceeded fifteen miles in length. The water transportation has enabled him to get his supplies and forage to the depot without hauling, and his own good judgment and energy have done the rest. I have taken advantage of the comparative stability of the command to have all the regimental sick properly cared for by Surg. S. W. Skinner, First Connecticut Artillery, who has organized one of the best field hospitals I have ever seen. The patients have averaged from forty to seventy in number. By avoiding the sending of those lightly attacked to general hospital much has unquestionably been done to keep up the numbers of the command. The comforts of the patients have been quite unusual for the field, owing to the attention of the surgeon in charge and to the efforts of the chaplain, S. F. Jarvis, First Connecticut Artillery, who has actively exerted himself in their behalf. Asst. Surg. J. S. Delavan has devoted himself to the sick of the regiment in the batteries in front of Petersburg, and Asst. Surg. N. Matson, until broken down by his exertions, to those in the command on the lines of Bermuda Hundred. Although so much scattered I believe few troops have enjoyed as good medical care during this campaign as mine. For the prompt and accurate transaction of the various office work of the command, I am indebted to First Lieutenant B. P. Learned, First Connecticut Artillery, regimental adjutant and acting assistant adjutant-general.

The following changes have been made in my organization during the campaign: On June 28 Companies A and H, Thirteenth New York Artillery, under command of Captain William Pendrell, were assigned to my command by Major-General Butler. They were placed in the lines of Bermuda Hundred. Ten companies of the Fourth New York Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock commanding, aggregate 1,072 men, were added to my command by General Hunt on July 14. On the 15th I placed Company A, Captain McKeel, on duty at the siege train depot, and on the 29th Company M, Captain Morrison, on the same duty. Three companies, as shown in the table below, served batteries; the rest of the regiment did excellent service in making gabions, fascines, magazines, and in constructing some of the siege batteries. They were detached on August 4.

On October 16 I was ordered to report for my command of the siege artillery, Army of the James of the James, to Brigadier General Charles K. Graham, commanding Provisional Division, instead of direct to General Buttler, as heretofore. The organization just described was made under a pressure which, owing to the constant demands for siege artillery in front of Petersburg, enhanced its difficulties. The batteries and the ammunition were hauled an average distance of nearly eight miles, over roads extremely dusty, but otherwise good from the time of going into position until the explosion of the mine, the fire of most of these batteries was incessant, and their practice was all that could be desired.

On July 30 the mine on General Burnside's front was sprung at 4.45 a.m., and a heavy cannonade was instantly opened and continued until about 10.30 a.m., when it gradually ceased, the assault of the infantry having failed and the attack being discontinued. The part assigned to the artillery to keep down the fire of the enemy upon the flanks of the column of attack and to keep down the fire of the enemy upon the flanks of the column of attack and to keep back his re-enforcements was successfully executed. This battle was probably the first in which spherical case from heavy mortars was used. The expedient of putting thirty 12-pounder canister-shot under the bursting charge of the 10-inch shells was of great utility, their steady fire keeping quiet the most dreaded flanking batteries of the enemy's line.

The aggregate number of rounds fired in front of Petersburg up to July 31 was thus 16,062 rounds, amounting to about 300 tons, and during the battle of July 30, 3,833 rounds, amounting to about 75 tons. The firing on the Bermuda Hundred lines, between the arrival of the siege train and July 31, nearly ceased, amounting only to nineteen 10-inch mortar shells, six 4 1/2-inch shells, and three 20-pounder Parrott shells. Thus the entire expenditures from the opening of the campaign to July 31 was 18,061 rounds, amounting to 325 tons.

At 11.35 p.m. July 30, 1864, I received a telegram from General Hunt to move with urgent haste certain siege ordnance and siege material from the batteries at Petersburg to my depot at Broadway Landing, on Appomattox River.

The seven siege guns, &c., in Batteries 1 and 4 were moved by transportation light artillery teams and wagons, furnished by Colonel Piper, chief of artillery, Eighteenth Corps. The 13-inch mortar, which was served on a railroad truck car made so strongly as to resist the shock of firing, was drawn to City Point by a locomotive. The rest of the material was moved by the four artillery teams of Captain Korte and by a train furnished by General Ingalls, as follows: My regular train, 50 wagons, an extra train of 60 wagons, furnished for contingencies arising from the battle, upon my requisition on July 30, and an extra train of 60 wagons and 18-eight-mule teams furnished at 8.30 a.m. July 31, in response to a telegram of mine dated 1.35 a.m. of that date. Total, 170 wagons and 22 teams. The orders to move the material were received by me at 11.35 p.m. July 30. By the aide of the telegraph, matters were so well arranged that the trains began arriving at the depot at daylight of July 31, and continued to do as fast as they could be unloaded up to 2.30 a.m. of August 1, when the last was received. Total period, twenty-seven hours. The material was all brought in Government wagons, except the guns and the 10-inch mortars, the latter of which were loaded on mortar wagons. The rebels did not discover the movement, although many of the batteries were in the very front of our line. The aggregate weight transported was 225 tons. The material was shipped as fast as unloaded. By noon of August 1, thirty-six hours after the first telegram, everything was afloat. The labor at the depot was performed by two companies of Fourth New York Artillery and six companies of Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers; the latter working two at a time, aided occasionally by the companies of First Connecticut Artillery, who had served and moved the batteries. Three wharves were used; at this date mere crib gang-ways. The very unusual promptness of this movement was due, first, to the facilities furnished by the telegraph; second, to the ample transportation furnished by General Ingalls; third, to the intelligence and energy of Captain (now Major) Brooker, First Connecticut Artillery, commanding the batteries on Fifth and Ninth Corps fronts; of Major Trumbull, First Connecticut Artillery, commanding batteries on Eighteenth Corps front; of Lieutenant-Colonel White, First Connecticut Artillery, acting inspector-general, and of the officers commanding the batteries. Everything was brought away-artillery, ammunition, implements, platforms, mantles; nothing was damaged or lost.

To Captain Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, my ordnance officer, the credit for the rapid loading of so much material on transports is due. I doubt

if there is another regiment in service which could have accomplished the work so rapidly and well. Thus ended the first period of the siege. At this date I had thirty-three guns and mortars in position on the Bermuda Hundred lines and twenty-nine [in] front of Petersburg.

The aggregate number of rounds fired during these three months was thus 26,912, amounting to about 545 tons of iron. The total expenditure of ammunition from the beginning of the campaign to October 31 was 44,973 rounds, amounting to 870 tons of iron. Upon the Petersburg lines the firing has been so frequent as to render it difficult to select special instances for mention. At all hours of the day and night sudden artillery battle have occurred, often involving the entire line and demanding the expenditure of many tons of ammunition. This has usually arisen from the position of the right of our line, which is necessarily enfiladed from the Chesterfield Heights, and advantage that has given the rebel batteries there a strong temptation to open fire.

It is beyond a doubt that our practice, especially in mortars, is superior to theirs, and these fights have thus uniformly terminated by our silencing them. Upon the occasion of their exploding a mine near Battery 12, on August 5, an unusually heavy fire occurred, as also at other times when they attempted to interfere with the use of our military railroad or we tried to interrupt their working parties or to stop picket-firing by shelling Petersburg. General Butler's canal at Dutch Gap has also been the scene of much firing.

On August 13, just after the work began, the rebel navy came down, and, in conjunction with the Howlett house batteries and some field guns on Cox's Hill, opened a very heavy concentric fire upon the gap from an arc of about 170 degrees. My James River batteries were very active and finally succeeded driving off the rams and silencing the Howlett house battery so effectually that the experiment was not repeated. About August 20, however, the rebels planted some Coehorn mortars in a secure spot northwest of the canal within good range, and since that time have kept up a desultory fire upon the gap, doing very little damage, however, owing to the want of skill in serving the mortars. Not one in a hundred of their shells have fallen in the canal, where good one made as an experiment. The first car broke under the shock, a second, prepared by the engineers in charge of the military railroad, answered its purpose admirably; it consisted of an ordinary truck car, strengthened by additional beams tied strongly by iron rods, and covered by iron plating. Fired with fourteen pounds powder the mortar recoiled upon the car less than two feet, and upon the track some ten or twelve feet. It was a decided success. On one occasion three different observed reported that a shell burst under a gun, and blew it and its carriage entirely above the parapet. Certain it is, that



the mortar was much dreaded by the enemy. During the campaign it has been necessary to conduct certain experiments to facilitate the fire of the batteries. Among them was the deducing of a table of ranges for the 8-inch siege mortar, which differs materially from the old model in this respect, owing to the substitution of the elliptical for the gomer chamber. Its ranges were determined with care.

Another experiment was to test a new shell invented by Mr. Pevey. It consists of two concentric shells thinner than usual and connected firmly by studs; the open space between is filled with small iron balls or incendiary composition. Shells for trial, both 10-inch and 8-inch were ordered by General Butler, and the result indicated by bursting them over water and over a duty plain was highly satisfactory. In my judgment they will break into more than double the number of fragments of the ordinary shell, and consequently have fully double the effect. They bore the shock without injury, although one 10-inch shell was thrown from a sea-coast mortar with a charge of about seven pounds of powder. Another experiment was to test the light balls furnished for our 8-inch mortars. It was found that on ground of ordinary hardness no larger charge than six ounces of powder, giving a range of only 255 yards, could be used without causing the ball to break into fragments from the force of its fall. This range is entirely too short for our purposes. Possibly, by using an elevation less than 45 degrees, the range might be lengthened, but in my opinion the balls are not made of sufficient strength to be practically useful. The subject of mantles, to protect the gunners, has received considerable attention. Those furnished by the Engineer Department are made of rope, five feet by four and a half feet and about six inches thick, weighing nearly four and a half feet and about six inches thick, weighing nearly 600 pounds each. They are excellent for protection, but their great weight makes them difficult to handle. In my judgment, it might be safely reduced by lessening their thickness. The penetration in them of an elongated bullet from a Springfield rifle musket at twenty paces is less than three inches. I had also an opportunity to see the effect of a 10-pounder rifle projectile at 600 yards range upon a rope mantlet, made at Fort Monroe, and only about four inches thick. The shot was deflected, breaking the lashing of the mantlet and throwing down the pole supports, but was so much checked in velocity by so doing as to then knock a man down, without seriously injuring him. In other cases these thin mantles have been penetrated even by musket-balls, where the ropes were not closely lashed together, but the experience of the campaign has convinced me that a thickness of four and five-tenths inches is, all things considered the best which can be given them. In this connection, it may be well to call attention to the fact that we have

had great difficulty in drawing heavy guns and supplies through the covered ways leading to Fort Sedgwick, owing to the sharp curves at the angles. In such places security must in part be sacrificed to facility have been more than once dismantled in turning these corners. As most of the magazines have been made under the superintendence of my officers, it may be well to state that the plan adopted, putting them in secure positions and making the chambers entirely below ground, roofed by heavy logs, and covered by dirt some six feet thick, has been found to be both simple and safe. Boards have seldom been used either for the side or the floor, which is made to drain into a barrel near the entrance. The usual dimensions, in the clear, have been six feet wide by five feet deep, length to vary according to capacity required. In no instance has one of them blown up, although often hit by the rebel projectiles; and even in heavy rains, such as that of August 15, at Petersburg, when several soldiers in the low bottom were washed away and drowned, no loss of ammunition, except in one battery, has occurred from leakage.

The large amount of mortar firing during this campaign has disclosed one defect which should be corrected. The friction primers are driven out of the vent with great violence by the explosion and occasions serious danger to the cannoneers. One valuable officer of my regiment, Lieutenant Andrews, lost the sight of one of his eyes from this cause; another, Lieutenant Jackson, had a narrow escape, being severely cut on the forehead, while the instances of injury more or less serious to enlisted men will, I think, fully amount to a dozen. The vents should be covered by a cap similar to that used for the Whitworth gun, and the line of metal should be permanently and accurately marked on all mortars. Moreover, what is not the case now, some convenient hook should be arranged for guiding the lanyard in a direction perpendicular to the vent. In other respects I regard the new mortars and carriages as vast improvements on the old models; in fact, as perfect. Several precautions to insure rapidity and precision of mortar fire have been suggested by the intelligent observation of Captain Osborne, Lieutenant Jackson, and other officers commanding batteries. Thus a wooden-handled steel scraper, made in the shape of a hoe, with a double edge, curvature 6.5 inches, was found to reduce more than one-half the time required to serve the 13-inch mortar. Although the fuses for this mortar were old and poor they were made to almost invariably burn by driving them gently, so as not to shake out the composition, and by placing a train of dry powder from the top of the shell to the fuse, and another where the fuse would strike the bottom of the bore in rolling out, both made to remain in place by wetting the iron. It was also found that wooden fuses should not be sunned, the powder should be well stirred in the barrel before firing, and that in inserting the Coehorn shell its paper fuse should be placed near to the top of the bore to insure its

ignition. We may derive some useful hints from the rebel smooth-bore ammunition. Thus, their Coehorn shells are provided with ears, which is a great improvement over our system of banding. The interior surface of some of their 12-pounder shells are regular dodecahedrons; of others it consists of an upper and lower pentagon connected by ten equal trapezoids. The effect of both these devices is to cause the shell on bursting to divide into twelve pieces, weighing about a pound each, and thus to secure the maximum effect. It is a decided success, the former shape appearing to be more uniformly successful than the latter. Their system of filling spherical case with iron balls is a failure, the weight not being sufficient to render them effective.

The great problem, what is practically the best projectile for rifled artillery, has been carefully investigated during this campaign, both by requiring full reports of our own firing and by carefully collecting all varieties of projectiles fired by the rebels in return. Drawings of this collection and of our own projectiles have been kindly photographed for me by Major Michler, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac, and copies of the two sheets are appended.\* The collection itself has been sent to the military museum at West Point. The following facts as to the rebel projectiles are worthy of notice. Their variety is very great, forty-five kinds being shown in the photograph, while three more have been since secured. They may, however, be classified into eight systems, according to the devices for making them take the grooves.

The first device is a cupped copper place, secured to the shell by a screw, and held firm by radial grooves, generally seven in number, but sometimes six. One sample bears Brooke's name upon the cup. It seems to be confined to the heavier guns exclusively, samples of the calibers, 7 inches, 6.4 inches, and 4.2 inches, alone being collected.. The projectiles appear to take the grooves well, but their plates are often missing, showing that it would be dangerous to use them over troops.

The second device consists of making the projectiles of wrought-iron, the bottom cupped like a lead bullet. This is rare, only two calibers (7-inches and 4.62 inches) being collected. It seems to be faulty only from its expense. Both samples were solid shot, apparently designed for firing at iron-clad vessels.

The third device is a curved copper place, secured by a screw and held firm by three dowels, made sometimes of three copper projections from the plate, extending into holes in the iron base of the shell, and sometimes of three iron projections from the base of the shell, extending through holes in the plate. The explosion of the powder flattens the place, and thus gives the rifled

motion by increasing its caliber. This system is liable to the objection that the plate almost invariably separates from the shell, rendering the projectile unfit to be used over troops. It is, however, quite common, samples of the following calibers having been collected, 7 inches, 6.4 inches, 4.62 inches, and 2.2 inches. It is even used to render serviceable projectiles made upon other systems which are failures, as in Nos. 37 and 38, Plate II.

The fourth system is that of Read, which closely resembles Parrott's. This is very common, no less than twenty different kinds of projectiles being collected; seven have wrought-iron cups, calibers 6.4 inches, 4.2 inches, 3.67 inches, and 3 inches; eleven have copper rings, calibers 8 inches, 7 inches, 4.62 inches, 4.2 inches, 3.67 inches, and 3 inches. The larger samples are rare, but for field guns this seems to be the standard system.

The different devices for attaching the ring are numerous, and are worthy of study, especially Numbers 18 on Plate I, which apparently never fails to take the grooves and never loses the ring, nor throws off fragments of iron from the base of the shell, faults to which most of the other varieties seem liable.

The fifth system takes the grooves by the expansion of a lead sabot. It seems to be confined to large calibers, 7 inches and 6.4 inches, except sample 28 on Plate I, which is a strange shell, apparently designed for a breech-loader. The lead sometimes remains upon the shell, but is very liable to strip.

The sixth system is that of Mr. Whitworth, whose 12-pounder guns the rebels use considerably. Some of the projectiles are English and some of rebel manufacture. They have even tried to make shall by boring out a cavity in the bolt to the diameter of their usual fuse-hole (0.9 inches), as on sample 30, Plate I. This, however, does not contain a sufficiently large bursting charge to be of service.

The seventh system, which is in common use, is that of Mr. Hotchkiss. Many of these projectiles are evidently of our manufacture, bearing Mr. Hotchkiss' name and patent stamp. Others have no mark and are, without doubt, of rebel manufacture. I have such samples, for calibers 5.2 inches and 3.3 inches, as well as the one drawn (Numbers 32, sheet I), which is 3 inches. The one of 3.3 inches has a large wire wound round the middle and covered by the lead, which I have never seen in those supplied by Mr. Hotchkiss.

The eighth system is in some doubt. The specimen (Numbers 33, Plate II) is one of Mr. Schenkl's old model 30-pounder projectiles, which may possibly have been received from our batteries and fired back. It, however, has the characteristic

copper fuse plug of the rebels, and they evidently must have made a sabot for it, of what material is not known. Among the ammunition captured by the Eighteenth Corps near Fort Harrison were several samples of 100-pounder and 30-pounder projectiles, which I have issued for use to my batteries, and upon which I shall report hereafter.

The drawing on Plate II show the kinds of ammunition used by our forces during this campaign. Every effort has been made to arrive at a correct judgment of their several excellencies and defects, by requiring accurate reports upon each round fired, whenever possible. The results already arrived at may perhaps be modified by the future firing, and, therefore, they will not be reported at present.

On September 29 the Army of the James crossed the James River, and the Eighteenth Corps captured several guns, thirteen of which were brought to the rear, in large measure through the exertions of Major Cook and Lieutenants Gillett and Pond, First Connecticut Artillery. The following is a list of these guns: Seven iron 6-pounders, old model; one iron 6-pounder, new model, resembling our 3-inch ordnance gun; one 8-inch columbiad; one 32-pounder Navy smooth-bore; one Army 32-pounder (old model, banded and rifled); one 12-pounder iron gun, made in Richmond, banded and rifled, throwing a shell weighing about forty pounds, it weighed 6,700 pounds, and was mounted on a siege carriage; also one 30-pounder Richmond gun, banded like the rest, and like our 30-pounder Parrott, except that the front end of the re-enforce was beveled off; it had a swell of the muzzle and weighed 4,700 pounds; date 1864; a caisson for its ammunition was also captured. This gun and the captured ammunition were retained for our own use. The other guns were sent to Fort Monroe. Considering the large amount of firing the injuries suffered by our guns have been unusually small, being limited to the blowing off the muzzle of the 30-pounder Parrott, about a foot from the face, probably by a premature explosion of the shell-it was cut through with a cold chisel, and the accuracy of the piece seems not at all impaired-and to the bursting of the 3.8-inch Sawyer gun, which occurred on August 5, after firing ten rounds. The gun had already been fired a large number of times at Fort Monroe. It burst into four principal parts, the largest, including the trunnions and all in front of them, remained in its place on the carriage; the next piece, forming the bottom of the bore near the breech, fell between the cheeks; the left half of the top, which split as usual through the vent, fell upon the top of the return of the parapet a short distance from the gun; the right half was thrown some 200 yards entirely outside the fort. The vent was evidently defective, showing a double cavity much enlarged. The strength of the gun being doubtful, it was fired by quick

match, consequently no one was injured. The only novelty in the service of the siege artillery requiring special notice has been the method of mounting the 13-inch mortar, the extreme weight of which (17,000 pounds) renders it unmanageable. Major-General Butler conceived the idea of serving it upon a railroad ca, and ordered

During the night of October 21 three 30-pounder Parrots, served by Company C, First Connecticut Artillery, and Ashby's battery of four 20-pounder Parrotts, the whole under command of Captain Pierce, First Connecticut Artillery, were placed in position, and at daylight opened suddenly upon the fleet at a range of about 1,500 yards. The effect was excellent. The rebel papers admit that a gun-carriage was hit on the gun-boat Drewry by a shell, which wounded five men; that the smoke stack of the ram Fredericksburg was considerably perforated, and six men on her wounded, and that a plate was started on one of the iron-clads. It is believed from the number of times the wooden boat was hit (sixteen) that her injuries were more serious than admitted. Certain it is that the fleet all steamed away as fast as possible, and that the wooden boats have not again exposed themselves in the reach. Our batteries were heavily fired upon by the rebel land batteries, but no damage was done, except to wound one man.

Major Trumbull, in command of all the siege artillery on the Eighteenth Corps front until the springing of the mine, remained after that date in charge of all the siege artillery in front of Petersburg until September 1, when his health, already impaired by overexertion, gave way, and for a time I lost his efficient aid. Of late, however, he has somewhat improved, and is now in command of the artillery, heavy and light in the lines of City Point, where his experience has been of great value in organizing the defense. Major Brooker relieved Major Trumbull at Petersburg, but in about a week became so sick as to be unfit for duty; Lieutenant-Colonel White relieved him on September 10, and remained in command until September 28, when Major Brooker was sufficiently recovered to resume the command, which he has retained, Lieutenant-Colonel White resuming his own important duties on my staff. To these three officers my thanks are due for their laborious exertions and skillful administration of a peculiarly delicate and difficult command.

Major Cook has remained in charge of the siege artillery of the lines of Bermuda Hundred, and at times in command of the light batteries also, a position which he has well filled.

Captain H. H. Pierce, First Connecticut Artillery, has had charge of all the siege artillery north of the James River, designed chiefly for the protection

of the digging at Dutch Gap, and has shown great skill in discharging a difficult and arduous duty.

I have already explained the unusually severe demands upon my staff, arising from the peculiar organization of my command, and mentioned them by name. Each in his department has been all that could be desired.

When all the officers in command of batteries have done so exactly what was to be desired it would be invidious to discriminate. Both the officers and the enlisted men have merited my warmest commendation.

The total casualties from the beginning of the campaign to October 31 (confined entirely to the First Connecticut Artillery) amount to 1 officer and 11 enlisted men killed and 4 officers and 52 enlisted men wounded, 15 mortally. During November the casualties have been 1 officer wounded and 4 enlisted men killed. Total loss, 73 men.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY L. ABBOT,**  
**Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Artillery.**

**Report of Colonel John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery,  
Commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations October 27 - 28.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,  
October 29, 1864.**

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that soon after daylight on the 27th instant two batteries of this corps (Rogers' and Roemer's) moved with the corps about two miles to the westward of Fort Cummings, and remained there until the forenoon of the subsequent day, when they returned to their former position within the works. Owing to the wooded nature of the country, neither of the batteries could take any active part in the operations. I have no casualties to report.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JNO. C. TIDBALL, Colonel and Chief of Artillery.**

**Report of Lieutenant Edwin L. Garvin, First U. S. Artillery,  
Commanding Batteries H and I, of operations October 27.**

**HDQRS. HORSE BATTERIES H AND I, FIRST U. S. ARTY.,  
Near Petersburg, Va., October 31, 1864.**

SIR: I have the honor to report that one caisson (3-inch rifled gun) was lost while in action, October 27, 1864. Said caisson had its stock broken by a cannot-shot, rendering it totally unserviceable. Said caisson had two ammunition chests, both containing seventy rounds 3-inch rifled gun-projectiles. All the implements were removed, and the chests left open, as it was raining.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**ED. L. GARVIN, First Lieutenant, U. S. Artillery, Commanding.**

**HORSE BATTERIES H AND I, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY, October 31, 1864.**

GENERAL: My report has just been returned to me, and, in accordance with your indorsement on it, I have the honor to make the following statement:

Near the house used as a hospital I was in line with the rifled guns and all the caissons of the battery excepting one. This was about 1 p. m., at which time Colonel Kerwin ordered me to remain there until further orders. Toward evening I could neither find division nor brigade headquarters. The dismounted cavalry and the infantry, men and officers, were running through my section. I put on a guard and turned them aside. The led horses of the Second Brigade were in the same field with me, and the shelling of the enemy was so severe as to force the led horses of the cavalry into another field. Being left alone and no orders, I followed the led horses. As I was pulling out a shell burst near my caisson, disabling 3 horses and 2 men. This was not reported to me until I halted, at which time I sent back a non-commissioned officer, who reported to me that "the horses and harness were all gone." At this time Sergeant Smith reported to me that his caisson was shot through the stock by a rifled ball and unable for a day's march. Finding nothing but turmoil and frightened infantry, and no brigade headquarters, I went to Captain Harper, who told me to stay in the field, though he was not on duty, but had the general's escort with him. A few minutes after that, Captain Mainland told me to return to my former place. At that time I told Captain Mainland about one caisson having its stock shoot through, and the other caisson having its horses shot, and the drivers (green)



running away with their wheel harness, without which it was impossible to bring off the caisson. Captain Mainland told me that he would endeavor to get harness to bring it off, and if he failed to get it to destroy the ammunition the best way I could. In accordance with that order I opened the chests and the powder was all destroyed by the rain. I stood under fire doing nothing for six hours (I could find no staff officer to direct me), and was there with the led horsed, which were in confusion, and the ambulance also. In future I would respectfully suggest that the senior artillery officer in this command act as chief of artillery until the return of Colonel Gregg.

**ED. L. GARVIN,**  
**First Lieutenant , First U. S. Artillery, Commanding Batteries H and I.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY Brigadier , TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**December 6, 1864.**

**Captain J.R. ANGEL,**  
**Battery K, Third New York Artillery:**

You will send by 5 o'clock to-morrow morning one section of your battery to the redoubt now occupied by Lieutenant Martin's battery, to go into position and remain there during the temporary absence of the section of Battery F, Fifth U.S. Artillery.

Very respectfully,  
**C.C. ABELL,**  
**Major Tenth New York Arty., Chief of Arty., 24th Army Corps.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY Brigadier , TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**December 6, 1864.**

**Lieutenant LEONARD MARTIN,**  
**Commanding Battery F, Fifth U.S. Artillery:**

You will send two sections of your battery to report to Brigadier-General Ludlow at Cox's house, near Fort Brady, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. One day's cooked rations only need be taken. Captain Angel will place two guns in the fort, with the two you leave in position.

Very respectfully,

**C.C. ABELL,**

**Major Tenth New York Arty., Chief of Arty., 24th Army Corps.**

**CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS,  
December 7, 1864.**

The commanding officer of the following-named batteries will have their commands in readiness to move at very short notice after daylight of December 8. They will at once send to Captain Langdon, commissary of subsistence, for rations to bring them up to the following amount-four days' bread, coffee, and sugar, three days' salt, and one day's salt met on the person: Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, Eleventh New York Battery; Twelfth New York Battery.

By command of Major John G. Hazard:

**U. D. EDDY,**

**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**FORT BRADY, VA., December 7, 1864.**

**Colonel H. L. ABBOT,**

**Commanding Siege Artillery:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that three rebel rams appeared about 4 p. m. to-day, steaming down past Semmes' battery, in plain view from my work. Opened on them with the 100-pounders, using solid shot. Am confident that several must have struck them. Cannot judge of the damage inflicted. Their land batteries opened on us, keeping up the fire until after dark. Strange to say their two best shots were made in the obscurity of nightfall. One struck in the exterior slope of the parapet, about three feet below the crest, passed through some ten feet of sand, destroyed the revetment, prostrating two or three men at work on the 100-pounder, but injuring none seriously. Another struck in the sole of the embrasure of one of the 30-pounders, passed through the revetment of the genouillere, struck the end of the axle outside of the hub, breaking it entirely off, knocked off one corner of the magazine, struck just in front of one of my houses, ricocheted through the end above the logs, and lodged in one of the bunks without bursting. Undoubtedly the enemy sent down their boats expecting the opening of the canal. and infantry attack having been made by us

this forenoon across the river in front of it. Shall have everything repaired early to-morrow. Shall take much pains with Mr. Batterson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. H. PIERCE,**  
**Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS SIEGE BATTERIES,**  
**Before Petersburg, Va., December 7, 1864.**

**First Lieutenant B. P. LEARNED,**  
**Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Siege Artillery:**

SIR: I received a not from Colonel John Tidball, chief of artillery, Ninth Army Corps, about 2 o'clock this p. m., requesting me to come to his headquarters, he wishing to see me on business of importance. On my reporting he informed me that a portion of the army were on the eve of a move; that probably no more troops would be left on this front than were on a former occasion when the Second Corps were here. He suggested that it would be well to move the guns from Numbers 17 to the new work to-night. I asked him if he would be kind enough to furnish me transportation. He said he could furnish me the horses, but thought all the wagons were packed with subsistence, &c. This was all the change that was talked of, excepting he mentioned the should all the infantry leave but those in the inclosed works he thought it would be best, for the time being, to transfer the two Coehorn mortars in Battery Numbers 8 to Fort McGilvery, and Captain Pride's four Coehorns from Numbers 12 to Fort Haskell. I have taken the responsibility of moving the guns from Numbers 17, as the change had been previously talked of. Should Colonel Abbot think it advisable to make other changes he will undoubtedly inform me. Will Captain Faxon send five wagons to report as soon as possible to change the ammunition and company property to-night? Please have the wagon-master report at my quarters before he goes to Numbers 17.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**A. F. BROOKER,**  
**Major First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Siege Batteries.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,  
December 9, 1864.**

**Major SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:**

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that yesterday it was determined to leave Rogers' Battery (B), First New York Artillery, in Fort Dushane in case of a movement. Two batteries of the Ninth Corps have been ordered to report to me, which will make twenty-eight guns to move with the column. Brown's battery (B), First Rhode Island Artillery, accompanied the First Division on their movement this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JNumbers G. HAZARD,  
Major, Commanding.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY Brigadier , TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,  
December 10, 1864.**

**First Lieutenant H. H. METCALF,  
Commanding Fifth New Jersey Battery:**

SIR: The commanding officer directs that you will report to Brevet Brigadier-General Jourdan with your battery, on the Kingsland road, with all possible dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**R. M. HALL,  
First Lieutenant , First U. S. Arty., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,  
In the Field, Va., December 10, 1864.**

**Captain L. L. LANGDON, Commanding Artillery Brigade:**

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you order the officer commanding the battery now under marching orders to report in person to Brevet Major-General Terry without delay.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**W. H. ABEL,**  
**Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY Brigadier , TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**December 10, 1864.**

**First Lieutenant H. H. METCALF, Commanding Fifth New Jersey Battery:**

SIR: The commanding officer directs that you will report in person, without your battery, to Brevet Major-General Terry without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**R. M. HALL,**  
**First Lieutenant , First U. S. Arty., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**ARMY OF THE JAMES, In the Field, Va., December 10, 1864.**

**Captain L. L. LANGDON, Commanding Artillery Brigade:**

CAPTAIN: I am directed by Brigadier General C. A. Heckman to inform you that the battery now under marching orders will not be needed to-night, but will be harnessed and in readiness at 5 a.m. to-morrow, subject to orders from Brevet Major-General Terry.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**W. H. ABEL,**  
**Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.,**  
**ARMY OF THE JAMES, In the Field, December 10, 1864.**

**Major GEORGE B. COOK, Chief of Artillery:**

MAJOR: You will order a battery of light artillery to move with the utmost dispatch across the lower pontoon bridge, Deep Bottom, and move out to Kingsland road and report to General Jourdan. Let this order be executed without any delay.

By order of Bvt. Major General E. Ferrero:  
**GEO. G. HICKS,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**December 17, 1864.**

**Brevet Major-General HUNT,**  
**Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:**

Enemy opened fire from one 8-inch gun from front of Fort Sedgwick, and two mortars in front of Fort Morton. A few shots were returned from our batteries.

**JNO.C.TIDBALL,**  
**Brevet Brigadier-General.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
**December 17, 1864.**

**Dear General ABBOT:**

Your application for leave of absence has been returned from General Meade. He says I can send it up to General Grant. Let me know clearly if your whole regiment is reported to General Butler. Has it ever been assigned in orders to General Butler's army? I want to make as strong a statement as possible to General Grant to get the train assigned regularly to this army and work it in with the general reorganization of the artillery. Send me a note back with this, with all the data which will give me a good showing in your case.

**Truly, Yours,**  
**H.J.HUNT.**

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
December 22, 1864.**

**Brigadier General J.C. TIDBALL,  
Chief of Artillery, Ninth Corps:**

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 20th, respecting the firing on your front and along the lines, I have to state that Major-General Meade gave directions to General Parke to have no firing not necessary, and that whilst it would be impracticable to get an order taking away all control by commanders of divisions, &c., on the lines, yet when firing does take place by these orders the artillery officer shall make a report of the circumstances, and if, in his opinion, the firing was necessary. If the report is against the necessity, you will please investigate the circumstances, and if the firing was unjustifiable report the circumstances and name of the officer who ordered it, that he may be called to account. The rule must be that the artillery commander is the judge of the necessity of using his batteries, and will be responsible if he fails to use them when necessary, or if, by his too free use of them, he causes casualties unnecessarily. In judging of the responsible officer, a liberal construction should be given to his acts. Whilst it cannot be forbidden to the commander of the troops present to issue orders to the artillery when he thinks it necessary, such orders, when given by him, will be obeyed and reported as directed, that any abuse of power may be corrected.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**HENRY J. HUNT,**  
**Brevet Major-General, Chief of Artillery.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
No.351. December 27, 1864.**

7. The siege train the armies operating against Richmond, commanded by Bvt. Brigadier General H.L. Abbot, having been permanently attached to this army by paragraph 2 of Special Orders, No.156, of December 24, 1864, headquarters Armies of the United States, the same is assigned to the command of Brevet Major-General Hunt, chief of artillery.

**By command of Major-General Meade:  
S. WILLIAMS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**The Atlanta Campaign, Organization of the Federal Artillery under  
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Commanding**

**Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY, Chief of Artillery**

**SIEGE ARTILLERY.**

11th Indiana Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.

**AMMUNITION TRAIN GUARD.**

1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.

**FOURTH ARMY CORPS.**

**Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN, Chief of Artillery.**

**FIRST DIVISION**

**Capt. PETER SIMONSON.**

**Capt. SAMUEL M. McDOWELL.**

**Capt. THEODORE S. THOMASSON.**

Indiana Light. 5th Battery, Capt. Alfred Morrison.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery B: Capt. Samuel M. McDowell.

Capt. Jacob Ziegler.

**SECOND DIVISION**

**Capt. CHARLES C. ALESHIRE.**

**Capt. WILBUR F. GOODSPEED.**

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.

1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed.

Lieut. Charles W. Scovill.

**THIRD DIVISION**

**Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY.**

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery:

Capt. Lyman Bridges. Lieut. Morris D. Temple.

Lieut. Lyman A. White.

Ohio Light, 6th Battery: Lieut. Oliver H. P. Ayres.



Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell. Lieut. Oliver H. P. Ayres.  
Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell.

#### **ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**

**Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.**

**Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES.**

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.

Indiana Light, 5th Battery: Capt. Alfred Morrison.

Lieut. George H. Briggs.

1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed.

1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.

Ohio Light, 6th Battery: Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell.

Capt. Cullen Bradley.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.

#### **FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS**

##### **FIRST DIVISION**

**Capt. LUCIUS H. DRURY.**

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.

1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.

##### **SECOND DIVISION**

**Capt. CHARLES M. BARNETT.**

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Alonzo W. Coe.

Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

##### **THIRD DIVISION**

**Capt. GEORGE ESTEP.**

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Otho H. Morgan.

Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. William P. Stackhouse.

#### **ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**

**Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.**

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Otho H. Morgan.

Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. William P. Stackhouse.

Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Capt. Milton A. Osborne.

1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.

Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery: Capt. George Q. Gardner.  
Lieut. Joseph McKnight.

## **TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS**

### **FIRST DIVISION**

**Capt. JOHN D. WOODBURY.**

1st New York Light, Battery I, Lieut. Charles E. Winegar.  
1st New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John D. Woodbury.

### **SECOND DIVISION**

**Capt. WILLIAM WHEELER.**

**Capt. CHARLES C. ALESHIRE.**

New York Light, 18th Battery: Capt. William Wheeler.  
Lieut. Henry Bundy.  
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E: Capt. James D. McGill.  
Lieut. Thomas S. Sloan.

### **THIRD DIVISION**

**Capt. MARCO B. GARY.**

1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Capt. Luther R. Smith  
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.

### **ARTILLERY BRIGADE**

**Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.**

1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Capt. Luther R. Smith.  
1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles E. Winegar.  
1st New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John D. Woodbury.  
New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Henry Bundy.  
1st Ohio Light, Battery C: Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.  
Capt. Marco B. Gary.  
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Lieut. Thomas S. Sloan.  
5th United States, Battery K, Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge.

## **CAVALRY CORPS**

### **FIRST DIVISION**

18th Indiana Battery: Lieut. William B. Rippetoe.  
Capt. Moses M. Beck.

## **SECOND DIVISION**

Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Battery,  
Lieut. George I. Robinson

## **THIRD DIVISION**

10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe

## **ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.**

**Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON**

## **FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS**

### **FIRST DIVISION**

**Maj. CLEMENS LANDGRAEBER.**

2d Missouri Light, Battery F: Capt. Louis Voelkner  
Lieut. Lewis A. Winn. Ohio Light, 4th Battery:  
Capt. George Froehlich. Lieut. Louis Zimmerer.

### **SECOND DIVISION**

**Capt. FRANCIS DE GRESS.**

1st Illinois Light, Battery A: Capt. Peter P. Wood.  
Lieut. George McCagg, jr. Lieut. Samuel S. Smyth.  
Lieut. George Echte.  
1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Israel P. Rumsey.  
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Capt. Francis De Gress.

### **THIRD DIVISION**

**Capt. HENRY DILLON.**

Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery: Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.  
Lieut. James G. Simpson.  
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

### **FOURTH DIVISION**

**Capt. HENRY H. GRIFFITHS.**

**Maj. JOHN T. CHENEY.**

**Capt. HENRY S. GRIFFITHS.**

**Capt. JOSIAH H. BURTON.**

1st Illinois Light, Battery F: Capt. Josiah H. Burton.  
Lieut. Jefferson F. Whaley. Lieut. George P. Cunningham.  
Iowa Light, 1st Battery: Lieut. William H. Gay.  
Capt. Henry H. Griffiths. Lieut. William H. Gay.

## **SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS**

### **SECOND DIVISION**

#### **Capt. FREDERICK WELKER.**

1st Michigan Light, Battery B, Capt. Albert F. R. Arndt.

1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Lieut. Andrew T. Blodgett.

1st Missouri Light, Battery I,(w) Lieut. John F. Brunner.

### **FOURTH DIVISION**

#### **Capt. JEROME B. BURROWS.**

#### **Capt. GEORGE ROBINSON.**

1st Michigan Light, Battery C: Capt. George Robinson.

Lieut. Henry Shier.

Ohio Light, 14th Battery. Capt. Jerome B. Burrows.

Lieut. Seth M. Laird. Lieut. George Hurlbut.

2d United States, Battery F: Lieut. Albert M. Murray.

Lieut. Joseph C. Breckinridge. Lieut. Lemuel Smith.

Lieut. Rezin G. Howell.

## **SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.**

### **THIRD DIVISION**

#### **Capt. WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS.**

1st Illinois Light, Battery D, Capt. Edgar H. Cooper.

1st Michigan Light, Battery H: Capt. Marcus D. Elliott.

Lieut. William Justin.

Ohio Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. John Sullivan.

### **FOURTH DIVISION**

#### **Capt. EDWARD SPEAR, jr.**

#### **Capt. WILLIAM Z. CLAYTON.**

2d Illinois Light, Battery F :Lieut. Walter H. Powell.

Lieut. George R. Richardson. Lieut. Wendolin Meyer.

Minnesota Light, 1st Battery: Capt. William Z. Clayton.

Lieut. Henry hurter.

1st Missouri Light Battery C, Capt. John L. Matthaei.

Ohio Light, 10th Battery, Capt. Francis Seaman.

Ohio Light. 15th Battery, Lieut. James Burdick.

## **ARMY OF THE OHIO, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS**

### **Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.**

## **FIRST DIVISION**

Indiana Light, 23d Battery : Lieut. Luther S. Houghton.

Lieut. Aaron A. Wilber.

Indiana Light, 24th Battery, Capt. Alexander Hardy.

## **SECOND DIVISION**

### **Capt. JOSEPH C. SHIELDS**

Indiana Light, 29d Battery : Capt. Benjamin F. Denning.

Lieut. Edward W. Nicholson.

1st Michigan Light. Battery F: Capt. Byron D. Paddock.

Lieut. Marshall M. Miller.

Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.

## **Dismounted Cavalry Brigade Artillery**

### **Maj. HENRY W. WELLS.**

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.

1st Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.

## **CAVALRY ARTILLERY**

24th Indiana Battery: Capt. Alexander Hardy.

Lieut. Hiram Allen

## **Report of Captain William Wheeler, Thirteenth New York Battery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division, of operations May 3-11.**

### **HDQRS. ARTILLERY, SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS, Mill Creek Gap, May 11, 1864.**

SIR: I have the honor to report the following with regard to the movements and operations of this command from the 3rd of May, 1864, to the present date:

At 9 a. m on May 3 the Thirteenth New York Battery broke camp at Bridgeport, Ala., and marched with the First and Third Brigades to Shellmound, Tenn. On May 4 the battery marched into Lookout Valley and crossed the road over Lookout Mountain. Two wheels were broken near Whiteside's. In the evening Captain McGill crossed Lookout Mountain with Independent Battery E, Pennsylvania Volunteer (Knap's), and reported to me. On May 5 this command marched to Post Church; on the 6th to Pea Vine Church, and on the 7th to camp near Buzzard Roost. On the 8th the command marched to Mill Creek Gap; have two pieces of McGill's battery. Lieutenant Sloan's section was

placed in position in front of Mr. Hall's house, and upon our troops becoming closely engaged with the enemy in the gap, opened a slow and careful fire in support. Subsequently I moved the other four pieces of McGill's battery to a position on the left of the road leading into the gap, from which they afforded a steady support to our troops who were engaged, and covered them upon their retiring down the mountain. The six light 12-pounder guns of the Thirteenth New York Battery were held in reserve at the foot of the hill in readiness to check any forward movement of the enemy, and also guarding against any flank movement from the right. Late in the evening of the 8th I withdrew both batteries into camp behind Mr. Hall's house. On the evening of the 9th two rifled guns and two light 12-pounders were placed in position so as to command the slope in front of the farm-house. The other guns were held to guard the road to right and left. This is the position of the command at the present date. I append a list of losses and expenditures: Independent Battery E, 377 rounds ammunition.

The above is respectfully submitted.

**WM. WHEELER,**

**Captain, Chief of Arty., Second Div., 20th Army Corps.**

**Reports of Captain Henry H. Griffiths, First Iowa Battery, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division, of operations May 13-15 and July 20-22.**

**ARTILLERY HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,  
In the Field, May 21, 1864.**

SIR: I have to report the part taken by the artillery of this division at the battle of Resaca to be as follows:

On Friday, the 13th, the division moved forward, supporting the First Division early in the day, and at the first opportunity General Harrow ordered up the artillery, and Battery F, First Illinois Artillery, was brought up, and fired the first shot at the rebel lines at Resaca. This fine battery fired effectively, and advanced as the rebels retired, doing good service throughout. Later in the day the First Iowa Battery was brought, upon the field and did some fire shooting, and on the 13th, 14th, 15th the artillery fire was maintained at fitting intervals. On the 15th Battery F was retired, and on that night it was placed in a fortified position, but the enemy being gone in the morning, the battery did not fire from that position. On the 15th the First Battery was served slowly most of the day, receiving a well-directed reply from the rebel line which was at last silenced. On the night of the 15th the enemy

evacuated their position. Upon examine that part of the rebel line upon which the fire of the two batteries was directed, the remains of one rebel Parrott gun, and of one Napoleon gun carriage were found, and everything tended to show that our was very effective.

I am under many obligations to Captain Burton, commanding Battery F, and to First Lieutenant W. H. Gay, commanding First Iowa Battery, for their valuable services on this occasion. Each battery lost 1 man severely wounded, and others slightly wounded.

Sergt. Commodore P. Spicer, of the First Iowa Battery, has since died of the wounds received at Resaca. He was a gallant man, and deserved a better fate. The officers and men on both batteries did their whole duty.

I forward herewith the reports of battery commanders.

**H. H. GRIFFITHS, Captain and Acting Chief of Artillery.**

**Captain G. J. WILKINSON, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Reports of Captain Josiah H. Burton, Battery F, First Illinois Light Artillery, of operations May 12-16, July 20-22, August 18 and 23.\***

**RESACA, May 16, 1864.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery F, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, in the recent engagement at Resaca, Ga.:

On the 12th of May my battery was assigned a position in the line them formed about five miles west of Resaca. The following day the line was moved forward to within about three miles of Resaca, and in the immediate vicinity of the enemy. About noon my battery was moved to the front and placed in position on the left of the Resaca road, in the margin of an open field, for the purpose of dislodging a battery of the enemy that was shelling our lines of battle.

I opened with my two James rifle guns, and soon succeeded in driving them from their position without loss to myself; the line then moved forward, and I was assigned a position on the opposite side of the field, and in open view of a rebel battery occupying still higher ground. I opened on them with my rifled guns, and soon elicited a reply. They did me to damage, however, and at sundown I was permitted to retire my battery, and bivouac for the night. On the 14th I

reoccupied the position left the night before, and opened fire with good effect. I was engaged at intervals all day, and at night was again permitted to retire and bivouac. On the 15th I was assigned a position in the front line of rifle-pits on the right of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with orders to occupy it and built necessary protection. After dark and during the night prepared as good protection as the time and circumstances would permit. The morning of the 16th, however, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated during the night. I suffered no loss, either in men, horses, or materials.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

**J. H. BURTON,**

**Captain, Commanding Bat. F, First Regiment Illinois Light Arty.**

**Captain H. H. GRIFFITHS, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Division.**

**Reports of Major Clemens Landgraeber, Second Missouri Light Artillery,  
Chief of Artillery, First Division.**

**HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, Before Kingston, Ga., May 22, 1864.**

**Colonel NELSON COLE,**

**Commanding 2nd Regiment Missouri Arty., St. Louis, Mo.:**

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the part taken by my battalion in the battle of Resaca, Ga. Lieutenant Winn has not arrived yet. The army corps has orders to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock toward Atlanta, Ga.

I am, sir, with all respect, your most obedient servant,

**CLEM. LANDGRAEBER, Major and Chief of Artillery.**

**Report of the battalion of artillery of the First Division, Fifteenth Army  
Corps, under command of Major C. Landgraeber, Second Missouri Artillery,  
and  
Chief of Artillery, of the part taken in battle of Resaca, Ga.**

The First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps marched on the morning of the 13th of May, 1864, from Snake Creek Gap, Ga., with a line of skirmishers in front, in the direction of Resaca. Battery F, Second Regiment Missouri Artillery-the two 12-pounder field howitzers leading-marched behind the First



Brigade, and the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery-the four Napoleon guns leading-behind the Second Brigade. After a lively skirmish the enemy made a stand about one mile from Resaca, Ga., having posted his artillery on a hill. I brought the howitzer section of Battery F forward, and it took position on the left side of the main road next to a plantation, having for support a company of sharpshooters of the First Division. The enemy was deploying his cavalry about 700 yards in front, but after a few rounds he was compelled to give way. The enemy was firing shell and spherical case-shot at our infantry and artillery, and after being hardly pressed by our skirmishers, had to withdraw their pieces. Our forces then took possession of the hills, and I posted the two 3-inch Rodman guns of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, on a steep hill, about 400 yards on the left of main road, and opened fire with shell on the enemy's works, where he was busily engaged with working parties to finish his breast-works. The two 20-pounder Parrott guns of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery I brought in position on the right of the road in a hill, and opened fire with them, first on the enemy's works and then at the railroad bridge, where troops and trains of the enemy were passing. At dark the firing ceased, and during the night I brought the section of howitzers of Battery F forward to a position on the left of the road in advance of the Rodman guns, and posted also the four 12-pounder Napoleon guns of the Fourth Ohio Battery in a position of a hill on the left of the road, some distance to the right and rear of the howitzer section.

On the morning of the 14th of May the howitzers of Battery F, Second Regiment Missouri Artillery, fired on a line of rifle-pits, about 700 yards in front, with shells, nearly enfilading them; and the 12-pounder Napoleon guns of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery opened on a piece of timber which was occupied by the enemy in force. Our skirmishers advanced then, and the Napoleons were obliged to cease firing, the left wing of our infantry having advanced in front of these pieces. The 3-inch Rodman guns of Battery F held their old position of the day before, and maintained a very annoying fire on the enemy. The 0-pounder Parrott guns of the Fourth Ohio Battery did also very good execution during the day. In the afternoon all artillery was ordered to open a severe fire on all points occupied by the enemy, after which the infantry of the First Division made a brilliant bayonet charge, crossing a deep ravine and a creek, taking possession of the hills in front of them. After sundown the firing ceased. During the night I built a breast-work in the ravine on the right of the main road for the two 12-pounder howitzers, which were brought to this point at 5 a.m. on the 15th of May. The 12-pounder Napoleon guns also were brought forward to the position held the day previous by the howitzers of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery. The two 20-pounder Parrott guns of the Fourth Independent

Ohio Battery I brought forward to the left of the main road, next to the Rodman guns, and opened fire on the enemy's fortification. The Napoleon guns and the two 12-pounder howitzers fired in the morning at the rifle-pits of the enemy, and in the afternoon the four 12-pounder Napoleon guns were removed to a position in front of Brigadier-General Lightburn's brigade, of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The section of 20-pounder Parrott guns was also removed to a position on the right of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and directed their fire at the railroad bridge.

On the 16th of May, early in the morning, the section of howitzers advanced at a trot through Resaca, and unlimbered several times to fire on the retreating rebels. The battalion has lost only 1 man killed, 1 man wounded, 7 horses killed. The Fourth Independent Ohio Battery fired 227 rounds; Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, fired 560 rounds.

**CLEM. LANGRAEBER, Major and Chief of Artillery.**

**HDQRS. BATTERY F, FIRST Regiment ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTY.,  
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery F, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, in the actions of July 20, 21, and 22, 1864:

The Fourth Division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, of which Battery F forms a part, moved on the morning of the 20th, from Decatur along the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad within about two miles of Atlanta, when, there being evidence of the presence of the enemy in force, a line of battle was formed along the summit of a ridge directly in the rear of the position now occupied. My battery remained in column by the side of the railroad until about 4 there in obedience to his orders and immediately afterward was ordered to move with one section of my battery to the left of our line. At this time my battery was divided into sections, one section being in our direct front, one section operating with the Seventeenth Army-Corps, one section on the left of our line, and my caissons in columns in the road in the rear of the Second Division. I was with my left section. Two of my officers had been detached from the battery, and one was home on sick leave, leaving me but one officer.

Consequently two of my sections and my line of caissons were under the command of sergeants. But a short time had elapsed after the assault of the enemy on

our left had been repulsed, and a confidence in our ability to hold our lines restored, when a furious assault was made on the front of the Fourth and Second Divisions of the Fifteenth Army Corps, breaking the line of the Second Division near the railroad and driving our men from their works. Every effort was made by the sergeant in charge to save my caissons but without avail, for before they could reach the main road the rebels had the lead horses by their bridles. The drivers saved themselves from capture by jumping from their horses into the brush. Two of them were severely wounded, but the majority escaped unhurt. I am informed by the sergeant in charge that no cowardice was exhibited by the drivers, and that not a solitary one of them left his saddle until the road was blockaded by the leading carriage being halted by the rebels. My entire of caissons were captured, with all their implements and equipments, and the haversacks, canteens, blankets and a part of the cooking utensils of the men. The breaking of the line of the Second Division compelled our division to fall back, and the line was performed and the artillery placed in position on the ridge occupied in the morning. As soon as it was fully ascertained that the enemy were the only occupants of the front line, the artillery in position, consisting of one of my sections, the First Iowa Battery, and a battery from the Seventeenth Army Corps, under the direction of the chief of artillery of the Fourth Division, opened a fire so destructive in its effective that our infantry reoccupied the line broken with scarcely any resistance. This closed the fighting for the day.

Yours, very respectfully,

**J. H. BURTON,**

**Captain, Commanding Baty. F, First Regt Illinois Light Arty.**

**Report of Major John T. Cheney, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Corps Artillery, of operations July 22.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.**

COLONEL: In compliance with your order of 23rd instant, I have the honor to submit the following special report of the part taken by Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery, in the action on the 22nd instant:

One section was on the extreme left of batteries of Fourth Division, intrenched on what is called the old McDonough road, facing our left flank, under the immediate command of First Lieutenant W. H. Powell, who was also in command of

the battery. Another section, under immediate command of Second Lieutenant G. R. Richardson, was on our main line, covering a road running west and nearly perpendicular to our main line. The third section was a few rods to the rear, in the reserve. The support of the left section was Sixteenth and Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, left and right, respectively, the former of which was captured, and one company of the latter. The right and reserve sections made good their escape, the former having done all the execution possible. The left section, acting as artillery always should do, and having received no orders to the contrary, fought till their support was captured, when it was too late for them to get away, and Lieutenant W. H. Powell, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 26 men, were missing, either killed, wounded, or missing. The section entire (save the caissons) fell into the hands of the enemy. The two sections who left passed to the right over a road that I had selected, and caused to be made passable, and took position on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and at a critical moment rendered them good service; this last came under my own observation in part, and is all substantiated by the best of evidence.

I have made every exertion to learn the facts connected with the conduct of this battery, and am happy to be able to say that I believe they did all that could be expected, taking into consideration the fact that they were subjected to a fire from every direction save the right, and so far as the loss of the section is concerned, it certainly looks much better that the officer and men should go with the section than be found deserting their guns.

Second Lieutenant G. R. Richardson, now in command of the battery, has already made application to Captain Speak, chief of artillery, Fourth Division, to send an officer to take command of the battery, which has been done. The name of the officer has not been reported. Lieutenant Richardson, has had but little experience in artillery practice, but there is no evidence that he did not act well his part on the 22d.

For the benefit of the artillery in the Seventeenth Army Corps and the service generally I have endeavored to give you a truthful statement of the action of the battery, based upon my own observation, in part, and good evidence.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JOHN T. CHENEY,**  
**Major and Chief of Artillery, Seventeenth Army Corps.**

**OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH DIV., 15TH A. C.,  
July 26, 1864.**

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the artillery of this division in the actions of the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of this month to be as follows:

On the 20th the artillery was ordered forward by Major Maurice, chief of artillery for the Fifteenth Army Corps. The position was much exposed, and the rebel line such that we could not reply, the timber being so dense we could see nothing. We remained here without firing a shot, and had 2 men killed and 9 wounded and lost several horses. On the night of the 20th some hastily constructed works were thrown up, and we changed front, and early in the morning opened fire with good effect and fired at intervals all day. To vary the line of fire the guns were drawn out of the works and served in the open field, exposed to a severe musketry fire. On the 22nd the rebels having evacuated their line, it was taken possession of by us, and the rifle-pits reversed for our use. Both batteries were placed upon this line, but no works were constructed for them. Early in the day an attack was threatened in our rear, and soon after it became general; both the batteries were engaged in repulsing this attack, particularly Battery F, which rendered good service. Soon after this rear attack was made there began an assault from our front or from toward Atlanta. The First Iowa Battery was moved to the new line and in a moment the rush of rebel infantry began. We opened fire with case and shell, and toward the last with canister, firing seventy-two rounds of this last projectile, and entirely preventing one single rebel from approaching our front. At last the Second Division, Brigadier General Morgan L. Smith, commanding, retreated from their rifle-pits and thus allowed our line to be broken, when the enemy, forming a new line, began to charge down on our right. Our canister was gone, and finding the infantry giving way on our right, I at last ordered the guns to be limbered up and retired to our original line. Soon after I ordered all the artillery at my command to open, and shelled for twenty minutes the position lately held by us, driving all the rebels entirely from it, when it was retaken by our infantry without firing a shot.

Battery F lost its caissons, they having been parked in rear of the Second Division, but the caissons, &c., of the First Iowa Battery were brought off safely. I herewith thank Lieutenant Gay and his battery for their good conduct on that day, and to Captain Burton for his well-directed fire, he having fired in almost every direction and moved his battery many times during the course of this hardbought action.

Herewith please find the official report of the two batteries, which are made a part of this report.

**H. H. GRIFFITHS,**  
**Captains and Chief of Artillery.**  
**Lieutenant VAN DYKE, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Report of Captain Andrew Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, Chief of Artillery, of operations July 22.**

**HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,**  
**Near Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of the Army of the Tennessee, during the action of the 22nd instant:

The attack commenced on our extreme left and near about 12 m., at which time the following batteries of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps were in position from right to left, viz: Battery F, Second Missouri, two 3-inch guns and two 12-pounder howitzers; Fourth Ohio Battery, four light 12-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers; Battery H, First Illinois, four 20-pounder Parrotts. To the front and right of large brick house on the north side of the railroad, Battery A, First Illinois, six light 12-pounders, four of which were advanced in front of the line; Battery F, First Illinois, six light 12-pounders, was about 400 yards south of the railroad, and the First Iowa Battery, four 10-pounder Parrotts, on the high hill about 800 yards south of Battery F, First Illinois. On the right of the Seventeenth Corps, and covering the right flank, was Battery D, First Illinois, four 24-pounder howitzers. Immediately on the left of this last-named battery was the Third Ohio Battery, four 20-pounder parrotts, covering one of the large forts near Atlanta. Battery H, First Michigan, of six 3-inch guns; Battery F, Second Illinois, four light 12-pounders. Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, attached to Sixteenth Corps, was stationed on our extreme left, covering that flank. When the assault commenced in the rear, this battery was applied for and ordered to report to Major Ross, chief of artillery of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and while en route for the rear was captured while passing along the only road leading from its former position. The Fourteenth Ohio Battery and Battery H, First Missouri, were placed in position with the Sixteenth Army Corps, facing to the left and rear. The officers and men of these batteries are entitled to great praise for

their noble conduct upon this occasion. These batteries were engaged about two hours, and expended effectively 1,119 rounds of ammunition. During the engagement one section of Battery C, First Michigan, was engaged at Decatur, but, in consequence of the suddenness of the attack, lost their battery wagon and 1 transportation wagon. The enemy, after hard fighting, were driven from the field.

About an hour after the attack in the rear upon the Sixteenth Corps, the enemy made a furious assault along the entire front and left of Seventeenth Corps, capturing 1 section of Battery F, Second Illinois, with First Lieutenant W. H. Powell commanding. The entire support of this battery was captured, and a withdrawal under the circumstances was simply impossible. About this time the Third Ohio Battery was ordered to withdraw their 20-pounder Parrotts, and, with the remaining section of Company F, Second Illinois, were placed in position in the rear of the Fifteenth Corps. Battery D, First Illinois, and Battery H, First Michigan, did well, and remained upon the hill which had cost us so much, and which was the key to our entire position. During the attack upon the left and rear, Battery F, First Illinois, was faced to the left, and the First Iowa Battery to the left and rear; also two 12-pounder howitzers of the Second Missouri Battery were placed in position with Battery F, First Illinois, all supported by the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps. In a short time after the above formation was completed the attack was made on the Seventeenth Corps, in which these guns, particularly the First Iowa, rendered important service. About 1.30 p. m. the enemy attacked the left center of the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, forcing the infantry back, and capturing Battery H and 4 guns of Battery A, First Illinois. While the enemy was making this assault, the guns of the First Division were turned upon the assaulting column and did great execution. The chiefs of artillery of the different corps-Major Maurice, of the Fifteenth, Major Ross, of the Sixteenth, and Major Cheney, of the Seventeenth Army Corps-deserve great credit for the able management of the artillery of their respective corps, but more particularly are we indebted to the artillery officers and men of the Sixteenth Army Corps, as the safety of the entire command depended in a great measure upon their firmness and bravery. Honorable mention is made of the following officers and men: Captain Welker, chief of artillery of Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; Captain Griffiths, chief of artillery of Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Captain De Gress, of Battery H, First Illinois; Lieutenant Smith, Battery A, First Illinois; First Sergt. John L. Bascom, Battery H, First Missouri; Sergt. Seth Calhoun, same battery, who, though wounded through the neck and arm, did not leave the field. Both of these sergeants displayed great courage and coolness, and are commended

for promotion. Accompanying please find reports\* of casualties, losses, and return showing the expenditure of ammunition during the month of July.

**A. HICKENLOOPER,**  
**Captain and Chief of Artillery, Dept. and Army of the Tenn.**

**Captain JOHN E. MARSHALL,**  
**A. A. G., Artillery Headquarters, Mil. Div. Miss.**

**HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,**  
**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,**  
**Before Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to give you hereby the most obedient report of the part taken by the battalion of artillery of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in the engagement of the 22nd and 28th in front of Atlanta, Ga.:

Early in the morning of the 22nd of July the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps approached the evacuated lines of the enemy. I brought the artillery to a rendezvous position on the right of the Decatur and Atlanta road. After reconnoitering, a position was selected in the road leading to Atlanta, in front of the mansion of Howard. Here I built a breast-work for six guns, connecting with the rifle-pits of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and with those of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Captain de Gress' battery of four 20-pounder Parrott guns was on my left at a distance of about 800 yards. After I had finished the work, and after mounting the battery with two pieces of 3-inch ordnance guns of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, and two 12-pounder Napoleon guns, and two 20-pounder Parrott guns of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery, details of men were engaged to cut the timber down in front of the works. At this moment the enemy charged the position to my left, silenced and nearly captured Captain De Gress' battery, and compelled the infantry on my left and right to fall back. I brought my pieces then outside the breast-works and opened fire with canister and spherical case-shot on the approaching enemy, compelling him to seek shelter behind the works, and preventing him from holding or removing Captain De Gress' battery. Receiving, however, a lively musket fire in my left, and having no infantry support, I limbered up and brought my pieces back near the lines of our infantry; unlimbered again in the yard of Howard's house, and opened fire with shell and spherical case-shot. The First and Second Brigades of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, now advanced and charged the



enemy, recapturing the rifle-pits and breast-works, as well as Captain De Gress' battery, and driving the enemy back in confusion. As soon as I saw the success of our troops I limbered up and brought the six pieces to their former position in the breast-works, and returned the fire of the rebel batteries, which had opened furiously on our troops. During this operation the two 12-pounder howitzers of Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, took a position on the left of the Decatur and Atlanta road, operating with the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The enemy attacked at about 5 p.m. and was handsomely repulsed after a short engagement, the howitzers entertaining a brisk fire of shell and spherical case. I was not personally present at this point, and refer you for information to the report of the commanding general of the Fourth Division. The remaining section of two 12-pounder light field guns, of the Fourth Independent Ohio Battery, was placed in position on the Decatur road, but was not engaged. The battalion lost on this day 1 man killed, 3 men wounded.

In the engagement of the 28th of July the battalion was not able to take part. I brought only one section of 12-pounder light field guns to the front, and it took first a position on the left of the main road leading to the open field in front of the heights, where the enemy was in position. After our infantry had taken these heights, the guns advanced and took a position on the top of the hill, about thirty-five yards in front of the infantry of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and opened with shell and spherical case-shot on the rebel battery. As soon as the enemy charged this position, these guns were withdrawn and marched to the rear, where I had taken a position on the hills on the right and left of the main road, with all the guns of the battalion. The enemy opened a rapid fire at this point, but without much injury to the artillery, which lost only 1 man wounded.

I am, sir, with all respect, your most obedient servant,  
**CLEM. LANGRAEBER, Major Second Regiment Missouri Artillery,  
Chief of Arty., First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Captain W.A. GORDON**

**SPECIAL } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND FIELD ORDERS,}  
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Numbers 108.} Before Atlanta, Ga., August 24,  
1864.**

XIII. Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Powell, First Missouri Light Artillery, is relieved from duty at the headquarters of his regiment at Saint Louis, Mo., and

will forthwith report to Major General F. P. Blair, for assignment to duty as chief of artillery Seventeenth Army Corps.

By order of Major General O. O. Howard:

**WM. T. CLARK,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Report of Major Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery,  
Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.**

**HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.**

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit reports of operations during the campaign just closed from the several battery commanders of the Fourteenth Corps, together with my own report for the same period.

The positions of the batteries at the commencement of the campaign were as follows: Battery C, First Illinois, Captain M.H.Prescott, and Battery I, First Ohio, Captain H.Dilger, with the First Division, Captain L.H.Drury, chief of artillery; Battery I, Second Illinois, Captain C.M.Barnett, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Captain G.Q. Gardner, with the Second Division, Captain C.M.Barnett, chief of artillery; Seventh Indiana Battery, Captain O.H.Morgan, and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Lieutenant William P.Stackhouse, with Third Division, Captain George Estep, chief of artillery.

The first gun of campaign was fired near Tunnel Hill May 7, at 11 a.m., by Battery I, Second Illinois. The batteries of the corps have, with two exceptions, been fought as the corps was fought previous to the 1st of September - that is, by detail, a battery or a battalion at a time - and to give a history of their marches and engagements would be merely to duplicate the reports of the several battery commanders herewith transmitted. The only occasions when the entire artillery force of the Fourteenth Corps was engaged at the same time were in front of Kenesaw Mountain, from the 20th of June to the 2nd day of July, and in the bombardment of the enemy's works around Atlanta, from the 23rd of July to the 26th of August. On the 30th day of June two guns each from the Seventh Indiana, Nineteenth Indiana, and Battery I, First Ohio, were turned over in obedience to orders from department headquarters, making the three batteries above named 4-gun batteries. On the 15th to 20th of July the Parrott guns of Batteries C, First Illinois; I, Second

Illinois, and Seventh Indiana, were exchanged, in obedience of orders from the Ordnance Department, for 3-inch regulation rifles. On the 24th of July, in obedience to orders from department headquarters, the batteries of the Fourteenth Corps were withdrawn from the divisions and made a separate command under the corps chief of artillery, subject to the direction of the corps commander and department chief of artillery. In pursuance to another paragraph of the same order, Captain Drury reported to me for duty, and Captain Estep was appointed ordnance officer, assuming charge of the corps artillery ammunition train.

On the 14th of August Battery I, First Ohio, was relieved from duty in this corps by the Twentieth Indiana Battery, Captain Milton A. Osborne. It is impossible therefore to obtain the report of Captain Hubert Dilger, commanding Battery I, First Ohio, to transmit with those of the other battery commanders. I take pleasure in this connection in bearing testimony to the gallantry and spirit of Captain Dilger and to the uniform good conduct and efficiency of his command. On the 27th of August the batteries of the corps were reorganized into three battalions by order of General J.C. Davis. The following is the present organization: First Battalion, Battery C, First Illinois and Nineteenth Indiana, Captain M.H. Prescott, chief of artillery; Second Battalion, Fifth Wisconsin Battery and Battery I, Second Illinois, Captain Charles M. Barnett, chief of artillery; Third Battalion, Seventh Indiana Battery, Captain M.A. Osborne, chief of artillery. The last shot of the campaign was fired at 4 p.m. September 6, by Battery C, First Illinois.

The conduct of the officers and men of the several batteries of my command has been such as to meet my warmest approbation. Neither of the batteries had failed to silence the guns of the enemy when confronting them at any distance within easy range, and they have repeatedly dismounted guns and blown up limbers and caissons of rebel batteries during the campaign. The practice has been remarkable in every battery for accuracy, and I think I can safely say that no batteries in the service surpass those of the Fourteenth Corps in precision of firing or in rapidity of maneuvering. I cannot close my report without acknowledging the prompt and efficient assistance rendered me by the division chiefs of artillery, Captains Drury, Estep, and Barnett, during the campaign.\*

Respectfully submitted.

**CHARLES HOUGHTALING,**  
**Major and Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Corps.**

**Report of Captain Lyman Bridges, Illinois Light Artillery, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,  
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.**

COLONEL: In accordance with your order of the 4th instant, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the artillery of this corps during the campaign from Chattanooga and Cleveland, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.:

The assignment of the artillery on May 3 ultimo, at the commencement of the campaign, was as follows: First Division (Major-General Stanley)-Fifth Indiana Light Battery, Lieutenant A. Morrison commanding; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, Captain S. M. McDowell commanding; Captain Peter Simonson, Fifth Indiana Light Battery, chief of artillery. Second Division (Brigadier General John Newton)-Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, Captain W. F. Goodspeed commanding; Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, Captain George W. Spencer commanding; Captain C. C. Aleshire, Eighteenth Ohio Light Battery, chief of artillery.

Third Division (Brigadier General T. J. Wood)-Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, Captain Lyman Bridges commanding; Sixth Ohio Light Battery, Lieutenant O. H. P. Ayres commanding; Captain Cullen Bradley Sixth Ohio Light Battery, chief of artillery.

On May 3 the batteries moved with their respective divisions, the Fifth Indiana and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Batteries, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, marched via Red Clay to Catoosa Springs. Bridges' Battery and Sixth Ohio Light Artillery, joined the Second Division for duty May 6. On May 7 the batteries marched with their respective divisions to Tunnel Hill, the Fifth Indiana being the only battery engaged on that day. May 8, the Fifth Indiana and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Batteries shelled the enemy upon Rocky Face Ridge. May 9, the Fifth Indiana, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Bridges' Battery were placed in position on a small ridge between Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face Ridge, and engaged the enemy's batteries and lines, silencing his batteries. On the same day Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, placed a section on the top of Rocky Face Ridge and opened an enfilading fire down the ridge. May 10, the Fifth Indiana and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Bridges' Battery, and Battery M, First, Illinois Light Artillery, were engaged in shelling the enemy upon Rocky Face Ridge. The Sixth Ohio Light Battery was placed in position in front of Rocky Face Ridge, but was not engaged. At 4 p.m. two sections of Bridges' Battery were placed in position two miles to the left

of Tunnel Hill, by order of Major-General Howard. May 11 and 12, no particular demonstrations were made by any of the batteries. May 13, the artillery moved with the corps through Dalton to Resaca, Ga., May 14, the Fifth Indiana, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, were engaged; the Fifth Indiana was charged, and repulsed the enemy in the most gallant manner. May 15, the Sixth Ohio Light Battery, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery; Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania and Fifth Indiana Batteries were engaged. May 16, the enemy having evacuated Resaca, the artillery crossed the Coosa River and marched with their divisions to Adairsville, when, on May 17, the Sixth Ohio Light Battery was placed in position near the Adairsville and Resaca road, and Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position one mile to the right and front on General Wood's division front, each doing good execution. May 20, the Fifth Indiana Light Battery, Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery were engaged with General Hardee's corps, C. S. Army. The corps camped near Cassville three days, at which place Lieutenant George W. Freeman, inspector of artillery and ordnance officer, and acting chief of artillery, was relieved by reason of the expiration of his term of service, and I was appointed, by order of Major-General Howard, acting chief of artillery in the absence of Major T. W. Osborn, absent wounded. May 23, the corps moved to Dallas via Euharlee and Raccoon Creek and Pumpkin Vine Creek. May 26, the Sixth Ohio Light Battery and Fifth Indiana Light Battery and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, were engaged in front of New Hope Church. May 27, all the batteries of the corps were placed upon the front main line of works, in the positions assigned and prepared for them by order of Major-General Howard, where they remained, changing positions with their divisions until June 7 until June 10, when the corps marched toward Pine Mountain. The enemy having been met in force at that place, by General Howard's [order] the Fifth Indiana Battery and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery were placed in position near the Marietta road. June 11, Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position upon the left front of General Newton's division. General Wood's division being in reserve his batteries were not engaged. June 14, by order of Major-General Howard, the Fifth Indiana, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, opened fire upon Pine Mountain at 11 a.m. June 15, the enemy having evacuated Pine Mountain, Major-General Stanley's division occupied it, placing one section of the Fifth Indiana Battery in position upon the Pine Mountain, the remaining two sections and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, upon a ridge, midway between Pine and Kenesaw Mountains. June 16, the Fifth Indiana and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania were placed in position in front line of General Stanley's division; Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Battery A,

First Ohio Light Artillery, in front line of General Newton's division. Captain Peter Simonson, chief of artillery, First Division, was killed while placing a battery in position in front of his division. June 17, the enemy having evacuated their position, General Wood's division advanced one mile, by order of Major-General Howard. Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position at 8 a.m. on a commanding position, on the left of the Marietta road, and shelled the enemy. At 4 p.m. Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery; Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery; Sixth Ohio Light Battery; Fifth Indiana Battery, and Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, were placed in position, and, by order of Major-General Howard, at 5 p.m. concentrated their fire upon the enemy's works and lines in front of General Wood's left and General Newton's right front for one-half hour, after which our lines advanced across a large open field and secured a lodgment within the enemy's first line of works, which line was strengthened and turned upon the enemy during the night. June 18, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery; Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery; Sixth Ohio Light Artillery; Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania Light Artillery were advanced from 600 to 700 yards in their respective fronts, occupying some hastily constructed works, and were each engaged. Captain McDowell, with the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery without works, placed a section of his battery, within 250 yards of the enemy's works, and assisted very materially in driving the enemy from General Kimball's right front. During the night Captain George W. Spencer, with the pioneers of General Harker's brigade and his command, constructed works upon the line of works captured from the enemy the day before for four guns of Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, and placed them in position so as to enfilade the enemy's line for nearly a mile. June 19, the enemy having evacuated their line, the batteries marched with their divisions to a small ridge in front of Kenesaw Mountain. By General Howard's order Battery A, First Ohio; Bridge's Battery, Illinois Light Artillery; Sixth Ohio Light Battery; Fifth Indiana Light Battery; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, were placed in position and engaged in driving the enemy to Kenesaw Mountain. June 20, by command of Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, at 2 p.m. the artillery of the corps concentrated their fire upon the right of Kenesaw Mountain, silencing the enemy's batteries at that point. The batteries of the Second Division were relieved at dusk by the Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched with their division two miles to the right of their former position. June 21, four guns of Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and four guns, of Sixth Ohio Light Battery, and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in position in General Wood's front line, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, in general

Newton's left front, all bearing upon two rebel batteries in General Wood's left and General Stanley's right front, which were doing much damage to each of the last-named divisions. By Major-General Howard's order these batteries opened upon the two rebel batteries and the advance line of the enemy while Colonel Kirby's brigade, of General Stanley's division, secured a position in advance of the one then occupied. Major-General Howard pronounced the firing the most accurate and effective he ever witnessed. June 22, General Howard having received a communication from Major-General Hooker that the enemy was pressing him and requesting assistance, the Fifth Indiana Light Battery and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery marched with Major-General Butterfield's division, Twentieth Army corps. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position in open field on right of Marietta road. June 23, in accordance with orders from Major-General Howard, all the artillery of the corps was placed in position, and at 4 p.m. opened fire for twenty minutes upon the enemy's batteries and lines, after which General Wood's division made a feint and General Stanley's division advanced and occupied an advance ridge. In accordance with orders received from Brigadier-General Brannan, there was no more artillery firing until June 26, on account of the small supply of ammunition. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in park in rear of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery. June 27, by order of Major-General Howard, all the batteries of the corps opened fire upon the enemy for fifteen minutes at 8 a.m., after which the corps charged the enemy's works, led by General Newton's division, supported by General Wood's division.

July 1, in accordance with orders received from Major-General Thomas, the artillery of the corps opened fire upon the enemy at 6 p.m., and resumed firing one-half hour at 6 a.m. July 2. July 3, the enemy having evacuated Kenesaw Mountain, the batteries marched with their divisions through Marietta to Neal Dow Station, where the Fifth Indiana and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Batteries were placed in position on the left of the railroad and engaged the enemy. July 4, the Fifth Indiana Light Battery, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, were engaged with two of the enemy's batteries.

July 5, all the artillery marched on the right and parallel with the railroad to the Chattahoochee River, and was placed in position upon the north bank of the river in intrenched positions commanding the ferry near Vining's Station and the pontoon bridge captured from the enemy by Brigadier-General Hazen. July 7, by order of Major-General Howard, the range of the enemy's works and batteries was obtained from all the batteries of the corps, and at 8 p.m. opened fire from all the artillery of the corps for half an hour as a demonstration in favor of General Wood, who secured the rebel pontoon bridge

the same night. July 9, at 12 m. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery; Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and Sixth Ohio Light Battery, silenced the enemy's batteries in General Wood's front. July 10, corps moved to Powers' Ferry, eight miles above Vining's Station; First Division crossed the Chattahoochee River; the artillery was placed in position near Powers' Ferry. July 12, Generals Wood's and Newton's divisions crossed the river, and all the artillery but Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position. July 18, corps marched to Buck Head in the advance. One section of Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, in command of Lieutenant Burton, was engaged in three skirmishes, with credit to the lieutenant commanding. July 19, the Sixth Ohio Light Battery and Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, engaged the enemy upon the Atlanta and Buck Head road, driving a battery from two positions. At sundown Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, were placed in position on the left of the Atlanta and Buck Head road. July 20, the Fifth Indiana Battery was engaged on the Roswell and Atlanta road. Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, marched with the Second Division on the main Atlanta road, when that division was charged by the enemy. Both batteries acquitted themselves in the most prompt and creditable manner. July 21, by General Howard's order, Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position one and a half miles to the right of the Fourth Army Corps, and played upon a column of the enemy then passing. July 22, the enemy having retired within his works immediately around the city, the corps advanced, and all the artillery was placed in position and intrenched. July 23, by order of Major-General Howard, the rifled batteries of the corps opened fire upon Atlanta at 2 p.m. Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, Captain Schultz, reported for duty. July 25, Major T W. Osborn, chief of artillery, reported for duty. July 26, the artillery was organized into an artillery brigade, in accordance with General Orders, No.-, July 18, headquarters Department of the Cumberland. July 28 and 29, the range and distance having been given each battery from actual survey, in accordance with orders received from Major-General Stanley, commanding Fourth Army Corps, the rifled batteries opened fire upon Atlanta. July 29, the following assignment of artillery officers was made: Major T. W. Osborn, First New York Light Artillery, as chief of artillery; Captain Lyman Bridges, Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, as assistant chief of artillery; Captain Theodore S. Thomasson, First Kentucky Light Battery, inspector of artillery. July 30, Major Osborn was relieved and I was appointed chief of artillery of the corps. July 31, Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, was placed in position on General Newton's left front.



August 2, one section of the Fifth Indiana Light Battery was placed in position on line formerly held by General Schofield near the Howard house. Opened fire upon Atlanta by order of Major-General Stanley. August 3, the two remaining sections of the Fifth Indiana Light Battery were placed in position near the Howard house. August 5, by order of Major-General Stanley, all the batteries fired into Atlanta once every 15 minutes from meridian until sun-down. August 6, by order of Major-General Thomas, the batteries of the corps opened fire upon Atlanta at 4 p.m. August 10, the artillery in front of the Third Division was advanced to more commanding positions and thoroughly intrenched. August 13, in accordance with orders received from Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, all the artillery of the corps fired into Atlanta from 4 p.m. until daylight August 14. Signal stations having been established in front of each division the effect of the firing was seen, as nearly every shot was fired. August 25, the artillery of this command was withdrawn from the line between the Augusta railroad and Peach Tree Creek and placed in position near Proctor's Creek. August 26, all the artillery of the corps marched at 6 a.m. to Utoy Creek, except Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, reported to General Wood, and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, reported to General Kimball, and marched with their divisions, covering the retiring from Proctor's Creek. August 27, the Sixth Ohio Light Battery and Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, marched with the advanced division (General Wood's) on Sandtown road, and took position on right of Mount Gilead Church. Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, was placed in position in General Kimball's front. August 28, Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, marched with advance to Red Oak. August 29, one section of Sixth Ohio Light Battery and one section of Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, marched with General Wood's division to Bacon, Ga., on the East Point and West Point Railroad, destroying the railroad. August 30, marched from Red Oak, on Jonesborough road, to Widow Long's house, some eight miles. All the artillery of the corps was placed in position. August 31, Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, was placed in position near Cobb's Mills, and opened fire upon the enemy, who fell back to the Macon railroad. All the artillery was placed in position near Cobb's Mills.

September 1, Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, Fifth Indiana Light Battery, and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, marched with First and Second Divisions on Macon railroad south, destroying the railroad within two miles of Jonesborough. At 4 p.m. Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, and one section of the Fifth Indiana Light Battery were placed in position on General Kimball's front, and advanced with his division, occupying several positions,

punishing the enemy severely. September 2, the artillery marched through Jonesborough to near Lovejoy's Station, where the Sixth Ohio Light Battery, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, were placed in position. September 3, Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery, was placed in position one mile to the left of First Division front; one section of Bridge's Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and one section of the Sixth Ohio Light Battery, upon the advance line of the Third Division, three-fourths of a mile in advance of their former position. September 5, in accordance with orders received from Major-General Stanley, all the artillery of the corps was withdrawn from the front, and marched at sundown to a position two miles north of Jonesborough. September 7, marched at 3 a.m. to Rough and Ready, seven miles. September 8, command marched from Rough and Ready, arriving at the city of Atlanta at 12 m.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that there has been no loss of guns, carriages, or material upon this campaign. The animals have been furnished with half forage a good portion of the time, and but for the indefatigable efforts of the division chiefs of artillery and battery commanders to procure forage from the country, and the timely reception of two small installments of artillery horses from Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, to replace those lost in action, our efforts in this particular might not have been as successful.

Captain Peter Simonson, Fifth Indiana Light Battery, chief of artillery, First Division, who lost his life while placing a battery in position was untiring in securing everything possible, and the best and most commanding positions for his command. Captain S. M. McDowell, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Light Battery, Captain Simonson's successor, was equally brave and energetic, and lost his life at his guns upon the morning of June 27, in the terrible charge upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain. Lieutenant O. H. P. Ayres, commanding Sixth Ohio Light Battery, who was killed while reconnoitering in front of his position July 6, was a valuable officer, and lost his life while endeavoring to obtain all the information possible bearing upon his position. Captain Theodore S. Thomasson, First Kentucky Light Battery, succeeded Captain McDowell as chief of artillery of First Division, June 27, and has proved a valuable and thorough officer. Captain C. C. Aleshire, Eighteenth Ohio Light Battery, chief of artillery, Second Division, was relieved by Captain W. F. Goodspeed June-ultimo, who, while in command of the artillery at Peach Tree Creek, July 20 ultimo, placed the two batteries of his command and one battery of the Twentieth Army Corps in position, and repulsed the enemy in his attempt to turn the flank of the Second Division. Captain Cullen Bradley, Sixth Ohio Light

Battery, chief of artillery. Third Division, also procured all supplies possible for his command, and discharged his duties as chief of artillery to the entire satisfaction of his commanding general, until the organization of the Artillery Brigade, when he returned to the command of his battery. To Captain T. S. Thomasson, First Kentucky Light Battery, inspector and assistant chief of artillery, and Lieutenant L. D. Immell, Battery G, First Missouri Light Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, I have the honor to acknowledge repeated and timely assistance in the discharge of their respective duties.

The organization of the Artillery Brigade has been an era for good in this corps; although organized upon an active campaign good results have already resulted. The batteries can be more promptly equipped and supplied, all unnecessary marches avoided, the labor equally distributed, and all the artillery of the corps used to advantage. The animals of the batteries are in much better condition than when the brigade was organized.

The Dyer projectile has proved a failure whenever used, and the Hotchkiss projectile a complete success in every engagement, especially with the percussion-shells. The ammunition furnished from the Alleghany Arsenal has proved the best.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**LYMAN BRIDGES,**  
**Captain Bridges' Battery, Illinois Light Artillery,**  
**Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps, Commanding.**

**Report of Captain Joseph C. Shields, Nineteenth Ohio Battery,**  
**Chief of Artillery, Second Division.**

**HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH OHIO BATTERY,**  
**Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.**

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of operations of the artillery in the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, from May 7 to September 9, 1864:

May 9, Nineteenth Ohio Battery took position at 1 p. m. and opened fire on the enemy's works, and in a short time silenced the enemy's guns. May 10, at 8 a. m. our line commenced swinging around. After the line had fallen back almost to

a right angle to its former position, the battery was ordered into camp, where we remained till the morning of the 12th, when we took up line of march for Resaca, by way of Snake Creek Gap. After passing through the gap we halted within two miles of the Dalton road for dinner, after which Battery F, First Michigan Artillery, and Nineteenth Ohio Battery were ordered to form in line in rear of second line of infantry, where we marched two miles over logs, stumps, rocks, fences, and ravines, until we came to the Dalton road, where we remained during the night.

May 14, at 2 p. m. Battery F, First Michigan, and Nineteenth Ohio were ordered into position on top of a ridge in front of the enemy's works near Resaca, where they opened fire about 3 p. m., silencing the enemy's guns, and driving them from their works; afterward shelling the woods until dark; remained in position until the morning of the 15th, when the batteries were relieved by the batteries of the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. At 12 m. the batteries moved with the Second Division to the support of the Twentieth Corps on the left, but the enemy fell back and we bivouacked for the night. The 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, were on the march. 21st and 22d, lay in camp at Pettit's Creek. 23rd and 24th, on the march; one section of Battery F, First Michigan, went into position after crossing the Etowah River and fired a few rounds. 25th and 26th, on the march. 27th, went into position, there we remained till 1 p. m. The Nineteenth Ohio was ordered to report to General Howard on the left, when we went into position at dark and remained until the evening of the 30th, firing about fifty rounds, when we were relieved and ordered to report to the Twenty-third Army Corps.

June 1 and 2, on the march. June 3, both batteries went into position. June 4, took in the rebel works. June 5 and 6, remained in position. June 7, were on the march. 8th, in camp. 9th, one section of Battery F, First Michigan, and one section of Nineteenth Ohio Battery went on a reconnaissance; went three miles; found the enemy in strong force in works. 10th, moved three miles, took position in front of the enemy's line, where we remained in position until the 15th. 16th and 17th, on the march. 18th, in camp. 19th, on the march. 20th and 21st, in camp. 22d, moved four miles and took position in an open field, Battery F, First Michigan, in the road, when the enemy attempted to break our lines, but were repulsed with heavy loss. 23d, moved forward within 300 yards of the enemy's works, where we remained until the 30th. Nineteenth Ohio Battery had 4 men wounded and 1 killed, and Battery F, First Michigan, 2 men wounded. The Twenty-second Indiana Battery reported for duty on the 29th.

July 1, were ordered to advance Twenty-second Indiana Battery in rear of First Brigade; moved two miles and encountered the enemy's artillery, when the first

section of the Twenty-second Battery took position in an open field and drove the enemy from their position. Captain Denning, of the Twenty-second Battery, was killed. At dark the three batteries went into position, where they remained until the 6th, when we moved to the railroad at Ruff's Station, where we remained until the 8th, when we took up the march for the Chattahoochee River, where we arrived about noon, and the Nineteenth Ohio Battery and Twenty-second Indiana took position on a hill near Isham's Ferry; Battery F on the bank of the river one mile down the river. 9th, crossed the river and went into camp. 10th, Nineteenth Ohio went into position, where they remained until the 13th. 14th, on the march. 15th, all the batteries in position, where they remained until the 17th, when we marched four miles and went into position. 18th, on the march. 19th, moved toward Decatur; one section of Nineteenth Ohio went into position and shelled the town for nearly one hour, when the infantry went in and took possession of it. 20th, on the march. 21st, Battery F and Twenty-second Indiana went into position. 22d, moved up in front of Atlanta; all the batteries went into position and shelled the enemy's works. 23d, fired at intervals of fifteen minutes during the day. Remained in position until the evening of August 1, at 7 p. m., when we moved three miles and bivouacked for the night.

August 2, on the march. August 3, Battery F and Nineteenth Ohio went into position on the bank of Big Peach Tree Creek. 4th, crossed the creek; three batteries went into position and built works under fire of the enemy's artillery, where we remained until the 6th, when we moved back into camp. 7th, on the march. 8th, all guns in position; at 12 m. one section of Nineteenth Ohio took position in front of the skirmish line and fired until dark, when the other section was moved up into position, where they remained until the 18th. The 10th, Battery F, First Michigan, and Twenty-second Indiana moved across Mud Creek and took position, where they remained until the 18th, when they took position farther to the right. 19th, the Nineteenth Ohio Battery took position in an open field; moved one piece out 800 yards in front of the lines, and opened fire on the enemy's works, the other batteries firing at intervals during the day; batteries remained in position until the 28th, when they moved three miles and all went into position. 29th, on the march.

30th, marched five miles and went into position. 31st, on the march, and took possession of the enemy's works; Battery F and Nineteenth Ohio went into position.

September 1, on the march. 2d, on the march; went into [camp] at 7 p. m., where we remained until the morning of the 5th, when we started for Decatur, where we

arrived on the 8th at 2 p. m.; Battery F, First Michigan, and Nineteenth Ohio went into position, Twenty-second Indiana in reserve, where we still remain.

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

**J. C. SHIELDS,**

**Captain 19th Ohio Batty., Chief of Arty., 2nd Div., 23rd A. C.**

**Report of Major John A. Reynolds, First New York Light Artillery,  
Chief of Artillery, Twentieth Army Corps.**

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TWENTIETH CORPS,  
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries of this corps during the recent campaign:

In the month of April the batteries were assigned to the divisions of the corps, and have operated principally with their respective divisions. The following was the order of assignment: First Division-Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, Captain Woodbury; Battery I, First New York Light Artillery, Captain Winegar. Second Division-Thirteenth Independent New York Battery, Captain Wheeler; Battery E, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Captain McGill. Third Division-Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, Captain Gary; Battery I, First Michigan light Artillery, Captain Smith. The entire command left Lookout Valley between the 1st and 5th of May. On the 8th instant Captain McGill's battery covered the withdrawal of General Geary's division from an unsuccessful assault at Dug Gap. At Resaca, on the 13th instant, Captain Gary's battery took position on Major-General Butterfield's line, enfilading and driving the enemy from a line of rifle-pits in General Butterfield's front. On the 15th Captain Wheeler took position on right of Twentieth Corps, to the north of Resaca, and shelled the enemy previous to the charge made by General Butterfield's division. Captains Woodbury and Winegar took position on the left, in General Williams' front, later in the day. Their batteries were well handled and did effective service in repelling charge of the enemy. On the 19th Major-General Butterfield's division, being in advance, met the enemy near Cassville. Captains Gary's and Smith's batteries were quickly placed in position by Captain Gary, division chief of artillery, and after firing a few rounds the enemy fell back out of range. The others divisions of the corps coming up, and advance was ordered, one section of Captain Gary's battery, under Lieutenant King, keeping with the advance. The enemy was found to be

behind strong works around the town, a part of his troops moving through the town in column. Lieutenant King's section was quickly placed in position on the right of the seminary, and opened on this column with solid shot, creating great confusion among them. A battery behind their works now opened on Lieutenant King, to which he replied, making excellent shots until they ceased. The other sections of Captain Gary's battery were soon in position, and fired a few shots, but eliciting no reply ceased firing. The enemy fell back during the night. On examining the position the next morning held by his battery, four dead horses and several graves proved the correct range of Lieutenant King's guns. No further engagement of the batteries took place until crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek, near New Hope Church, on the 25th instant. The enemy was here found to be in force, and by order of Major-General Sherman, Captain Wheeler fired about thirty rounds as a signal to the Army of the Tennessee of our position. An advance was ordered immediately after, Major General Hooker directing one battery to follow closely, in order to render assistance if possible. Owing to the face of the country, a dense woods, the artillery could not be made use of in the advance. There were no positions from which a view of the enemy could be obtained. The advance was continued till dark, driving the enemy behind his works, and coming within canister-range of their batteries. At daybreak of the 27th instant here light 12-pounder batteries were placed along our lines and in accordance with orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, opened fired on enemy's lines, continuing until 9 a. m. Two more batteries were during the day placed in position. The lines were now very close; in some places less than 150 yards. Any demonstration on the part of either was met by a fire from the batteries. The enemy's sharpshooters were very annoying, keeping up a constant fire, particularly directed toward our guns, yet the loss among the batteries was light. Batteries remained in this position until the 1st of June, when the corps was relieved by the Fifteenth Corps and was moved to the left.

June 2, Captains Winegar and McGill fired a few rounds. On the 13th Captain McGill took position in front of Pine Mountain, throwing a few shells into the enemy's position. 15th, the enemy having fallen back, our troops advanced and took position in front of another strong line of works, occupied by the enemy. 16th, five batteries placed in position in our lines, and at 3.30 p. m. all opened simultaneously on the enemy's works. Two of their batteries replied, having very correct range on some of ours, though fortunately doing but little harm. They were, however, soon silenced and compelled to withdraw their guns entirely behind their works. On the 17th, the enemy having evacuated his works, we again advanced and came up with his rear guard near Mud Creek, on the Marietta and Dallas road. They opened on us with a rifle battery, but Captain

Winegar soon compelled them to retire across the creek behind their works. Captain McGill took position on a hill to the left of the road and made some excellent shots at their lines. Captain Wheeler's battery was placed on a hill not exceeding 300 yards from the enemy's works, his pieces sunk behind the crest. The most exciting artillery duel of the campaign with us took place here. The enemy's works were at the edge of the woods, and through his position was somewhat concealed, yet our close proximity enabled us to judge well the location of his guns. The fire from his battery was rapid, and for a time with excellent range, and although within easy musket-range from the enemy's works, yet Captain Wheeler soon silenced them with trifling loss. Prisoners taken next morning reported his fire very destructive to them, killing and wounding many in their battery. 19th, the enemy having again evacuated his works during the night, we advanced across Noyes' Creek. Captains Wheeler's, McGill's, and Winegar's batteries were lightly engaged, firing a few rounds each, when we came up to the enemy's position. 21st, corps moved tonight and took position near Mr. Atkinson's house. Batteries were placed along the lines, but no firing. 22d, troops moved forward and occupied commanding position about one mile in front of the line held the day before, right resting near Kilb's house. Captains Gary's, Smith's, and McGill's batteries were placed on a commanding hill on General Geary's line. All had an oblique fire to the left and shelled the enemy as General Butterfield division advanced to the position assigned him.

Captains Woodbury and Winegar took position farther to the right on General Williams' line; Woodbury near his right and Winegar his left. At 2 p. m. Captain Wheeler was directed to place his battery to the left of General Williams' line, between him and General Geary. The enemy had massed his troops in front of General Williams, and at 4 p. m. charged furiously upon him. As they emerged from the woods, Captains Smith's and McGill's batteries were turned upon them, having an oblique fire of their lines. As they advanced they obtained a more ranking fire, until they had nearly an enfilade of their whole lines. Captains Wheeler and Winegar had also part of the time an oblique fire, and Captain Woodbury a direct fire; but the latter battery being so much nearer, Captain Woodbury was enabled to use canister, which was terribly destructive to the enemy.

Captain Wheeler had placed one section of his battery in the position assigned him, and was directing their previous to the arrival of the balance of his battery, when he was struck by a musket ball and instantly killed. Captain Gary's battery, being on the left, could not be made use of, the enemy being beyond his range. The fire from the five batteries was terribly destructive to the enemy; their lines were completely broken and troops utterly demoralized



before they came within range of the musketry. Their losses must have been very great, while ours, in numbers, small, but to the artillery the death of Captain Wheeler is a great loss. He was a splendid officer, capable, energetic, and very efficient. To the service his death is a great loss, and to the corps and his immediate command irreparable. During the assault the enemy's batteries opened on ours on the left, but no attention was paid to them until the assaulting party fell back. On the 27th four batteries were placed to shell the hill on our left, while the infantry of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps attempted to take it by assault. Enemy's batteries opened on us, and after the unsuccessful assault, we returned their fire until they ceased.

July 2, in accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, batteries all opened fire on enemy's lines, continuing for one hour. 3d, enemy having again fallen back during the night, we advanced and came up with their rear guard near Marietta. Captain Smith's battery was brought up and opened on them, to which they replied with artillery. A sharp artillery duel now took place lasting half an hour, when they withdrew. no further engagements of the batteries took place until after crossing the Chattahoochee River. On the 19th instant Captain Burndy's and Lieutenant Sloan's batteries (Thirteenth New York and E, Pennsylvania Artillery) took position on the north side of Peach Three Creek, above Howell's Mill, and shelled a wooded ridge on south side occupied by the enemy while General Geary's troops effected a crossing. 20th, Captain Bundy's and Lieutenant Sloan's batteries were placed in position on General Geary's line, about 800 yards from our crossing of Peach Tree Creek. Two sections of Captain Woodbury's and one of Captain Winegar's had crossed the creek and were in column with General Williams' division to the right of General Geary, when about 3.30 p. m. the enemy, having massed his forces in the woods in our front, hurled them upon us. Captain Bundy's and Lieutenant Sloan's batteries opened on them as soon as they came in sight. The guns of Captains Woodbury and Winegar across the creek were quickly placed in position, opening at once upon the enemy. Captains Gary's and Smith's batteries being still on the north side of the creek, were directed by Major-General Thomas to take position on the left of our corps on General Newton's front. The enemy first appeared on the left of Captain Bundy's and Lieutenant Sloan's front, but soon extended along their front and to their right. So impetuous was the charge that the supports on the right and covering Captain Bundy's right section gave way. These detachments remained nobly at their posts, working their guns until unable to do so from loss of men. The non-commissioned officers to these guns were both shot down, one having received nine, the other eight bullets, in addition to whom 6 of the cannoneers were wounded. The enemy following up the

advantage thus gained, the tow batteries at this point were exposed to a terribly flank fire, which was especially destructive to the horses, upward of 20 being shot here. Immediately after the cannoneers fell back from their guns, the balance of the battery changed front, fired to the right, and, with well-directed charges of canister, compelled the assailants to fall back. The infantry lines were afterward reformed and the position held. Captains Woodbury's and Winegar's guns in position did effective service, as also Captains Gary's and Smith's batteries. Lieutenant Sloan's battery is deserving of special mention for their conduct here; but too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of Captain Bundy's (Thirteenth New York) battery for their behavior on this occasion. Had they given way the position would have been lost, and the result might have been a terrible disaster to us. The enemy evacuating his works in our front on the night of the 21st, our troops advanced on the morning of the 22nd and took position on the north side of Atlanta, the batteries occupying suitable positions along the lines. In accordance with orders, they several times shelled the city in the vicinity of the depots, car buildings, and works, and fired upon the enemy's lines whenever opportunity offered of doing effective service, or replied to their batteries when they opened on us.

On the 27th of July Lieutenant Hennen, of Battery I, First New York Artillery, a brave and efficient young officer, was killed by a musket-ball. On the night of the 25th of August the corps moved back to Chattahoochee River, taking positions at the railroad bridge, Turner's and Pace's Ferries, the batteries being assigned to positions in the lines.

On the 2nd of September the corps occupied the city of Atlanta, and the batteries were placed in the vacated works of the enemy, which they now occupy. The conduct of the batteries in the campaign has been excellent. The officers have throughout evinced a commendable willingness and promptness in the execution of all their duties, and a desire to make their commands in every way as effective as possible. The men have performed their duties well, and everything required of the entire command has been well and faithfully done. The following is a list of guns found here abandoned by the enemy: Four 6-pounder guns, two 6-guns, seven 32-pounder guns (rifled); total, twenty guns. There were also six caissons in good order filled with ammunition, besides several limbers and caissons partially broken and destroyed and a large quantity of ammunition, some fixed and in good condition, but which has not been all collected yet.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**J. A. REYNOLDS,**  
**Major 1st New York Arty., Chief of Arty., 20th Corps.**

**Report of Brigadier General William F. Barry, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.**  
**ARTY. HDQRS., MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,**  
**Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the artillery of the active armies of the Military Division of the Mississippi for the campaign in Northern Georgia during the summer of 1864, which resulted in the capture of Atlanta:

On the 20th of March, 1864, the date of my appointment as chief of artillery of your army, the field artillery of the four separate armies, which at that time composed your command, consisted of 16,250 men (effective), 530 guns, 4,300 horses, and 987 mules. The proportion of artillery to the aggregate infantry and cavalry force was about three guns to 1,000 men. The guns were of varied patterns, twelve different calibers being at that time in actual use. The severity of the campaigns of the previous autumn and winter had also reduced the number of draft animals much below what was necessary.

Believing that the character of the country and of your proposed operations, as well as the veteran condition of your troops, would justify a material reduction in the number of guns, and convinced that efficiency and facility of service and supply demanded a reduction of the number of calibers, I submitted both questions to your consideration. You approved of my recommendation that the proportion of artillery to the other two arms should not exceed two guns per 1,000 men, and that the number of calibers should be reduced to four. Immediate measures were taken to carry out these views. Horses and mules in sufficient numbers were provided and distribute; the proportion of artillery was reduced to rather less than two guns per 1,000 men, and all the odd or unnecessary calibers were eliminated by being either turned into arsenals or placed in the depots or other fortified posts in our rear, where they were used as guns of position.

Written instructions and printed general orders were prepared and issued, the latter in such numbers that every officer and sergeant was supplied with a copy, and by the 1st of May, when the campaign commenced, the field artillery of your armies, in equipment, outfit, and general supply and condition, was

well provided, and in all respects ready for the rough and active service to which it was subsequently subjected.

To Brigadier-General Brannan, Colonel Taylor, and Brigadier-General Tillson (the latter succeeded about the commencement of the campaign by Lieutenant-General Schofield), the respective chiefs of artillery of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, much credit is due for the intelligence, energy, and zeal displayed in perfecting the preparatory arrangements and in the work of re-organizing and refitting their field batteries generally. Brigadier-General Brannan had nearly completed his share of the labor when I entered upon my duties.

The entire artillery force that took the field the active portion of your forces in Northern Georgia, on the 5th of May, 1864, was as follows:

.....Army.....	Batteries....	Officers....	Men....	Guns....	Horses.
Army of the Cumberland .....	24.....	84 .....	3,120.....	130 .....	2,380
Army of the Tennessee .....	19.....	60 .....	2,215.....	96.....	1,758
Army of the Ohio .....	7 .....	23.....	790.....	28.....	530
Total .....	50.....	167.....	6,125.....	254.....	4,668

These batteries were efficiently horsed and well supplied with caissons, battery wagons, and traveling forges, and rarely had at any time on hand a less amount of ammunition than 400 rounds per gun. Great credit is due to Captain T. G. Baylor, the chief ordnance officer of the military division for the promptness and energy with which he kept well at the front, even under the occasionally adverse circumstances of interrupted communications and unexpectedly large expenditures, an abundant of serviceable ammunition and ordnance stores.

A reserve artillery force was organized for each of the three armies. This consisted of twelve batteries for the Army of the Cumberland, four batteries for the Army of the Tennessee, and two batteries for the Army of the Ohio. As it was not your wish that the reserve artillery should either accompany or follow the field movements of your active forces, I directed the reserve batteries of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee to be posted at Nashville, and those of the Army of the Ohio at Chattanooga. Instructions were given that all of these batteries should be kept always ready to take the field

at a moment's notice. Drafts of officers, enlisted men, guns, horses, and in several instances entire batteries, were from time to time made upon this reserve, and the means of effectively making good the losses in the field of the active batteries were thus always at hand, and were promptly brought to the front.

For special reasons no horse artillery was organized, but suitable mounted batteries, equipped as lightly as possible, were selected for service with the cavalry, and were assigned to, and served through the campaign with, divisions of Stoneman, Kilpatrick, Garrard, and McCook. The cavalry commanders, and the army chiefs of artillery give these batteries, in their several reports, a high reputation for endurance and dash, praise which entitles them to the more credit since their organization and equipment was not altogether favorable to distinction with the cavalry arm.

No siege train, specially organized as such, was deemed requisite, either with the active armies or with the reserve artillery, the field batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts being considered sufficiently heavy for such work as the operations of the campaign would be likely to render necessary. The result fully justified this expectation, with the single exception of some special service during the operations before Atlanta, for which eight 4 1/2-inch rifled siege guns were brought by rail from Chattanooga, and returned thither in the same manner when their mission was accomplished.

The 10 and 20 pounder Parrots and the 3-inch wrought-iron guns have fully maintained their reputations for endurance and for the superior accuracy and range expected from rifled. The light 12-pounder has more than ever proved itself to be the guns for the line of battle, where facility of service and effectiveness of solid shot, spherical case, and canister is most required. Circumstances enabled the endurance of the 4 1/2-inch rifled siege guns to be more severely tested than ever before in the face of the enemy. Four of them were found to stand, without any apparent deterioration except an enlargement of the vent, more than 1,000 discharged each fired continuously at an average of twenty minutes' interval, and at an elevation varying from eight to ten degrees. In accuracy, range, and certainly of flight and explosion, this guns, when served with Schenkl projectiles (especially his percussion-shell) really leaves nothing to be desired.

The amount of ammunition furnished both field and siege guns was always abundant, and it was generally supplied in serviceable condition and of the best description. Experience teaches that Parrott ammunition is the most suitable for Parrott guns, and Schenkl and Hotchkiss for the 3-inch and 4 1/2-inch, and also that the Schenkl case-shot, with combination fuse, and the

Hotchkiss fuse-shell, are at present the most effective projectiles of their class for rifled guns.

The nature of military operations in a country like ours is peculiar, and often without precedent elsewhere. It is generally unfavorable to the full development and legitimate use of artillery. This is eminently the case in the West, where large tracts of uncleared land and dense forest materially circumscribe its field of usefulness and often force it into positions of hazard and risk. The services of the artillery throughout the whole campaign have been conspicuous. The western life of officers and men, favorable to self-reliance, coolness, endurance, and marksmanship, seems to adapt them peculiarly for his special arm. Their three years' experience in the field adds important elements to their efficiency and has combined to render the artillery of your command unusually reliable and effective. At Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, and amid the varied and bloody operations before Atlanta, it sustained its appropriate share of the work most creditable. Its practice at Rocky Face Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain, where at unusual elevation it was called upon to silence or dislodge the enemy, was extraordinary. Abundant proof of this was obtained from personal inspection of the enemy's works after we gained possession of them, which proof is fully confirmed by the concurrent acknowledgment of the enemy.

The peculiar nature of the campaign and the gallantry of the artillery officers are alike illustrated by the fact that three division chiefs of artillery were killed, and the chief of artillery of the Army of the Tennessee seriously wounded by the rifles of rebel sharpshooters while they were engaged in the duty of selecting suitable positions for their batteries.

Posted as many batteries frequently and necessarily were in unusually exposed positions, and not unfrequently upon the actual skirmish line, the guns were always served with steadiness and effect, and in no instance, except in the battle of July 22 and the cavalry raids of Stoneman and McCook, on which occasion there were special exculpatory reasons, were guns abandoned or the enemy suffered to make captures. A manifest improvement was observable throughout in the use and selection of projectiles and in the judicious expenditure of ammunition.

The separate reports of battery commanders and of the division, corps, and army chiefs of artillery, which are laid before you, give the more minute details of the service of the artillery as well as the names of individuals who rendered themselves conspicuous for courage and conduct.

I beg respectfully to indorse the recommendations for the reward of individuals and to add thereto the names of Brigadier-General Brannan, Lieutenant-Colonel

Schofield, and Captain Hickenlooper, the officers who have throughout the campaign performed the duties of chiefs of artillery of the three armies fidelity, energy, and efficiency that entitle them to official commendation.

The officers of my staff, Captain Marshall, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Merritt and Lieutenant Verplanck, aides-de-camp, were always active and zealous, and carried my orders, frequently under sharp fire, with coolness and intelligence. I respectfully present them for such reward as you may deem proper. A tabular statement of guns lost and captured, of ammunition expended, and of casualties, is appended to this report.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM F. BARRY,**  
**Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.**

**Report of Captain John D. Woodbury, Battery M, First New York Light Artillery,  
Chief of Artillery, First Division.**

**HDQRS. BATTERY M, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,  
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.**

CAPTAIN: In compliance with request from headquarters Twentieth Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Artillery Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, during the campaign from May 4 to July 25, 1864:

The artillery broke camp in Lookout Valley, Tenn., May 4, 1864, and marched with the troops of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, until the afternoon of the 15th of May, when it was first engaged at Resaca, Ga. Battery I, Lieutenant Winegar commanding, was ordered to a position on the left of the line and distant from the enemy about 1,100 yards. Battery M took position on the front line with the troops of the First and Second Brigades, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. The batteries did good execution in repelling repeated assaults of the enemy. Casualty, 1 horse wounded in Battery M. Expenditures: Battery M, 67 rounds; Battery I, 139 rounds. The enemy having evacuated his position during the night, we again marched in the direction of Cassville, Ga., on the 16th of May, and came up with the enemy's rear guard about four miles from Cassville, where one section of Battery I became engaged, firing six

rounds without loss to us. On the morning of the 20th of May, the enemy having evacuated Cassville, we were camped for rest in the town until the morning of May 23. The artillery again moved with the division, crossing the Etowah River on the 23rd and marching in the direction of Dallas, Ga. On the 26th of May Battery M was engaged, firing 128 rounds, with no casualties. On the 28th of May 1 man in Battery M was wounded in neck by fragment shell; since dead. 29th, 2 horses killed in Battery M. 30th, 1 man wounded in Battery M; leg broken. On June 2 Battery I was engaged at Brownlow's Hill, Ga., firing six rounds and losing 2 men wounded severely. On the 6th of June a section of Battery I was engaged near Jackson's house, expending seven rounds, with no casualties. The command was not again engaged until June 16, when we had a brisk artillery duel with the enemy about 3 p. m., silencing his batteries. Casualties: Battery M, 1 man killed by gunshot; Battery I, 1 man killed, 1 horse killed, 1 horse wounded. Expenditures: Battery M, 83 rounds; Battery I, 156 rounds. This was near Golgotha, Ga. On the morning of the 17th, the enemy having abandoned his strong position during the night, we again marched toward Marietta, Ga., and became engaged about 1 p. m. with a strong rear guard of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and artillery. We soon silenced his batteries and dispersed the cavalry, without loss to us. Expended in Battery M, 25 rounds; Battery I, 104 rounds. On the 18th Battery I was engaged, firing 124 rounds, without loss. The enemy abandoned his position during the night, and on the following morning, the 19th, we again marched. During the day we became engaged, the batteries taking positions on the skirmish line, and expending in Battery M, 13 rounds; Battery I, 200 rounds. Casualties, 1 horse killed in Battery I. The artillery was next engaged on the 22nd of June at Kolb's farm, Ga. Battery I was ordered into position on line with the troops of the Third Brigade and Battery M with the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. The enemy made several charges on the line, but were severely repulsed. Casualties: Battery M, 1 man killed, 5 men wounded; Battery I, 1 man wounded, 1 horse killed. Expenditures: Battery M, 280 rounds; Battery I, 669 rounds. On the morning of the 27th Battery I was ordered by maj. J. A. Reynolds, chief of artillery, Twentieth Corps, to mass in rear of General Geary's (Second) division, preparatory to an advance of the left wing of the Army of the Mississippi; opened fire on the enemy about 8 a. m., and continued at intervals during the day. The battery returned at night to its old position with the First Division. Loss, 1 man killed. Expended 690 rounds. Battery M fired ten rounds during the day. July 2, Battery I opened fire on the enemy's line about sunrise, expending 107 rounds; no loss. On the morning of the 3d, the enemy having fallen back, we moved in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, and remained in camp until the morning of July 17 near the river. July 17, crossed the river at Pace's Ferry, moving in an easterly direction toward Peach Tree Creek, and bivouacked



for the night. The artillery became next engaged on July 20. One section of Battery I took position on a tongue of land on line with the troops of the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps. One section of Battery M took position on line with the troops of the First Division, between the First and Third Brigades. One section of Battery M took position on line with the troops of the Second Brigade. The other section was held in reserve. The artillery assisted materially in repulsing three impetuous charges of the enemy. Casualties: Battery M, 1 wounded, 1 horse killed; Battery I, 1 man killed, 3 men wounded, 6 horses wounded. Expenditures: Battery M, 178 rounds; Battery I, 84 rounds. July 22, moved in the direction of Atlanta. One section of Battery I was placed in position and fired nine rounds at a battery of the enemy. Loss, 1 man slightly wounded. July 23, Battery I replied to a fire of a rebel battery, silencing it with an expenditure of twenty-one rounds. Loss, 1 horse killed. Battery m expended fifty-one rounds upon buildings occupied by enemy's sharpshooters. July 24, Battery I opened on a three story stone house, with instructions to burn it, but failed, although every projectile struck the building. Loss, 1 horse killed. Expended seventy-two rounds. On the same day a detail of infantry was made to destroy buildings occupied by the enemy. Battery m kept up a fire to cover the movements, expending fifty rounds. Loss, 1 horse killed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

**JOHN D. WOODBURY,**

**Captain , Commanding Battery M, First New York Arty., and Chief of Artillery,  
First Div., 20th Army Corps.**

**Reports of Brigadier General John M. Brannan, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.  
HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTY., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the reports of corps chiefs of artillery and battery commanders of the operations of the artillery arm of the service in your army during the campaign resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta:

In forwarding these reports I will bear witness to the efficiency and valuable services performed by the artillery of your army during the entire campaign. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the rebels by the accuracy of our fire, the skillful and daring positions taken by our batteries, frequently on the skirmishers line, within short canister range of strongly intrenched works of

the enemy. That it has been most destructive, we have not only the evidence of what we ourselves witnessed, but also that of the enemy.

The chiefs of artillery of corps have shown energy, efficiency, skill, and courage equal to any officers in the service. I call your attention to the reports of corps chiefs relative to subordinates. Captain A. Sutermeister, Eleventh Indiana Battery, being attached to your headquarters under your own supervision, you are aware of the efficient and zealous manner he and his company have performed their part in the campaign, both with the 20-pounder Parrotts and 4 1/2-inch guns. The organization of the artillery into brigades under the immediate command of the corps chiefs is, in my opinion, an improvement upon the former organization, and I recommend it be retained. We have lost the valuable services of several officers killed in battle during the campaign, viz: Captain Peter Simonson, fifth Indiana Battery; Captain S. M. McDowell, Company B, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery; Captain William Wheeler, Thirteenth New York Battery; First Lieutenant O. H. P. Ayres, Sixth Ohio Battery, Second Lieutenant F. Hennen, Company I, First New York Artillery.

Our loss in guns was four 3-inch Rodmans-two belonging to the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, lost on General McCook's raid, July 30, 1864; two of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, lost on General Kilpatrick's raid, August 20, 1864.

I would here take the opportunity to mention the effective service of the batteries serving with the cavalry command-Tenth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Y. V. Beebe; Eighteenth Indiana Battery, First Lieutenant W. B. Rippetoe, and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, First Lieutenant G. I. Robinson, commanding-during the entire campaign. In every instance where these batteries were engaged they did good service, and their commanding officers acted with judgment and gallantry.

Guns captured in battle: Four light 12-pounder guns by the Twentieth Army Corps at Resaca, May 15, 1864; six light 12-pounder guns, two 10-pounder Parrott guns by the Fourteenth Army Corps at Jonesborough, September 1, 1864.

Guns captured, abandoned by the enemy: Four 6-pounder iron guns at Resaca, May 16, 1864; 20 guns of different calibers at Atlanta, September 2, 1864; 10 guns of different calibers at Rome.

A consolidated report of casualties and expenditure of material and ammunition during the campaign is hereto annexed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**J. M. BRANNAN,**  
**Brigadier General , Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**Report of Major Thomas W. Osborn, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations August 3-September 8.**

**HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,**  
**East Point, Ga., September 16, 1864.**

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully report the part borne by the light artillery of the Army of the Tennessee in the late campaign for the occupation of Atlanta, so far as the operations have been under my general supervision as chief of artillery of the army.

The following is a list of the batteries serving with the army in the field, to wit: Fifteenth Army Corps, Major t. D. maurice, chief of artillery-Fourth Ohio Battery; F, Second Missouri Light Artillery; A, First Illinois Artillery; B, First Illinois Artillery; F, First Illinois Artillery; H, First Illinois Artillery; First Iowa Battery. Sixteenth Army Corps (Left Wing), Captain F. Welker, chief of artillery-H, First Missouri Light Artillery; B, First Michigan Artillery; C, First Michigan Artillery; F, Second U. S. Artillery; Fourteenth Ohio Battery. Seventeenth Army Corps, Captain Edward Spear, chief of artillery D, First Illinois Light Artillery; F, Second Illinois Light Artillery; H, First Michigan Artillery; Third Ohio Battery; Tenth Ohio Battery; Fifteenth Ohio Battery; C, First Missouri Light Artillery; First Minnesota Battery.

I was assigned to duty in this army on the 3rd of August, 1864. I had but lately joined the army, having borne no part in the campaign, and was unacquainted both with the immediate operations of the main army and the topography of the country. I can only forward the reports of the corps chiefs, and take up the record from the 4th of August. The army was at that date lying west-southwest of Atlanta, and substantially intrenched. The Fifteenth Army Corps was upon the right, Seventeenth Army Corps in the center, and the Sixteenth Army Corps on the left, the batteries being well distributed on the main line and protected by substantial earth-works, which, in most cases, were well located and constructed. From this date until the 25th of August the general position of the army remaining the same, there is little to note. The main line of battle neared the city, and at each advance threw up substantial works for the artillery before the guns were moved forward. During the

operations the artillery was but little exposed to the fire of the enemy, and only an occasional shot from the enemy's artillery, or an occasional bullet from a sharpshooter doing any damage. While in the advanced works before Atlanta the left of the Sixteenth Army Corps, being within 3,000 or 3,500 yards of the center of the town, Major Ross, chief of artillery of the corps, experimented by throwing hot shot in the outskirts of the city with light 12-pounder guns, and in the center of the city with 20-pounder Parrotts. A furnace was constructed, in the form of an arch, with stone and earth, and railroad iron used for grates; wet cotton was used for wadding. So far as the experiment of heating and firing the hot shot from 12-pounder smooth and 20-pounder rifles, with the conveniences at our disposal, went the experiment was a success, but with no perceptible results that ever were assured arose from the shot being heated. The range was too great for the 12-pounders, and I am not aware that any especial injury was done by the rifled-shots. About 100 round shots and 50 rifled were thrown. On the 11th of August Lieutenant L. Smith, with a detachment of F, Second U. S. Artillery, received a 4 1/2-inch rodman gun, and was assigned position near the left of the line, and about 4,000 yards from the city, from which point he threw shells into the city as rapidly as was considered safe for the gun, firing night and day. On the 13th he moved forward 400 yards, and continued shelling the city, firing once in five minutes by day, and once in fifteen minutes by night. The vent of the gun first received, on the eight or ninth day, and after firing 700 rounds, began to enlarge rapidly, and at about 900 rounds the vent was about one-third of an inch in diameter. On the 23rd the gun was exchanged for a new one, which was used two days. The carriage was of defective timber and of inferior construction. The trail gave way on the 24th, and on the 26th it broke and was replaced by a new one. The Fourteenth Ohio Battery also shelled the city considerably, and a few other rifled guns were able to reach it. During all the operations on this line the enemy used their artillery moderately, and the accuracy of their fire was not great.

On the 25th the army commenced the movement toward Jonesborough; the artillery was employed but little on the route, excepting to assist in driving the enemy before us on the march from Fairburn to Flint River. A and H, First Illinois, were several times called upon, the army taking position between Flint River bridges and Jonesborough. The artillery was so placed as to command all regular approaches to, and sweep the front of, our line of battle and works thrown up for the batteries.

The enemy assaulted our position with considerable vigor on the 31st, and were easily repulsed. Nearly all of the guns of the Fifteenth Army Corps were engaged, and one battery from each of the other corps. The enemy came within

easy range, and canister was used freely and with good results. On the 1st of September the army was actively engaged so far only as to make an active and forcible demonstration, in which the artillery played an active part. H, First Michigan, and H, First Illinois, did good service on the enemy's infantry and artillery in the advance of the Fourteenth Corps upon their position. From Jonesborough we moved to near Lovejoy's, where we used our artillery in the advance of the Fourteenth Corps upon their position. From Jonesborough we moved to near Lovejoy's, where we used our artillery considerably on the enemy's artillery, and in shelling their position. On the 8th instant we reached our present position in the neighborhood of East Point. A schedule of casualties of officers and summary of the enlisted men, also the expenditures of ammunition, are annexed hereto.

On being assigned to duty with the artillery of the army, I found the batteries all in position in the face of the enemy, and, after the wear of a hundred days of active service and campaigning, in equipments the batteries were of necessity much reduced, and considerable of the material needed the immediate action of an inspector, and in a few cases the equipments at the opening of the campaign had been incomplete. The armament was by far too varied for an army in the field, consisting of four calibers of rifled guns and three of smooth-bore. All the horses were much reduced in condition, and in several of the batteries. The uniform of the men was excellent. These defects are being remedied as rapidly as possible. There have been some complaints, in a general manner, by battery commanders of the ammunition furnished the artillery, but my attention has not at any time been called to it, when it could be examined or tested, excepting that of the 24-pounder howitzers; but these guns have been exchanged for 12-pounder howitzers, and we shall have no more difficulty with it. The armament of the artillery is reduced to two calibers of rifled and one of smooth-bore, and each battery has orders to complete the equipment of its battery in every particular. The discipline of the artillery does not appear to be strict, but the good will and personal bravery of the men could not be surpassed. The officers are brave and devoted men to their duties, and, so far as my acquaintance with them goes, they have succeeded in all they have been called upon to execute, but I think a less feeling of equality between officers and men would add to the efficiency of several of the batteries. The disposition on the part of battery commanders to expend ammunition freely appears to be general, but as it appears to have been favored by superior officers I have not disapproved of it, though in my own opinion too much ammunition has been expended to reach the result sought. I have no report from the batteries of the department not serving with this army, and have no knowledge of what or in how many actions they have participated.

I have adopted a system of special inspections by field officers assigned to that duty, and by which means I shall become conversant with the condition of all the batteries in the department. The chiefs of artillery of the different corps have my hearty thanks for the willingness and earnest co-operation with me in all my views regarding the management of the artillery, and too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the batteries for their great bravery, efficiency, and personal gallantry.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

**T. W. OSBORN,**

**Major First New York Artillery and Chief of Artillery, Department and Army of the Tennessee.**

**HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTY., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.**

I have the honor to forward a report of the number of horses received by the artillery of the Army of the Cumberland, during the recent campaign, and of the number now on hand:

Statement giving number of horses in possession of the artillery of the Army of the Cumberland when leaving Chattanooga, number received during campaign, and number now on hand.

...Command .....	Number at .....	Received ....	Number....	on Loss
Fourth Army Corps.....	658 .....	81 .....	478.....	261
Fourteenth Army Corps .....	613.....	228 .....	304.....	537
Twentieth Army Corps .....	600 .....	139 .....	447.....	282
11th Indiana Battery .....	133.....	11.....	76.....	68
18th Indiana Battery .....	157 .....	110.....	94 .....	173
Chicago Board of Trade Battery .....	201 .....	126.....	75	
10th Wisconsin Battery.....	83.....	30.....	70.....	43
Total .....	2,445 .....	599 .....	1,595.....	1,439

Very respectfully,  
**J. M. BRANNAN,**  
**Brigadier General , Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**General WILLIAM F. BARRY,**  
**Chief of Arty., Military Division of the Mississippi.**

**Organization of the Federal Artillery, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas,**  
**at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., December, 1864.**

**FOURTH ARMY CORPS.**  
**Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD**

Artillery.

**Maj. WILBUR F. GOODSPEED.**

Indiana Light, 25th Battery, Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. Kentucky Light,

1st Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.

1st Michigan Light, Battery E, Capt. Peter De Vries.

1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.

Ohio Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Aaron P. Baldwin.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.

4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Samuel Canby.

**TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.**

**SECOND DIVISION**

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.

Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Frank Wilson.

**THIRD DIVISION**

Indiana Light, 23d Battery, Lieut. Aaron A. Wilber.

1st Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.

**DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.**

**Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.**

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Francis W. Morse.

2d Missouri Light, Battery A, Lieut. John Zepp.

**PROVISIONAL DETACHMENT (DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH)**

**Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.**

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Capt. Milton A. Osborne.

Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.

**POST OF NASHVILLE.**

**Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MILLER**

**GARRISON ARTILLERY.**

**Maj. JOHN J. ELY.**

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.

Indiana Light, 2d Battery, Capt. James S. Whicher.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. Johnson.

Indiana Light, 12th Battery, Capt. James E. White.

Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Capt. Abram P. Andrew.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery, Capt. Edward W. Nicholson.

Indiana Light, 24th Battery, Lieut. Hiram Allen.

1st Michigan Light, Battery F, Capt. Byron D. Paddock.

1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Lieut. Charles W. Scovill.

1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Frank B. Reckard.

Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Capt. William Backus.

1st Tennessee Light, Battery C, Lieut. Joseph Grigsby.

1st Tennessee Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel D. Leinart.

3d U.S. Colored Light, Battery A, Capt. Josiah V. Meigs.

**QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.**

**Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES L. DONALDSON**

**SIXTH DIVISION**

4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

**SEVENTH DIVISION**

Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Lieut. William C. Myers



**Report of Captain Charles S. Cooper, Battery D, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.**

**HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,  
Post Decatur, Ala., November 4, 1864.**

COLONEL: I herein respectfully submit the following report of batteries under my command during the engagement and siege of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th October, 1864:

About 12 m. I heard heavy skirmishing on our left. It was soon evident that the enemy was advancing on this place and with large force. You immediately ordered everything in readiness for action. I at once rode to Fort Numbers 1 and ordered Lieutenant Norval Osburn, commanding in readiness for action immediately. Then I proceeded to Fort Numbers 2, and gave the same instructions to Lieutenant H. C. Barger, commanding Battery D, Second Illinois Artillery, in fort; also instructed him to have the signal gun fired, which had been kept loaded for that purpose. I then returned to your office or headquarters, and reported my command in readiness for action. You then ordered me to have Captain Beach, of Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery, send one section of his battery to the small fort on the Somerville road, about 800 yards from Fort Numbers 2, to check the advance of the enemy. I immediately gave Captain Beach the instructions, and accompanied him to the position he was to take. After assisting him in clearing away the rubbish from the position he wished to put his guns, you ordered me to return again to the fort. I then returned to Fort Numbers 2, sending my orderly to Fort Numbers 1, with instructions to Lieutenant Norval Osburn, commanding Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, to notify me of any demonstrations that might be made on our right, and have his guns and men ready to give prompt resistance. By this time the engagement was quite general. Shot and shell were flying promiscuously about our heads in Fort Numbers 2, and somewhat aggravating, as there was no chance of returning the fire of the rebel battery without doing damage to Beach's men in the outer fort. About 3 p. m. I ordered Lieutenant Tobin, commanding the remaining ry A, First Tennessee, to place his guns on the left flank, bers 2 and the river, to prevent the enemy from advancing on our works, provided they should obtain possession of our outer lines. I then ordered Lieutenant Davis, of Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, to move his section to the front, assigning him position about 300 yards to the left of Captain Beach's guns. After getting into position and range of the enemy's battery, I ordered them to commence firing. The enemy soon returned our fire, but with the cross-fire we were able to get on them with the two sections of the two batteries, and the promptness and accuracy with which our men of both batteries sent volleys of shell into them,

they were soon silenced. About 3 o'clock Captain Beach came in from the front to replenish his ammunition, and reported to me that he had some men killed and some wounded, and the balance were very much fatigued. I immediately sent for a detachment of Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, to relieve them. They obeyed their orders promptly, and rushed forward to rescue their comrades as soon as possible. As soon as night came on I instructed Captain Beach to put part of his battery in Fort Numbers 1 and part in Fort Numbers 2, and Lieutenant Davis to return to his position in Fort Numbers 1 with his section, thus dividing the artillery as equally and in as good positions as possible in case of a night attack. On the 28th Lieutenant Davis was again ordered out with his section to take a position nearly the same as before for the purpose of drawing the enemy's fire, while the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry was charging the enemy's battery. On the 28th Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, was stationed in Fort Numbers 1 all day (except when the section under command of Lieutenant Davis was ordered out on the left flank), and was occupied in shelling the enemy wherever they appeared in force. Battery D, Second Illinois Artillery, not having horses to move the guns, held their position in Fort Numbers 2 during the entire siege, under command of Lieuts. H. C. Barger and Joseph Hockman, shelling the enemy wherever and whenever they made their appearance in a body large enough to justify in firing at them. On the night of the 28th, about 1 o'clock, Sergeant Maddock, of Battery D, First Missouri Artillery, reported to me with two brass howitzers, one 12-pounder and one 24-pounder, with a goodly number of men to man them. I ordered one, the 24-pounder, to be put in Fort Numbers 1, and the 12-pounder to be put in Fort Numbers 2. On the morning of the 29th the sergeant in charge of the 24-pounder had an opportunity to display his skill in firing at bodies of the enemy on the crest and in the ravine and woods at a distance of 800 and 1,800 yards. Guns of Battery F also participated in and at the same time, and I can only say that both did admirably well. I need not mention the conduct of officers and men under my command. Too much praise cannot be given them for their vigilance and bravery shown during the entire siege. All were only too anxious and willing for an active engagement. I would make special mention of Lieutenant B. K. Davis for the coolness and bravery displayed on the 26th ultimo. Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, was commanded by Lieutenant Norval Osburn. Captain William H. Pease, arriving at a late hour, did not take command until the siege was over. Lieutenants Barger and Hockman, with the remaining handful of men of Battery D, would have brought fresh to the memories of the veteran rebels that we were fighting the battles of Donelson and Shiloh had they attempted to charge our works. Casualties: Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, 1 man wounded, 1 horse killed.

I respectfully submit the foregoing report, colonel, for your consideration, and remain you most obedient servant,

**C. S. COOPER,**

**Captain Batty. D, 2nd Illinois, and Chief of Arty., Post Decatur, Ala.**

**CAMP BATTERY A, FIRST TENN., LIGHT ARTILLERY,  
Decatur, Ala., November 3, 1864.**

In compliance with special order from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent demonstration of Confederate forces, under command of General Beauregard, against this post:

Wednesday, October 26, I received an order from post headquarters to prepare my command, consisting of four guns, for immediate action. As soon as harnessed, I moved two guns out to redoubt on picket-line of Somerville road and opened fire upon the enemy's line of battle, which was replied to by a rebel battery partially masked, consisting of one 12-pounder gun, one Parrott 3-inch gun, and two Whitworth rifled-guns. The fire was kept up with great spirit until dark, resulting in our holding our position, with a loss of 2 privates killed and 2 privates wounded, and a loss of 8 horses killed and 3 single sets of harness cut and shot to pieces. Thursday the guns were placed inside of works and used in occasionally shelling the enemy's position. Thursday night, by command of the general commanding, I erected a battery for two of my guns on the north bank of river to co-operate with the gun-boats in keeping a rebel battery silent that commanded our river communication with north shore of river. This proved a complete success, resulting in keeping the enemy's guns silent, blowing up two limbers or caissons, and inflicting a loss of 13 killed in rebel battery. One section of my battery stationed at Athens, Lieutenant Tobin commanding, joined the command Friday, October 28, at 2 p. m., and was placed on right flank of works, doing excellent service. Friday night the two guns stationed on north bank of river were recalled and placed on left flank of works. I am credibly informed that on Wednesday my guns killed and severely wounded 17 of the enemy, also 10 horses, and 2 mules, and 1 caisson blown up. I presume that all will agree that the execution of my guns was excellent. In closing I will add that it is impossible to praise any one in particular where all vied in doing their duty, and none were cowards; yet justice compels me to especially notice the gallant and efficient conduct of Lieutenants Murphy and Kridler. They richly earned all the encomiums that may be passed upon them.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,  
**ALBERT F. BEACH,**  
**Captain, Commanding Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery.**

**SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
Numbers 311.} Chattanooga, Tenn., November 13, 1864.**

IV. The organization know as the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Cumberland, is hereby disbanded. The commanding officers of the batteries of which it is composed will report to Brigadier General John F. Miller, commanding post of Nashville, Tenn.

By command of Major-General Thomas:  
**SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 14, 1864.**

**General W. D. WHIPPLE,**  
**Asst. Adjt. General and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland:**

GENERAL: In accordance with the orders of the commanding general, I would respectfully recommend the following consolidations of the artillery of the department, viz: That the Eleventh Indiana Battery be consolidated with the Eighteenth Indiana on the expiration of the former's term of service. The men of the Eleventh Indiana Battery whose term exceeds that of the company have been attached to the Eighteenth Battery. That the organization of the Third Wisconsin Battery be broken up and the enlisted men assigned to the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, now at Murfreesborough. The few men remaining on the expiration of the term of service of the Eighth Indiana Battery can be assigned, when the time comes, to one of the Indiana batteries remaining in service. The batteries from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and Minnesota are, in my opinion, sufficiently strong to maintain their organization and perform any duty assigned them. The only battery from the State of Missouri-Company G, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Artillery-is but ninety-two enlisted men strong; but there being no

other battery from that State in the department, I know of no means by which its strength can be increased, unless by successful recruiting in the State.

I would respectfully request information as to whether to Nashville. It batteries are to be organized at this post or forwarded to Nashville. It is my intention, with the commanding general's approval, to organized the following batteries as reserve light artillery, they being sufficiently strong to warrant their being so equipped: Company K, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Company M, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery; Company I, First Michigan Volunteer Artillery-Twentieth Army Corps; the Seventh and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Batteries-Fourteenth Army Corps; Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery; and the Eighteenth Ohio Battery. I would desire information on this point as early as practicable, to enable the batteries information on this point as early as practicable, to enable the batteries to build huts and established themselves for the winter. This point I consider more desirable than Nashville, from the fact that several batteries of the Army of the Tennessee are now en route to Nashville to winter at that post.

**J. M. BRANNAN,**  
**Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,**  
**Numbers 154.} Pulaski, Tenn., November 15, 1864.**

II. The commanding officer of the section of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery now with the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, will turn over to the other batteries of said division, under the direction of Major H. W. Wells, chief of artillery, the horses belonging to the section, and will proceed without delay, with the guns, &c., to Columbia, Tenn., and report to Colonel S. A. Strickland, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

**By command of Major-General Schofield:**  
**CLINTON A. CILLEY,**  
**Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**NASHVILLE, November 16, 1864.**

**Brigadier-General BRANNAN,  
Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:**

I telegraphed you ten days since concerning the consolidation and reorganization of the artillery of the department, but, as yet, have received no letter or report from you. Your position of placing a heavier armament on the Stone River, Captain Naylor's boat, is approved, provided the guns can be obtained without any disadvantage to the armament of Chattanooga.

**GEO. H. THOMAS,  
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.**

**HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 16, 1864.**

**General W. D. WHIPPLE,  
Asst. Adjt. General and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland:**

GENERAL: I would respectfully request an order making the following changes and assignments in the artillery of the department, viz: Major F. Schultz, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, to command Fortress Rosecrans, Murfreesborough, Tenn., relieving Colonel W. E. Lawrence, who takes command of the First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, establishing his regimental headquarters at Murfreesborough; organizing the reserve light artillery of the department, consisting of the following batteries, to be relieved from duty at this post and organized under the above name, reporting direct to the chief of artillery Department of the Cumberland, viz: Company K, Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army, Captain E. C. Bainbridge commanding; Company M, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, Second Lieutenant J. Ziegler commanding; Company I, First Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, Captain L. R. Smith commanding; Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Light Battery, Captain C. C. Aleshire commanding; Seventh Indiana Volunteer Light Battery, First Lieutenant J. C. Fislar commanding; Twentieth Indian Volunteer Light Battery, Captain M. A. Osborne commanding; assigning Captain E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, to temporary command of the reserve light artillery.

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

**J. M. BRANNAN,  
Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, }  
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Numbers 74.}  
Chattanooga, November 16, 1864.**

I. The following changes of the armament of the permanent garrison of Chattanooga are made to conform to orders issued May 1, 1864:  
The commanding officer Fort Creighton will turn in to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, six 10-pounder Parrott guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments, and three 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, also all ordnance and ordnance stores of that battery not pertaining to its actual armament; receiving from the ordnance department four 3-inch Rodman guns and one light 12-pounder gun, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, from commanding officer Battery McAloon two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, from Lunette O'Meara one light 12-pounder gun, and from Fort Lytle one light 12-pounder gun, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete. The commanding officer Fort Phelps will turn over to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, four 10-pounder Parrott guns, with ammunition and such carriages and equipments as are unserviceable, as also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to the actual armament, receiving from the ordnance department four 3-inch guns, with ammunition and such carriages and equipments as are required to replace those turned in. The commanding officer Battery McAllon will true over to the commanding officer of Battery Bushnell two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; receiving from the commanding officer Redoubt Putnam one 12-pounder howitzer, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete; the commanding officer Battery McAloon will also turn into the ordnance depot, on inventory and inspection reports, all ordnance and ordnance stores of that battery as do not pertain to its actual armament. The commanding officer Battery Bushnell will turn over to the commanding officer Battery McAloon three 12-pounder howitzers, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, receiving in return two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, two James rifles, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, also all ordnance and ordnance stores of that battery not pertaining to its actual armament. The commanding officer Lunette O'Meara will true over to the commanding officer Fort Creighton one 12-pounder howitzer, with carriage,

caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete; to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament. The commanding officer Fort Putnam will turn over to the commanding officer of Battery McAloon one 12-pounder howitzer, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete, receiving from the commanding officer Fort Lytle two 4 1/2-inch guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, two James rifles, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, as also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament. The commanding officer Battery Jones will turn over to Captain W. A. Naylor, Tenth Indiana Battery, commanding gun-boat Stone river, two 24-pounder howitzers, with gun equipments and ammunition only; receiving from ordnance department one 12-pounder howitzer, from Captain E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, one 20-pounder Parrott gun, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; to ordnance depot, on inventory and inspection reports, all ordnance and ordnance stores of that battery not pertaining to its actual armament. The commanding officer Fort Lytle will turn over to commanding officer Redoubt Putnam two 4 1/2-inch guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, to commanding officer Fort Creighton one light 12-pounder gun, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete, to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament, receiving from Captain E. D. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, three 20-pounder Parrott guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete. The commanding officer Fort Mihalotzy will turn over to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, four James rifles, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, as also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament, receiving from the ordnance department four 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete. The commanding officer Redoubt Oolidge will turn in to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, Tenn., on inventory and inspection reports, two light 12-pounder guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipment, also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament, receiving from the ordnance department two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete. The commanding officer Redoubt Carpenter will turn over to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, two James rifles, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments, as also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual



armament, receiving from the ordnance department two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete.

II. Captain W. A. Naylor, Tenth Indiana Battery, commanding U. S. gun-boat Stone River, will turn in to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, Tenn., six 10-pounder Parrott guns, with ammunition and equipments, receiving from the ordnance department two 20-pounder Parrott guns, with ammunition and equipments, and from commanding officer Battery Jones two 24-pounder howitzers, with ammunition and equipments.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

**J. M. BRAYMAN,**

**Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,**

**Chattanooga, November 17, 1864.**

**General W. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:**

I would respectfully request an order determine the armament of the permanent garrison of Chattanooga, Tenn., as follows, and directing that the disposition of that armament be not changed, except by order of the major-general commanding the department, viz:

Fort Creighton: Eight 3-inch Rodman guns, six light 12-pounder guns.

Fort Phelps: Seven 3-inch Rodman guns, three light 12-pounder guns. Battery McAloon: Four 12-pounder howitzers.

Battery Bushnell: Two 20-pounder Parrott guns, two 3-inch Rodman guns.

Lunette O'Meara: Two 30-pounder Parrott guns, six light 12-pounder guns.

Redoubt Putnam: Two 4 1/2-inch rodman, guns, four 12-pounder howitzers.

Battery Erwin: fourt 3-inch Rodman guns, two 12-pounder howitzers.

Battery Jones: One 20-pounder Parrott gun, two 12-pounder howitzers, three light 12-pounder guns.

Fort Lytle: Three 20-pounder Parrott guns, two light 12-pounder guns.

Fort Crutchfield: One 4 1/2-inch Rodman gun, two light 12-pounder guns.

Fort Mihalotzy: Four 4 1/2-inch Rodman gun, four 3-inch Rodman guns.

Redoubt Coolidge: Two 3-inch Rodman guns, two 12-pounder howitzers. Cameron Hill: Four 100-pounder Parrott guns.

Redoubt Carpenter: Two 100-pounder Parrott guns, two 3-inch Rodman guns, two light 12-pounder guns.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**J. M. BRANNAN,**  
**Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,**  
**Chattanooga, November 19, 1864.**

**Major-General THOMAS, Nashville:**

I propose to place a battery of four guns in position with the Regular brigade on Lookout Mountain. Does it meet with your approval?

**J. M. BRANNAN,**  
**Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**NASHVILLE, November 19, 1864.**

**Brigadier General J. M. BRANNAN, Chattanooga:**

The major-general commanding approves your proposition to place a battery of four guns upon Lookout Mountain.

**WM. D. WHIPPLE, Brigadier-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,}  
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Numbers 77.}  
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 19, 1864.**

I. Captain Prescott, First Illinois Artillery, is assigned to command of Fort Phelps, Chattanooga, and will report to post commandant, Chattanooga, Tenn., All enlisted men of the battery now in Chattanooga will be immediately report to the commanding officer for duty.

**By command of Major-General Thomas:  
J. M. BRANNAN,  
Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,  
No.159. Pulaski, Tenn., November 20,1864.**

IV. Captain G.J. Cockerill, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, is hereby announced as chief of artillery of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**By command of Major-General Schofield:  
J.A. CAMPBELL,  
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
Numbers 319.}Chattanooga, Tenn., November 21, 1864.**

IV. The following-named batteries are relieved from duty at this post and hereby announced as composing the Reserve Light Artillery of the department, reporting direct to the chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland. Captain E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is assigned to t he temporary command of the above-named organization: Company K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Captain E. C. Bainbridge commanding; Company M, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, Second Lieutenant J. Ziegler commanding; Company I, First Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, Captain L. R. Smith commanding; Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Light Battery, Captain C. C. Aleshire coimmanding; Seventh Indiana Volunteer Light Battery, First Lieutenant J. C. Fislar commanding; Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Light Battery, Captain M. A. Osborne commanding.

V. Major F. Schultz, First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery, is hereby assigned to the command of Fortress Rosecrans, Murfreesborough, Tenn., relieving Colonel W. E. Lawrence, who will take command of the First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery and establish his regimental headquarters at Murfreesborough, Tenn.

VI. Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, will proceed without delay to Pulaski, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of the Fourth Army Corps, to which command it has been assigned.

VII. The Twentieth Ohio Battery is hereby relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will, upon the arrival of Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, at Pulaski, Tenn., proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of the garrison artillery.

X. The following-named batteries are hereby assigned to the permanent garrison of Chattanooga, Tenn., and will report without delay to the commanding officer thereof for duty: Counties A, B, and C, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

XI. Company G, First Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty in the permanent garrison of Chattanooga, Tenn., and will report to Brigadier General John H. King for duty on Lookout Mountain.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

**SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,**  
**Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL ORDERS,} HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Numbers 80.}  
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1864.**

I. Captain H. Dilger, First Ohio Artillery, will assume command of Fort Phelps, relieving Captain Prescott and receipting to that officer for all public property now in the fort. Immediately on being relieved Captain Prescott will report for duty to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

**J. M. BRANNAN,**  
**Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.**

**Report of Captain Lyman Bridges, Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps, of operations November 23-December 1,1864.**

**HDQRS.ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,  
Nashville, Tenn., December 5,1864.**

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, from November 23,1864, to December 1,1864:

The assignment of the artillery of this brigade on November 23,1864, to December 1,1864:

The assignment of the artillery of this brigade on November 23, ultimo, at the commencement of the campaign, was as follows: Sixth Ohio Light Battery, First Lieutenant A.P. Baldwin commanding; Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Lieutenant Lyman A.White commanding; Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, Captain Charles W.Scovill commanding; Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Captain Alexander Marshall commanding; First Kentucky Light Battery, Captain Theodore S. Thomasson commanding; Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Captain Jacob Ziegler commanding; Battery M, Fourth U.S. Artillery, First Lieutenant Samuel Canby commanding; Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, Second Lieutenant J.S.Burdick commanding.

The brigade broke camp at Pulaski, Tenn.: marched fourteen miles upon Columbia pike, and camped at Lynnville, Tenn., at 8 p.m. November 24, marched at 3 a.m. for Columbia; arrived at Columbia, sixteen miles, at 3 p.m. Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in position on the front line of the Second Division, and the Sixth Ohio Battery and Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery in the front line of the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. November 25, the First Kentucky Light Battery and Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, were placed in the front line of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and one section of Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery on the right of the Pulaski pike. At dark all the artillery, with the exceptions of the Sixth Ohio Light Battery and Bridges' Illinois Light Battery, were withdrawn to the inner line of works on either side of Fort Mizner. November 26, the Sixth Ohio Light Artillery and Bridges' battery opened upon the enemy's troops and batteries at intervals during the day, and at dark were withdrawn to the inner line of works. November 27, at 5 a.m. Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position upon the

front line near the Pulaski pike, by command of Major-General Stanley, and played upon the enemy at intervals during the day. At dark all the artillery of the corps marched to and crossed Duck River, camping two miles north of the river. November 28, at 8 a.m., Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery was placed in position in General Wood's [Third Division] front, and Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and First Kentucky Light Battery in General Kimball's [First Division] front.

November 29, at 7 a.m., Batteries A and G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Sixth Ohio Light Battery, Pennsylvania Light Battery, and Battery M, Fourth U.S. Artillery, marched upon the Nashville pike, Bridges' Battery Illinois Volunteers and First Kentucky Light Battery being retained with the First and Third Divisions to cover the retreat to Franklin. At Spring Hill the enemy's cavalry charged the Second Division [General Wagner's]. About 1 p.m. Battery G and Battery A, First Ohio Light Battery, were placed in position and checked this advance. Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Battery M, Fourth U.S. Artillery, Sixth Ohio Light Battery, and Twentieth Ohio Light Battery were placed in position to cover the wagon train. At 4 p.m. the enemy advanced in force and drove the Second and Third Brigades of the Second Division back to the pike upon the line of batteries previously posted there. He was repulsed and compelled to fall back to a wooded ridge half a mile from the pike. In this action Batteries A and G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Battery M, Fourth U.S. Artillery, were engaged. At 8 p.m., by direction of Major-General Stanley, Battery M, Fourth U.S. Artillery, was ordered to report to General Wagner, to cover the retreat of the army. November 30, at 2 a.m., the brigade marched out upon the Nashville pike. When ten miles from Franklin the enemy's cavalry charged the column. Lieutenant A.P. Baldwin, commanding the Sixth Ohio Light Battery, and Lieutenant E.H. Neal, commanding a section of the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, promptly placed their batteries in position and held them in check until General Wood's division came up and drove him back. The command reached Franklin at 9 a.m., where all the batteries of the corps were assigned their positions for the defense of the place. At 11 a.m., by direction of Major-General Stanley, one section of Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, reported to General Wagner, and moved two miles out on the Franklin pike, and was used with much gallantry and success on the outer line. By direction of Brigadier-General Cox, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, at 12 m., I placed First Kentucky, Light Battery, Sixth Ohio Light Battery, Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, and Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in position in line, and had good embrasures made for their guns; Battery M, Fourth U.S. Artillery, and Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in position upon the south side and near the

river, covering the left flank of General Reilly's brigade, Twenty-third Army Corps, which was the left flank of the army at that time. Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in reserve in rear of the center, near the Columbia pike. At 3 p.m., receiving orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield, chief of artillery, Department of the Ohio, I placed one section of Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Lieutenant White commanding, in position on the right of the Columbia pike. At 3.30 p.m., the enemy appearing in force in front of the first line, and General Wagner's division having began to retire to the second line of works, I directed Captain Charles W. Scovill, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, to place one section of his battery in position on the right of the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, and to take command of the six guns, including his own and the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, upon the right of the pike. He sent for one section of Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and immediately took command of the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, which had but one officer present, and he recently promoted, and worked the battery very gallantly.

The enemy followed General Wagner's division so closely that when the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, reached the second line of works and endeavored to rally in the second line, many of the new troops near the pike were carried back with General Wagner's troops, and the section of Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, Lieutenant Grant commanding, was by my order placed in position upon the left of the pike, so as to rake the pike in case the enemy secured a lodgment at the barricade across the pike. The enemy having reached the second line of works, this section fired several rounds in conjunction with the First Kentucky Light Battery and Twentieth Ohio Light Battery and Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, and held him in check until Colonel Opdycke, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, rallied his brigade and retook the second line upon the right of the pike. The enemy appearing to continue to assault this position, at 5 p.m. the remaining section of Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery was placed in position upon the right of the former section and did good execution in conjunction with Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the successive charges made upon the right center of our lines. The section of Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, sent out to General Wagner's division retired in good order when the advanced line was overpowered. Upon the left of General Reilly's line a railroad cut run at an angle of about thirty degrees from the front of our line of works; this presented a very good cover to the enemy, and he was quick to take advantage of it, throwing his column into the cut. Lieutenant S. Canby, commanding Battery M, Fourth U.S. Artillery, very promptly placed one section of his battery in position so as to enfilade his line completely in the railroad cut. Captain Marshall, commanding Battery G, First

Ohio Light Artillery, also placed a section of his battery, Lieutenant Bills commanding, in position, so as to co-operate with Battery M in playing upon the railroad cut above mentioned. Receiving orders from Brigadier-General Cox, commanding the twenty-third Army Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield, chief of artillery, Department of the Ohio, to remain upon the line with the batteries, I remained near the Columbia pike, which seemed to be the place upon the line where the enemy made the most effort to obtain a lodgment, which was a position from which I could see the entire line. All the batteries were fought with the utmost skill and gallantry, and assisted very materially in repulsing the enemy's repeated charges. At 7 p.m., receiving orders from Major-General Stanley to withdraw all the batteries of my command from the line and cross the Harpeth River, I withdrew the eight batteries in position and crossed the river without the loss of a gun or man in the withdrawal. Upon going to the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery to order its withdrawal from the line, I found that Lieutenant Burdick, commanding, had been mortally wounded a few moments previously, and nearly one-half of his battery and quite a number of his horses disabled. There being no other officer with this battery, I made application to Colonel Opdycke, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, for a company of infantry to haul off the guns to the pike. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, reported a company to Lieutenant L.D. Immell, acting inspector of the artillery of this corps, who took command of the battery and brought it safely off the line and over the river.

I desire to mention the gallant and meritorious conduct of Lieutenant Immell and the company of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry that assisted very materially in withdrawing the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery from the works, while the enemy was assaulting the position.

To Captain W.F. Godspeed, assistant chief of artillery, and Lieutenant George W. James, acting assistant adjutant-general, too much credit cannot be given for their constant and efficient services rendered day and night during the campaign.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**LYMAN BRIDGES, Captain Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery,  
and Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps**

**GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,  
Numbers 22.} Nashville, Tenn., December 13, 1864.**



Major W. F. Goodspeed, First Ohio Light Artillery, having been ordered to report to these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned to temporary duty as chief of artillery Fourth Army Corps. He will be respected accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Wood:  
**WH. M. SINCLAIR,**  
**Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,**  
**Hale's House, Granny White Pike, December 17, 1864-9 a. m.**

**Captain MORDECAI,**  
**Chief of Ordnance, Military Division of the Mississippi:**

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you have collected together all the artillery and small-arms, with other ordnance property, captured from the enemy in the engagements of the 15th and 16th, and a correct inventory of the same forwarded to these headquarters as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**ROBT. H. RAMSEY, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Report of Captain John W. Lowell, Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of operations December 15-16, 1864.**

**HDQRS. BATTERY G, SECOND ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,**  
**In the Field, near Columbia, Tenn., December 24, 1864.**

SIR: As acting chief of artillery of the Second Division, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries of this command during the actions of the 15th and 16th instant near Nashville, Tenn.:

I was in command of my battery until 2 p.m. of the 15th, when the general commanding ordered me to act as chief of artillery of the division. At this time Battery G, Second Illinois Artillery, was stationed near the brick house, to the left and front of the Third Brigade, in a much exposed position, but its six guns working with rapidity and effect upon the batteries of the enemy, one of which was in front of the left of the division. The Ninth Indiana Battery

had two Rodman guns directly in rear of the Third Brigade, and seemed to be doing effective work for long range. The Third Indiana Battery, being in rear of the Second Brigade (which was to the left of the point where the Fourth Corps intersected our line at right angles), was not readily found by me, and did not get within the range of the enemy's works until the final charge was made and the works carried. Following the movements of its brigade again it was not inside the enemy's works in sufficient time to shell the retreating enemy, and consequently did not fire a shot during the day. I wish to call the attention of the general commanding to this fact, not to blame any one, but to suggest that had it not been for the notion of batteries adhering to and operating with brigades, this excellent battery might have been doing great damage to the rebels instead of remaining perfectly idle. At about 3.30 p.m., the infantry having been moved to a more advanced position, I secured a more advantageous position for Batteries Ninth Indiana and G, Second Illinois, massing their ten guns in the open field, in front of and from 800 to 1,000 yards from the rebel batteries, which were soon effectually silenced. As soon as the division entered the enemy's works, the batteries followed, and encamped with their brigades about 1,000 yards in rear of the captured works. During the progress of this afternoon's fight I went up to our skirmish line to ascertain, by the aid of my field-glass, the exact position of the enemy's lines and batteries. I passed around to the left where the Fourth Corps intersected with the Second Division. I saw the position of both lines, and was witness to the charge by part of the Second Division. I know what parts of the rebel works were in their front, and what they first entered, and in behalf of the batteries I claim their share of the rightful honor belonging to the Second Division of capturing three of the enemy's cannon.

On the morning of the 16th, by my direction, Battery G, Second Illinois, drew out to the road one caisson and one gun, which the enemy had attempted to drag off the field, the other two guns being left where they were captured, being near the pike. As the division advanced to the enemy's second line of works, Battery Third Indiana, being with the Second Brigade on the right of the line, was first brought into action. Up to 12 m. it held its first position to the right and rear of the Second Brigade, doing excellent work, silencing one battery and assisting to silence two others. Battery Ninth Indiana came next into position to the left of Third Battery; G, Second Illinois, came last into battery, securing a good position near the white house, within 800 yards of one of the rebel batteries. Later in the day the whole of the sixteen guns of the division were (by order of the general commanding) massed at this point, and held nearly the same position until the close of the action.

It has never before been my fortune to witness so accurate and effective artillery firing as was exhibited by our batteries from this point. The enemy had four batteries, with an aggregate of seventeen guns, bearing upon our three batteries, and yet so terribly effective was our fire that the rebel cannoneers could not be induced to work their guns, and three of their four batteries remained silent most of the day. Captain Edwards, commissary of subsistence, Second Division, informs me that the rebel Major-General Johnson, who was captured near the five-gun battery, directly in our front, said that our artillery firing was the most scientific he ever witnessed. A sergeant of this same rebel battery (who was captured) told me that his battery lost that day twenty-seven men killed and wounded by our shells; his battery also lost twenty-three artillery horses from same cause. In the final charge our batteries did everything in their power to keep the rebel batteries silent, in which they, to a great extent, succeeded, there by saving the lives of many of them, to a great extent, succeeded, thereby saving the lives of many of the brave officers and men of our division. I saw this charge, and am witness to the fact that the First and Third Brigades captured 15 pieces of the enemy's artillery, and if, as I am informed by undoubted authority, the Second Brigade captured 4 guns, it makes a total of 19 pieces of cannon captured from the enemy by our division as a part of the share of the Second Division in the glorious results of this day.

On the evening of the 16th and morning of the 17th, by my direction, Batteries Ninth Indiana and G, Second Illinois, drew out and parked 11 guns and 7 caissons, captured by the First and Third Brigades, but I found 4 of the guns captured by the First Brigade in the possession of the guards from the Fourth Corps, who refused to surrender them to me.

I respectfully submit to the general commanding that the conduct of both officers and men of the three batteries of the division was most excellent, and I earnestly bespeak for them his favorable mention. When all did so well, I will not attempt to designate single individuals.

I wish to call particular attention to the fact that during both day's battle there was a great guns were almost constantly idle on this account, and such was the case when the final charge was made, when every gun should have been used to keep silent the batteries of the enemy. There was a great fault committed by some one, but whom I am unable to say.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**JOHN W. LOWELL, Captain Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery,  
Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Div., Detach. Army of the Tenn.**

## **Description of Fort Fisher, as seen December 25, 1864**

Fort Fisher, from all we saw and heard, is a square, bastioned field-work, with fronts of about 250 yards in length, and with strong relief-ditch and glacis on every side but water-front, a stockade running from the counterscarp of the north front of the water's edge. The only front of which we had accurate observation and report is the north front, and on this there is an elevated bastion next to the sea; and along the curtain flanks and faces were counted seventeen guns, with a traverse rising apparently six feet above the parapet between each pair of guns. These traverses are so large that they are believed to be bombproofs.

The work is situated on the point of land between the sea and Cape Fear River, where the point has a width of about 800 yards, and about 100 yards from the ocean beach, the ground immediately around the work being well seen. A rebel prisoner states that the work is entered by a bridge about twenty feet long over a ditch from eight to ten feet in depth. It is believed, from the reports of naval officers and what we saw, that on the sea front all of the guns are casemated. We believe the work to be fully garrisoned, as they had three regiments of Kirkland's brigade, Hoke's division, in reserve upon Sugar Loaf Hill.

The proper method of defense of this work, subjected as it was to a heavy shell fire, would be to put all the men into the bombproofs, excepting a few as lookouts and sentinels, and keep them there until the very moment of assault. This method seems to have been the one adopted, as the fire on our skirmishers, so long as the naval fire continued, was very slight. The moment that ceased the musketry fire became very heavy and was accompanied by grape, canister, and shell.

This paper was given to me at Fort Monroe by Major-General Butler on the night of January 10, 1865.

**H.L. ABBOT.**

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