

**Artillery of the Army of the Potomac
Sent to the Peninsula in March and early in April, 1862.**

**Artillery Reserve,
Colonel Henry J. Hunt**

Graham's battery (K and G), First U. S., six Napoleon guns
Randol's battery (E), First U. S., six Napoleon guns
Carlisle's battery (E), Second U. S., six 20-pounder Parrott guns
Robertson's battery, Second U. S., six 3-inch ordnance guns
Benson's battery (M), Second U. S., six 3-inch ordnance guns
Tidball's battery (A), Second U.S., six 3-inch ordnance guns
Edwards' battery (L and M), Third U. S., six 10-pounder Parrott guns
Gibson's battery (C and G), Third U. S., six 3-inch ordnance guns
Livingston's battery (F and K), Third U. S., four 10-pounder
Parrott guns; Howe's battery (G), Fourth U. S., six Napoleon guns
De Russy's battery (K), Fourth U. S., six Napoleon guns
Weed's battery (I), Fifth U. S., six 3-inch ordnance guns
Smead's battery (K), Fifth U. S., four Napoleon guns
Ames' battery (A), Fifth U. S., six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two Napoleon)
guns; Diedrich's battery (A), New York artillery battalion, six 20-pounder Parrott guns
Voegellie's battery (B), New York artillery battalion, four 20-pounder Parrott guns
Knieriem's battery (C), New York artillery battalion, four 20-pounder Parrott guns
Grim's battery (D), New York artillery battalion, six 32-pounder howitzer guns
Total, 100 guns.

Also, Artillery troops, with siege trains; First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Colonel
Tyler.

**SECOND CORPS, GENERAL SUMNER
RICHARDSON'S DIVISION**

Artillery.-Clarke's battery (A and C), Fourth U. S., six Napoleon guns; Frank's
battery (G), First New York, six 10-pounder Parrott guns; Pettit's battery (B),
First New York, six 10-pounder Parrott guns; Hogan's battery (A), Second New
York, six 10-pounder Parrott guns

SEDGWICK'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Kirby's battery (I), First U. S., six Napoleon guns; Tompkins'
battery (A), First Rhode Island, six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two
12-pounder howitzer) guns; Bartlett's battery (B), First Rhode Island, six
(four 10-pounder Parrott and two 12-pounder howitzer) guns; Owen's battery (G),
six 3-inch ordnance guns

THIRD CORPS, GENERAL HEINTZELMAN

PORTER'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Griffin's battery (D), Fifth U. S., six 10-pounder Parrott guns; Weeden's battery (C), Rhode Island; Martin's battery (C), Massachusetts, six Napoleon guns; Allen's battery (E), Massachusetts, six 3-inch ordnance guns

HOOKER'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Hall's battery (H), First U. S., six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two 12-pounder howitzer) guns; Smith's battery, Fourth New York, six 10-pounder Parrott guns; Bramhall's battery, Sixth New York, six 3-inch ordnance guns; Osborn's battery (D), First New York Artillery, four 3-inch ordnance guns

HAMILTON'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Thompson's battery (G), Second U. S., six Napoleon guns; Beam's battery (B), New Jersey, six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two Napoleon) guns; Randolph's battery (E), Rhode Island, six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two Napoleon) guns

FOURTH CORPS, GENERAL KEYES

COUCH'S DIVISION

Artillery.-McCarthy's battery (C), First Pennsylvania, four 10-pounder Parrott guns; Flood's battery (D), First Pennsylvania, four 10-pounder Parrott guns; Miller's battery (E), First Pennsylvania, four Napoleon guns; Brady's battery (F), First Pennsylvania, four 10-pounder Parrott guns

SMITH'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Ayres' battery (F), Fifth U. S., six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two Napoleon) guns; Mott's battery, Third New York, six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two Napoleon) guns; Wheeler's battery (E), First New York, four 3-inch ordnance guns; Kennedy's battery, First New York, six 3-inch ordnance guns

CASEY'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Regan's battery, Seventh New York, six 3-inch ordnance guns; Fitch's battery, Eighth New York, six 3-inch ordnance guns; Bates' battery (A), First New York, six Napoleon guns; Spratt's battery (H), First New York, four 3-inch ordnance guns.

The following troops of the Army of the Potomac were left behind or detached on and in front of the Potomac for the defense of that line April 1, 1862.

Franklin's and McCall's divisions, at subsequent and different dates, joined

the active portion of the army on the Peninsula. Two brigades of Shields' division joined at Harrison's Landing:

FIRST CORPS, GENERAL McDOWELL.

FRANKLIN'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Platt's battery (D), Second U. S., six Napoleon guns; Porter's battery (A), Massachusetts, six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two 12-pounder howitzer) guns; Hexamer's battery (A), New Jersey, six (four 10-pounder Parrott and two 12-pounder howitzer) guns; Wilson's battery (F), First New York Artillery, four 3-inch ordnance guns

M'CALL'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Seymour's battery (C), Fifth U. S., six Napoleon guns; Easton's battery (A), First Pennsylvania, four Napoleon guns; Cooper's battery (B), First Pennsylvania, six 10-pounder Parrott guns; Kerns' battery (G), First Pennsylvania, six (two 10-pounder and four 12-pounder) Parrott guns

KING'S DIVISION

Artillery.-Gibbon's battery (B), Fourth U. S., six Napoleon guns; Monroe's battery (D), First Rhode Island, six 10-pounder Parrott guns; Gerrish's battery (A), New Hampshire, six Napoleon guns; Durell's battery, Pennsylvania, six 10-pounder Parrott guns

FIFTH CORPS, GENERAL BANKS

WILLIAMS' DIVISION

Artillery.-Best's battery (F), Fourth U. S., six Napoleon guns; Hampton's battery, Maryland, four 10-pounder Parrott guns; Thompson's battery, Maryland, four 10-pounder Parrott guns; Matthews' battery (F), Pennsylvania, six 3-inch ordnance guns; Cothran's battery (M), First New York, six 10-pounder Parrott guns; Knap's battery, Pennsylvania, six 10-pounder Parrott guns; McMahon's battery, New York, six 3-inch ordnance guns

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, January 23, 1862.

**Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT,
Numbers 17 Burling Slip, New York:**

Be pleased to make thirty 13-inch mortar beds with the utmost dispatch. State how soon, by telegraph, they can be got ready.

J. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1862.

**General J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance Bureau, War Dept., Washington City, D. C.:**

DEAR SIR: Your telegraphic dispatch was received late last evening. We have spent this morning in making the contracts for making the beds, thirty in number, and have ordered of the manufacturers all the materials required. Our contract with the iron-workers calls for the completion of two mortar beds daily, allowing eight days to begin the delivery after the plates and chord bars are received. We have ordered the chord bars of the Phoenix Iron Company, and the plates of Messrs. H. Abbot & Son, and have begged them to use all due diligence and personal effort to send the materials with dispatch.

If we are not disappointed in the receipt of the plates and chord bars, we hope to have the whole thirty beds done by the 1st day of March. Ten beds per week for three weeks in succession is a large product, but we expect to accomplish it. We think that these beds will cost about \$100 each less than the cost of those made for the Navy Department. The experience gained in the execution of that order will save, therefore, about \$3,000 on this order. As in the case of the Navy Department, we shall decline all compensation or profit in this business, being glad that our knowledge and position can in any way be turned to account in the present crisis of our national existence. You may rely that the job will be well done and in an economical manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
COOPER, HEWITT & CO.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, January 24, 1862.

**Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT,
Burling Slip, New York:**

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received your telegram announcing your willingness to procure for this department thirty 13-inch wrought-iron mortar beds. Accept my thanks for the prompt attention you have given this matter.

If it be possible to procure the materials and turn out beds before the time specified (two weeks) I trust you will be able to do so, for the demand for them is of the most immediate and urgent nature.

Respectfully, &c.,
JAS. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, January 25, 1862.

Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT,
17 Burling Slip, New York:

Employ every establishment and person you can on making the 13- inch mortar beds. They must be turned out and sent to Pittsburg as soon as possible. Spare no exertion, labor, or expense to hasten the completion of this work. Report immediately by telegraph what you can do and what you do daily.

J. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General.

Report of Lieutenant C. Cushing Eyre, First New York Marine Artillery.

ROANOKE ISLAND, February 8, 1862.

I have the honor to report the working of the battery of the Ranger during the action at Pork Point Battery on February 7 and 8:

commenced firing at 12.30 at the distance of 3 miles. As the vessel worked ahead we were several times obliged to wear ship, each time running nearer to the battery. During the afternoon the firing was more effective, owing to the vessel having been brought closer to the enemy's position. During the latter part of the engagement the shells were thrown into the Point battery with accuracy.

Expended during the action, 3 Parrott shell, elevation $17\frac{1}{2}^{\wedge}$, distance about 3 miles; 6 Parrott shell, elevation 15^{\wedge} , distance about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; 3 Parrott shell, elevation 16^{\wedge} , distance about $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 miles; 12 Parrott shell, elevation 12^{\wedge} , distance about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 2 Parrott shell, elevation $13\frac{1}{2}^{\wedge}$, distance, about $2\frac{3}{5}^{\wedge}$ miles.

From Wiard's 12-pounder, expended 20 shell and shot at an elevation of 15[^] to 17[^], distance 2 3/4 miles; 38 shell and shot at an elevation of 8[^] to 12[^], distance 2 1/2 miles.

About 3.30 p. m. being within range for the 12-pounder boat howitzer, commenced firing with int, and expended 45 shot and shell, very few of them falling short. This gun was in charge of Lieutenant Dennison, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Respectfully,
C. CUSHING EYRE,
First Lieutenant Marine Artillery.

Report of Lieutenant A. Hedden, First New York Marine Artillery.

GUNBOAT HUSSAR,
Roanoke Island, February 10, 1862.

SIR: In answer to your request this morning I herewith inclose you a statement of the working of guns on board the gunboat Hussar at the bombardment of Pork Point, Friday, February 7, 1862; 102 cap shell from two 30-pounder Parrotts; 82 percussion shell from two 30-pounder Parrotts; 52 shot from one 6-pounder Wiard; 6 percussion shell from one 6-pounder Wiard (fell short). The former had an elevation of from 8[^] to 10[^] at a distance of from 2 1/4 to 1 1/2 miles. A portion of the firing was directed to a rebel steamer which came under cover of battery but retired soon, evidently having a few shot through her. The Wiard gun (6-pounder) shot with great accuracy at a distance of 2 miles with as much elevation as we could give her, suppose about 11[^]. The first shot was fired from the Hussar at 11.45 a. m., and continued firing until a signal from the commodore, "Cease firing," at 6.30 p. m., when we came to anchor out of range of their batteries.

JAMES A. HEDDEN,
Lieutenant.

Report of Lieutenant Daniel W. Flagler, U. S. Ordnance Department.

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Roanoke Island, February 20, 1862.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information the following report of the ordnance and ordnance stores captured on Roanoke Island during the engagement of the 8th instant:

The total number of cannon captured was forty-two. In the inland battery were three, all mounted on field carriages and covered by an earthwork with embrasures. One of these is a heavy 24-pounder boat howitzer; one a 6-pounder brass field gun, model 1864, and the other an 18-pounder brass field gun - probably a Mexican trophy. There were no caissons with these pieces, but the implements and equipments of the pieces were uninjured, and a quantity of ammunition in the ammunition-chest of each of the limbers. In Fort Foster, at Pork Point, were nine guns. Eight of these are heavy 32-pounder navy smooth-bore guns and one a banded rifled gun - this last peculiarly rifled, and has been manufactured by the enemy since the beginning of the war. It has seven grooves, the bottom of the groove being cylindrical in form, intersecting at one edge with the surface of the bore. At the other edge the groove is eleven-hundredths of an inch deep. It has thus but one shoulder, which is at the right edge of the groove, as the twist is to the left. The grooves and bands are of equal width, and have a uniform twist of one turn in 32 feet. The gun is manufactured from a 32-pounder navy gun of 62-cwt. A portion at the breech was turned down to a perfect cylinder, and then wrought-iron cylinders shrunk around the breech, similarly to the Parrott gun. The cylinder, when complete, is 24 1/2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches thick. The few experiments I have been able to make with the gun show that it will compare not unfavorably in range and accuracy of fire with the Parrott gun. The only projectiles found for it were shells, ready filled and fused with the navy fuse. It is mounted en barbette, with the French navy carriage, on a chassis traversing a semicircle. Two of the other guns at the left flank of the battery are mounted en barbette, traversing the entire circle. All the remaining guns have embrasures, and are mounted on the French navy carriage, with platform. The fort has two small magazines. In them and in the fort were found 828 32-pounder round shot, 84 stand of grape, a few shells, and 110 cartridges for the 32-pounder guns. There was also a small quantity of musket ammunition and ammunition for 12-pounder boat howitzers stored in the magazines.

In Fort Parke were found four 32-pounder navy guns mounted en barbette on the army 32-pounder barbette carriages, and one spare carriage

without the chassis. It had also 440 32-pounder round shot, but all the ammunition had been taken from the magazine and destroyed. The implements belonging to the guns in this fort were not much injured.

In Fort Reno were twelve guns. Of these the two upon the left flank of the battery are rifled guns like the one in Fort Foster which I have already described, and mounted upon the same carriage en barbette. All the others are smooth-bore 32-pounder navy guns of 57 and 61 cwt. The two upon the right flank are mounted en barbette and the remaining eight on the navy carriage at embrasures. In the fort rifle guns, and 42 32-pounder shells. All the ammunition had also been taken from this magazine and destroyed. I found in the water near the shore just outside this fort a 32-pounder gun, which the enemy had apparently let fall in trying to land it. I have hauled it out, and if necessary it can be mounted on a spare carriage. The remaining two guns are in Fort Ellis, opposite Nag's Head.

All of the guns excepting the three field pieces in the island battery I found had been spiked and other ineffectual attempts made to render them unserviceable. Six of them were spiked with rat-tail files; the remainder with wrought-iron spikes and nails. They were all loaded, some with several shot wedged, and others with charged shells unfused and inverted, so arranged as to explode in the guns if fired. All of these have been removed without accident, and the guns are now ready for service.

In Fort Reno and Foster considerable injury was done to the carriages, implements, and equipments. The guns being mounted on navy carriages, the breechings and tackle-ropes were in most cases cut. With some of the carriages, however, the breechings and tackle were unnecessary, so that with some repairs, using the spare parts and implements that were found, the injuries have been so far repaired that made some 400 cartridges for the 32-pounder guns, and so distributed the ammunition found in these two forts as to render them as defensible as possible until larger supplies can be obtained.

The implements and equipments in Fort Parke sustained much less injury. These have all been repaired, but as the magazine of the fort is very damp, and you told me you intended to change the position of the battery, I have done nothing to supply the guns with ammunition.

The small-arms captured were generally of an inferior quality. Of those that have been preserved there are about 1,500. They are principally smooth-bore muskets (caliber .69) made at Harper's Ferry, in 1832, and have either flint-locks or have been altered to percussion. Some of the enemy's troops were

armed with fowling-pieces, sporting rifles, and a motley collection of arms nearly useless for military purposes. These were all carried away by our soldiers and people from the transports. The iron parts found among the ruins of the camp destroyed by fire on the day of the bombardment. I am also satisfied that a quantity of arms and ammunition has been buried or hidden on the island, although we have as yet been unable to find it. Several muskets have been sent as trophies to naval officers of the fleet in accordance with your orders. This must account for the large discrepancy between the number of prisoners and small-arms captured. There are also 1,600 sets of infantry equipments, many of them incomplete. Such of these and of the muskets as will not be required for service in this department I have had boxed, preparatory to any disposition of them the Ordnance Bureau may direct. The greater part of the ammunition found in the cartridge-boxes of the prisoners was so much injured by exposure to the weather that I do not think it worth preserving. In the magazine at Fort Foster were found in good order 40,000 musket cartridges (caliber .69), 2,200 cartridges for Minie rifles (caliber .54), and 134 rounds fixed ammunition for the 24-pounder boat howitzer. The magazines in the forts are generally not well constructed, affording insufficient protection for the ammunition against dampness. They are bomb-proofs, and built of such light soil that in falling weather the dampness easily penetrates to the magazines. If they are to contain considerable stores or ammunition for any length of time I would respectfully recommend that they be reconstructed or replaced by new ones.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. W. FLAGLER,
Lieutenant, Ordnance Officer Department North Carolina.

Report of Lieutenant Colonel Philip Daum, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
Shields' Division, Strasburg, Va., March 26, 1862.

On Saturday, March 22, about 4 p. m., the enemy made an attack upon our forces near Winchester and on the turnpike leading to Strasburg. Battery H First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Captain J. F. Huntington, was promptly placed in position, and opened fire upon the enemy, when they immediately retreated.

Sunday morning, 23rd, about 9 o'clock, the enemy opened fire upon our advance guard. I ordered Captain Jenks to advance four rifled guns of his battery, and placed them in position on a hill commanding the enemy's batteries and the

village of Kernstown. He opened an effective fire upon them. I immediately ordered Captain Clark's battery to take position on the left of Jenks' battery and upon the same hill. Both batteries kept up an effecting fire until the enemy was compelled to change the position of his batteries.

The enemy then attempted to flank our right wing, which they endeavored to do with a column of about 3,000 men, but a very effective salvo from Daum's battery (Captain Jenks) scatted their force, and made them seek cover in the adjoining woods. By this the enemy had succeeded in placing a battery upon a hill to the right of the one occupied by our batteries, and opened a hot and well-directed fire upon us, which was promptly responded to by Clark's and Jenks' batteries. By this time I had placed Captain Robinson's Ohio battery in a position about 500 yards to the right of Captain Jenks, to cover our right wing from any charge might be made upon it from the opposite woods, 1,500 yards distant, which was occupied by the enemy. I placed one section of Battery B, First Artillery upon our left wing to support Colonel Sullivan. This section did good service. Toward evening, when our forces charged upon the left wing of the enemy, I placed Captain Robinson's battery such a position as to support the brigade which was to make the charge or cover its retreat if necessary. Our forces having engaged the enemy upon their left wing, I ordered the batteries of Captains Clark, Jenks, and Robinson to cease firing.

The enemy's battery having been taken, I placed Captain Robinson's battery in the position which the enemy had occupied. The batteries commanded by Captains Jenks and Clark having Parrott guns, and being placed in a very commanding position, did excellent execution. The Ohio batteries, commanded by Major Israel, on account of the inferiority of their guns, could not be used to good advantage. Captain Huntington's battery was kept in the rear as a reserve.

The loss sustained by the different batteries is as follows: Captain Clark's battery, E, Fourth Regiment, U. S. Army, Private Bartley Kelley killed and 3 horses disabled; Captain Jenks battery, A, First Virginia Artillery, Private Charles Schneider killed and 10 horses disabled; Captain Robinson's battery, L, First Ohio Volunteers Artillery, Private Brown killed, Private-wounded and missing; on the 22nd, Captain Huntington's battery, H, First Ohio Artillery, Private Jacob Yeager killed and 2 horses disabled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. DAUM,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Artillery, Shield's Division.

*Report of Lieutenant Marshall H. Rundell, Battery G,
First New York Light Artillery.*

**CAMP RICHARDSON'S DIVISION,
Warrenton Junction, March 29, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: Having been instructed to report to you yesterday morning with a section of 10-pounder Parrott rifled guns, pertaining to Frank's light battery G, First New York Artillery, I accordingly started at 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday, and took my place in the advance guard, composed of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Cross, and one squadron of the Eighth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Farnsworth. After marching about 2 miles I fired one shell at a vedette of the enemy's cavalry. About 1 1/2 miles farther I found a battalion of the enemy's infantry formed in line of battle and fired two shells, which had the effect of immediately dispersing them. Without changing position, threw four shells into some buildings to the left of the infantry, under the impression of dislodging a hidden enemy.

Moving the section upon the ground previously occupied by the enemy's infantry, I directed two shells into the corner of a wood to the right and in a line with the railroad, and likewise three to the left at a small body of cavalry. Next to this I shelled some cavalry nearly 2 miles from the depot and to the right. Having been ordered to the front along the line of the railroad, I shelled another depot and fired into a train. Half a mile farther to the front and right shelled another detachment of cavalry. Moving again to the front, dislodged some of the enemy from a small entrenchment. At this place two pieces of the enemy's artillery opened fire upon us. After moving to the right and front, and sheltering my limbers and caissons behind a building, I opened fire, with the effect of silencing the enemy's artillery.

This closes the proceedings of my section of artillery during the 28th instant; having expended 35 shells, 14 spherical-case, and 2 percussion shells; total, 51 rounds. The fire of my guns, with few exceptions, seemed to be very effective. I returned from this reconnaissance at about 1 o'clock p. m. to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MARSHALL H. RUNDELL,
First Lieutenant Company G, First New York Artillery.

HDQRS. DIVISION OF ARTILLERY (CASEY'S DIVISION), April 13,1862.

**Captain HENRY W. SMITH,
Asst.Adjt.General , Headquarters Casey's Division:**

CAPTAIN:I have been requested by the general commanding the division to make a written statement of the fact concerning the capture of three schooners by the rebel steamer Jamestown on the 11th instant. I have the honor, therefore, to submit the following official report:

On the morning of the 11th instant I was attracted to the beach by the discharge of heavy guns. I found the rebel steamer Merrimac, accompanied by six gunboats, near the opposite shore, between Sewell's Point and the mouth of the Elizabeth River. They were then directly opposite the encampment of General Casey's division, and at least 3 miles from our own shore.

Soon after I arrived the Jamestown steamed down rapidly, hugging their own shore for a considerable distance, and then bore directly upon the three schooners, which were apparently anchored off Hampton. The course of the Jamestown was such as to increase her distance from General Casey's encampment. If there was any point between this and Fort Monroe where field guns could have been brought to bear upon her it must have been near and above the village of Hampton, where I understand there were two or more batteries of field artillery subject to the orders of General Wool.

My opinion at the time was (and still is) that nothing but heavy guns could have reached her, even from the place just mentioned; and I am positive that no rebel gunboat came within 3 miles of the shore occupied by General Casey.

The extreme range of 3-inch guns is 4,000 yards.

I may mention that soon after the appearance of the rebel steamers the artillery on this division was placed in position and so kept throughout the day, from which it could be instantly deployed near the beach in case the enemy came within range. But of course no ammunition was thrown away upon an enemy at twice the effective range of our guns.

I am, captain, respectfully, &c.,
G.D. BAILEY,
Colonel and Chief of Division Artillery.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 14, 1862.

**General J.W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:**

Twelve 10-inch mortars, eight 8-inch mortars, one 8-inch siege howitzer, five 100-pounder and five 30-pounder Parrott's, and ten 4 1/2-inch rifled guns of the siege train requested to be sent here have arrived, and we hear nothing of the remainder. I am directed to ask that the other guns ordered may be pushed forward immediately, and that navy carriages may be procured, if possible, for the eight other 100-pounder Parrott guns on hand in New York and at Fort Monroe. I am also directed to ask that all the war rockets and tripods for firing the same at Washington Arsenal may be sent here; also the Union repeating guns and ammunition on hand; 500 carcasses each for 12 and 24 and 32 pounders, and for 8 and 10 inch calibers any incendiary shells that may be procured, and all the 4 1/1-inch guns available. If any tables of fire have been prepared for these guns they ought also to be furnished, and I would again urge upon the Department the necessity of having an efficient officer to attend to the forwarding of stores after their arrival in this vicinity. It is probable that much property will be lost without such an officer, and at this time it may be invaluable.

**C.P. KINGSBURY,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.**

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Sir;

My calculations were based upon the expected immediate expansion of the "Division of the Potomac" into the "Army of the Potomac," to consist of at least 100,000 infantry. Considerations of the peculiar character and extent of the force to be employed, of the probable field and character of operations, of the utmost efficiency of the arm, and of the limits imposed by the as yet undeveloped resources of the nation, led to the following general propositions offered by me to Major-General McClellan, and which received his full approval:

1st. That the proportion of artillery should be in the ratio of at least two and a half pieces to 1,000 men, to be expanded if possible to three pieces to 1,000 men.

2nd. That the proportion of rifled guns should be restricted to the system of the U. S. Ordnance Department, and of Parrott and the smooth bore (with the exception of a few howitzers for special service) to be exclusively the 12-pounder gun of the model of 1857, variously called the "gun howitzer," the "light 12-pounder," or the "Napoleon."

3rd. That each field battery should, if practicable, be composed of six guns, and none to be less than four guns, and in all cases the guns of each battery should be of uniform caliber.

4th. That the field batteries were to be assigned to divisions and not to brigades, and in the proportion of four to each division, of which one was to be a battery of regulars, the remainder of volunteers; the captain of the regular battery to be the commander of artillery of the division. In the event of several divisions constituting an army corps, at least one-half of the divisional artillery was to constitute the reserve artillery of the corps.

5th. That the artillery reserve of the whole army should consist of 100 guns, and should comprise, besides a sufficient number of light mounted batteries, all of the guns of position, and until the cavalry was massed all the horse artillery.

6th. That the amount of ammunition to accompany the field batteries was not to be less than 400 rounds per gun.

7th. A siege train of fifty pieces. This was subsequently expanded (for special service at the siege of Yorktown) to very nearly 100 pieces, and comprised the unusual calibers and enormously heavy weight of metal of two 200-pounders, five 100-pounders, and ten 13-inch sea-coast mortars.

8th. That instruction in the theory and practice of gunnery, as well as in the tactics of the arm, was to be given to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the volunteer batteries by the study of suitable test-books and by actual recitations in each division, under the direction of the regular officer commanding the divisional artillery.

9th. That personal inspections, as frequent as the nature of circumstances would permit, should be made by me, to be assured of the strict observance of the established organization and drill and of the special regulations and orders issued from time to time under the authority of the commanding general, and to note the progressive improvement of the officers and enlisted men of the

volunteer batteries, and the actual fitness for field service of the whole, both regular and volunteer.

[10th.] A variety of unexpected circumstances conspired to compel in some degree trifling modifications of these general propositions, but in the main they scrupulously formed the basis of the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. This sudden and extensive expansion of the artillery arm of the nation taxed far beyond their capacities the various arsenals and private foundries which had hitherto exclusively supplied to the United States the requisite ordnance material. The Ordnance Department promptly met my requisitions by enlarging as far as possible the operations of the arsenals of supply and construction and by the extensive employment of private contractors. The use of contract work, while it gave increased facility in meeting promptly the suddenly-increased demand, was the unavoidable cause of introducing into the service much inferior ordnance material. The gun-carriages were particularly open to this objection, and their bad construction was in more than one instance the unfortunate occasion of the loss of field guns.

[11th.] It affords me great satisfaction to state that the Ordnance Department in the main kept the supply constantly up to the demand, and by cheerful and ready attention to complaints and the prompt creation of the requisite means enabled me to withdraw inferior material and substitute such as was found to be more reliable.

[12th.] To Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, in command of Washington Arsenal, to Lieutenant Bradford, his assistant, and to Captain Benton, in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, these remarks in particular apply. To their promptness, industry, and active general co-operation am I indebted in a great degree for the means which enabled me to organize such an immense artillery force in so short a time.

[13th.] As has been before stated, the whole of the field artillery of the Army of the Potomac July 25, 1861, was comprised in nine imperfectly-equipped batteries of 30 guns, 650 men, and 400 horses. In March, 1862, when the whole army took the field, it consisted of ninety-two batteries of 520 guns, 12,500 men, and 11,000 horses, fully equipped and in readiness for active field service. Of the whole force thirty batteries were regulars and sixty-two batteries volunteers. During this short period of seven months all of this immense amount of material was issued to me and placed in the hands of the artillery troops after their arrival in Washington. About one-quarter of all the volunteer batteries brought with them from their respective States a few guns and carriages, but they were nearly all of such peculiar caliber as to

lack uniformity with the more modern and more serviceable ordnance with which I was arming the other batteries, and they therefore had to be withdrawn and replaced by more suitable material. While about one-sixth came supplied with horses and harness, less than one-tenth were apparently fully equipped for service when they reported to me, and every one of those required the supply of many deficiencies of material and very extensive instruction in the theory and practice of their special arm.

[14th.] When the Army of the Potomac on the 1st of April embarked for Fort Monroe and the Virginia Peninsula the field-artillery force which had been organized was disposed of as follows, viz:

.....	Batteries....
. Guns.	
Detached for service in the Department of South Carolina	2
.....12	
Detached for service in the Department of North Carolina	
1.....	6
Detached for service in the Department of the Gulf	1
.....6	
Detached for service in the command of Major-General Dix	3
.....20	
Detached for service in the Mountain Department (division Blenker)	
3.....	18
First Corps (Major-General McDowell)	
12.....	68
Fifth Corps (Major-General Banks)	13
.....59	
Defenses of Washington (Brigadier-General Wadsworth)	49
.....253	
Embarked March 15 to April 1, 1862, for the Peninsula	52
.....299	

[15th.] The operations on the Peninsula by the Army of the Potomac commenced with a field-artillery force of fifty-two batteries, of 299 guns. To this must be added the field artillery of Franklin's division of McDowell's corps, which joined a few days before the capture of Yorktown, but was not disembarked from its transports for service until after the battle of Williamsburg, and the field artillery of McCall's division of McDowell's corps (four batteries, 22 guns), which joined in June, a few days before the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, making a grand total of field artillery at any time with the army on the Peninsula of sixty batteries, of 343 guns. With this large force, serving in six corps d'armee of eleven divisions and the artillery reserve, the only general and field officers were 1 brigadier-general, 4 colonel, 3 lieutenant-colonels, and 3 majors, a number obviously insufficient, and which impaired to a great degree (in consequence of the want of rank and official influence of the commanders of corps and divisional artillery) the efficiency of the arms. As this faulty organization can be suitably corrected only by legislative action, it is earnestly hoped that the attention of the proper authorities may be at an early day invited to it.

[16th.] When there were so many newly-organized volunteer field batteries, many of whom received their first and only instruction in the entrenched camps covering Washington during the three or four inclement months of the winter of 1861 - '62, there was, of course, much to be improved. Many of the volunteer batteries, however, evinced such zeal and intelligence and availed themselves so industriously of the instructions of the regular officer, their commander, and of the example of the regular battery, their associate, that they made rapid progress and attained a degree of proficiency highly creditable.

[17th.] Special detailed reports have been made and transmitted by me of the general artillery operations at the siege of Yorktown, and by their immediate commanders of the services of the field batteries at the battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court-House, and those severely contested ones comprised in the operations in front of Richmond. To these several reports I respectfully refer the commanding general for details of services as creditable to the artillery of the United States as they are honorable to the gallant officers and brave and patient enlisted men, who with but few exceptions, struggling through difficulties, overcoming obstacles, and bearing themselves nobly on the field of battle, stood faithfully to their guns, performing their various duties with a steadiness, a devotion, and a gallantry worthy of all commendation. [18th.] For the artillery of the Army of the Potomac it is but simple justice to claim that, in contributing its aid to the other two arms as far as lay in its power, it did its whole duty faithfully and intelligently,

and that on more than one occasion (the battle of Malvern particularly) it confessedly saved the army from serious disaster.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, late Chief of Artillery Army of the Potomac.

**GENERAL ORDERS,} HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
No.14.} Wheeling, Va., April 17,1862.**

I. Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hayward, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, is relieved from his duties as chief of artillery in the department.

II. Lieutenant Colonel John Pilsen, aide-de-camp, is hereby appointed chief of artillery in this department.

By command of Major-General Fremont:

HENRY THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, April 17,1862.

Major General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Army of the Potomac, near Yorktown, Va.:

Your communication to the Secretary of War regarding the failure of the 3-inch percussion shells has been referred to this department. The fuses used are Schenkl's, the best of their kind. It is suggested that the failures may arise from an omission to reverse the screw cap, the operation of which General Barry or Major Webb understands.

Mr. Schenkl, the inventor, will leave to-night for Yorktown to investigate the matter.

JAS. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 17,1862.

General J.W.RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance:

Telegram received. Much obliged for your promptness. We shall require a good deal of ammunition, and probably as many heavy guns as you can let us have. Mortars will be very useful. I think the 4 1/2-inch gun will be admissible, and am only sorry we have not more of them.

GEO.B.McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 18,1862.

**Brigadier General J.W.RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:**

The supply of field ammunition, battery and reserve, is becoming rapidly exhausted, and the consumption of that for small-amrs is very great. I have to request that 200 rounds per gun of the former and 200 pounds per man of the latter may be added to my former requisition and sent forward with rapidity. Requisitions are coming, too, for all sorts of battery stores, which cannot be filled. The forges for the siege train have not yet arrived, and cannot be heard from.

C.P.KINGSBURY.

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 18,1862.
(Received April 19,1862,9.40 a.m.)**

General RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance:

Will be glad to have another 200-pounder Parrott. Can provide for more if you have them. Will also be glad to have more 10-inch sea-coast mortars. Send the additional 13-inch mortars. Can use them well. Pleasure hurry up ammunition.

GEO.B.McCLELLAN, Major-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, April 18,1862-12,35 p.m.

**Major General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Army of the Potomac, near Yorktown, Va.:**

Telegram received. The first 200-pounder and carriage were shipped from Cold Spring on the 8th instant to Fort Monroe. Lieutenant Baylor has been instructed to hold it subject to your order. The second one is finished, and will be sent to Fort Monroe at once; it will be placed at your disposal if you desire it. Have no more siege mortars finished. Have ordered Colonel Ramsay to send you ten 10-inch sea-coast mortars. Can let you have ten more 13-inch sea-coast mortars if you want them.

A large supply of 3-inch ammunition will be sent down to the arsenal at Fort Monroe at once.

JAS. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General.

**UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA,
Hampton Roads, April 18, 1862.**

Captain A. A. HARWOOD, Chief of Ordnance:

The 100-pounder Parrott is at present the only gun that can avail us anything at Yorktown. They are of immense service. The carriage of the Sebago's 100-pounder has already given out in firing upon that place. Send us another one to replace it in the earliest possible way. Send us, too, four more 100-pounder Parrotts, with carriages for ship-board and fittings complete. Send us also a full supply of projectiles for 100-pounder Parrotts. We shall have to use a great many of them, and there are none on hand in charge of our ordnance officer at Fort Monroe.

**L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer.**

*Report of Captain Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U.S. Artillery,
Chief of Artillery Smith's division, of engagement at Lee's Mill,
or Burnt Chimneys.*

**HDQRS. LIGHT ARTILLERY, SMITH'S DIVISION,
Camp near Lee's Mill, April 18, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that pursuant to orders the artillery of this division moved with it-Mott's battery with the leading brigade-and was brought into actio at different times during the day as follows: Mott's battery, on arriving in a position about 1,250 yards in front of the rebel works on Warwick Creek, occupied that position till about 2 o'clock p.m. when all the artillery (save one section of Kennedy's) was pushed forward into the field in front of the rebel works to within 900 yards. Firing was kept up from this position sufficient to prevent the enemy from working his guns to any extent. Later, some infantry being pushed forward on our left, I ordered the whole twenty pieces to open for their support. Still later, infantry being pushed forward on our right (Colonel Stoughton's regiment), the enemy lined the parapet with musketry and opened a terrific fire upon our troops. I immediately ordered all the guns to open with case-shot upon the enemy, firing over our troops. The result fully met my expectations, the rebels scarcely being able to get any shots to advantage, but firing over our troops, which were withdrawn with but slight damage.

It is believed that the enemy suffered severely. At one time we fired upon a regiment marching by flank, carrying away their colors and scattering them quickly. The position last taken up by the artillery is now occupied by ten pieces (four of them still more advanced) behind works thrown up night before last and night. From those positions occasional shots are thrown during the day and night. It will be seen from Captain Mott's report that his battery suffered severely, especially in their first position. The captain and all his officers and men bore themselves with gallantry. All the command conducted themselves with perfect coolness. The firing was admirable. First Lieutenant Charles Kusserow adjutant and inspector is again entitled to mention for his coolness and skill as an artillery officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R.B. AYRES,
Captain Fifth Artillery, Commanding.

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Near Yorktown, April
19,1862.**

General J.W.RIPLEY:

Please send, in addition to previous requisition, 100 rounds for all the siege and field guns of this army. We shall need them to destroy the enemy's parapet. He is playing the game of concealing his guns when under fire, and we must use our shells as mines, and the parapet fuses should be arranged accordingly.

GEO.B.McCLELLAN, Major-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, April 19,1862.

**Major General GEORGE B.McCLELLAN,
Army of the Potomac, near Yorktown,Va.:**

Telegram received. Have ordered tne 10-inch and ten 13-inch sea-coast mortars to be sent to you at once. Regret that the projectiles sent with the 4 1/2-inch siege guns do not work well. Have directed Hotchkiss to send you 10,000 of his with the utmost dispatch as fast as made.

JAS.W.RIPLEY, Brigadier-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, April 19,1862.

**Colonel C.P.KINGSBURY,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of the Potomac, near Yorktown,Va.:**

Telegrams received. The gins and sling-cars have been ordered to be sent to you from Washington. Twenty spare 6-pounder carriages and four 12-pounder heavy have been ordered to Fort Monroe. The reserve 3-inch ammunition will leave the Washington Arsenal to-day. The sixty-seven hundred rounds for the field batteries are being prepared.

The additional 200 rounds per man will be sent forward as soon as transportation can be provided.

JAS.W.RIPLEY, Brigadier-General.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 20,1862-Midnight.

General J.W.RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance:

Please send me all the 20-pounder Parrotts you can as soon as possible, and let me know many you send and when I can look for them. I am short of siege guns.

GEO.B.McCLELLAN, Major-General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS.ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No.119.} Camp Winf.Scott, near Yorkt'n,Va, Apl, 30. 1862**

Paragraph XI of General Orders, No.102,
current series, prescribing flags to designate the various headquarters, is amended as follows:

For the Artillery Reserve - red flag with a white star in the center.
All the above flags to be 6 feet long and 5 feet wide.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

**S.WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by
Major General George B. McClellan, during the siege of Yorktown

*Report of Brigadier General William F. Barry,
U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery Army of the Potomac, of the siege.*

**HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 5, 1862.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following general report of the operations of the artillery at the siege at Yorktown:

The army having arrived in front of the enemy's works April 5 went into camp, and preparations were at once commenced for the siege. From this date until April 10 active reconnaissances of the enemy's line and works were pushed by the commanding general. By his orders I examined the various inlets and creeks for the purpose of selecting a suitable place for landing the siege train. Cheeseman's Creek, an affluent of the Poquosin River, about 2 1/2 miles

from the proposed location of our works, was selected as possessing the greatest advantages of deep water, a good landing, and facility of approach. The siege train depot was established in a large open field about one and a half miles from the landing and at the junction of the roads forming the approaches to the various batteries. The siege train consisted of 101 pieces, as follows, viz: Two 200-pounder Parrott rifled guns, eleven 100-pounder Parrott rifled guns, thirteen 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns, twenty-two 20-pounder Parrott rifled guns, ten 4 1/2-inch rifled siege guns, ten 13-inch sea-coast mortars, ten 10-inch sea-coast mortars, fifteen 10-inch siege mortars, five 8-inch siege mortars, and three 8-inch siege howitzers. Three field batteries of 12-pounders were likewise made use of as guns of position.

To serve this siege train the First Connecticut Artillery, Colonel R. O. Tyler, (1,400 men), and the fifth New York Volunteers, Colonel Warren (800 men), were placed under my orders. Upon consultation with the commanding general and the chief engineer (General Barnard) the following location of batteries and distribution of guns was decided upon:

BATTERY No.1

Two 200-pounder Parrott rifled guns; five 100-pounder Parrott rifled guns.

BATTERY No.2

Three 4 1/2-inch rifled siege guns; six 30-pounder Parrotts; six 20-pounder Parrotts.

BATTERY No.3

Seven 20-pounder Parrott guns.

BATTERY No.4

Ten. 13-inch sea-coast mortars.

Garrison.-Two batteries First Connecticut Artillery (Captains Dow and Harmon), Major Alex. Doull, Second New York Artillery, commanding.

BATTERY No.5

Eight 20-pounder Parrotts.

Garrison.-Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, Captain Carlisle, and one-half Battery C, First Battalion New York Artillery.

BATTERY No.6

Sixteen 10-inch sea-coast mortars.

Garrison.-One company (Captain Burbank's) First Connecticut Artillery.

BATTERY No.7
Six field 12-pounders.

BATTERY No.8
Two batteries (twelve guns) of field 12-pounders.

BATTERY No.9
Ten 10-inch siege mortars.
Garrison.-Two batteries (Captains Cook and Rockwood) First Connecticut Artillery, Major Trumbull commanding.

BATTERY No.10
Three 100-pounder Parrotts; one 30-pounder Parrott; seven 4 1/2-inch rifled siege guns.

BATTERY No.11
Four 10-inch sea-coast mortars

BATTERY No.12
Five 10-inch siege mortars

BATTERY No.13
Six 30-pounder Parrotts.

BATTERY No.14
Three 100-pounder Parrotts.
Garrison.-One battery (Captain Perkins) First Connecticut Artillery.

Thursday, April 17.-By pushing close reconnaissances the engineer officers have seen at least fifty guns in the enemy's works. Of these thirty-three are on water front and looking down York River, of which twenty-three bear on our battery Numbers 1. The remainder, seventeen guns, are on land front. There are probably more, which are masked by sand bags.

Friday, April 18.-Batteries 1,2,3,6, and 7 laid out, and ground broken in Nos. 1,2,3, and 6. At daylight working party in Numbers 1 well covered in. Numbers 2 less advanced. Numbers 3 progressed far enough to shelter men. Numbers 6 raised to height of sole of embrasures.

Saturday, April 19.-Colonel Hunt, commanding artillery reserve ordered to detail a 20-pounder Parrott battery for Battery Numbers 3, to occupy it after dark to-night. Also ordered to detail fifty-four harnessed horses to haul the

100-pounders into Numbers 1, the works to be continued all night. Platforms laid and magazine completed in Numbers 1, and all preparations made for mounting guns. Rain for the past twenty-four hours, and ground soft and slippery and altogether unfavorable for heavy work.

Monday, April 21.-Batteries 4 and 5 commenced. The officers and cannoneers of Randol's and De Russey's batteries making gabions and fascines, under Brigadier-General Woodbury. Cannoneers of Lieutenant-Colonel Brickel's brigade, under Major Arndt, reverted the embrasures of Battery Numbers 7, with gabions and finished the battery generally.

Ames' battery (A, Fifth Artillery) in position in Battery Numbers 7, relieving Diederichs' battery, First Battalion New York Artillery. One hundred horses hauling siege guns to Batteries 3 and 6.

Battery Numbers 2. Received from depot four 100-pounder Parrotts, 250 shell, 50 shot, and implements. Five 100-pounders are now mounted, and this battery fully ready for service.

Battery Numbers 3. Received from depot four 4 1/2-inch siege guns and platforms. Two platforms laid.

Battery Numbers 6. Received from depot six 4 1/2-inch siege guns and platforms. The artillerymen excavated the terre-plain to the depth of 14 inches and commenced to lay platforms.

A vessel has arrived at Cheeseman's Landing with 13-inch mortars. Number not known. Arrangements are made to receive the mortars when hoisted out of the vessel, and when the present heavy weather abates to tow them around to the immediate vicinity of the battery in which they are to be placed. It will be necessary to ask the assistance of the Navy to hoist them out of the transport. I would respectfully ask that such assistance be requested.

Tuesday, April 22-a.m.-Batteries 1,2,3, and 6 are now ready for service and are fully supplied with implements and ammunition to the full capacity of the magazines.

The vessel with five 30-pounder guns has arrived and a detachment is now discharging her. They will be disembarked by 3 or 4 o'clock, and if the road is repaired by that time they will be at once hauled to Battery Numbers 2. Another detachment is at work on the 13-inch mortars. Blocks and tackle for hauling them have arrived.

Tuesday, April 22-p.m.-The usual daily detail of the cannoneers of two field batteries for the manufacture of gabions, fascines, &c. Harnessed horses furnished for transportation of siege guns. Ninety barrels of powder transported from landing to depot.

Battery Numbers 1. Two hundred and fifty-cartridges supplied for 100-pounder gun. Magazine arranged and drains constructed.

Battery Numbers 2. Five platforms for siege guns laid; 50 rounds of canister and 500 cartridges supplied; also implements and equipments complete for five 4 1/2-inch guns. This battery is now ready for service.

Battery Numbers 6. Platforms for five 4 1/2-inch guns laid and the guns put in position. The following ammunition was placed in the magazine of this battery: 600 cartridges, 300 shot, 300 shell, 100 case-shot, and 50 canister. Implements and equipments also supplied. Battery now ready for service.

The expenditure was as follows, viz: Solid shot, five from 200-pounder, one from 100-pounder; shell (percussion), sixteen, all from 100-pounder; shell (time fuse), thirteen, all from 100-pounder; shell (filled with Creek fire), four, all from 100-pounder.

The performance of the guns was excellent, as was also that of the iron carriages and chassis.

Most of the percussion shell failed to explode, and no observable effect was produced by the Creek fire.

Batteries Numbers 2,3, and 5. No change.

Battery Numbers 4. One mortar transferred from barge, and two mortars mounted and now ready for service. A third mortar was being mounted when the blocks broke, and further work was delayed for repairs. Three hundred and fifteen shell placed in the battery.

Battery Numbers 6. Six 4 1/2-inch guns removed to Battery Numbers 10.

Battery Numbers 10. Six platforms laid for 4 1/2-inch guns and six guns placed in position. One platform for 100-pounder hauled to the battery.

Battery Numbers 11. Materials for platforms supplied.

Cheeseman's Landing. The following material was landed, viz: Three 10-inch sea-coast mortars, ten do. beds, four 20-pounder Parrott guns and carriages, four Whitworth guns, fifteen 13-inch shell with Creek fire, and quantity of platforms, implements, &c. I beg to urge the necessity of immediate further repairs upon the road near Cheeseman's Landing and in front of General Hooker's division (Yorktown road.) It is impossible to haul heavy guns over that portion of the road.

Thursday, May 1.-Battery Numbers 1. A few shots were fired this p.m. at Yorktown wharf, with what effect is not known, as the fog was thick. Fire at the rate of one shot per hour was maintained at this battery all night, to prevent the enemy's transports, which were driven away yesterday afternoon, from returning to discharge their freight under cover of darkness. Some of the pintle-blocks have started; repairs will be made at once.

Battery Numbers 2. No change. A working party of 80 or 100 men is needed to complete the road.

Battery No 3. and 5. No changes.

Battery Numbers 4. Two more mortars mounted, three more mortars discharged, five beds discharged, and five platforms laid.

Battery Numbers 6. Six 4 1/2-inch guns and ammunition sent to Battery Numbers 10.

Battery Numbers 9. Not yet ready for platforms and the magazine not yet completed.

Battery Numbers 10. Garrisoned by two companies of Fifth New York Volunteers. Six platforms laid for 4 1/2-inch guns, and the six guns placed in position ready for service. Magazine supplied with one hundred rounds per gun for six guns. One 100-pounder platform laid and materials hauled in for two more.

Battery Numbers 11. Material got out of hewn timber for foundations for four 10-inch sea-coast mortar platforms. Magazine nearly completed.

Battery Numbers 13. Not yet ready for its garrison.

Battery Numbers 14. Reported ready for its garrison to-night. One company First Connecticut Artillery detailed, and platforms will be laid to-morrow.

Cheeseman's Landing. Four 20-pounders, four Whitworth guns, and five platforms for 100-pounders landed and sent up to depot. Four 10-inch sea-coast mortars landed, and a large quantity of shot, shell, and implements sent from landing to depot.

Friday, May 2, 1862.-Battery Numbers 1. Repairs made to the platforms. Sixty shot and shell fired at the enemy's wharf and water battery with apparent good effect. The long-range guns in the enemy's high bastion is believed to have burst.

Battery Numbers 2 Mantelets put up in embrasures. One 4 1/2-inch gun transferred to Battery Numbers 10.

Batteries Nos. 3,5, and 6. No change.

Battery Numbers 4. Three 13-inch mortars and three beds disembarked, four platforms laid, and three mortars mounted.

Battery Numbers 9. Six platforms laid. Six 10-inch siege mortars mounted.

Battery Numbers 10. Three platforms for 100-pounders laid. Three chassis for 100-pounders in position.

Battery Numbers 11. Four platforms for 10-inch sea-coast mortars laid; ninety shell received.

Battery Numbers 12. Five platforms for siege mortars laid and two 10-inch mortars placed in position.

Battery Numbers 13. Not yet ready.

Battery Numbers 14. Platforms for two 100-pounders carried into battery; three chassis and three upper carriages for do. received. Two 8-inch mortars, 100 shell, 8 barrels of gunpowder, and implements and equipments for same, sent to headquarters of General Smith.

Cheeseman's Landing. Six chassis for 100-pounders; six carriages for do. landed and sent to depot. Large quantity of implements, ammunition and ordnance stores landed and sent to depot. I have again most urgently to request that a strong working party be sent to complete the road in rear of Battery Numbers 2.

Saturday, May 3.-Battery Numbers 1. Thirty-four shot and shell fired at big gun bastion and water battery, with very good effect at the latter.

Battery Numbers 2. Completed the setting up of the mantelets. A working party on the road from 12 m. until 5 p.m.

Battery Numbers 3. Completed setting up of mantelets. One 20-pounder platform laid and one additional 20-pounder gun placed in position.

Battery Numbers 4. This battery was entirely completed, platforms all laid, and mortars all mounted at 9 o'clock a.m. One hundred barrels of powder placed in magazine; implements and equipments supplied. The battery is now ready for service.

Battery Numbers 5. Two additional 20-pounder guns placed in position.

Battery Numbers 6. Supplied with platforms and with 634 10-inch shells.

Battery Numbers 10. Laying platforms for 100-pounder and placing chassis and carriages for ditto in position. Two badly-directed shots from Numbers 1 dropped shells into this battery to-day, of which one exploded, fortunately without injury to any one.

Battery Numbers 11. Remaining platforms laid and ready for mortars. Magazine completed. Two beds and one 10-inch sea-coast mortar hauled in and placed in position. One hundred more shells received. Twenty-five barrels powder placed in magazine, with implements, equipments, &c. This battery will be fully ready for service in twelve hours more.

Battery Numbers 12. Remaining platforms laid and the mortars all mounted and placed in position. Magazine completed and supplied with powder, fuses, implements, and equipments. This battery is now fully ready for service.

Battery Numbers 13. Engineer work not yet completed. Armament, garrison, and all artillery equipment and supply in waiting. The battery can be made ready for service in six hours after the engineers turn it over to the artillery.

Battery Numbers 14. Platforms laid for three 100-pounder Parrotts, and the chassis and upper carriages placed in position and mounted. The guns and ammunition will be hauled in to-day and the guns mounted to-night. The battery will be ready for service at daylight to-morrow morning.

Sunday, May 4.-The enemy evacuated the place during the night, and the United States troops took possession at daylight.

The difficulties attending the placing in position the unusually heavy material used in this siege were very much increased by the peculiarities of the soil and by the continuance of heavy rains during the greater portion of the operations. Oftentimes the heavier guns in their transportation of three miles from the landing to the batteries would sink in the quicksands to the axle-trees of their traveling carriages. The efforts of the best trained and heaviest of the horses of the artillery reserve were of no avail in their attempts to extricate them, and it became necessary to haul this heavy metal by hand, the cannoneers working knee-deep in mud and water. In these labors the officers and men of the First Connecticut Artillery, and of the Fifth New York Volunteers exhibited extraordinary perseverance, alacrity, and cheerfulness. It finally became necessary to construct a heavy corduroy road, wide enough for two teams to pass each other, the whole distance from the landing to the depot. Whenever it was practicable to use horses, they were promptly supplied by Colonel Hunt from the batteries of the artillery reserve under his command.

At the suggestion of Major-General McClellan a number of rope mantelets, on the plan of those used by the Russians at Sebastopol, were constructed in New York, under the supervision of Colonel Delafield, corps of United States Engineers, and were forwarded to me with great dispatch. They were placed in the embrasures of batteries 2 and 3, and would doubtless have fully answered the same good purpose which those of similar construction did at Sebastopol.

Although all of the batteries but two (and they required but six hours more to be completed) were fully ready for service when the enemy evacuated his works, circumstances only permitted fire to be opened from Battery Numbers 1. The ease with which the 100 and 200 pounders of this battery were worked, the extraordinary accuracy of their fire, and the since-ascertained effects produced upon the enemy by its force upon me the conviction that the fire of guns of similar caliber and power in the other batteries at much shorter ranges, combined with the cross vertical fire of the 13 and 10-inch sea-coast mortars, would have compelled the enemy to surrender or abandon his works in less than twelve hours.

It will always be a source of great professional disappointment to me that the enemy, by his premature and hasty abandonment of his defensive line, deprived the artillery of the Army of the Potomac of the opportunity of exhibiting the superior power and efficiency of the unusually heavy metal used in this siege,

and of reaping the honor and just reward of their unceasing labors day and night for nearly one month.

In conclusion, I beg to present the names of Colonel Tyler, Majors Kellogg, Hemingway, and Trumbull, Captains Perkins and Burke, First Connecticut Artillery; Major Alex. Doull, Second New York Artillery; Colonel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Duryea, Major Hull, and Captain Winslow, Fifth New York Volunteers, as conspicuous for intelligence, energy and good conduct under fire.

My assistant, Major Webb, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry, and my aides-de-camp, First-Lieutenant Marshall, Second New York Artillery, and First-Lieutenant Verplank, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, carried my orders day and night, frequently under fire, with promptness and good judgment. The conduct of Major Webb in running the 13-inch sea-coast mortars, with their material and ammunition, into the mouth of Wormley's Creek, under the fire of the enemy, was particularly conspicuous for perseverance and great coolness and gallantry.

The services of several artillery officers were valuable employed in superintending the construction of gun and mortar batteries, magazines, splinter-proofs, traverses, fascines, and gabions. As they were under the orders of General Barnard, chief engineer, I leave it for him to bring their names and services to the notice of the major-general commanding.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

*Reports of Colonel Henry J. Hunt,
commanding Artillery Reserve, of operations April 18-June 25.*

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY RESERVE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, April 27, 1862.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a report of the services of the artillery reserve for the past week:

On the 18th instant Carlisle's battery (six 20-pounder Parrotts) was ordered to Battery Numbers 7, in front of Wynn's Mill. The position was occupied at

daybreak on the 19th, and the men set to work laying platforms and clearing away the wood in front of the embrasures. At 7 o'clock firing was commenced and continued at intervals, setting fire to the enemy's barracks, disabling two of their guns, and silencing their fire.

Lieutenant Durando Russell, of Taft's battery, Fifth New York Artillery, temporarily attached to the battery, was severely wounded by a fragment of shell; the only casualty from the enemy's fire.

Carlisle's battery was relieved on the 20th by Diederichs' (four 20-pounder Parrotts), which kept up a fire at intervals all day, expending sixty-seven rounds. Captain Diederichs reports that he distinctly saw a conflict going on between two bodies of the enemy's infantry in the edge of the wood behind their batteries. The same fact was reported to me by some of the pickets in advance of the battery. On the same day (20th) Voegelee's battery (six 20-pounder Parrotts) occupied Numbers 3, in front of the White House. He threw a few shells, when the firing was stopped. Captain Voegelee reports that his fire caused 300 or 400 of the enemy, probably a working party, to leave the work. The guns were withdrawn at sunset, the battery being unfinished. Ames' battery of light 12-pounders replaced Diederichs'. His firing was rather to test his guns than for any other object. The distance (about 1,000 yards) was too great for effective shell-firing.

On the 24th Captain Smead, with one section, of his own battery (light 12-pounders), one section of Voegelee's, and one of Knieriem's (20-pounder Parrotts) occupied the earthworks (Numbers 7.) to cover a reconnaissance made by Colonel Gove, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers. After the reconnaissance was successfully accomplished the guns were withdrawn under the enemy's fire. No casualties.

On the 25th Diederichs' battery, re-enforced by a section of Knieriem's (six 20-pounder Parrotts), was placed in position in Battery Numbers 2., and Carlisle's battery occupied Battery Numbers 5, which position they still hold. Voegelee, having laid the necessary platforms and the works being completed, occupies Numbers 3. I inclose herewith the reports of the officers commanding the batteries above referred to.*

Early in the week the cannoneers of two batteries at a time were detailed daily for making gabions and fascines, under direction of General Woodbury.

On Friday this detail was discontinued and the work was commenced in the batteries.

On Friday and Saturday 158 gabions and 11 fascines were prepared. As soon as the necessary preparation can be made and the material procured a regular supply of these articles can be furnished by the batteries not otherwise employed. A number of officers have been daily detailed as assistants in the construction of works, and two officers (Lieutenants Dresser, Fourth U.S. Artillery, and Sinclair, Third U.S. Artillery), are now regularly detailed for engineer duty and employed in the construction of redoubts. The reserve has furnished day and night the teams and drivers necessary for hauling the siege guns, mortars, and material from the landings to the depot and from the depot to the different batteries.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel, Commanding.

*Report of Captain Edward H. Flood, Battery D,
First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations April 28.*

**HDQRS. BATTERY D, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOL. ARTY.,
Fort Ennis, April 28, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

This morning at about 6.30 two of the enemy's gun-boats appeared off the position now occupied by my battery. One of them mounted two guns - one at the bow, the other at the stern; the other mounted one gun at the stern. They laid there apparently at anchor until 9.25 o'clock, when they opened fire upon us, aiming at the works, also at the log-house and the woods behind them. After firing ten shells (64-pounder capped shell) at us they changed their direction to the woods on our left, which is divided from us by a creek, and fired eight shells into them. Fortunately there was, as far as my knowledge extends, no one hurt, although their shells burst in the middle of our camp, one of them tearing the roof off one of the log-houses, and another ricocheted up the street, dividing the log-houses, but fortunately did not burst. Had it done so loss of life must have ensued. After firing the eighteen rounds one of the boats retired to the opposite shore, where she lay until 3 o'clock, when she departed. The other came to anchor, where she remained until 6 o'clock, when she also retired. During the day (about noon) a large side-wheel steamer, accompanied by a small tug-boat, appeared opposite us and held communication with the gun-boat that was lying near the shore. They staid about two hours, when

they departed up the river. I would respectfully ask to have the breast-works now occupied by my command strengthened, as they were built originally by the enemy for rifle-pits, and are totally unfit for the purpose for which they are now used. It would take but a small amount of labor to make them strong enough for our use. At this writing (9 p. m.) all is quiet here, but I can hear cannonading some distance on my right.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

EDW. H. FLOOD,
Captain, Commanding Battery D, Pennsylvania Artillery.
Lieutenant BENSON, Adjutant.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
April 28, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

The recommendation of Captain Flood concerning the strengthening his works is earnestly commended to the favorable consideration of the general commanding. Working parties should not, however, operate in daylight. A detail of fifty good men ought in one night to perform the necessary work.

Most respectfully,

ROBT. M. WEST, Major and Chief of Artillery.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH CORPS,
Warwick Court-House, Va., April 30, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Briggs, commanding brigade, who will exercise his discretion as to the strengthening of the works at the house. If advisable, sufficient working parties will at once be detailed. If not deemed advisable, Colonel Briggs will report the reasons of this decision. He will also acquaint Major West with any plans made for the purpose of defense.

By order of Brigadier-General Couch:

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General W.F. BARRY.

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY RESERVE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, Va., May 4, 1862**

Since my report of April 27 Diederich's battery, with one section of Knieriem's, has continued to occupy Earthwork Numbers 2. During this time, down to the morning of the 4th instant, when the enemy evacuated his positions, firing between this battery and the enemy has taken place at intervals night and day. On the 1st instant the cheek of one of his pieces was somewhat damaged by a shot. No other injury done the battery.

On the 28th, the work being finished and the platforms laid by his cannoneers, Voegelee's battery reoccupied Earthwork Numbers 3. Firing between the work and the enemy's batteries took place daily, but nothing of moment occurred. The work was frequently damaged by the enemy's shot and shell and repaired by the labor of the cannoneers. On the 1st and 2nd the enemy's fire was very heavy. On the 3rd mantelets were placed in the embrasures and two more platforms laid for additional guns.

On April 28, on the application of Brigadier General F.J. Porter, director of the siege, two sections of Grimm's battery, First Battalion New York Artillery (Brickel's), re-enforced by a section of Knieriem's (20-pounder Parrotts), took position, the first in the open in front of Redoubt A, the section of 20-pounders behind the section of the parallel running from the same redoubt, and engaged the enemy's battery near Wynn's Mill. After a brisk firing the enemy's guns were silenced and Grimm's guns withdrawn. General Porter speaks in terms of praise as to the conduct of the officers and men. The 20-pounders remained in position until Redoubt A was occupied by three light 12-pounders of Howe's battery, under Lieutenant Morgan, Fourth U.S. Artillery, of Howe's battery.

On April 29, about 8 p.m., three light 12-pounders of Howe's battery were placed in position in Redoubt A by Lieutenant Morgan, who had been engaged during the day with his cannoneers in making a ramp, laying a platform, &c. As soon as they were in position the 20-pounders of Knieriem's battery were withdrawn from the parallel in front. From this date until yesterday firing took place between this redoubt and the enemy's works. No damage was done to the work or the guns. The fire of Morgan's guns dispersed parties of workmen and twice drove off a gun placed so as to command his position. During the period merlons were constructed of sand bags, so as to protect the guns without interfering with the field of fire.

Carlisle's battery has occupied earthwork Numbers 5 from the time of its completion to the date of the withdrawal of the enemy's force.

During the week Brevet Captain Pennington, Lieutenants Wilson, Barlow, and Hains, Second U.S. Artillery; Sinclair, Third U.S. Artillery; Dresser, Fourth U.S. Artillery, and Ames and Watson, of the Fifth U.S. Artillery, have been detailed for engineer duty, and engaged in the construction of works, magazines, &c. Other officers were detailed as assistants to these. The officers and men not detailed from the reserve on battery or other duty have been engaged in the fabrication of gabions, fascines, &c., under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Getty, U.S. Army.

The teams have been used daily for hauling siege guns, mortars, material, and munitions, as during last week.

The services required of the reserve were well performed, and it is now ready for any armed service required of it.

The subjoined reports of the officers commanding batteries are transmitted with this. *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel, Commanding Artillery Reserve.
Brigadier General W.F. BARRY.

*Reports of Brigadier General John G. Barnard, U. S. Army,
Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac, of operations during the siege.*

CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN, VA., May 6, 1862.

SIR: The accompanying drawing (map Numbers 2)* gives with accuracy the outline and armament of the fortifications of Yorktown proper, with the detached works immediately connected therewith (map Numbers 3.). The general outline is almost the same as that of the British works in the Revolution; the trace is somewhat different. The profile is everywhere respectable. The three bastioned forts looking toward our approaches appear to have been earliest built, and have about 15 feet thickness of parapet and 8 to 10 depth of ditch the width varying much, but never being less at tops of counterscarp than 15 feet, and I should think generally much more. The works extending around the town from the western

salient of fronts just mentioned appear to have been finished during the past winter and spring. They have formidable profiles, 18 feet thickness of parapet, and generally 10 feet depth of ditch.

The water batteries had generally 18 feet parapet, the guns en barbette. They were (as well as all the works mentioned) carefully constructed, with well-made sod revetments. There were numerous traverses between the guns and ample magazines, how sufficient in bomb-proof qualities I am unable to say. The water batteries were as follows: Numbers 1, five 8-inch columbiads; Numbers 3, three 32s and one 32 navy; Numbers 4, three 32s (1827); Numbers 5, two 32s; Numbers 6, three 9-inch Dahlgrens and one 10-inch Dahlgren; Numbers 7, on beach, three 8-inch columbiads and one 64-pounder, besides a 42-pounder carronade, intended to sweep the shore.

The first two guns of the works on the heights bore upon water as well as the land, and were of heavy caliber. The guns in position on the fronts of attack (the first two of which bore on the water) were as follows, commencing on the left. (See the list herewith, which gives all the guns in position or for which there were emplacements.) The emplacements were all occupied before the evacuation by siege guns, rifled, 4 1/2-inch 24-pounders and 18-pounders.

In Fort Magruder (the first exterior work) there were found one 8-inch columbiad, one 42-pounder, and one 8-inch siege howitzer, the two formed en barbette. Two of these were placed behind traverses, with embrasures covered by blindages. The two external redoubts with the connecting parapets formed a re-entrant with the fronts of attack, and all the guns bore on our approaches. It will be seen, therefore, that our approaches were swept by the fire of at least forty-nine guns, nearly all of which were heavy, and many of them the most formidable guns known; besides that, two-thirds of the guns of the water batteries and known; besides that, two-thirds of the guns of the water batteries and all the guns of Gloucester bore on our right batteries, though under disadvantageous circumstances. Besides the above there were emplacements for four or five guns in the entrenchments running from Yorktown toward Fort Magruder. The guns on barbette carriages had not any protection, except in a few cases sand bags had been piled up. It is supposed that they awaited further indications as to the localities of our batteries before constructing merlons. For the guns on ship or siege carriages some arrangements had been made for protection by building up sodded merlons, or by sand bags and cotton bales, but as they were they would have been very inefficient against our fire.

The ravine behind which the left of the Yorktown fronts of attack was placed was not very difficult, and its head formed depressions in front of their left

imperfectly seen by their fires, and from which access could be had to the ditches, but we could not be sure, of this fact before the evacuation. The enemy held, by means of a slight breastwork and rifle trenches, a position in advance of the heads of these ravines as far forward as the burned house. Our own rifle trenches were advanced to within 60 yards of the burned house—a point from which the day before the evacuation I made my last reconnaissance. Owing, however, to the fact that the enemy's riflemen were better concealed by shrubbery, &c., than our own, our men, who had just constructed their trench the night before, did not dare to show their heads or use their rifles, and I was unable to examine the grounds in front.

The ravines which head between the Yorktown fortifications and exterior works are deep and intricate. They were tolerably well seen, however, by the works which run westwardly from the Yorktown works, and which were too numerous and complicated to be traced on paper.

Fort Magruder, the first lunette on our left, appears to have been built at an early period, probably before the rear of Yorktown was inclosed, and to prevent the approach of an enemy who should attempt to pass the ravines. It had a moderately strong profile, but its gorge, a mere stockade, was taken in reverses by our Battery Numbers 13.

The Red Redoubt (square) farther to the left answered very well as a means of continuing the line and securing against assault by ordinary means, but its front was almost wholly occupied by barbets for field or siege guns, and its interior was seen from our Battery Numbers 13. The exterior was seen from our Battery No 13. The exterior connection between this work was first a rifle trench, probably afterwards enlarged into a parapet, with external ditch and an emplacement for four guns in or near the small redan in the center.

Behind this they had constructed numerous epaulements, with connecting boyaux, not fully arranged for infantry fires, and mainly intended, probably, to protect their camps and reserves against the destructive effects of our artillery. From the Red Redoubt these trenches and epaulements ran to the woods and rivulet which forms a head with the Warwick, and continue almost without break to connect with the works at Wynn's Mill. This stream mentioned (whatever be its name, the term "Warwick," according to some, applying only to the tidal channel from the James River up as high as Lee's Mill) is inundated by a number of dams from near where its head is crossed by the epaulements mentioned down to Lee's Mill. Below Lee's Mill the Warwick follows a tortuous course through salt marshes of 200 to 300 yards in width, from which the land rises up boldly to a height of 30 or 40 feet. The first group of works

is at Wynn's Mill, where there is a dam and bridge. The next is to guard another dam between Wynn's and Lee's Mills. (This is the point attacked by General Smith Wynn's and Lee's Mills. (This is the point attacked by General Smith on the 16th ultimo. His object was merely to prevent the further construction of works and to feel the strength of the position.)

A work, of what extent is not now know, was at the sharp angle of the stream just above Lee's Mill, and a group of works was at Lee's Mill, where there was also a dam and bridge. From Lee's Mill a line of works extends across Mulberry Island, or is supposed to do so. At Southall's Landing is another formidable group of works, and from here, too, they extend apparently across to the James. These groups of field works were connected by rifle pits, trenches, or parapets for nearly the whole distance. They are far more extensive than may be supposed from the mention of them I make, and every kind of obstruction which the country offered, such as abatis, marsh, inundation, &c., was skillfully used. The line is certainly one of the most extensive known in modern times. The country on both sides of the Warwick from near Yorktown down is a dense forest, with few clearings. It was swampy and the roads impassable during the heavy rains we have continually had, except where our own labors had corduroyed them. If we could have broken the enemy's line across the isthmus we could have invested Yorktown, and it must with its garrison have soon fallen into our forces, owing to the impracticable character of the country, to do so.

If we could take Yorktown or drive the enemy out of Yorktown the enemy's line was no longer tenable. This we could do by siege operations, and the result was in my mind a certainty. It was deemed too hazardous to attempt the reduction of the place by assault. The operations of the siege required extensive preparations, and the landing and bringing up of siege artillery by roads which we had to corduroy throughout their whole extent were in themselves heavy operations. The position of Wormley's Creek, with its numerous wooded ravines, which head near Yorktown, 1,500 yards (at that distance there was everywhere good cover in them), offered great facilities for siege operations, while it at the same time demanded great preliminary labor. Numerous bridges had to be built and roads prepared along the margin of the creek and up the ravines. Nearly 5,000 yards of road, mostly side cutting, with numerous crib-work bridges over intersecting ravines, were constructed. The mill-dam was widened for vehicles, and a crib-work bridge built at the "old dam." Three pontoon bridges, two long crib-work bridges, one floating-raft bridge, were constructed lower down (though not all maintained), and other bridges were in construction toward the mouth and over the South Branch.

This preliminary work was so far complete on the 17th of April that it was deemed practicable to commence the construction of batteries, and the following decided on:

Battery Numbers 1, five 100-pounder Parrotts and one 200-pounder Parrott at Farinholt's house. Battery Numbers 2, fifteen guns, 4 1/2-inch 30 and 20 pounders, 1,500 yards from Red Redoubt, and 2,000 yards from big gun. Battery Numbers 3, six guns, 20-pounder Parrotts, 1,900 yards from Red Redoubt. Battery Numbers 4, ten 13-inch mortars, Moore's plateau. Battery No 5, four 20-pounder Parrotts, near Warwick road.

Batteries Nos. 1 and 2 were immediately commenced and finished (essentially finished) in three days. Numbers 3 was commenced, but its construction was retarded by circumstances unnecessary to explain. The sites of Nos. 4 and 5 were not definitely fixed until two or three days later, and another, Battery Numbers 6, for six 4 1/2-inch ordnance rifled guns, was determined upon. Portions of parallel connecting Nos. 2 and 3, and from the left of Yorktown road to Numbers 5, were commenced in the edge of the woods by daylight on the 25th. The same night a parallel was run through the open ground from Numbers 3 to connect with those portions just mentioned, and carried to a depth of 4 feet and a width of 6 feet, affording good cover. The same night a portion of parallel was commenced from near the point marked on the map as Redoubt C to near the head of the ravine toward the York River, and carried to dimensions to afford cover.

On the night of the 27th a parallel was run across from the head of ravine in one night to the York River (or rather to the edge of bluff) and on the night of the 29th a branch or boyau was run from this to a point 200 yards more advanced on the bluff, from which the whole area between us and the fortress was seen, the gorge of the first redoubt taken in reverse, and the Red Redoubt plunged into.

I have not time to enter into the details of works and batteries, but will simply state that Battery Numbers 6 was changed into a battery for five sea-coast mortars, Battery Numbers 5 enlarged to contain eight 20-pounders, and Battery Numbers 3 enlarged to contain seven 20-pounder Parrotts. Batteries 7 and 8, for six 20-pounder Parrotts each, were built to operate on the work at Wynn's Mill; Battery Numbers 9, for ten 10-inch siege mortars; battery Numbers 10, for three 100-pounder Parrotts and seven 4 1/2-inch ordnance; Battery Numbers 11, for five 10-inch sea-coast mortars; Battery Numbers 12, for five 10-inch and five 8-inch siege mortars; Battery Numbers 13, for three 30-pounder Parrotts and four 30-pounder Parrotts, directed at the redoubt at Yorktown works and on to batteries capable of being used on Gloucester; Battery

Numbers 14 for three 100-pounder Parrotts and one 100-pounder James, to operate on Yorktown water batteries and Gloucester. Another 200-pounder Parrott was ordered to Battery Numbers 1.

Redoubts A and B, for strengthening our line, were finished, Redoubt C well advanced, and Redoubt D just commenced on the night of May 3. A parallel had been run from Redoubt A to Battery Numbers 5, obstructions and portions of parallel from Redoubt A to Batteries 7 and 8. The foregoing applies to the state of the works on May 3; not to the particular time at which they were finished. A battery for two 8-inch siege howitzers was being commenced in a clearing south of the Wynn's Mill works, to enfilade that position, and two 8-inch mortars were to be put in position to operate on the works in front of General Smith's position.

On the night of May 3 all the batteries were armed (i. e., contained their armament) except three 100-pounders in Numbers 10, seven Parrott guns in Numbers 13, four 100-pounders in Numbers 14, and part of the sea-coast and siege 10 and 8 inch mortars were yet to be placed in battery. All would have been ready on the night of the 5th, and the fire would have been opened on Tuesday morning. The water batteries would have been enfiladed by Batteries Nos. 1, 13, and 14, while they were in the direct line to receive all the shots of Numbers 10, which passed over the front of the work, and indeed Numbers 2 as well. The gunboats would have engaged and run past the water batteries, and opened a fire upon the rear of the town and enfiladed the ravine over the outlet of which the road from Yorktown to Williamsburg passes.

When the number of our mortars and guns are considered, the great security with which they would have been worked (owing to their careful construction and the mantelets provided for the embrasures), the positions which Batteries Nos. 1, 10, 13, and 14 occupied, the co-operation of the Navy, &c., it will be admitted, I think, that the enemy's position had become untenable; that he could not have endured our fire for six hours.

It should be mentioned that Battery Numbers 1 was opened on the 1st, and with great effect on the wharf (where the enemy appeared to be receiving artillery and stores) and the town.

During the first opening of our parallels little effort was made by the enemy to interfere with our work by his fire, but after opening the parallel between the ravine and York River an incessant fire was kept up during the day with rifled projectiles, 8-inch shell, and solid shot, and 32 and 34 pounder shot, without retarding the work in the least or causing material loss of life. It is also a matter of surprise that, since our first appearance before Yorktown

(April 5, and particularly since the 15th) the ravines and woods have been filled with men, night and day, making roads, building batteries, parallels, and guarding the works, the loss of life has been most trifling. I know not the exact number, but I have reason to believe that it does not amount to a dozen. I can hardly conceive that the enemy should not have known how to use his curved fires with more effect upon those ravines. There was probably no very great supply of ammunition, and that was reserved for warmer work. His fire for the last two or three days was pretty brisk, however. During the siege operations General Woodbury, with his brigade, has been mainly engaged on the construction of roads and bridges, making gabions fascines, and constructing Battery Numbers 4 (13-inch mortar).

Captain Duane, with his command, and Lieutenants Comstock and McAlester, have superintended the siege works. All these officers have exhibited great energy, industry, and courage, and will be favorably mentioned by the commanding general, as also my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant H. L. Abbot, Topographical Engineers, who has done most valuable service in the reconnaissance and determination of the positions of the enemy and our own works.

Although it is next to impossible to fix by reconnaissance the exact trace of field works, our plans prove to be quite accurate, and the position of every one of the enemy's guns bearing on our own was marked.

Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Farquhar have been at General Sumner's headquarters engaged in examining the enemy's positions along the Warwick and in strengthening our own and in constructing Batteries Nos. 7 and 8. Had the siege continued further they would have been brought to the front. I should mention that besides the siege work mentioned extensive boyaux of communication were made down the Peninsula between the York River and Wormley's Creek, as shown on the siege plan.

I should remark that the bateaux-bridge equipage constructed during the last winter has proved of infinite service, and I believe it is the only reliable military bridge. Such equipages as the India-rubber, or even the Russian canvas-boat bridge, are of very limited applicability.

The forcing of such a line with so little loss in itself is an exploit less brilliant, perhaps, but more worthy of study, than would have been a murderous assault, even if it had proved successful.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J.G. BARNARD,

Brigadier General , and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

MEMORANDUM OF BATTERIES.

Battery Numbers 9 on left of old dam, about 1,900 yards from fortress, for ten 10-inch siege mortars.

Battery Numbers 10 in middle of parallel between right branch and York River, 1,500 feet from big gun, built for seven siege guns and three 100-pounder Parrotts. The six 4 1/2-inch guns from Numbers 6 will be placed in it; also one from Numbers 2. This last will be replaced by a 30-pounder Parrott.

Battery Numbers 11 in head of ravine E, 2,600 yards from fortress, 4,000 from Gloucester Point, for four 10-inch sea-coast mortars.

Battery Numbers 12 behind secession huts, 1,700 yards from fortress, 2,000 from exterior work, for ten 10-inch siege mortars.

Battery Numbers 13 on right of boyau to be made to-night and near bluff, 1,250 yards from fortress and 2,400 yards from exterior work and 2,500 yards from Gloucester, for three 100-pounder and three 30-pounder Parrotts, leaving four 30-pounder Parrotts to be otherwise employed.

Battery No.6 to be converted into a mortar battery for six 10-inch sea-coast mortars. An epaulement to be built to protect against Wynn's Mill and a couple of platforms behind it to direct mortars that way.

Battery Numbers 1 to be extended to receive another 200-pounder Parrott. Tuesday, April 29.-Redoubt C:200 men are employed night and day. The ditch is now 6 feet deep and about 7 wide. It is proposed to continue the width to 12 feet, which will require twenty-four hours more time at least. The closing of the redoubt to the rear can be commenced to-morrow morning. Parallel: in consequence of the detail being short 500 men, little progress was made in the day-time; also, the detail for the night was not filled out, and Battery Numbers 12 was opened in consequence. The branch parallel leading from main parallel to rear to Plum Tree Ravine, L, was not opened last night. It will be opened to-night. Battery Numbers 9: the detail worked very sluggishly and the platforms cannot be put in this morning, as was anticipated. It will be ready to-morrow. Battery Numbers 11 has progressed rapidly and is now ready for its platforms. Battery Numbers 12 will be ready for its platforms to-morrow morning. The magazine timbers ought to be delivered at all the above batteries to-day, and to-morrow the carpenters, with tools, nails, and spikes, ought to be on hand. Parallel between ravine and York River requires steps and banquette tread. Parallel between Battery Numbers 2 and Yorktown road requires widening,

a berm, and steps. Parallel behind Battery Numbers 10 requires a little more excavation. Branch parallel traced and nearly excavated. Redoubt A will be completed to-day. Redoubt B: revetment done; parapet nearly completed; will probably be done to-day. Battery Numbers 10 ready for gun-platforms; one magazine completed, except floor; the other under way. Number of gabions ready, 176; on hand, 950; at depot at saw-mill, 276; about 400 at the Methodist Church, and about 250 distributed near batteries. The artillery has charge of lying the platforms and mounting the mortars in Battery Numbers 4. The beds for the platforms are prepared by the engineer. General Woodbury suggests that as the mechanics employed on these beds have no experience in that line, they can be usefully employed on other mortar beds. General Woodbury desires that the Fifth New Hampshire and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Regiments be ordered to continue on the service for which they have been detailed for four more days. I respectfully request that this may be granted. Captain Stewart reports progress on Nos. 7 and 8 and corduroy road to No.7 and also having examined the grounds along left of line. Nothing of moment to report. Inclosed is a memorandum for reference. The following memorandum, changing the armament of Battery Numbers 13 and establishing Battery Numbers 14, is approved by the commanding general:

Battery Numbers 13 to consist of six 30-pounder Parrott guns, two on the left to be directed at the gorge of right redoubt, the other four to be directed 5 north of hospital. A change of 15 in the direction of embrasure will bring these last four to bear on Gloucester, if necessary. Battery Numbers 14 to consist of three 100-pounder Parrotts and one 100-pounder James gun, to be placed at extremity of old parallel; right cheek of embrasures to embrace the extreme right-hand effective gun of Gloucester fort. Shifting embrasures 5 or 10 will bring the big gun and water batteries of Yorktown into the field.

Wednesday, April 30.-Parallel from Battery Numbers 2 to Battery Numbers 5 completed, except leveling top of parapet. Parallel leading from Battery Numbers 5 to Redoubt A will be completed to-day. Parallel on right completed, save a few steps and a small portion of banquette. Redoubt B is essentially completed. Battery Numbers 10 finished, except placing dirt upon magazine. Battery Numbers 6: changed for mortars; will be completed to-day. Battery Numbers 1: extension for 200-pounders commenced, and will be completed to-day. Four hundred and three men of General Woodbury's brigade are engaged on bridges on south and west branch of Wormley's Creek, 415 on detached service, the remainder on Battery No.4, guards, making gabions, &c., Three hundred and eighty-four gabions were made yesterday, and 1,370 on hand; 700 or 800 of these are at Methodist Church. I have directed that they be collected at the saw-mill depot immediately; 119 fascines are on hand. The bridge over the south branch

of Wormley's requires four more framed trestles; they will be in place to-night. The roadway covering has been delayed for want of teams, but will probably be done before the end of the week. The lower (formerly the middle) pontoon bridge over west branch will be repaired to-day with four additional balks throughout and an additional covering of boards. The upper pontoon bridge over the same stream is ready for the passage of siege artillery. Crib bridge may also bear heavy artillery. The communication between this bridge and the lower road along the north bank of west branch is completed, but the turn is rather abrupt for teams. Nearly five of the foundations for platforms for Battery Numbers 4 are laid. One magazine is completed, except the door; another is well advanced. The work progresses well. General Woodbury can spare twenty more pontoons for General Franklin, who has eighty already. Lieutenant McAlester reports as follows:

Parallel: 400 men were at work completing it during the day, and at night I opened with 500 men the branch parallel designed to communicate with Duane parallel at Battery Numbers 2. Redoubt: 200 men during the day-time were widening ditch and parapet. Battery Numbers 9: 250 men were completing excavation and reading road leading up to it by daylight. It will be ready for platforms and traverses at noon to-day. Battery Numbers 11: 150 men completed excavation for battery and magazine by daylight. May complete the magazine to-day. Battery Numbers 12; 200 men completed excavation ready for platforms, and opened road leading up to it by daylight. Magazines will be excavated to-day.

Thursday, May 1.-The parallel under direction of Captain Duane on left of Wormley's Creek nearly finished; on right branch of Wormley's Creek completed. Redoubt B completed. Battery Numbers 1: extension nearly completed; enough to receive armament. Batteries Nos. 13 and 14 laid out and worked one day and night. General Woodbury reports 416 men on detached service, and the remainder employed on bridges, batteries, making gabions, &c. Two hundred and twenty-six gabions made yesterday and 1,241 on hand; 79 fascines on hand. Bridge over south branch of Wormley's: frame completed. If the weather will permit it will be ready for use in two or three days. Two double covered pontoon bridges and one good crib bridge now span the west branch of Wormley's Creek. Seven foundations for mortar platforms in Battery Numbers 4 were ready last night. Captain Stewart reports that 195 axmen were employed in cutting trees on the 29th ultimo from Redoubt A to Battery Numbers 7 and from No 7 to the clearing between Nos. 7 and 8. To form an obstruction trees were also cleared away from front of Battery Numbers 8. A party was also employed at night, under Lieutenant Farquhar, in throwing up a covered way along the road from Numbers 7

to Numbers 8. On the 30th ultimo a party of 800 men worked upon the pit across the clearing between os. 7 and 8; 200 men also employed on Numbers 7. Others were making fascines, making abatis, and preparing timber for magazines. Lieutenant McAlester reports his operations for the last twenty-four hours as follows:

Redoubt C: the width of ditch was increased from 7 to 8 feet, the ramp of approach commenced, and last night the excavation for closing gorge was opened. To-morrow I hope to commence emplacements for guns. Parallel: the parallel has now its width of 12 feet. With some slight exceptions earthen banquettes are in for about one-quarter the length, and a few log ones were arranged yesterday. I think it can all be completed to-morrow night. Road leading from mill road to Battery Numbers 2. The bridge across ravine half done; can be completed to-night, I think. Battery Numbers 9: excavation ready for platforms to be completed at 11 a.m. to-day; those for magazines probably to-night; magazines to be put in tomorrow.

Battery Numbers 12: all excavations to be completed to-night; magazines to be put in tomorrow.

Battery Numbers 11 to be finished, magazines and all, to-night.

MEMORANDUM OF BATTERIES Numbers 2.

The commanding general directs the following changes for batteries:

Battery Numbers 5 to be enlarged to receive two more 20-pounder Parrotts, making 8 in battery.

Battery Numbers 3 to receive one additional 20-pounder Parrott, for which there is space already.

Battery Numbers 10 to receive additional siege guns, making eight siege guns and three 100-pounder Parrotts.

Battery Numbers 1 to receive the additional 200-pounder Parrott.

These changes, with those fixed by memoranda of April 28 and 29, will constitute the batteries as follows: Two 200-pounder and five 100-pounder Parrotts (one 200-pounder Parrott not arrived, the other in battery.)

Battery Numbers 1, distance to Gloucester fort 5,025 yards, distance to Yorktown wharf 4,820 yards, and distance to big gun 3,810 yards.

Battery Numbers 2 (right wing nine siege guns, three 4 1/2 Ordnance, six 30-pounder Parrotts, and left wing six 20-pounder Parrotts), distance to Yorktown front 1,850 yards, and distance to exterior redoubts, 1,800 yards.

Battery Numbers 3 (seven 20-pounder Parrotts) distance to exterior redoubts 2,000 yards, and distance to Yorktown front 2,300 yards.

Battery Numbers 4 (ten 13-inch mortars) distance to Gloucester fort 4,100 yards, bearing N. 28 W.; distance to Yorktown wharf 3,400 yards, bearing Numbers 43 W; distance to big gun, 2,400 yards, bearing N. 49 W.; distance to right redoubt 3,100 yards, bearing N. 77 W.; distance to Red Redoubt 3,360 yards, bearing Numbers 86 W., and distance to work at Wynn's Mill, 4,900 yards, bearing S. 52 W. Battery Numbers 5 (eight 20-pounder Parrotts), distance to Red Redoubt 1,575 yards; distance to right redoubt 2,000 yards, and distance to Yorktown front 2,800 yards.

Battery Numbers 6 (five sea-coast 10-inch mortars), distance to Gloucester fort 5,100 yards, bearing N. 3 E.; distance to Yorktown wharf 3,900 yards, bearing N. 5 W.; distance to Yorktown front 2,775 yards, bearing N.; distance to exterior redoubts 2,050 yards, bearing N. 32 W., and distance to Wynn's Mill works 2,500 yards, bearing S. 45 W. Battery Numbers 7 (six 20-pounder Parrotts, if it be had), distance to Wynn's Mill works 1,100 yards.

Battery Numbers 8 (six 20 pounder Parrotts), distance to Wynn's Mill works 1,125 yards.

Battery Numbers 9 (ten 10-inch siege mortars), distance to Yorktown front 1,910 yards, bearing N. 20 W., and distance to exterior redoubts 2,000 yards, bearing N. 70 W.

Battery Numbers 10 (seven siege guns and three 100-pounder Parrotts), distance to Gloucester fort 3,400 yards; distance to Yorktown wharf 2,550 yards; distance to Yorktown front 1,500 and distance to right redoubt 2,150 yards.

Battery Numbers 11 (four or five sea-coast 10-inch mortars), distance to Gloucester fort 4,700 yards, bearing N. 9 W; distance to Yorktown wharf 3,650 yards, bearing N. 17 W.; distance to Yorktown front 2,500 yards, bearing N. 18 W.; distance to exterior redoubt 2,400 yards, bearing N. 52 W., and distance to Wynn's Mill 3,300 yards, bearing S. 52 W. Battery Numbers 12 (ten mortars; at present it is proposed to put in the 10-inch and five 8-inch mortars), distance to Yorktown front 1,580 yards, bearing N. 20 W.; distance to exterior redoubt 1,900 yards, bearing N. 78 W., and distance to Burnt House 925 yards, bearing N. 9 E.

Battery Numbers 13 (left wing, three siege guns, 30-pounder Parrotts, directed at gorge of right redoubt; distance to Red Redoubt 2,590 yards, and distance to right redoubt 2,100 yards; right wing four siege guns, directed 5 N. of hospital; this wing will embrace the whole Yorktown front, and a change of embrasures of 15 will bring it to bear on Gloucester fort, in all, seven 30-pounder parrotts), distance to big gun 1,250 yards; distance to left salient of Yorktown front 1,625 yards; distance to Yorktown wharf 2,300 yards, and distance to Gloucester fort 3,100 yards.

Battery Numbers 14 (three 100 pounder Parrotts and one 100-pounder James, embrasures to be arranged to sweep from big gun to Gloucester fort), distance to big gun 1,400 yards; distance to Yorktown wharf 2,450 yards, and distance to Gloucester 3,150 yards.

Friday, May 2.-The parallel between right and left branches of Wormley's complete, except about 100 feet of banquette and some trimming of excavation; the whole to be finished to-night or to-morrow. Battery Numbers 11 finished, except traverse; to be put in after mounting mortars. Batteries Numbers 9 and 12 complete, except magazine and traverse. Every effort will be made to finish these by to-morrow night. Redoubt C: ditch from 9 to 12 feet wide and gorge and ramp excavation nearly completed. They can doubtless, with emplacements for guns, be finished by Sunday night. Road connecting parallel across left-branch ravine to be completed to-night. The one along the shore of right-branch ravine commenced to-day. Parallel between Battery Numbers 2 and Redoubt A needs slight changes. Battery Numbers 3: change complete, except traverse. Battery Numbers 13: parapet three-fourths completed; magazine commenced; magazine for reserve in commenced and excavation completed. Captain Stewart reports parties still at work on Battery Numbers 7 and constructing magazine for Battery Numbers 8. Three hundred and forty-eight gabions were made yesterday and 215 issued, leaving 1,374 on hand. The south-branch bridge progressing well. Sand-spit bridge will be commenced to-day. Work on lower crib bridge to be resumed to-day. But one platform foundation remained to be laid last night in Battery Numbers 4. The magazine will probably be finished. to-day. The commanding general authorized two 8-inch siege mortars to be sent to General Smith, to be located near Garrow's Burnt Chimneys, for shelling the works in front of General Smith's position. Captain Stewart was directed to establish a battery for two 8-inch siege howitzers in the small clearing west of General Sumner's headquarters be fired at 12 30' elevation. To clear trees 60 feet high when firing at this elevation the howitzers must be placed 270 feet back from the woods; if 100 feet high, 440 feet back. If fired at 5, they must be 686 feet in rear of trees 60 feet high and 1,143 feet in rear of trees 100 feet high. The

position, according to our own maps, will enfilade the Wynn's Mill works, from the further extremity of which it is but about 1,800 yards, and it is but 2,000 yards from the enemy's works at the one-gun battery.

Saturday, May 3.-Battery Numbers 3: extension completed. Battery Numbers 5: extension for two guns ready for platforms. Battery Numbers 13: parapet done, extension for one gun commenced, and magazine ready for earth cover. Battery Numbers 14: revetment completed, magazine ready for cover, and parapet to be thickened. Battery for Whitworth gun, near Numbers 14, commenced; boyaux, 2,500 yards, 6 feet wide and four feet deep, completed.

Battery for Whitworth gun, near Numbers 5, has one row of gabions up. Lieutenant McAlester reports that his portion of the parallel will be finished to-night, including the additional banquettes decided upon last night. He reports also that no interest whatever in the work could be excited in the officers, and that the men were therefore generally idle. The detail from the Mozart Regiment accomplished very little. Battery Numbers 11 is complete. Batteries No.s 9 and 12 progressed very slowly from a failure of carpenters and teams to report as expected. Lieutenant McAlester thinks they may possibly be completed to-night. Two-gun (Whitworth) battery located and commenced yesterday; will be ready to-morrow evening. Infantry road up right branch ravine commenced yesterday; will be finished and ready to-day. Redoubt C: the enemy concentrated so heavy a fire upon it that the working party was withdrawn at about 10 a.m. At night work was resumed upon it, but the officers and men from Hooker's division worked badly. Lieutenant McAlester thinks he will be able to finish it to-night. Captain Stewart reports that during a part of the day a party of 100 men was employed in revetting, building traverse, and repairing Battery Numbers 7; 200 men were engaged in making obstructions in its vicinity, and 200 men were at work on Numbers 8. A party of 200 men was engaged yesterday afternoon in forming the parapet of a barbette battery for two 8-inch siege howitzers in peach orchard clearing; also 100 men cutting timber in its vicinity. General Woodbury reports 255 of his command at work on bridges over Wormley's Creek; 100 on Battery Numbers 4; over 300 men on detached service, and the remainder variously employed. Two hundred and forty-two gabions were made yesterday and 485 issued, leaving 1,131 on hand. A large force will be employed in making fascines to-morrow. The road covering of bridges over south branch of Wormley's Creek is complete. The earth-covering will probably be done by Sunday night. The sand-spit pontoon bridge will, I hope, be done by Sunday night.

Sunday, May 4.-Battery Numbers 8 is reported as completed; some trees were to be felled to unmask it. A mortar battery near Garrow's Chimneys was being constructed; this would have been completed to-morrow. The parallel between

Batteries Nos. 3 and 5 is completed. Battery Numbers 10: one traverse and magazine to finish and embrasures to open. Battery Numbers 13: three traverses to build. Battery Numbers 14: traverse to build and parapet to thicken. Battery for Whitworth guns: interior slope to be reverted. Battery for Whitworth guns, near Battery Numbers 3; parapet three-fourths done. Battery Numbers 5; change completed. Redoubt D commenced last night. Five hundred and seventy gabions and 83 fascines were on hand at engineer depot. No report has been received from Lieutenant McAlester of the work under his charge. Redoubt C was completed, and only a little finishing was required to be done upon the parallel and batteries between the branches of Wormley's Creek. The works upon the batteries, trenches, &c., were suspended on the morning of the 4th, the fortress of Yorktown and the whole line of rebel works, including the fort and batteries at Gloucester, having been evacuated during the preceding night by the enemy.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General, and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

Positions of guns and emplacements for guns in the fortress of Yorktown, beginning with water battery and going around the entire main works of Yorktown from east to west.

Water battery of one 8-inch columbiad; one 64-pounder gun; two 8-inch columbiads, and one 42-pounder carronade. (Lower or beach battery; two or three of its guns would see our battery-Numbers 14, perhaps Numbers 13 also.)

Three 9-inch Dahlgren guns and one 10-inch columbiad. (Water battery is on left flank of front of attack, drawn on siege sketch, with embrasures, but the embrasures had been filled with guns mounted en barbette. The 10-inch columbiad would probably have borne on our Battery Numbers 14.)

Front of attack.-One 6 1/2-inch rifled gun (burst); one 9-inch Dahlgren occupying place of next, i. e., one 6 1/2-inch rifled (burst); one 8-inch columbiad; two barbettes for field guns (guns gone); one 32-pounder; two barbettes for field guns (guns gone); one 32-pounder, navy (burst); one 8-inch columbiad; one 8-inch siege mortar; one 244-pounder gun; one barbette for field gun (gun gone); one 8-inch columbiad; one 32-pounder, navy; one 24-pounder gun; one 32-pounder navy; one barbette for field gun (gun gone); one 4 1/2-inch rifle; one barbette for field gun (gun gone); one 32-pounder navy; one 24-pounder gun; one 7 3/4-inch carronade; one 24-pounder; one 8-inch columbiad, and one 12-pounder gun.

On parts of works not seen by our approaches.-One barbette for field gun (gun gone); one 24-pounder gun; one 12-pounder gun; one 6-pounder gun; one barbette for field gun (gun gone); one breech-loading rifle, 2 8/10-inch caliber; six barbettes for field guns (no guns); one 42-pounder carronade; three barbettes for field guns (no guns); one 42-pounder carronade; four barbettes for field guns (no guns); one 42-pounder carronade; four barbettes for field guns (no guns); one 42-pounder carronade, and three barbettes for field guns (no guns).

Redoubt of five 8-inch columbiads; battery of four 8-inch columbiads; battery of four 32-pounders; battery of three 32-pounders; (two-thirds at least of these guns would have borne upon our battery Numbers 14, some on battery 13); battery of two 32-pounders (gone, probably removed since siege began and mounted elsewhere); flanking battery to ravine of one 42-pounder carronade (to sweep to beach.).

Battery for two guns (no guns in place) and battery for five guns (no guns in place) on beach (upper battery.)

Total arrangement for guns 94, of which we captured 53 guns in good order; 3 guns burst. Total number of guns, 56. Barbettes for field guns 31, and 7 embrasures for navy guns.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

Report of Captain James Thompson, Second U.S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION ARTILLERY,
Camp near Williamsburg, Va., May 6, 1862.

SIR: Having been instructed by the general commanding the division to report the operations of the batteries under my command on the 5th instant, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following:

The batteries left camp a few miles this side of Yorktown about 10 o'clock a.m., one section of Battery G, Second U.S. Artillery, following immediately after the leading regiment of the infantry column, the remaining portion of the artillery following the leading brigade. The roads were almost impassable, owing to the nature of the soil, the storm prevailing at the time, and the magnitude of the army train. New roads were cut and old ones reconstructed in

many places. The batteries succeeded, however, in reaching the vicinity of the field of action about 3 o'clock p.m. By direction of General Heintzelman (whom I met while proceeding to the front in search of the division commander) Battery G, [Second] U.S. Artillery, was moved to a field on the left, to join the force in that position. Soon after reaching this position it was ordered to the field of battle. The battery was prepared for immediate action and moved as directed. Its intended position was examined. The approaches being found greatly obstructed, and the field not admitting of battery maneuver, it was deemed advisable not to bring it into action.

One section remained near the battle-field, and the remaining sections moved at dark into camp on the left. Beam's and Randolph's batteries came into the woods near the battle-field, but were not in action against the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES THOMPSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Division Artillery.

Report of Major Robert M. West, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. LIGHT ARTY., 1ST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Williamsburg, Va., May 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the division of artillery during the engagement of yesterday:

Flood's and McCarthy's batteries at about 3 p.m. were posted by direction of General Sumner in reserve in rear of General Peck's line of operations. Subsequently one piece of Flood's battery was moved to the point in front where the Williamsburg road enters the woods. While this piece was in position at the latter point Private Eugene Sherry, of Flood's Battery D [Pennsylvania Reserve Artillery], was so dangerously wounded by the explosion of a shell as to render amputation of both legs necessary. I inclose the surgeon's report. No portion of this artillery was engaged, all the points at which artillery could operate having been occupied by artillery from other divisions.

I have the honor to be, captain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
ROBT. M. WEST,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

Report of Major Charles S. Wainwright, Chief of Artillery.

**HDQRS. DIVISION ARTILLERY, HOOKER'S DIVISION,
Camp near Williamsburg, May 7, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to lay before the general commanding this division the following report as to the part taken by the batteries under my command in the battle of the 5th instant:

Being in rear of the infantry, we camped about 1 o'clock that morning, two batteries about half a mile this side of King's Creek and two the same distance on the other side. By 6 o'clock that morning we were again en route, Battery H, First U.S. Artillery, Captain Webber, and Battery D, First New York Artillery, Captain Osborn, being in advance, Captain Bramhall's Sixth New York Battery about a mile in the rear.

On arriving at the front I at once, by the general's direction, ordered Captain Webber to place his guns in battery - one in the road just at the corner of the felled timber which lay on its left, another some 20 yards in rear of this, and the other four in a field on the right of the road. They were immediately got into position, but while the first section in the road was being unlimbered Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin was shot down close by my side and Lieutenant Horace L. Pike near the second piece, as also two of the privates. The drivers of the limbers taking fright, as also some of the cannoneers, they fell back about a hundred yards to the rear of their pieces. Aided by Captain Webber and First Sergeant [William A.] Harn I tried to urge and drive them forward to their guns, but did not succeed in getting a sufficient number up to open fire. I then went back to Captain Osborn's four-gun battery, which had come up, and called for volunteers to aid in manning these pieces. Every cannoneer at once sprang to the front, and headed by their officers, opened fire from four of Battery H's guns, while at the same time Captain Webber got some 15 or 18 of his men at the other two. The rain was falling fast at the time, rendering it impossible to see that exact position of the enemy. Our fire was directed in reply to some pieces on the works about 700 yards directly in our front, and at part of a field battery to our front and left, which appeared to be in the open, but which I have since ascertained was in a sunken redoubt. Half an hour later Captain Bramhall came up, and I immediately ordered him to take position in the field to the right of the other guns, which he did in a most soldier-like manner. The ground in this field was exceedingly soft and full of stumps, so that he was only able to get five of his guns in battery.

Our men soon got the range and distance of the enemy, and in half an hour more silenced their guns entirely.

They did not fire from the works in front except occasional shots again until late in the afternoon, but about 10 o'clock they opened again from the sunken redoubt and from another still farther to our left. Finding that these shots were enfilading some of my pieces I moved my right wing forward in echelon, and by noon we had again silenced them so effectually that their next efforts to open fire about an hour later was a very weak one.

My men had now been in the open under fire not only of the guns we had silenced but of a very severe fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, for some seven hours, and were greatly fatigued. As all had been quiet for some time I rode to the rear to hasten up Captain Smith's Fourth New York Battery, which had been kept back by the bad roads and the baggage wagons of other divisions. It was while I was absent on this duty that the infantry supporting me abandoned the felled timber on my left, leaving my batteries entirely exposed on that flank. They (the enemy) came upon us over this timber, driving the men from the guns, which were badly mired, and having lost a large number of horses we were unable to bring them off. Captain Bramhall gallantly fought his pieces until the battery on his left was fairly in the hands of the enemy, when, finding that his men were exposed not only to the fire of the advancing foe but also to the return fire of his support on the right, he ordered his men to fall back. The enemy keeping possession of a portion of the felled timber on our left prevented any attempt again to work or remove these pieces.

So soon as I got Captain Smith's battery up I placed four of his guns in echelon on a knoll to the right of the road, just within the woods, and loaded with canister, to be ready in case the enemy should attempt to charge down the road. This was done about half an hour later. When the head of their column had approached to within some 150 yards we opened on them and effectually stopped their advance. Directly after this we suffered severely from single men of this column who had taken positions in the felled timber on the line of the road, four or five of the cannoneers falling at the advanced piece, until General Kearny furnished me with a company of sharpshooters as a support. After his charge was repelled the battery was not seriously engaged, only firing occasional shell in the direction of the works in front and on our left, which had again opened fire. At sunset, with the general's permission, I withdrew my two remaining batteries, leaving Captain Thompson, chief of artillery in Kearny's division, in charge of the position.

I regret exceedingly to be obliged to report the loss of four of Battery H's guns and one caisson, which were carried off by the enemy when they had possession. Captain Bramhall's guns were so deeply mired that they did not succeed in moving them. I have also to report the loss of 4 men killed and 2

officer and 18 enlisted men wounded, a full list of which is appended.* The enemy carried off 40 horses with the guns, and we have as many more left dead on the field, besides a number wounded and missing.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of my officers generally. Captain Webber, who only joined his command since our arrival at Ship Point, showed great bravery in urging his men up to the guns. Lieutenants Eakin and Pike fell well to the front at the first fire of the enemy. Captain Bramahll's conduct was that of an experienced officer, having his men in perfect command, and such as fully sustained his gallantry at Ball's Bluff last October. He was seconded by all his lieutenants and men. Captain Osborn and his lieutenants in this their first engagement gave promise of making brave and efficient officers. I would especially mention among the enlisted men Sergeants Harn and [John] Doran and Privates [Daniel] Barry and [Daniel] Conway, of Battery H, and Privates [John] Shoemaker and [George O.] Westcott, of Battery D, as having done particularly good service. Captain Osborn's and Captain Smith's batteries are still in condition for service; Captain Bramhall's lacking horses, and Captain Webber's both horses and pieces.

I will furnish a more complete report of the present condition of my command as to ammunition,&c., so soon as I get my reports from the captains.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C.S.WAINWRIGHT,
Major and Division Chief of Artillery.

*Report of Captain Romeyn B. Ayres,
Fifth U.S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.*

**HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY, SMITH'S DIVISION,
Camp near Williamsburg, Va., May 8, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my command for the two days of active duty, the 4th and 5th instant:

Pursuant to orders the artillery moved forward, crossing Dam No.2 by hand, pieces unlimbered, and occupied their proper places in the column on the march. Wheeler's and Cowan's batteries were placed in position in the open space behind the woods, and about 200 yards from it, which skirts Queen's Creek. About 10 o'clock a.m. of the 5th, pursuant to orders, I directed Cowan's battery to report to General Hancock, to move to the right with his brigade.

Subsequently I sent Wheeler in the same direction with that brigade. I inclose reports of the operations of those batteries on that day.

About 12 m., pursuant to General Smith's orders, I posted four pieces of Mott's battery under his command in front of the woods, and opened fire upon the enemy's works in front about the same time that the two batteries with General Hancock opened upon the same works from the right flank.

This cross-fire had a favorable effect and was evidently very annoying to the enemy, artillery being seen to retire from a threatening move made upon Hancock's brigade and their fire turned upon the four pieces. As the fire slackened Mott's pieces were withdrawn, and his battery and my own moved around to the dam over Queen's Creek and put into camp.

I inclose extracts of the reports of the battery commanders during these operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R.B.AYRES,
Captain, Fifth Artillery, Commanding.

*Report of Lieutenant Charles Kusserow,
Adjutant of Artillery.*

**HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Smith's Division, Camp No.11, in the field, May 8, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: According to the order I received I have the honor to report of all circumstances in my knowledge occurring on the day of the 5th instant during the fight of General Hancock's brigade:

After the detail of General Hancock's brigade to our right I saw General Keyes, commanding our corps that General Hancock went across the dam on our right, occupying the first fort, without having found any resistance of the enemy. Captain Ayres immediately ordered me to lead Captain Wheeler, with his battery, as quick as possible to General Hancock's support. Executing the order, I found General Hancock's brigade occupying one redoubt nearly one mile beyond the enemy's infantry. Lieutenant Cowan, with his battery, had engaged the enemy, but being too far off for good effect, he advanced to a distance of 800 yards to said fort by an order given to him by Captain Currie. General Hancock held Wheeler's battery in reserve, and having disposed of all his staff officers, ordered me to ride as quickly as I could, reporting to

General Smith what I had seen, and asking him at once for larger supports, himself with his troops not being able to secure sufficiently his right and right rear flank. General Smith sent me back to General Hancock to report to him that he had ordered four regiments for his support. By this ride I found Lieutenant Parker, of General Hancock's staff, who told me the said four regiments were on the road. Having delivered this message to General Hancock I stopped some time in our batteries, Wheeler's battery being posted on the right of Cowan's. The fire of Captain Wheeler was of good effect, being directed on columns of infantry and cavalry and little bodies of artillery moving behind one fort farther on the right.

The enemy suddenly formed line of battle, and General Hancock ordered me to report this fact to General Smith, asking again for re-enforcements. Riding back, I missed on the road the four regiments sent, as said before, and heard by General Brooks that they were ordered back.

I found General Smith in presence of General Sumner. Stating the fact of General Hancock's position dangerous in case of a retreat, and at the same time expressing General Hancock's hope of great success when sufficiently re-enforced, I received General Sumner's order for General Hancock to retire, which order General Smith repeated, explaining to me that he wanted General Hancock to occupy his first position. On my return to General Smith wished him not to advance farther. Then I rode back to Captain Ayres, reporting to him the position of our batteries and the state of our affairs, begging him at once to do everything in his power to bring re-enforcements to General Hancock.

We happened to stay near General Smith, who had just received the order-I should rather think the permission-to bring up the rest of his division to General Hancock's support, but we had not yet made 800 yards with the head of the column when the order was given to return. Some time after that I heard that General Hancock was given up, when Major-General McClellan arrived and immediately ordered General Casay's division to advance on our right for General Hancock's support.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CH.KUSSEROW,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Artillery.

First Lieutenant CHARLES KUSSEROW,
Adjutant and Chief of Artillery, Smith's Division.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: By order of Captain Ayres, chief of artillery, the battery under my command proceeded to the position taken by General Hancock on the 5th instant, and by his order came into battery on the right of the position occupied by the battery commanded by Lieutenant Cowan, and some 1,700 or 1,800 yards from Fort Magruder, and opened fire first on an earthwork 600 yards to our right and front, then upon a battery placed at the corner of the woods near Fort Magruder, and upon bodies of infantry passing to the front of the enemy's position, and upon artillery passing to their front and returning, afterward firing upon the fort itself, and finally, when the enemy charged our position, the guns were turned upon them as they advanced, firing case-shot and canister. The earthwork on our right was struck by several of our shells, some of them grazing the parapet and passing into the farther embankment. The fire upon the battery appeared to be effective, as the enemy changed its position, and several of our projectiles were exploded in the fort.

About 5 p.m. I proceeded to the general to report a piece disabled, its axle broken by firing at a high elevation, when he ordered me to retire the batteries, one at a time, to the ridge some 400 yards to our rear. Returning to the batteries, I perceived the enemy advancing in force, and opened upon him with case-shot. When he reached the fence where our skirmishers had been, some 300 yards from us, we commenced firing canister, and the disabled piece was sent to the rear. When he arrived within 150 yards of our position I sent to the rear the left piece, which occupied heavy ground and from the position of the enemy was no longer effective, and placing the limbers of the remaining pieces so that they could be rapidly limbered up, continued the fire with canister until the enemy was within 20 yards of the fence inclosing the house in the yard of which the battery was placed, when we retired, and by General Hancock's order took a position on the left of the earthwork, on the ridge, again opening with canister and firing until, from the nature of the ground, the enemy could not be reached, when I ordered the battery into the road in rear of the earthwork, and soon afterward, by General Hancock's order, placed two guns on the right of the earthwork and fired at the enemy retreating through the edge of the woods.

After dark, by order of General Smith, I placed another gun in position on the right of the earthwork. Our loss is 1 killed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS.C.WHEELER,
Captain, Commanding E Battery, First N.Y.Artilletry.

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY RESERVE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Roper's Meeting-House, Va., May 11, 1862.**

Immediately after sending my last report, dated the 4th instant, I received orders to send Hays' brigade of horse artillery, consisting of Gibson's, Benson's, Robertson's, and Tidball's batteries, to report to General Stoneman and accompany the cavalry in pursuit of the enemy in his retreat from Yorktown. The brigade moved accordingly, and was engaged, portions of it, at various points on the road and at the battles fought on the 4th and 5th instant near Williamsburg. The reports* of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, commanding the brigade, and of Captains Gibson and Benson, commanding batteries, are inclosed herewith. From these it appears that Lieutenant D'Wolf, Third U. S. Artillery, and 4 men of Gibson's battery and 1 of Tidball's men were wounded severely and Captain Gibson lost 17 horses killed and 5 wounded.

Captain Gibson was engaged under the concentrated fire of eight pieces of artillery and a cross-fire at short distance of large bodies of infantry. He maintained his position without any infantry support for an hour and was then ordered by General Cooke to withdraw. Such was the nature of the ground that one piece and four caissons sunk in the mud. Twenty minutes were spent in unavailing efforts to move them; but the loss of horses and the manner in which the carriages were bogged rendered all his efforts unavailing, and he was reluctantly compelled to abandon them. Three of the caissons were afterwards recovered. The loss was due to the mud; the piece was abandoned, not captured. The conduct of officers and men is represented as admirable.

Captain Gibson speaks in high terms of Lieutenants Fuller, Pendleton, Meinell, and D'Wolf, Third U. S. Artillery; the latter had his horse killed under him and is very dangerously wounded. He also specially notices the gallant conduct of Sergt. G. A. Niforth, of his battery (C, Third U. S. Artillery), and of Private John Thompson, who captured a guidon from the enemy, and was sobered by some of our own men in the melee, receiving four wounds.

Captain Benson had his horse killed under him. He mentions in terms of commendation Lieutenant Barlow, Second U. S. Artillery. Asst. Surg. J. S. Smith, U. S. Army, was very active in the discharge of his duties and under the hottest fire.

The reserve left Yorktown on the 9th and reached camp at Roper's Church to-day, where it was rejoined by Gibson's, Tidball's, and Benson's batteries. Robertson's is still with the advanced corps of observation under General Stoneman.

The siege guns and material were hauled by the teams of the reserve batteries from the trenches to the landing at Yorktown.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel, Commanding Artillery Reserve.

*Report of Captain Richard Arnold,
Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.*

CUMBERLAND, VA., May 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the artillery brigade, of General Franklin's division, from Sunday, the 4th instant, up to the disembarkation at the head of York River, opposite West Point, as well as the part it performed during the action which took place on the 7th instant:

An order was received at 10 o'clock on the 4th instant to embark the artillery at Poquosin River for Yorktown. This was accomplished, and the fleet was in motion at 12 o'clock on the following day, arriving opposite Yorktown at dusk. Here we remained until the following morning, when, by General Franklin's order, we steamed for West Point, arriving at about 5 p.m. The place for disembarkation being designated, the steamer Boardman, towing the principal part of the artillery and the pontoon train, moved successfully, without obstructions or detention, directly to the shore, where wharves of canal-boats were speedily placed, and three batteries were run on shore at 10 p.m. At 10 a.m. the next morning all the batteries of the division complete were landed. So from 6 o'clock p.m. of one day to 10 a.m. of the next four complete batteries were transferred to an unknown shore on wharves of our own arrangement and ready for immediate action.

During the night of the 6th rumors were in circulation that an attack would be made in the morning by the enemy. About 9 o'clock a.m. the pickets were seriously engaged, and Company D, Second Artillery, under Lieutenant E. Upton, Fifth Artillery, and the First New Jersey Battery, under Captain Hexamer, all commanded by Captain E. R. Platt, Second Artillery, were ordered to report to and were placed in position by General Newton. Captain Wilson, First New York Battery [F, First New York Light Artillery], was ordered to report to General Slocum, and was placed in the center. Captain J. Porter, First Massachusetts Battery, finished the disembarkation about 10 a.m., when it was attached to

General Dana's brigade and placed on the left, resting on the river.

The engagement was almost exclusively confined to the infantry, carried on in dense woods; but the service rendered by Captain Hexamer when the enemy appeared on the border of the woods, and the accurate firing of shell from the battery commanded by Lieutenant Upton, which resulted in routing a portion of the Hampton Legion and releasing Captain J. E. Montgomery, assistant adjutant-general to General Newton, who had been taken prisoner by them a few minutes before, contributed greatly to the repulse of the enemy, and gave all our troops on this flank increased confidence.

All the batteries except Captain Wilson's, which was placed partly in reserve, fired during the day, and from the most reliable authority I believe with accuracy and good execution. All the artillery fire was delivered over the heads of our men, and in no instance was there any wavering or falling back, notwithstanding some of the shells, owing to defective fuses, burst in their midst. The conduct of the men in this particular was worthy of veteran troops. I saw enough to feel assured that when the opportunity offers the artillery will do credit to the infantry of the division, whose steadiness under severe fire and against superior numbers was so signally attested in this their first engagement.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the untiring zeal of Captain Jeff. Parks, of the steamer Boardman, and Captain Perry, of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, assigned to duty with me from the time of the embarkation at Poquosin River to the landing near West Point.

The following is the only casualty during the day: Private Stehwein, First New Jersey Battery, seriously wounded in the arm.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
RICHARD ARNOLD,
Captain, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Artillery Brigade.

*Report of Colonel Robert O. Tyler,
First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations May 22-June 1.*

CAMP NEAR GAINES' LANDING, June 1, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of Brigadier-General Sykes that my regiments has been employed from the date of its being detached on special service (May 22) until that in which the brigade has reported with its division (June 1), as follows:

Thursday, May 22, the regiment marched from White House by Tunstall's Station to the cross-roads at Mount Airey, 9 miles. I there found the Thirteenth New York Volunteers (Colonel Marshall), and the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Colonel Rush). In the afternoon a reconnaissance was made by the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry along the banks of Pamunkey and a special report forward.

Friday, May 23, the three regiments, of which I was in command marched from Mount Airey to Old Church (5 miles). A careful reconnaissance was made of all the roads leading to the Pamunkey and to Hanover Court-House. Upon these strong infantry pickets were established, and cavalry vedettes observed the ferries at Hanover, New Castle, and Pipingtree. A copy of the survey which was made by Major Doull, Second New York Artillery, extended as far as Mr.Hawes' shop (5 3/4 miles from Old Church and 7 miles from Hanover Court-House), was forwarded next day. The provost duty was performed by Thirteenth New York Volunteers. In investigating the neighborhood, the provost-marshal discovered that Mrs.General Lee was staying at Mrs.Sayers' house, within our picket lines. A large quantity of commissary and some naval and light-house stores were found by this officer. A detailed report has been made.

Saturday, May 24, in accordance with instructions received, I mad a reconnaissance in force with the three regiments under my command toward Hanover Court-House. Ascertaining that the enemy was established there in considerable strength the infantry was drawn up in position near Mrs.Newton's house (about 5 miles from Old Church), and the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry advanced 2 miles, to Widow Huntley's and found the enemy in force. During the reconnaissance Colonel Marshall destroyed the ferry at Hanovertown, and Major Doull, having ascertained that a private ferry existed about 2 miles above Hanovertown and about 1 1/2 miles from the main road, in a deep salient bend of the river, took 3 men of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry and destroyed it. The ferr-boat being on the north side of the stream, a man of Company I swam over and brought it across. A re-enforcements, consisting of the Fifth New York Volunteers, under you command, and Captain Weeden's Rhode Island having arrived in the evening, I turned over the command of the detached force to you.

Monday, May 26, one battalion of my regiment, under command of Major Hemingway, accompanied the force under your command to destroy the bridge over the Pamunkey near Widow Huntley's. While the Fifth New York crossed the river and destroyed the bridge this battalion deployed and showed front toward Hanover Court-House, to cover the operation in that direction. During the same day a

detachment of the regiment, under Captain Rockwood, Company E, marched to New Castle Ferry, with orders to destroy all means of crossing the river from that point down until he communicated with the gunboats. At New Castle Ferry Captain Rockwood burned the ferry-boat and captured four row-boats, in which he embarked one-half of his detachment and proceeded down the river, the other moving along the banks in support.

About 2 miles down Captain Rockwood captured four row-boats, and about 4 miles (by river) found a ferry called Basset's Landing, and twelve boats, one of them a small yacht, called the Teazer, said to have been used at Yorktown. The whole were capable of transporting about 500 men at a time across the stream. All these were destroyed, and fifteen found between this point and Pipingtree, where he destroyed the ferry-boat, and between that point and North Berry seventeen boats, besides some in process of construction; one of these an open boat, propelled by steam. At North Berry, about 4 miles below Piping Ferry, Captain Rockwood found the ferr-boat already destroyed; and having ascertained that the gunboats had been up that far the disembarked and encamped for the night. This operation, in concert with that undertaken by the column under your command, completed the destruction of all the means of crossing the Pamunkey below Hanover Court-House. The distance from New Castle Ferry by Newberry by river is about 22 miles.

Tuesday, May 27, the regiment formed part of the column under your command which advanced toward Hanover Court-House. When you advanced with the cavalry, leaving the infantry under my command, the regiment was deployed to attack the enemy in the woods were entered. When the column was ordered to counter-march, to repel the attack of the enemy upon our left rear, as the advance of the brigade was so much impeded by the artillery that it was impossible to bring all the regiment up together, I directed Colonel Marshall, commanding the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, who, being on the left, led, and Lieutenant-Colonel Duryea, commanding the Fifth New York, to deploy in the open ground near Dr.Kinney's house, and report for orders to Brigadier-General Porter. I did the same with my regiment. The Thirteenth New York were ordered to support Captain Griffin's battery on the left flank. They were seriously engaged and did great execution upon the enemy. They Fifth New York deployed and entered the wood on the right, and in support of this movement and to prolong the attack in this direction I deployed my regiment and entered the woods. Unfortunately the enemy retired too rapidly to enable either the Fifth New York or my own regiment to operate upon their flank. Upon the final retreat of the enemy we retired, and encamped at Dr.Kinney's. The regiment marched about 18 miles this day. A captain of Virginia cavalry was taken prisoner by this regiment.

Wednesday, May 29, the regiment formed part of the column under your command, which advanced toward Ashland, and came into position to defend the fork of the Richmond and Ashland roads in force, while the reconnaissance was pushed forward by the cavalry. The regiment returned thence to Dr. Kinney's, and by night marched to Old Church, marching in all about 18 miles.

Saturday, May 30, the regiment marched from Old Church to Cold Harbor, and on Sunday, June 1, joined the headquarters of the division.

Although not actually under fire during this period the regiment has many times taken those preparatory steps for action which are more trying to new troops than actual conflict, and they have shown a spirit and steadiness which convinced me that they may be depended on upon occasion. My field, staff, and line officers have shown themselves capable and efficient.

I need not call to your attention the valuable character of the services of Major Doull, Second New York Artillery, as they must have come constantly under your notice.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R.O. TYLER,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

*Report of Colonel Robert O. Tyler,
First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.*

CAMP NEAR OLD CHURCH, May 24, 1862-10.45 a. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that since my report of 6 a. m. I have returned to this place. Colonel Rush reported as the result of his reconnaissance that he had found the enemy in strong force enough to confirm the more moderate reports which had reached us (say from 3,000 to 5,000), and that there was a show of pursuit on their part. I placed the infantry in position and allowed the Lancers to pass, but receiving no attack I returned to this point, having just destroyed the Hanover (Old Town) Ferry and one between that and the Court-House by scuttling the boats and cutting the ropes. I still hold New Castle Ferry, but have not secured the boat at Pipingtree. My pickets and vedettes are placed as before. An officer sent out yesterday spent the day without finding General Stoneman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. O. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Report of Captain John C. Tidball, Second U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, VA.,
May 25, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that about 12 m. on the 33rd instant my battery was ordered from its camp near New Bridge, over the Chickahominy River, for the purpose of shelling the ground occupied by the enemy in the vicinity of that bridge.

The pieces were placed in battery near the mansion of Dr. Gaines, and from there opened a steady and well-directed fire on the point indicated. The enemy made no reply, but from the report of those in the balloon, fled from their position. After firing 93 round the battery was withdrawn, and a few minutes afterward started on its march toward Mechanicsville. A few rods after the head of the column, of which the left section of my battery constituted an advanced portion had passed the bridge over Bell's creek, several cannon-shots were fired by the enemy from pieces on the eminence immediately in our front.

Immediately the commanding general (Stoneman) directed the leading section to be brought in battery on the top of the hill, which from the winding of the road was upon the left hand. i a few seconds this was done, and the pieces opened upon a section of the enemy posted at a little greater elevation, in full view and about 1,000 yards distant. A few rounds from my pieces caused them to withdraw behind the hill upon which they were situated. From this position they continued firing for about half an hour, but all their projectiles passed over my section and did no damage. This section was commanded by First Lieutenant Dennison, Second Artillery, and it gives me much pleasure to testify to the skill and ability with which he managed it under fire. The non-commissioned officers and privates of this section also did their duty nobly. Having a scarcity of cannoneers, the drivers voluntarily dismounted and assisted at the service of their guns. Private Keck was most conspicuous in this duty. The remaining for pieces of my battery-the right section, under First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Pennington, and the center, under Second Lieutenant Clarke-were posted under your immediate directions on the other side of Bell's Creek from that upon

which was stationed the section of Lieutenant Creek from that upon which was stationed the section of Lieutenant Dennison. From this position they kept up for some time a fire upon the enemy, and owing to the nature of the ground and their distance were particularly exposed to the missiles of the enemy, but fortunately no injury whatever was sustained. The section under Lieutenant Dennison fired 74 shots; the other two sections fired 25 together.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNumbers C. TIDBALL,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Horse Company A.
Lieu. Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Horse Brigadier

Report of Lieutenant Alexander C. M. Pennington, Second U. S. Artillery.

MECHANICSVILLE, VA.,
May 26, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Me section having been detached from the battery on the morning of the 24th instant to join Brigadier-General Davidson, at his ardent request for a section of flying artillery, he being then engaged with the enemy who occupied the village of Mechanicsville in force with infantry and artillery, I have the honor to make the following report a. m. on the 24th until I rejoined the battery at 12 o'clock m. on the 25th:

Immediately upon leaving you I started the section at a brisk trot down the road toward the scene of action, and when I arrived about 1,000 yards from the village I halted my section in a field upon the right-hand side of the road until I could find General Davidson, which I soon did, and asked him where he wished me to place my guns. I had sent one of my cannoneers on ahead to inform General Davidson that the section was on its way to join him, and when I arrived he had already selected the spot from which I was to open. It was in a wheat field, which gradually sloped up toward the houses in which the enemy was concealed, the highest point of the slope being about 200 yards from the building. Before entering the field a fence had to be taken down, for which purpose General Davidson sent for some infantry, but as they were some distance off I dismounted my cannoneers to avoid delay. After tearing down a sufficient amount I mounted the cannoneers and started the section up the slope at a trot until I reached the top of the raise, when I brought the section into battery. The enemy opening a brisk fire upon us as soon as we appeared above the rise,

I sent my limbers will back under cover of the slope and opened a well directed and deliberate fire of canister upon the buildings.

After I had fired a few rounds of canister the enemy opened a section of artillery upon us, some of the shot striking very near the battery. I directed one of my guns upon the spot where I supposed the enemy's guns to be situated and fired three shells, each of which burst apparently near the enemy's battery. after my third shot the enemy ceased firing and removed their pieces. My other piece in the mean time kept up a rapid fire upon different parts of the village and the woods adjacent, riflemen in the buildings keeping up all this time a brisk fire upon us. Finding that my ammunition was getting low I sent back to you for the limbers of the caissons, which were promptly sent, and arrived when much needed. The enemy under the heavy fire kept up upon them were finally compelled to evacuate the town, and I received an order from General Davidson to cease firing and remain in battery till further orders. A heavy rain set in just as I commenced firing and did not cease during the action. The firing notwithstanding was well kept up. An examination of the buildings were completely riddled with shell and canister. After the village had been occupied by our troops general Davidson ordered me to place one of my guns in the village to sweep the roads leading to the bridges and the other he wished to go with him. He told me that I could either stay with the gun in the village or accompany that which went with him. Preferring to remain in the village, I sent the other gun under its chief of piece, Corporal [William] Mathes, with General Davidson. i remained in the village on picket duty during the night, and the next morning my other gun, which had been actively employed under fire during its absence, joined me by order of General Davidson. General Davidson spoke very highly of the services rendered by the piece while with him. After this piece joined me it was placed at the junction of the Ashland and Richmond road crossed it. At 12 m. I was relieved by order of General Stoneman, and returned to the battery.

It gives me much pleasure to state that the men served the guns with alacrity, coolness, and ability. Sergt. [William] Brauns and Corporal Mathes deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they handled their pieces. i fired during the action 58 rounds. Corporal mathes while detached fired 47 rounds, but replenished his limbers from the caisson.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. M. PENNINGTON,
First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain, Second Artillery.

**Captain J. C. TIDBALL,
Commanding Light Co. A, Second Artillery.**

*Report of Captain Charles C. Wheeler,
Battery E, First New York Light Artillery.*

**CAMP SEVEN MILES FROM RICHMOND,
General Smith's Division, May 26, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from Captain Ayres, chief of artillery, General Smith's division, I reported to General Davidson, commanding Third Brigade, with the brigade to the position taken by it near a branch of the Chickahominy, remaining in reserve during the cannonade that took place that afternoon near said branch until about 6 p. m., when by General Davidson's order i went into battery on a ridge covering the ground to the right and front. Just about dark we crossed the stream and went into battery on a ridge covering the ground to the right and front. Just about dark we crossed the stream and went into battery on a steep bank, relieving a section of horse artillery there, and remaining in battery during the night of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, by ordered of General Davidson, I sent one piece of artillery to the right of the road leading to Mechanicsville, under charge of Lieutenant Parker, who opened fire upon two pieces of artillery in the village at a distance of about 1,600 yards, apparently with good effect, and after firing two shells at a body of troops drawn up in line of battle across the Chickahominy, at a distance of about 3,000 yards, causing them thereby to change their position for one less exposed, I opened fire with two pieces on the troops of the enemy occupying Mechanicsville, keeping one piece in reserve. The fire from the two pieces was quite effective, as the enemy quickly and repeatedly changed the position of his pieces and finally for a while ceased firing. The general then ordered the entire battery to the right of the road and to a position 800 yards nearer the village, when we opened a heavy fire upon the houses and woods in rear, occupied by the enemy, and advanced by half battery until we were within about 500 yards of the village and keeping up the fire until the enemy retreated. The houses were much cut up and torn by our shells.

When the infantry took possession of the village were went into battery on the left of the road on a ridge commanding there until about 4 p. m., when by order of General Davidson I placed the battery in position near the place first

occupied by it on the 23d, and commanding the road and country toward Mechanicsville. I remained in battery here until the morning of the 25th, when by order of the general I placed the battery on the left of the road near the bridge crossing the branch near the mill, one section commanding the country toward the Chickahominy and one section to enfilade the road leading to the bridge. Here I remained until about 5 p. m., when by order of General Davidson I proceeded to Mechanicsville, placing one section to command the road leading from the village to the right and leaving one piece in reserve. We remained here in battery until the morning of the 26th, when, after firing two percussion shells at a body of troops across the Chickahominy, distant some 2,800 yards, exploding both shells directly in front of them and putting them into some confusion, by order of the general I returned to camp. I have lost no men killed or wounded. I have lost no men killed or wounded. I have lost one horse killed by cannon-shot and one wounded by rifle-ball.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. C. WHEELER,
Captain, Commanding Battery E, First New York Artillery.

*Report of Captain Charles Griffin,
Fifth U. S. Artillery, of engagement May 27.*

**CAMP NEAR HANOVER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 28, 1862.**

SIR: In compliance with the orders of the 27th instant from the general commanding the division the batteries were assigned as follows: Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery, to General Martindale's brigade, Battery E to Colonel McQuade's, and battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to General Butterfield's brigade, and for a detailed account of the Massachusetts batteries attention is respectfully called to the reports of their commanders.

Battery D, Fifth Artillery, left camp near Dr. Gaines' at 5.30 a. m., and arrived on the field of action about 1 o'clock, and by direction of General Porter was sent under the command of First Lieutenant Kingsbury to relieve two pieces of Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, which were firing on the road to our left. Lieutenant Kingsbury directed one section, under command of First Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett, to move about 200 yards to the front of the position occupied by the guns of the Second Artillery. One piece was placed on a little rise in the road and the other in a plowed field to the left, and

opened on two pieces of the enemy, one 6-pounder and one rifled gun, distant about 1,500 yards. The fire was kept up with spirit on both sides for about an hour, when the enemy's guns were silenced. Our guns told handsomely, killing 3 horses and striking one caisson twice, one shot exploding the ammunition-chest of the limber, and according to the information of the prisoners killing 1 man and wounding 4 more and 3 horses. The same source states that our guns dismounted one piece, which was carried away, and completely disabled the section, killing and wounding quite a number of cannoneers.

It is but just to specially call the attention to the commander of the section, First Lieutenant Hazlett, First Sergt. Samuel Peeples, and Corporal Timothy Gready, gunners to the pieces.

About 3 o'clock p. m. the battery, by order of general porter, moved in the direction of Hanover Court-House, and had proceeded about 2 miles when, heavy firing being heard in our rear, it was turned back, and had proceeded about 2 miles when, heavy firing being heard in our rear, it was turned back, and about 5 o'clock commenced firing at the enemy, about 1,800 yards distant. The enemy occupied the position held by our guns at 1 o'clock and was heavily pressed by our musketry. Our infantry soon after routed them when the battery was moved to the front by Lieutenant Kingsbury through an open plowed field, firing advancing, our infantry protecting the flanks, and driving the enemy before them until the that was sounded.

The battery fired 169 rounds (10-pounder Parrot gun) of percussion shell and, shrapnel, the performance being highly satisfactory, nearly every projectile bursting. Three privates were slightly bruised, 2 horses killed, 1 (Lieutenant Kingsbury's) wounded. The officers of the battery were First Lieuts. H. W. Kingsbury and C. E. Hazlett, Second Lieutenant L. M. Harrison, H. B. Reed, and C. H. Carrol, all of the Fifth Artillery; and where officers and men, afters and men, after a march of 20 miles through rain and mud, behaved with such courage, willingness, and alacrity it would be difficult to mention any others specially by name.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Captain, Fifth Artillery.

*Report of Captain Augustus P. Martin, Battery C,
Massachusetts Light Artillery, of engagement May 27.*

**NEAR PEAKE'S STATION,
Hanover County, Va., May 29, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of one section of my battery on the afternoon the 27th instant, under command of First Lieutenant Dunn:

The section came into battery near the road on Harris's farm, near Peake's Railroad Station, supported on the right by the Second Regiment Maine Volunteers and a detachment of the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, and on the left by the Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, the whole under command of Brigadier-General Martindale. The woods, about 800 yards in front, where the enemy were supposed to be secreted, were shelled. The enemy soon formed in line of battle in front of the woods, and advanced toward our force, when the support fell back suddenly 20 or 30 yards, leaving the pieces uncovered, and so much exposed to the enemy's fire that it was found impossible for the cannoneers to remain at their posts, and they retired with the infantry until the enemy broke and retreated in rear of the woods. The expended during the engagement the following amount of ammunition:

Thirty-five rounds spherical case, 7 rounds shells, 1 round solid shot;
total 43.

Private James B. Robinson was severely wounded in the neck, and John Ryan slightly wounded in the abdomen. i also lost 3 horses killed and 2 horses wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. MARTIN,
Captain Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery.
Captain CHARLES GRIFFIN,
Chief of Artillery, Porter's Division.

*Report of Captain George D. Allen, Battery E,
Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations May 27-28.*

**HDQRS. BATTERY E, (FIFTH) MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY,
Camp near Gaines' Mill, May 30, 1862.**

SIR: In obedience to General Orders, Numbers 49, from General Morell, and a verbal order from Captain Griffin, to report to Colonel McQuade, commanding

Second Brigade, Porter's division, this battery marched early in the forenoon of May 27 in rear of this brigade. We were too late to take any part in the first skirmish near Hanover Court-House, but followed on with the rest of the division until ordered by General Porter to turn back, as firing was heard in our rear. We followed Captain Griffin's battery, but took no part in the engagement.

On Wednesday, the 28th, we were ordered by Captain Griffin to go down the road we came in the rear of our advance force. Here we remained until ordered forward again into a field, where we encamped.

Thursday we received orders from Captain Griffin to march back to our old camp at Gaines' Mill, where we arrived at midnight. No ammunition was expended and no casualties occurred to the battery.

GEO. D. ALLEN,
Captain.

Reports of Captain Henry Benson, Second U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE,
May 31, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the Fifth Army Corps, that I joined the brigade of Brigadier-General Emory with my battery of horse artillery early on the morning of the 27th instant, in compliance with instructions of the evening previous. My strength was as follows: Four officers, 109 noncommissioned officers, mechanics, privates, &c., 141 horses, and six 3-inch rifled guns, with caissons and ammunition complete. Early in the afternoon I received orders from the general commanding to move the battery rapidly to the front. The battery was moved forward and placed in position as follows: One (right) section, under Lieutenant Barlow, was placed on the road to Hanover Court-House, whilst another, the center section, under the command of Lieutenant Chapin, was moved to a position in a large field to the left of the road leading to the railroad station. Both soon became engaged with the enemy's infantry. The left section, under command of Lieutenant Hains, was for the time held in reserve.

An order from the general commanding to move a section forward and shell the buildings at the railroad station was at this time partially executed. The

enemy being in position in a dense woods on the left and in front of the center section, it was found necessary to force them from it before the section could move to the desired point. To effect this object I moved Lieutenant Chapin's section to a commanding position, one piece in the road and the other in a peach orchard to the left, and after a few well-directed discharges of canister and shell (percussion) routed the enemy from their cover.

About this time General Morell informed me that he had pushed skirmishers in the woods to the left and front of the section. The firing was that the section of Lieutenants Barlow and Hains had been moved forward and placed in position in a large field to the right of the Hanover road, and were engaged with the enemy's artillery and infantry. I now directed the fire of the battery (four guns) on the infantry in position in rear of a building (afterward used as a hospital) and on the right and left of the Hanover road. The enemy were soon forced to retire from their position in confusion. Lieutenant Chapin's section having joined me, I moved the battery to the right and a little in front of its former position. Intervals between the guns were increased and the caissons and detachments of the cannoneers' horses placed under cover of the woods, and then the fire of the whole battery was concentrated upon the enemy's artillery, which, after a sharp and well directed fire, were entirely silenced. One 12-pounder howitzer, which could not be removed in consequence of one of the team horses having been killed by a fragment of a shell, was taken possession of by some of the Seventeenth New York Volunteers- at least I understood such to be the case. As soon as our fire had silenced the enemy's guns the battery moved rapidly forward in pursuit with the cavalry on the Hanover road. Our fire was again opened on the retreating infantry in the vicinity of the Court-House. The battery afterward returned to the enemy's first position and camped for the night.

Our loss during the day was 1 ordnance mechanic, Henry Krantz, killed; 2 cannoneers severely wounded, William Cope and Joseph F. Francis; 2 horses killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing. On the 28th the section of Lieutenant Barlow and Hains were detached to support commands pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy, &c. On the 29th one section, under Lieutenant Hains, was detached to support Major Williams' command, and on its return the battery marched back to the camp of the artillery reserve near New Bridge, where it arrived on the morning of the 30th at 8 o'clock.

Before closing this report I cannot omit the opportunity offered of bringing to the notice of the general commanding the admirable conduct of my officers and men during the days mentioned. The sections of Lieutenants Barlow, Hains, and Chapin were commanded by those officers with discretion, skill, and coolness.

Lieutenant Barlow had the good fortune to be closely engaged with the enemy's infantry, and performed his work well. He speaks in high terms of the intelligence, coolness, and bravery of Sergeant Reilly, chief of one of his pieces. My non-commissioned officers-in fact, all of my men-behaved so well that it is a difficult matter to speak of one without giving the names of all. Sergeants Flood, Hasenzahl, and Corporals Brower and Leese deserve particular notice. I take the liberty in this report of expressing my thanks to General Emory for the handsome support he gave me until the battery returned to this camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BENSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding.

Report of Lieutenant Edmund Kirby, Battery I, First U.S. Artillery.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders, received about 3.30 p.m. on the 31st of May, 1862, I took up the line of march in rear of Gorman's brigade. The roads were almost impassable for artillery, and I experienced great difficulty in getting my guns along. I was obliged at times to unlimber and use the prolonge, the cannoneers being up to their waists in water. About 4.30 p.m. I was within three-quarters of a mile from Fair Oaks Station with three pieces and one caisson, the remainder of the battery being in rear and coming up as fast as circumstances would permit. At about 4.45 p.m. I was ordered by General Sumner to place the battery in position, the right resting on a strip of woods and the left about 70 yards from Adams' house, facing nearly south and toward Fair Oaks Station. The enemy advanced through an open field, and were about 1,000 yards from the battery when I commenced firing with spherical case and shell. They immediately tried to cover themselves in the woods on my right.

I was now obliged to change the position of my guns. At the same time First Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, First Artillery, arrived with two pieces, which I ordered him to place on the left, in order to fire into the woods through which the enemy were advancing. But a few rounds had been fired before First Lieutenant F. S. French, First Artillery, arrived with the last piece. In the mean time one trail had broken after the fourth discharge, rendering the piece useless. All of the spherical case and were exhausted. I sent two limbers to the rear, where the caissons were buried in the mud, to bring up a fresh supply of ammunition. As the enemy were beyond canister range, I fired a few rounds of

solid shot to occupy them until I could obtain more shell. As soon as the ammunition arrived I ordered shell and spherical case to be fired until the enemy were within 500 yards of my right flank, when I opened with canister.

The enemy now prepared to charge mu right. I advanced the left of the battery. They came down a road which was on my right when the firing commenced, and when

they emerged from the woods found themselves directly in front of the battery instead of on the right, as they expected, and were consequently subjected to a tremendous fire of canister from five light 12-pounder guns, which they were unable to stand. They retreated in disorder into the woods. I advanced two pieces-all that could be

extricated from the mud-and fired a few rounds upon the now retreating enemy, when the battle ceased. During the entire action the enemy kept up a continuous fire of musketry upon us, but fortunately most of their balls too high, as the caissons and limbers were well covered by an elevation upon which the pieces were placed.

During the battle I made a complete change of front to the right, and at no time had more than five pieces engaged.

I was obliged to call upon the infantry in my rear several times to assist in dragging the pieces from the mud, which assistance was promptly rendered by the Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. At one time three pieces were up to their axles in the mud, their trails being buried to a corresponding distance.

Expended during the action 70 rounds shell, 210 rounds spherical case, 48 rounds canister, and 15 rounds solid shot; total, 343 rounds.

To the untiring exertions of Lieutenants Woodruff and French am I indebted for the presence of a greater part of the battery on the field of battle. I claim that we are indebted in no small extent for the success of the day to the personal bravery and efficiency of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Light Company I, First Artillery.

Respectfully submitted.

E. KIRBY,

1st Lieutenant , 1st Arty., Commanding Light Company I, 1st Artillery.

Colonel C.H. TOMPKINS,

Colonel R. I. Light Arty., Chief of Artillery, Sedgwick's Div.

*Report of Charles D. Owen,
Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.*

**HDQRS. BATTERY G, RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
Camp near Fair Oaks, Va.**

SIR: On Saturday, 31st of May, I received orders to move my battery. At about 2 o'clock we started from camp, marching behind Battery B, Rhode Island Artillery, until we came to the bridge that crosses a little stream just before entering the first woods. Here the road was very poor indeed, and therefore I took a road across the next field above, and from thence brought my battery behind Battery B, at the first corduroy road. Before my entire battery was across, however, night came on, and 7 o'clock found me with one-half my battery across the Chickahominy and the other half in the swamp on the eastern side. The remainder of the night was spent in crossing the river with the half battery, and at 3 o'clock in the morning I started for the division camp. We had more trouble in crossing the swamp beyond the river, but 5 o'clock found me across with everything, and about 6 o'clock we arrived on the ground, and General Sumner assigned me a position on the left of Kirby's battery.

I remained there while the battle was raging, and at 2 p.m. received orders to move two sections on the extreme right, to support a portion of General Burns' brigade located at that place. The battery was placed in position, one section near Golding's house and the other on the hill beyond.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES D. OWEN,
Captain, Commanding.

*Report of Captain Edward H. Flood,
Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.*

SIR: In obedience to orders I submit the following report:

On Saturday, May 31, at about 1.30 o'clock, I was ordered to harness by General Couch. Before the harnessing was completed the enemy opened fire in our front of both artillery and musketry. After completing my harnessing I remained in the position I occupied for some fifteen minutes, when I was ordered by General

Keyes, commanding Fourth Corps, to bring my guns in position in a line parallel with the road in front of our camp and on the right of the main road, so that my left gun would command that road, which I did. We held that position for about thirty minutes without firing, and until the artillery in front of us, belonging to General Casey's division, fell back. I then opened fire on the enemy, first firing percussion shell at an elevation of 3 1/2 with good effect. After firing some 15 rounds from each gun I found that the enemy had changed their position, which you, sir, also remarking, ordered me to increase my elevation to 4 1/2 and fire spherical case, which I did.

We held this position for about two hours in all, and I believe did good execution, when I was ordered to cease firing, the enemy having my exact range, and change my position some 100 yards in rear of the position I then held. The order to cease firing was very necessary at the time, as my guns were getting too warm to continue firing with safety. Whilst in my first position I had 1 man killed and 1 wounded. I had also three wheels broken by the fire from the enemy's artillery. The shot that broke the wheel of the limber of my right piece also wounded the driver of the wheel-horses and tore the canteen from the side of the cannoneer acting as Numbers 7. This I saw as it passed under my own eyes. We kept our second position for about an hour, firing spherical case at 4 1/2 elevation, when, my guns getting too warm to work, I retired, by order of General Heintzelman, behind the wood in rear of our camp, and there awaited further orders.

Shortly after 5 o'clock you ordered me to again advance my battery to the position last occupied before falling back and open fire, which I did. The advance of the enemy were then some 600 or 700 yards in advance of my position, and our infantry between my battery and them.

I therefore gave orders to fire at 2 elevation with spherical case, and continued firing at that elevation until forced to retire by our infantry falling back on us so close that to fire at all would injure our own men. I then fell back to the position occupied by my battery in our old camp previous to our advance on the 28th instant.

The conduct of both officers and men of my battery was excellent. Every man stood to his gun like a veteran, and as eager to advance the last time as they were to engage the enemy at first. I cannot, therefore, mention any one in particular, more than to say that both lieutenants, Dougherty and Hall, together with the drivers and cannoneers, were prompt to execute all orders received and were as cool as if on drill; in fact, I have seen the enlisted men

not near so collected on drill as they were while the shots of the enemy were falling about them.

The list of casualties was as follows: John Sharpless, killed; William W. Breen, wounded in the foot, slightly. I also had three horses killed, lost two sets of lead harness and one set of horse equipments; also three wheels broken. I was also forced to abandon all my men's knapsacks, containing their clothing, together with the curry-combs, brushes, &c., belonging to the battery.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
EDWARD H. FLOOD,
Captain, Commanding Battery D, First Penn. Vol. Arty.

*Report of Captain Peter C. Regan,
Seventh New York Battery, Acting Chief of Artillery.*

CAMP NEAR SEVEN PINES, June 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the accompanying reports of commanders of batteries of the division, made to me in consequence of the deaths of Colonel G. D. Bailey and Major Van Valkenburgh, of the First Regiment New York Artillery. The colonel was killed in the redoubt in front of your headquarters by a rifle-ball passing through his brain while giving an order to spike the guns of Company A, First New York Artillery, when the redoubt was no longer tenable and the large number of horses killed in the road between two of my guns whole in action and while setting an example to the men of cool, self-possessed courage under a galling and terrible fire.

I have received no report from Company A, First New York Artillery, and can only report to you that their battery of six light 12-pounders were captured by the enemy. Battery H, of the same regiment, was ordered into battery to the left of the Nine-mile road in advance of division headquarters, and opened fire on the enemy. Captain Spratt was wounded in the shoulder early in the action, as was also Lieutenant Howell, and the command of the battery devolved on First Lieutenant C. E. Mink, who fought the battery, assisted by Second Lieutenant E. H. Clark, with spirit and bravery until compelled to retire by the repulse of his supports and the near advance of the enemy, but not until the safety of his supports and the near advance of the enemy, but not until the safety of his battery compelled his retreat, with the loss of one of his pieces left in the hands of the enemy.

The Eighth New York Independent Battery, Captain Fitch, commenced firing about 1 o'clock, and fired with rapidity and effect on the advancing lines of the enemy until compelled to retire, which was done in good order, to our present encampment. Captain Thompson, chef of artillery of General Couch's division, ordered a battery forward. Captain Fitch moved again toward the front and took his position in rear of the batteries of Couch's division, where I understood he did good service and inflicted considerable injury on the foe.

The Seventh New York Independent Battery, under my command, remained in position on the right of the Nine-mile road, directly in front of headquarters, awaiting the signal to commence firing. Our own troops were in our immediate front in the undergrowth of pines, which compelled us to reserve our fire for fear of killing our own men, and were compelled to remain under a galling fire, which wounded 1 man and killed and wounded several of my horses, without the satisfaction of replying.

At a signal from Major Van Valkenburgh we limbered our pieces and moved to the left, and took our position in battery, with one section in the road and the other two in the field to the right of the road, and opened on their advancing column and for a time held them at bay. By taking cover in the woods, their left flank continued to advance within 30 yards of the battery, while they kept pouring a continuous fire of musketry and artillery and flaunting their battle-flags in our faces. To give them an idea of re-enforcements I seized our colors and rode in front of our battery. At this time the flag was twice hit and my horse shot under me. Major Van Valkenburgh gave the order to limber up the four pieces in the field. As the ground was soft and the guns had settled nearly up to their axles, with difficulty we got the guns out and sent them to the rear, while we still worked the section in the road. It was at this time the major received his fatal shot and fell lifeless from his saddle.

At this time all the batteries had left the field and all the infantry in our immediate vicinity had been driven back. A part of the First Brigade, the Fifty-sixth New York, were still disputing the ground with the enemy on our extreme right. General Naglee ordered me to fix prolonges and fire retiring, which was done with one piece. The Garde Lafayette (Fifty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers) came up about this time and made a gallant charge, but unfortunately got in front of our pieces and prevented us from firing when we were able to do so. First Lieutenant M. V. McIntyre acted as Numbers 1, Corporal Hasbrouck served ammunition, and myself as gunner. The lead driver was shot dead, also Numbers 4, Artificer Goodsel. With two officers and one corporal as cannoneers and no lanyard or friction primers, and the regiment in

front terribly cut, we retired, and shortly after received orders from you to collect the batteries and place them in position where they now are.

The officers and men under my command behaved gallantly and deserve credit for their steadiness under a wasting fire. The adjutant of the artillery, Lieutenant William Rumsey, was wounded while executing the orders of our chef. We were not expecting so severe a battle so soon. I had orders about two hours before the battle commenced to harness up one section of my battery, expecting to go on a reconnaissance, but before I had barely time to give the order the order was changed, and the whole battery was ordered to be harnessed, together with all the batteries in the division. I could have saved my battery wagon and forge by sending them to the rear sooner, but did not feel justified in assuming by that proceeding that it was possible for the division to retreat. Two caissons were abandoned in consequence of the horses being killed. The battery wagon, forge, and caissons have been since recovered, with the exception of one limber of the caisson, which was taken by the rebels.

I cannot close this report without expressing my deep sense of the irreparable loss sustained by your division in the death of Colonel G. D. Bailey. Modest, unassuming, and gentlemanly in his manner, united with great decision of character and personal bravery and a thorough knowledge of his profession, your division has met with a loss that cannot be replaced, and the service has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

Annexed is a list of the casualties in the artillery of the division.*
All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. C. REGAN,
Captain Seventh N. Y. Battery, Actg. Chief of Arty., Casey's Div.

*Report of Captain James Brady,
Battery H, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.*

**HDQRS. LIGHT BATTERY H, FIRST PA. RESERVE ARTY.,
Battle-field, Fair Oaks, Va., June 2, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to report my battery as participating in the successful stand made by General Couch with the right wing of Keyes' corps d'armee, supported by three regiments drawn from different brigades composing Couch's division, at Fair Oaks Station, near Richmond, on the afternoon of the 31st

ultimo, sustaining for several hours a heavy fire from the enemy's musketry, directed from the cover of the woods in front of our battery at a distance of 50 yards, in open battery. The left section, in command of Lieutenant Fagan, was particularly noticed for the rapidity and effectiveness of its fire, repulsing the head of the enemy's column as it frequently appeared emerging from the woods charging on the battery. This section, after exhausting canister, plagued upon the enemy's lines with spherical case and shell without fuse, bursting the shell as it left the gun, as determined by the yellow sulphurous smoke, sweeping its broken fragments before it, eliciting the remark from the enemy that nothing could stand up before such "rotten shot."

The right section, held under my immediate command, moved down to support the center in time to check a charge of the enemy in that direction, and was the next moment ordered to the support of Colonel Sully, First Minnesota, who held the enemy's left in check. This position was soon gained, passing over a deep morass at a trot-out, receiving the enemy's compliments in a heavy cross-fire on my drivers and horses, wounding many. The position once turned we opened, throwing, wounding many. The position once turned we opened, throwing shell and spherical case without fuse, exploding in the enemy's lines and crushing his flank, causing them to retire, leaving their dead and wounded officers and soldiers on the field. The enemy being silenced and driven off, orders were received from General Abercrombie to cease firing, complimenting our men for their good conduct. During the engagement on Sunday morning in the woods to the left of the railroad, to recover the position Casey's column occupied on Saturday, my battery was held in reserve.

Lieutenant Fagan is worthy of particular notice for gallantry displayed by him in fighting his section. After his horse was wounded he assisted setting an example to his men, who vied with him in serving their guns. Sergeant Brown, Corporals Cogan and Graham, with Privates McCaughey, Harris, Nagle, Emerson, Grow, Whittaker, McKinley, and Daniels, were particularly conspicuous during the action. Nothing could exceed in rapidity and effectiveness the canister practice of their pieces.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. BRADY,

Captain, First Pennsylvania Reserve Artillery.

*Report of Captain John A. Tompkins,
Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.*

**HDQRS. COMPANY A, FIRST R. I. LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Fair Oaks, Va., June 3, 1862.**

COLONEL: I have the honor to hand you herewith a report of the operations of the battery under my command in the engagement of the 31st ultimo and the 1st instant.

I left camp near Tyler's house on Saturday, May 31, at 2 p.m., and crossed the bridge over the Chickahominy River at 5 p.m. After crossing the bridge I was delayed by the difficulty of crossing the swamp for over an hour and a half, and succeeded only by the most severe exertions of my cannoneers, who were obliged to haul the guns through the mud while wading in water waist-deep. Leaving the caissons to follow, I brought the guns to the front at a sharp trot, and reached the battle-field about 7.30 p.m. just at the close of the engagement. I reported at once to General Sedgwick, and was ordered to keep my battery in the road during the night.

At 4 a.m., June 1, the battery was moved to Courtney's house, upon the right of the line, and the guns posted to command the ground to the west of the house; the caissons were placed under cover of the woods skirting the road leading from the main road opposite Adams' house. The battery was in readiness for action during the engagement of that day, but as the enemy did not attack upon the right the guns were not used.

I have no loss of men or material to report.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J.A. TOMPKINS,
Captain, First R.I. Light Artillery, Commanding Company A.

*Report of Captain Walter O. Barlett,
Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.*

**HDQRS. BATTERY B, FIRST R. I. LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Fair Oaks, Va., June 3, 1862.**

COLONEL: We left our camp at Tyler's house at 2.30 p.m. on the 31st ultimo, and after a great delay, in consequence of being obliged to corduroy about 20 rods of road, we crossed the Chickahominy about 6 p.m. I immediately proceeded with the right piece, and arrived at the scene of action about 7.15 p.m. The second

piece, in crossing the bog on this side Chickahominy, got stuck by a horse falling in a deep hole, where he came near drowning before he could be got out. This caused a long delay, as it was nearly 10 o'clock before the piece was got out. All carriages after this one were unlimbered and pulled through by hand with the assistance of the Forty-second Regiment. One caisson was so badly mired that it was necessary to take out the ammunition and pass it ashore. Four prolonges were broken by the cannoneers in hauling out the guns. The last gun was got up to this place just before daybreak. Soon after daylight of the 1st I was ordered by General Sumner to place two guns on the road near General Dana's brigade. One other was ordered there soon after by General Richardson, who ordered them to shell the point of woods across the wheat field, about 900 yards distant, where the bayonets of the enemy could be plainly seen. These were the first guns fired on that morning. During the day 56 shell were fired at that point and down the road across the railroad. The third piece was brought up about 9 a.m. to the point; the howitzers were placed in position in front of the First Minnesota and fired into the woods on the left in the afternoon. The howitzers were moved to the right of Battery A, and the center section of Lieutenant Bloodgood placed in their old position.

This morning seven spherical case were fired into the woods at 1,500 yards by order of General Sedgwick. All the guns remain in the same position to-night. The ammunition expended is as follows: Sixty-one spherical case, 4 shell, and 65 cartridges from Parrotts, and 5 spherical case and 1 shell from howitzers.

Yours, respectfully,
W.O. BARTLETT,
Captain, Commanding Battery B, First R. I. Light Artillery.

*Report of Captain Jeremiah McCarthy, Battery C,
First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.*

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY, June 3, 1862.

SIR: I herewith submit the following report of my battery in the late engagement of the 31st of May:

Shortly after 1 o'clock p. m. on the 31st day of May I was ordered by General Couch to harness up and have my battery in readiness at a moment's warning, which order was promptly obeyed. Shortly afterward General Keyes ordered me to send one section of my battery to report to General Peck and the other to take

a position alongside of the road, which was immediately done. General Peck, not thinking it a safe place for the section, ordered it to go back and report to General Keyes, who gave orders from it to take a position on our camp ground, near the woods.

At 2.30 o'clock I opened fire with my whole battery, and keeping it up without intermission, doing good execution. About 5 o'clock the enemy were pressing on my left with their infantry and at times pouring a most deadly volley into us, but without any serious injury. Fearing that they would charge on us, I ordered the battery to limber to the rear, and too my position about 50 yards to the right and rear. I then ordered the men to fire as rapidly as possible at the enemy's battery and the infantry that were supporting it. I would have fired into the woods immediately on my left, but knowing that some of our own regiments were in there, I feared it would be doing more injury than good.

After I was in my last position about fifteen minutes the enemy seemed to concentrate their fire upon my battery, the shells striking my men and horses and breaking rammers, &c. My men by this time were greatly fatigued, nearly all hands working in their shirt-sleeves. I kept my battery there as long as I thought it was safe, the guns being so hot that they burned the thumb-stalls while on the men's thumbs. Several cartridges were also singed whilst they were being put in the pieces. I then limbered three guns to the rear and retreated back to the next field. The fourth gun could not be limbered, on account of the lunette being mashed by one of the enemy's shells. My men were at their posts and fought with the most determined bravery. To the best of my knowledge we were fighting between four and five hours.

I could not keep an accurate account of the projectiles, fuse, &c., as requested by the chief of artillery, as we were so busily engaged. Number of projectiles fired was nearly 500.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JEREMIAH McCARTHY,
Captain, Commanding Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

*Report of Captain Theodore Miller,
Battery E, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.*

CAMP NEAR SEVEN PINES, VA., June 3, 1862.

SIR: According to instructions received I have the honor to transmit the following report relative to the engagement with the rebels on the 31st of May:

About 1.30 o'clock p. m. I, perceiving the division in front attacked by an apparently strong force of the enemy, prepared my battery for action. At about 2 o'clock, seeing plainly the direction of the fire of the enemy, I opened fire, directing it to the right and front of me, using spherical case-shot, the distance about 900 yards, elevating the pieces 2 1/2. This distance, elevation, and projectile used I think proved effective, for after about ten minutes' firing the musketry in that direction slackened, and some well-directed shells, I think 12-pounder howitzer, exploded in my battery. I thereupon changed position about 200 yards to the right and opened a cross-fire at the same elevation and direction as stated before.

All this time shell upon shell exploded at the place a few minutes before occupied by my battery. This new position I occupied for about twenty minutes, when the fire of the enemy's artillery ceased. I at once returned to my former position and changed limbers, the ammunition suitable being all expended and recommenced firing.

About this time I saw a regiment of infantry enter the woods to my left, but almost at the same moment a murderous fire was opened on them from within the woods, some of the balls passing through and over my battery. I ordered my left section to load with canister, which was barely done when a large body of rebel infantry came pressing out of the woods. The canister was poured into them at about 350 yards from my battery, and when the smoke had cleared away I perceived that besides the canister doing its usual work not a single rebel could be seen in that direction. Again the enemy opened his artillery on me, this time assisted by a large force of infantry, and I perceived likewise that the infantry supporting me in the commencement of the battle had changed position away from my battery. I therefore changed position once more, this time to the left and about 100 yards to the rear of my first position, changed ammunition-chests, and recommenced firing.

I was joined here by Flood's and McCarthy's batteries, and our united fire continued for upward of one hour; the distance fired at 750 yards to the left and front, using spherical case-shot and shell. During the last part of the fight I was compelled to use solid shot, my other ammunition being expended. It was about 6 o'clock p. m. when I retired from the field, McCarthy's battery retiring first, Flood's next, and I followed Flood. The wheels of my limbers and caissons and the axles of my pieces are more or less injured by musket-balls and pieces of shell, but none were disabled.

My casualties, I am happy to say, are trifling, for besides having 2 men (Privates Kempher and Lyman) temporarily disabled, the former by a splinter and the latter by the falling of a horse, and 5 horses killed, not a single man was lost.

The amount of ammunition expended is as follows: One hundred and ninety-two rounds of spherical case-shot, 40 rounds of shell, 6 rounds of canister, 10 rounds of solid shot.

The men of my battery behaved splendidly. To name individuals is impossible. One and all did their duty nobly. Both of my subalterns being sick (one present and the other absent) I was ably assisted by the regimental adjutant, Lieutenant Joseph Benson, who volunteered his services. General Keyes had my battery under his eye constantly and approved all my dispositions.

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

THEO. MILLER,

Captain, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

Report of Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Chief of Artillery.

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY, 2nd DIV., 2nd CORPS D'ARMEE,
Fair Oaks, Va., June 4, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In obedience to the orders of General Sedgwick the artillery of this division left camp at Tyler's house at 2 o'clock p.m. on the 31st ultimo in the following order: Kirby's battery in the rear of the First Brigade (Gorman's); Tompkins', Barlett's, and Owen's batteries in the rear of the Third Brigade (Dana's). Great difficulty was experienced in crossing the open field contiguous to the Chickahominy swamp, the nature of the ground being such that the horses in many instances would sink to their girths in mud, rendering it necessary to unharness them and draw the carriages though by hand. After Kirby's and Tompkins' batteries had crossed this field the road was so cut up that it became absolutely necessary to corduroy a large portion of it. This was quickly accomplished by the men of Barlett's and Owen's batteries, and they crossed the field with much less difficulty than the batteries which proceeded them. From the entrance to the swamp to the bridge over the Chickahominy the mud and mire were less compact than in the field, and

although the horses sank to their girths and the guns and caissons over the axle-trees, they were got upon the bridge, with a few exceptions, without unharnessing.

The crossing to the swamp upon this side of the river was upon a narrow causeway, and here the difficulties were even greater than upon the other. Kirby's battery was, by great exertion upon the part of himself, officers, and men, got across, and arrived upon the field of battle in time to participate in the action. It being there under the immediate eye of the commanding general renders it unnecessary for me to enter into the particulars of the part taken by this battery in the engagement. Notwithstanding the terrible condition of the causeway, rendered worse than at first by the crossing of Kirby's battery, Captain Tompkins, by great exertion of himself and command, got his battery through, and arrived upon the field of action just at the close of the engagement. Captain Barlett also succeeded in getting one piece of his battery across, and at once proceeded to the front, arriving upon the field immediately after Captain Tompkins.

A bridge which crossed a ditch in the causeway having broken though, and the continued rise of the water overflowing a portion of the causeway, it became necessary to unharness the horses and draw the remainder of Barlett's and all of Owen's battery through by hand. In the performance of this arduous duty valuable assistance was rendered by Major Bowe, Forty-second New York Volunteers, and 100 men of that regiment.

By early dawn of the 1st instant all the remaining artillery, with the exception of two pieces of Owen's battery, was upon the field, and at 7 a.m. the remaining section of Owen's battery arrived. The untiring energy and zeal displayed by the officers and men of the batteries of my command in overcoming the almost insurmountable difficulties of this march well merited the success which crowned their efforts and entitles them to the highest commendation.

Captain F. N. Clarke, Fourth Artillery, chief of artillery Second Corps, was present during the entire time of crossing, and to his aid and assistance much of the success is due. Upon getting the artillery forward I reported to General Sedgwick, and received orders to place two sections of Barlett's battery in position near Courtney's house, where Tompkins' battery had already been posted, and to send two sections of Owen's battery to report to General Burns at Golding's house.

The remaining section of Barlett's battery was, by order of General Richardson, placed in position near Fair Oaks Station, and was the only artillery of this division engaged in the action of June 1. As the part taken by this section did not come under my immediate supervision, my station being upon the right, I would respectfully refer you to the report of Captain Bartlett, herewith

inclosed.

Kirby's battery and the remaining section of Owen's battery were held in reserve field near the Adams house hospital. The repulse of the enemy rendered it unnecessary to bring them into action.

I cannot refrain from taking advantage of this opportunity to express my belief that the gallantry displayed by the officers and men of that portion of the artillery of the division fortunate enough to be engaged with the enemy, and the untiring energy displayed by the others in their efforts to overcome all obstacles preventing their participation in the action, conclusively shows that they may be relied upon to meet with promptness and efficiency, at all times and in all places, the enemies of the Government.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Artillery of Division.

*Reports of Captain James M. Robertson,
Batteries B and L, Second U. S. Artillery, of the skirmishes at and battle of
Williamsburg, skirmishes at New Kent Court-House and New Bridge, battle of
Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.*

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, VA., June 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I marched from Camp Winfield Scott at 10.30 o'clock a. m. Sunday, May 4, 1862, in command of Batteries B and L, Second Artillery. Taking the road to Williamsburg, I arrived (about 4 o'clock p. m.) at the edge of the woods near the enemy's batteries in front of Williamsburg. By order of the general commanding my battery was placed in position in rear of and only a few yards from the woods. Several of the enemy's shot falling in my battery, and having no opportunity to reply, I was ordered to retire and take a position on the opposite side of the field.

About 12 m. the 5th I was ordered to report to General Smith, and was placed in position in a wheat field, and remained till dark, at which time I was withdrawn.

On the evening of the 6th I was detached from your brigade, and reported to General Stoneman for duty with the advanced brigade of the army, and remained on this duty until the 31st of May, 1862, when the battery returned and joined

the Reserve Artillery, under the command of Colonel Hunt. During the time the battery was with General Stoneman's column it performed the following service and marches:

At 6 o'clock a. m., May 7, 1862, left camp near Williamsburg and followed the retreating enemy toward Richmond. The roads were very heavy, and in many places impassable for artillery. Several times during the day I was compelled to dismount my cannoneers, build causeways, and cut new roads through the woods. The roads on the 8th were much improved, and we met with no serious obstructions till about 1 p. m. on the 9th, when the enemy opened fire upon us from a concealed battery in our front. Lieutenant Wilson's (the leading) serious was at once put in position on the road, and Lieutenant Vincent's (the center) section placed in position on the right. These two sections at once opened fire, judging the direction and distance by the enemy's shot. Lieutenant Woodruff's (the rear) section was now thrown about 200 yards to the left of the road, where the smoke could be seen firing the enemy's guns, and opened fire. Firing from the enemy soon ceased, and the battery advanced to Slatersville, near where the enemy's guns stood. Several of our shells struck near the rebel guns, one passing entirely through a house and another killing a cavalry horse. Thirty-four shells were fired by my battery during the skirmish, fully one-third of them failing to explode.

At Cumberland, on the 11th of May, I found it necessary to make the following repairs to the battery in consequence of the poor material and inferior workmanship used in its construction, viz: One chain to key of ammunition chest, one linchpin, one pole-prop, one chain to tar-bucket, one pole, one large pointing ring, and one handspike. What, however, was of the most importance was the breaking of the bolts connecting the upper and lower portions of the trail-plates on two of the guns. Owing to the lower plate having sprung from its place, the work of replacing these bolts was accomplished with difficulty. On the 19th of May, near Parsley's Mill, the plates of a third trail became disconnected, and were replaced like the two former.

On the 21st of May 1 officer and 24 enlisted men of the Ninth New York Volunteer Cavalry, attached to my battery, were detached by direction of the Secretary of War.

On the 23rd of May the battery was put in position at Hogan's, near New Bridge, and opened fire upon some cavalry and a section of the enemy's artillery on the opposite bluff of the Chickahominy River. Fifty-one shells were fired, when the

enemy retired. The practice was very good in regard to elevation and direction, but fully one-third of the fuses failed.

The battery returned to camp, and at 2 p. m. same day marched toward Mechanicsville. As the head of the column was passing the bridge at Ellison's Mill the enemy opened fire from a battery beyond the hill on the opposite side of the creek. His first shot (a 3-inch solid shot of the Hotchkiss pattern) passed between the teams of one of my pieces and lodged in the bank at the side of the road. My battery was ordered to take a position in a field on the left of the road and open fire. Ninety shell were fire, but with what effect I am unable to say, Captain Tidball's battery firing at the same time and a hill intervening to obstruct my view.

May 27, having arrived at the crossing of the Virginia Central Railroad, a section under charge of Lieutenant Wilson was put in position on the road. Soon after a train of cars was seen approaching from the direction of Hanover Court-House. Having reached a distance of about 1 mile, I ordered him to open fire with percussion shell. At the first shot the train was seen to run back a short distance, and after the second shot to stop. Seeing that the train did not move again, after firing 12 rounds the firing ceased. Upon examination the cars were found deserted, and taken possession of. I was informed the following morning by negroes who were on the cars at the time that the first shot went directly over the train, struck, and exploded on the track, and that they were afraid to run them farther back.

During the whole time the battery was detached from the Artillery Reserve I have been most ably and efficiently assisted by my chiefs of sections, viz: First Lieutenant John M. Wilson, and Second Lieuts. Carle A. Woodruff and A. O. Vincent, of the Second Artillery, and my chiefs of caissons, First Lieutenant Perry Bly, Ninth New York Volunteer Cavalry, until he was detached from the battery on the 21st of May, 1862, and also by all the non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men of the battery, both regulars and volunteers, which entitles them to, and I hereby tender them, my most sincere thanks. During the skirmish near Slatersville several of the enemy's shell exploded in the battery, but without damage, except slightly grazing Private John De Waigner, of Company L, Second Artillery, on the shoulder, with a fragment of case-shot.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Batteries B and L.

**CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE,
June 5, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding the brigade, the operations of my battery of horse artillery on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May, 1862:

The battery engaged the enemy's artillery and infantry on the road to Hanover Court-House, some 3 or 4 miles from that place, early in the afternoon of the 27th. After a severe fire of shell and case-shot he was forced to retire from the different positions occupied by him during the engagement. The battery, with the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, then moved rapidly forward in pursuit, and when within a mile of the Court-House a fire of percussion shell was again opened upon his retreating infantry, after which the battery camped for the night near the enemy's first position. Loss during the action was 1 ordnance mechanic, Henry Krantz, killed, and Cannoneers Francis and Cope severely wounded; 2 horses killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing.

On the 28th the battery moved forward to Hanover Court-House. The sections of Lieutenants Barlow and Hains were detached to support commands sent to destroy the enemy's railroad bridges.

On the 29th the section of Lieutenant Hains was detached to support major Williams' command, and on the return of the section the battery marched for the camp of the artillery reserve, where it arrived on the morning of the 30th at 8 o'clock.

I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Emory the handsome conduct of my officers and men during the engagement and the days subsequent. At one time one of the guns of Lieutenant Barlow's section engaged the enemy's infantry at very at very short range (about 100 yards), and with canister forced in back in confusion.

On another occasion the section of Lieutenant Chapin engaged their infantry in a dense

wood at some 250 yards, and soon routed them out of their cover. all the officers, Lieutenant Barlow, Hains, and soon routed them out of their cover. All the officers, Lieutenants Barlow, Hains, and Chapin, managed their sections with discretion, coolness, and energy. Lieutenant Barlow speaks in high praise of the bravery, intelligence, and coolness of Sergeant Reilly, who was chief of one of his pieces. All my men behaved so well that I find great difficulty in

naming one without giving the names of all. Sergeants Flood, Pfeffer, Lance Sergeant Hasenzal, and Corporals Brower and Leese deserve particular notice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BENSON,
Captain, Second Artillery.

Report of Major Robert M. West, Chief of Artillery.

**HDQRS. 1ST PA. LIGHT ARTY., COUCH'S DIV., 4TH A. C.,
Camp near Seven Pines, Va., June 5, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of Captains Flood, McCarthy, and Miller, detailing the operations of those batteries during the engagement of the 31st ultimo at Seven Pines.

When the division in front first engaged the enemy I was at Fair Oaks, on the right, superintending the erection of an earthwork for Brady's battery, and consequently was not present to give the preliminary orders. Coming as quickly as possible from Fair Oaks to Seven Pines, I found the batteries being harnessed and everything prepared for action. The batteries opened fire at 2.30 p. m. by direction of General Keyes, and continued with regularity and precision during the engagement. The fire was directed against the enemy's line as they advanced from the woods in front of General Casey's position, against the artillery coming into position in the clearing there, and later into the slashing in our front over the heads of our own infantry. Flood and McCarthy were operating under my own observation at the cross-roads, while Miller was to the right and in rear of the rifle pits, with supports in the pits and on his right flank.

Nothing occurred to interrupt or divert our fire until about 4.30 p. m., when we took up a position about 100 yards retired, to afford more room for disposing of the re-enforcements which were now coming in. At about this time Miller, who was operating to the right and advanced from the batteries of Flood and McCarthy, was set upon by a heavy body of the enemy, who forced back his supports a short distance and imperiled his guns. He succeeded, however, in driving the enemy back with canister and bringing his battery off in good order to the point where I now had Flood and McCarthy in position. In this position the three batteries continued their fire. The enemy's fire was well directed, but mostly too high; nevertheless he damaged us considerably. We succeeded in silencing all of his guns but three, and held our position until about 6

o'clock. At this time our supports, had gone forward into action and the infantry on our right was losing ground. McCarthy's battery had suffered most. He had one piece disabled. Our infantry were losing ground on the right, and deeming it possible that our right flank might give way, in which case the batteries would be in great jeopardy, the order was given to retire beyond the woods, there to await orders. I rode to General Keyes, commanding, to report that the artillery had gone out of action. The general directed that it should return. I thereupon ordered Flood up to his second position. He came in good style and opened fire. A New York battery (one of Casey's) came up at the same time and went into battery on the left of Flood. These two batteries continued to fire for about half an hour, when the New York battery withdrew. Flood remained in position, firing until the infantry retired. Then he withdrew in good order in column of pieces (owing to the nature of the road), his cannoneers at their posts.

Thus ended the operations of this artillery for that day. General Keyes, commanding Fourth Corps, placed the artillery in position at the commencement, and continued principally to direct its firings and changes of position throughout the engagement. Much execution was done by our firing. In noted numbers of fine shots. In one instance a piece brought into position in the road was rendered useless by a percussion shell from McCarthy's battery, and a case-shot immediately after disabled a majority of the detachment which was trying to take the piece away. In Flood's battery the firing was also good and very regular. Miller, on the right, with his light 12-pounders, rendered most excellent service, firing case-shot and shell, and it has been conclusively shown that whole rows of the enemy were moved down by a discharge of canister from a section of his guns. It is a source of deep regret that McCarthy was not able to bring away his disabled piece (a 10-pounder Parrott). It became isolated and disabled, and was abandoned after repeated efforts being made to bring it away. Our loss was not great when the length of time during which we were under fire is considered.

I report 2 men killed, 6 men wounded, 14 horses killed.

I am glad to report the good conduct of my officers and men. All stood bravely up to their work, and with a coolness and determination which promises well for the next fight. I cannot name any individual without making unjust distinctions. All had equal chances, and all acquitted themselves equally well. I have heard a good account of Brady's battery, although nothing official has reached me up to the hour of closing this report. He was with General Couch in the vicinity of Fair Oaks, and I am reliably informed that his battery, especially Lieutenant Fagan's section, performed important service there.

I have the honor to be, captain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

ROB'T M. WEST,

Major, Chief of Artillery, First Division, Fourth Corps.

P. S.-Since the foregoing was penned Captain Brady's report reached me, and is herewith inclosed. It speaks for itself. By this report the wounded of my command is increased to 12, and the number of horses killed, wounded, and disabled to 24.

Very respectfully,

ROB'T M. WEST,

Major and Chief of Artillery.

Report of Captain George W. Hazzard, Chief of Artillery.

**HDQRS. ART. Brigadier , RICHARDSON'S DIV., SUMNER'S CORPS,
Fair Oaks Stantion, June 6, 1862.**

On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, about 1 o'clock p. m., and soon after the firing at Casey's intrenched camp was first heard, I received an order from division headquarters to proceed with the three batteries under my command across the Chickahominy by the bridge which had been constructed in front of our camp at Tyler's house. On reaching the bank of the river it was found impracticable to pass the artillery, whereupon I was directed to march up the left side and cross on General Sedgwick's bridge in rear of his division. The heavy rain of the previous afternoon had rendered the high road nearly impassable for guns, and the field which we were compelled to traverse had been converted into quagmires, into which the wheels sank at once to the axles. The leading battery of General Sedgwick's division had cup up every spot by which artillery could move without first constructing corduroys. This indispensable labor detained all of our guns and a majority of Sedgwick's on the east bank till after sunset, and the night proved extremely dark, but all of our pieces were safely crossed over the river before 3 o'clock Sunday morning, June 1.

On arriving at the west end of the bridge the valley beyond was found flooded to the width of 200 yards and to the depth of 18 inches; the corduroy was floating on the surface of the water, and two ambulances which had entered the columns in violation of printed orders had been abandoned in the roadway. A fatigue party of a lieutenant and 44 infantry soldiers sent from the division

here reported to me, but they were unavoidably without either lamps or tools and could consequently render no assistance. Later in the night a regiment of infantry returned from the front, but they attempted nothing beyond guarding the batteries. By the greatest exertions Captain Pettit's New York battery of 10-pounder Parrott guns was about 2 a. m. dragged across the slough, and at 4 o'clock Sunday morning our cannoneers had constructed a corduroy over which the remainder of our pieces passed with but little difficulty. The only assistance the infantry regiment proffered us was the loan of some shovels.

Pettit's battery (B, First New York Artillery), being in advance on account of the lightness of his guns, arrived on the battle-field of Fair Oaks about 4.30 o'clock Sunday morning, and was placed by the division commander along the road which runs north from the railroad station. In this position this battery completely defended the only open ground by which the enemy could approach our position, namely, some cleared and level fields extending west and southwest from 900 to 1,500 yards, and bounded north and south by dense woods.

Frank's battery (G, First New York Artillery) was placed 200 yards in rear and at right angles to Pettit's battery, so as to drive back the enemy should he attempt to emerge from the woods which line the southern side of the railroad.

My own battery (C, Fourth Artillery) was at first placed in reserve, but subsequently four pieces (12-pounder) were moved south to the railroad, to shell abandoned camps of Generals Casey and Couch, which the enemy had occupied.

About 6 o'clock a. m. June 1 a body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry showed themselves in the edge of the woods and fields to the west and southwest of our position, but a discharge of shells and spherical case from Pettit's battery drove them at once out of view. Very soon afterward a most violent infantry attack was made on our left flank, with the obvious intention of penetrating between our division and that of General Kearny. This attack was continued by the enemy with the utmost pertinacity for nearly four hours, and every regiment in the division was sent into the woods and engaged the foe before he relinquished his purpose. Toward the close of this attack I was directed by the division commander to move four of Pettit's pieces to the left, and one of the infantry regiments being withdrawn by General Richardson from the woods, a well-directed fire of shells and shrapnel discharged through this opening in our line, no doubt contributed materially to our success in repelling this obstinate effort of the enemy to separate the two wings of our army. Very soon after the cheers of our men indicated the retreat of the foe. Pursuit, at least with artillery, was utterly impossible, the whole country

being a swamp, and the soil a mixture of sand and clay on a substratum of clay perfectly saturated with water.

Ten horses were required to move our guns from one part of the field to another, and our wheel-traces and prolongs snapped like packthread.

The only casualties occurred in my own battery: Private Charles Griffin (attached), of Company B, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, was shot mortally through the chest, and Corp. Lawrence Kidd, of Company C, Fourth Artillery, was slightly wounded.

Every officer and man under my orders did his duty-no more, no less. The firing of Pettit's battery has never, in my observation, been excelled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. HAZZARD,
Commanding Batteries, Richardson's Division.

*Reports of Lieutenant Colonel William Hays,
Commanding Brigade of Horse Artillery,
of operations May 6-July 1.*

**HDQRS. BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY, ARTY. RES.,
Camp at New Bridge, Va., June 6, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the services of the batteries of the brigade of horse artillery:

On the 6th of May, at Williamsburg, Captain Robertson's battery joined General Stoneman's command (this command being the advance guard of our army).

On the 12th of May, with Captain Tidball's battery, I joined General Stoneman's command at Cumberland. The two batteries continued on duty with General Stoneman until the 31st of May, when they rejoined the Artillery Reserve. Captain Benson's battery was detached with General Porter's command on the 27th of May, and took an active and important part in the battle of Hanover Court-House.

On the 23rd of May Captains Robertson's and Tidball's batteries were placed in positions to drive the enemy's troops from New Bridge and the banks of the

Chickahominy, which service they succeeded in accomplishing in a very short time. The command on the same afternoon marched in the direction of Mechanicsville. When about three-quarters of a mile from the village the enemy's artillery opened a fire on us. Lieutenant Dennison's section of Tidball's battery immediately returned the fire. The two batteries were promptly placed in battery and commenced firing. The firing was continued until some time after the enemy had stopped firing. On the following day Lieutenant Pennington's section of Tidball's battery was ordered to report to General Davidson and was actively engaged in the attack on Mechanicsville. For a more detailed account of the services rendered by the batteries of my command I respectfully refer you to the reports of Captains Robertson,* Benson,+ and Pennington,+ herewith inclosed.

The officers and men were all active, cool, and efficient under fire, and bore with patience and cheerfully the privations and exposures incident to the arduous and important service they were on. Assist. Surg. Joseph S. Smith, U. S. Army, was on duty with the command, and performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM HAYS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

*Report of Colonel Philip Daum, Chief of Artillery,
of engagement at Port Republic.*

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY,
Luray, June 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the actions which took place on the 8th and 9th of June last, near Port Republic, Va.:

I reached Sunday last, June 8, early in the morning, a point 1 mile north of Port Republic, where I found the forces under Colonel Carroll in full retreat from a bridge spanning at that place the Shenandoah. I learned from Colonel Carroll that Captain Robinson, Ohio artillery, with one section, was ordered to take position near that bridge. I immediately started toward the same to recall it, but found bridge as well as guns in possession of the enemy. On my return I

found one piece of the same battery abandoned in the field, with only two horses and one driver attached to it, the sergeant being killed and the lieutenant commanding missing. I found Captain Keily, aide-de-camp, making great efforts to rescue the piece. It was impossible to accomplish this, as it was sunk in the swamp. I went to the next infantry regiment, which I found about one-half mile to the rear, and succeeded in procuring the assistance of eight volunteers of the Seventh Indiana Regiment (the names of whom I respectfully attach). With these brave fellows and the help of Captain Keily I was lucky enough to bring the piece to the road, and this under the concentrated fire of eighteen of the enemy's guns. Pursuing the road in retreat with the thus secured gun, I found in the same another piece of the same battery also abandoned, the pole being broken. This piece belonged to the reserve and had not been in action. Officers and men, panic-stricken, had taken off the horses and fled. I mended the pole and had the piece brought to the rear by infantry. Officers, cannoneers, and horses could not be found for four hours afterward.

We now were out of the enemy's range, and took position at a point commanding the road and ground before us, so as to enable the infantry to rally here. I brought two guns from Clark's battery and one howitzer of Robinson's in position. This was at noon. The enemy moved now their baggage train toward the bridge, en route to Gordonsville, and a heavy fire was heard to our right and rear across the Shenandoah, which we supposed to be the forces of General Fremont engaged with those of General Jackson. At 2 o'clock General Tyler arrived with the Third Brigade, and I had now the artillery attached to the Third and Fourth Brigades and the reserve, consisting in all of sixteen pieces, under my command. I ordered a 12-pounder howitzer and a 6-pounder smooth-bore to the rear, to guard a ford. I proposed to General Tyler and General Carroll to attempt the destruction of the bridge at all hazards. Jackson's force being then in an engagement with General Fremont, the infantry should move to the woods unobserved by the enemy, the artillery and cavalry to move rapidly along the road after the infantry had started, but the plan was abandoned by order of General Tyler.

Evening now set in, and the troops went into bivouac. By daylight of Monday morning, June 9, everything was apparently quiet, and a heavy fog rested over the ground. At 5.45 the fog had partly disappeared. The enemy opened fire upon us from a battery near the road, within 1,800 yards of my selected position. I promptly replied, and the infantry fell in. I suggested to General Tyler to draw a sufficient infantry force to the left of Clark's battery in the road, because I saw the enemy

pour into the same some distance above, fearing a flank movement. The enemy kept up a sharp artillery fire from two batteries. I brought three guns of Huntington's battery into position on the right of Clark's, and the rest of Clark's, under Lieutenant Baker, and two guns of Huntington's battery on our right near the river, to prevent a flank movement, which the enemy attempted. These guns did excellent execution, as they drove the enemy back with canister. The infantry support had not then come up. As soon as the infantry came our troops moved forward and captured one of the enemy's guns.

I now went to the left wing, and found two of Captain Huntington's battery horses had been killed by musket-fire. I earnestly entreated General Tyler to throw infantry into the woods, to clear them of the enemy. He answered me that he had only two regiments to do this, but they were placed in the wrong direction, and were insufficient to check the enemy's advance. The enemy's fire from the wood grew hotter, but Captain Clark succeeded in driving them back with canister, and I now demanded of General Tyler to increase and push forward some more infantry into the woods to the left of the guns, whereupon he rebuked me for asking or suggesting to him.

By General Tyler's order Lieutenant-Colonel Hayward was left in command of artillery on the left wing, and I went to the right wing to follow up our success there. The enemy then was in full retreat, and General Tyler recalled the infantry from the extreme left, stationed in the woods. Shortly afterward the enemy charged from the left flank through a ravine on which Captain Clark's guns could not bear, and they were captured. Seeing this, I ordered the guns of the right wing to fall quickly back, and took position within 200 yards of the captured battery and opened with canister upon them. That and the musketry of some infantry near by was too much for the enemy, and they retreated into the woods, and I again had possession of our lost guns, but for want of horses could not bring off more than one of Captain Clark's guns.

Captain Clark, Lieutenant Baker, and their non-commissioned officers and men stood manfully and bravely to their posts till the last. I could have saved some of Captain Huntington's guns, but his limbers had gone long before this to the rear, nor could I see Captain Huntington himself. The enemy now came in an overwhelming force upon us, and we retreated to the rear in tolerably good order. One of Captain Huntington's guns was carelessly left in the road, half way between the battle-ground and Conrad's Store. The axle-tree had been broken, and although I taught him (the captain) how to mend it, it was left to its fate. The gun was even unspiked, but Lieutenant-Colonel Shriber, acting

inspector-general, spiked it and destroyed the carriage. In the same dishonorable manner Captain Huntington left his forge upon the field.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the names of a few brave officers and men who deserve to be rewarded for their personal valor: Captain Keily, aide-de-camp, stands at the head; Captain Clark, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Baker, First Sergt. C. F. Merkle, Musician Delmege, and Private John Martin, Company E, light artillery. Further, James M. Lambertson, N. Williams, William Merrill, William Ripkin, N. G. Conley, Company K, Seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry; J. Clark, Company I, Seventh Indiana; William Davis and John Henderson, Company F, Seventh Indiana Regiment; Thomas E. Smith and Corpl. Stephen Slain, Robinson's battery. These men assisted me in rescuing a gun on Saturday, with great perseverance, under the heavy fire of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Shriber rendered valuable service in his endeavors to rally and organize the retreat.

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

P. DAUM,

Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

Captain PELOUZE, U. S. A.,

Actg. Asst. Adj. General, Shields' Div., Dept. Rappahannock.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, June 21, 1862-11.10 a.m.

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Army of the Potomac, near Richmond, Va.:

My attention has been called by the Secretary of War to the defective nature of the time fuses used with your 20-pounders. As all the paper time fuses used with the Army of the Potomac are made and carefully tested at the Washington Arsenal, I am at a loss to understand the nature of the defects referred to. Be pleased to state all the circumstances of the failure, so that I may act understandingly, and I will use every means in my power to correct it.

Mr. Schenkl is pushing work on the 20-pounder projectiles. The preparation of machinery will necessarily delay their delivery some days. I have this day ordered him to send you 5,000 30-pounder projectiles with all possible dispatch.

JAS. W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General.

McCLELLAN'S, June 21, 1862-12 m.

General RIPLEY:

The supply of battery stores is rapidly becoming exhausted, and unless orders for issue to Lieutenant Harris have been given, of which I have no knowledge, I have to request a renewal of the artillery supplies asked for heretofore in April and May.

C.P. KINGSBURY.

McCLELLAN'S, June 22, 1862-7.25 p.m.

Honorable E.M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of 4.30 p.m. to-day received. The guns referred to are rifled cannon, which General Charles F. James claims to have invented as perfectly adapted to his patent projectile. They are manufactured by Ames, of Chicopee, Mass.

A member of my staff, who is a good artillery officer, experimented with these guns and James' patent projectiles in December last, and pronounced them the best he had seen. They are highly recommended by other officers, and are said to have been the most efficient of all those used in the siege of Fort Pulaski. We have experienced much trouble with many of our new pattern projectiles, and my only object is to secure the best for the service. I have no recollection of having ever declined to recommend the purchase of these guns or projectiles, but I have, as I mentioned in my dispatch of to-day, a distinct remembrance of having recommended the purchase of them in January last, and that Mr. Cameron declined to make the purchase. General James informed me that he has the guns now ready, with projectiles. With these remarks I leave the matter in your hands.

**GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.**

McCLELLAN'S, June 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

I am directed by Major-General McClellan to reply to your dispatch of yesterday. The fuses most complained of are the paper-case timefuse, though in many instances the Bormann fuse does not give the satisfaction we ought to expect. The paper-case fuses of short time-say up to seven or eighth seconds-burn with proper regularity, but those of longer time are very uncertain; twelve seconds often burning no longer than five or six seconds, and fifteen or sixteen seconds frequently proving of shorter time than either. This happens so often that it has occurred to me that careless mistakes have been made in marking the time on the outside of the cases. The 20-pounder Parrott projectiles are again working very badly. In very many cases they fail to take grooves, and perform quite as uncertainly as they did at Washington last September-Captain Benton will remember. Can it be possible that the projectiles condemned at that time and turned into the arsenal are now accidentally reissued? Please let us have as much of Schenkl projectiles for our rifled guns of every description, siege as well as field, as possible. I will write by mail more at length to-day.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY RESERVE.
Camp Lincoln, Va., June 25, 1862

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state the service of the artillery reserve since my last report, dated May 4. At that time Robertson's battery was still detached with General Stoneman and remained absent until the 31st. He was engaged with the enemy on the 9th near Slatersville, and again at Hogan's, near New Bridge, on the 23d, with marked success, and on the 23d, together with Tidball's battery, he was engaged at Ellison's Mill. On the 15th of May Tidball's battery was detached to Stoneman's advance, and engaged the enemy at New Bridge on the 23d, drove him from his position, and again engaged him near the bridge on Bell's Creek with success. On the 24th one of his sections, under Brevet Captain Pennington, Second Artillery, was detached for service with General Davidson at Mechanicsville. Benson's battery was detached on the 27th of May for service

with General Porter, and took an active part in the battle of Hanover Court-House and the operations connected with it, during which he engaged and silenced a battery and drove it off, and so crippled one of its pieces, a howitzer, that it fell into our hands.

For the particulars of those affairs and the losses I respectfully refer you to the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, commanding the horse artillery; Captains Robertson, Benson, and Tidball, commanding batteries; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Pennington, Second Artillery, commanding a section whilst detached, which reports are inclosed herewith.*

The reports as to the conduct of officers and men are uniformly good. From the period at which the army occupied the position at New Bridge the artillery reserve furnished batteries for the protection of the bridges and working parties, occupied the positions commanding the approaches of the enemy, and kept his troops in check. On many occasions this led to cannonades and artillery combats, but seldom to loss of life on our part.

On the 5th the enemy opened a heavy fire from several distinct points on our positions, principally upon that near the New Bridge occupied by Snow's battery, Maryland Artillery, attached to the reserve since June 2. The fire was answered with spirit by that battery, which, aided by the fire of the German 20-pounder Parrotts and Carlisle's guns, soon silenced their fire and drove them off.

On the 20th the firing from the enemy on Voegelée's battery of 20-pounders was especially active and destructive, killing 1 man and several horses. He also brought a large rifled gun or guns into play, making it necessary to throw up earthworks as cover. In all the operations of the batteries and men have behaved well, and cheerfully rendered the service required of them. For the names of those who distinguished themselves I respectfully refer to the reports transmitted herewith, and beg to call attention to the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, aide-de-camp, whilst detached in command of the horse artillery.

On the 19th of May Weed's and Edwards' batteries were detached to join Sykes' brigade, with which they are still serving.

On the 2nd of June De Russy's battery of Napoleon guns was detached to Heintzelman's corps, and Petherbridge's brigade, consisting of Snow's and Wolcott's batteries of Maryland Artillery, joined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Commanding Artillery Reserve.

*Report of Captain Gustavus A. De Russy, Chief of Artillery,
of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.*

**CAMP NEAR FAIR OAKS, VA.,
June 25, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: About 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th June a staff officer of the army brought me an order from General Heintzelman, commanding Third Corps, requiring that a section of artillery should be taken to the front to report to Brigadier-General Hooker, at that time immediately in front of the enemy and occupying the most advanced position. I ordered a section of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, to march at once, and by putting 10 horses to a piece succeeded in getting up the guns without difficulty. Ammunition was supplied them by sending the limbers to and from.

When I reported to General Hooker I was directed by him to station the section in front, at a turn in the road where both the approaches to our position and the enemy's camp could be commanded. Lieutenant Henderson, of Taft's battery, temporarily attached to Battery K and commanding the section, opened with canister shot and spherical case, according to the range and the work to be accomplished. His guns were served with accuracy and judgment, and the effect was to drive the enemy entirely beyond their reach.

About 3 o'clock the enemy succeeded in bringing up on his side four rifled guns, which he halted beyond the range of Lieutenant Henderson's 12-pounders, and with which he opened fire. General Hooker directed Lieutenant Henderson to continue his fire until the ammunition at that time up should be expended. This having been done, the section was withdrawn.

There were expended during the firing 20 round shot, 17 shells, 51 spherical case, and 20 canister.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G.A. DE RUSSY,
Captain, Fourth Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Third Corps

***Report of Captain James H. Cooper, Battery B,
First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville,
Gaines' Mill, and Gleadale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).***

Being on picket duty near Mechanicsville, I was ordered at noon on Thursday, June 26, to place my battery in position by General Seymour. The right and center sections, commanded by Lieutenants Danforth and Cadwallader respectively, were placed behind a half-finished earthwork on the village near the church. By a subsequent order from General Reynolds, the right and center sections were placed behind an earthwork in camp of the Bucktails, and the left section in the rear of the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps rifle pits.

At 3 p. m. the enemy, consisting of a regiment of infantry, attempted to cross the field in our front, when we opened fire on them, and caused them to retire in confusion and disorder, when a battery of rifled guns opened upon us from a concealed position on the right. We returned the fire with marked effect, forcing them to change their position to the left of the field in our front. At this juncture of affairs they opened fire with a battery of smooth-bore guns the woods directly in our front, which did but little injury, their shots all falling short.

At intervals during the engagement we fired canister into the woods on our right and left, assisting the First Regiment on our right and the Fifth on our left in repelling the enemy, who were engaging these regiments at short musketry-range.

The rifled battery continued to engage us until 8 o'clock p. m., when we ceased firing, having fired 800 or 900 rounds of shot, shell, and canister.

Lieutenant Fullerton, in command of the left section, reports having engaged the same time, repulsing them with case-shot and canister. Four desperate efforts were made to cross the bridge near the mill, but as often were they repulsed and forced to fall back.

Having retired from Mechanicsville as rear guard of the division to Gaines' Hill at 3 p. m., we formed in line of battle with General Reynolds' brigade withdrew the infantry of his brigade, leaving for our support one regiment of New York troops. Remaining in this position until 5.30 p. m. the battery on our right retired, the enemy occupying their position, when we opened fire upon

them and held them in check until 8 p. m., when, our support falling back, we retired in its rear to prevent the capture of our battery by a column of the enemy who were charging upon us. The effect of our shot on the enemy was destructive.

The battery having been ordered by General McCall to take position in line of battle near the above-named place at 2 o'clock p. m., where we remained until 4.30 p. m., when one of the enemy's batteries, concealed in the woods to our front, opened fire upon us, to which we replied with marked effect, as soon but one gun replied to us. During the engagement parties of infantry attempted to cross the field in our front, but with the assistance of Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, we compelled them to retire in disorder and confusion. This continued about one and a half hour, when Battery G was compelled to retire for want of ammunition, and our infantry support, with the exception of three companies, retired. The enemy, availing themselves of this opportunity, advanced a regiment from a point of woods in our front, which our canister failed to check, although it did marked execution.

The remaining infantry falling back, we were compelled to retire from our guns. The charge being so sudden and overpowering it was impossible to remove them, many of the horses being killed by the enemy's fire.

I hereby desire to bear testimony of the coolness and bravery of both men and officer in my battery during the three days' engagement herein recorded.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

J. H. COOPER,

Captain, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding Battery B.

Report of Lieutenant Edmund Kirby, Battery I, First U.S. Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions, received at daylight on the 29th of June, 1862, I retired with Light Company I, First U.S.

Artillery, from Fair Oaks to Allen's farm, when I was ordered into position near the railroad. We remained here about four hours and were under a heavy fire of artillery. As my battery was in an exposed position, I advanced nearly 100 yards to obtain the cover of a slight hill. I fired from this position a few rounds of shell and shot, when orders were received to retire to Savage

Station, where I was to report to Brigadier-General Smith, who placed me in position on the right, where I was under a continual fire, but did not open with my battery. During the evening I received orders to retire to White Oak Swamp, which place we reached before daylight, and remained a few hours, when I was ordered to march to Nelson's Farm and toward night was placed in position on a bluff in rear of our troops.

Soon after arriving at this point heavy firing commenced upon my left and front. I changed front to cover the ground more effectively. As some of our troops were retreating in confusion I opened with solid shot and shell and kept up a rapid fire upon the advancing enemy. They did not approach nearer than 500 yards to my position, but kept up a terrible fire of artillery and musketry upon us from their position in the woods, where they lay concealed. I succeeded in exploding a caisson of the enemy. The fight continued until dark, and about 10 p.m. I received orders to retire to Malverton, which place I reached about daylight. At this point I was under fire most all day, but took no active part in the battle.

I would respectfully call the attention of the commanding officer to the conduct of Corpl. Michael Hart, who was sent with an order and was wounded while conveying it. He returned with the answer before visiting the hospital.

It may be proper here to state that he commanded a section of the battery at the battle of Ball's Bluff with great credit to himself. Also Peter Carlin - a citizen, employed to drive ambulance - who gave his ambulance to a soldier who was unable to work but was able to drive, and came forward to act as a cannoneer when there was scarcely enough men to work the guns. Also Edward Perkins and James Mooney, members of Company E, First California Regiment, who came forward during the fight at Nelson's farm, and rendered efficient service after several cannoneers had been disabled.

At present I have scarcely a gun-carriage fit for service. Most of the trails are almost worthless, the wheels are fast falling to pieces, and the different parts are fast giving way. These carriages were made by Wood & Brothers, contractors, New York.

Very respectfully,

E. KIRBY,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Company I, First Artillery.

*Report of Lieutenant Edward Dougherty, Battery D,
First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of skirmish June 29
on the James River Road.*

HDQRS. LIGHT BATTERY D, FIRST PA. RES. ARTY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 28th June, after the battery arrived on the Charles City road, I was ordered by you to take my section to a point on the New Market road about 400 yards from where the New Market and Charles City roads meet, and there get it into position as much concealed as possible, which order I obeyed. Everything remained quiet until next day (Sunday) at 8 o'clock a. m. I heard a cheer on my left, and shortly after saw the enemy's cavalry approaching on a road (the name of which I do not know) at a charge, driving in a small body of our cavalry. I had placed my guns in echelon, so that they could be worked to protect the New Market road or the woods on my left. I immediately ordered the guns to action left, and opened fire with spherical case at 2" fuse and 1 elevation. I fired four rounds from each gun, doing good execution, and was preparing to fire the fifth round, when I was ordered by Major West to cease firing.

Nothing further transpired until ordered by you to rejoin my battery, bringing my section along.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
First Lieutenant, Pennsylvania Artillery.

*Report of Lieutenant Frank P. Amsden, Battery G,
First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of
Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm
(Frazier's Farm).*

**CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 3, 1862.**

SIR:

In the absence of Captain Kerns (wounded) it devolves upon me to make the following report:

In camp near New Bridge, on the 26th ultimo, about 12 m., orders were received from headquarters of the division to be in readiness to march on a moment's notice. Battery moved out about 4 p. m. in rear of Captain Easton's battery and took the road toward Mechanicsville. The right section, under Lieutenant Amsdon, was detached and placed in position behind a breastwork to the right and in front of the position taken by Captain De Hart's battery, with orders to watch a road leading down a ravine to a private bridge 700 yards to the left and front. Orders to cease firing were received from General Reynolds about 9 p. m. This section fired 93 spherical case and 29 shell, and held its position during the night. The center and left sections, under Captain Kerns, took position in front of a private bridge about half a mile farther up to the right. The center and left sections, under Captain Kerns, took position in front of a private bridge about half a mile farther up to the right. From this position the enemy were held in check.

A brigade charged the battery from the right and rear, but were repulsed by double charges of canister from guns Nos. 3 and 6, Gunners Wail and Kreamer. A light battery of the enemy, opposite the end of the bridge, was silenced, our infantry reporting two of the guns as dismantled. Orders to cease firing were received from General Reynolds about 8.30 p. m. This portion of the battery fired 78 spherical case, 60 shell, 16 canister, and held her position during the night. In this affair we suffered no loss. Fired 171 spherical case, 89 shell, 16 canister.

Orders were received Friday, 27th ultimo, about 4 a. m., by Captain Kerns, to fall back and take position on Gaines' Hill. The right section followed soon after. Battery came into position in the course of the morning. About 5 p. m., the enemy appearing in force in front, fire was opened upon them. They charged the battery and were repulsed three times, but finally drove it from the field. The charge is said by prisoners and members of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps to have been led by General Stonewall Jackson in person, carrying the colors. The man carrying the colors was killed by a charge of canister within 80 yards of the battery fired from the left piece of the right section. Guns Nos. 1 and 4 were left on the field, owing to lack of horses and men to horses and men to get them off. While the battery was being limbered the enemy were within less than 20 yards of the pieces. Captain Kerns was shot in the calf of the leg almost in the commencement of the fire, but remained with the battery, taking especial command of the center section, loading and firing the last two shots himself, and bringing the battery off the field. In this affair 7 men were killed, 11 wounded, including Captain Kerns; 10 horses were killed, 2 guns, carriages, and implements were

lost. One hundred and thirty-eight spherical case, 36 shell, and 75 canister were fired. Battery crossed the Chickahominy and encamped with the division near General McCellan's headquarters. Here the command of the battery devolved upon me, Captain Kerns being taken to the hospital.

From what remained to us after the previous day's battle I immediately prepared for service a four-gun battery and reported same, with a synopsis of losses, &c., to General Meade.

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, about 6 p. m., received orders from headquarters to start all loaded wagons on the road through White Oak Swamp and prepare the battery to march upon order. This was done. Orders to march came about 10 p. m.

Line of march in rear of First Brigade was taken up about 12 p. m. on Sunday, the 29th ultimo. About 2 p. m. we encamped in a field on a hill just beyond the White Oak Swamp. About 4.30 p. m. line of march was again taken up, and the road followed till beyond New Market Cross-Roads. Here we bivouacked until almost daylight. The column was then reversed and proceeded back to the cross-roads, where we encamped. On Monday, the 30th ultimo, about 12 m., orders received to prepare for battle. About 3 p. m. we opened fire upon the enemy. Before the firing commenced my caissons had been ordered

to the rear by General Seymour. When I wound I should need ammunition I sent for them. They could not be found, having been moved by order. Lieutenant Fitzki and my two buglers were sent there different times, but failed to communicate with them.

When the ammunition in my limbers was expended I reported to General McCall, who ordered me to take the road to the rear with my guns and halt outside of the fire. This was done, the guns halting near a hospital. After hunting near an hour for my caissons I again prepared to move my guns, by advice of General Meade, who passed by wounded. I took up line of march for James River, and reached Harrison's Landing Tuesday, the 1st instant, about 9 a. m. My caissons reached here all safe about 4 p. m. Quartermaster-Sergeant Buffum, who had them in charge from the time they left me on the field, deserves especial mention for the manner in which he brought them from the field and conducted them in safety to the battery. I immediately made a report of my condition and where I was, directed to yourself, and sent same to Major Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, then commanding post, with request that he would forward.

I am, general, your obedient servant,
F. P. AMSDEN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery G, First Pa. Arty.

Report of Captain J. Howard Carlisle, Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, and Fifth Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of operations June 27-July 4, including the action at Garnett's Farm, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of Battery E, Second Artillery, from Friday, June 27, up to July 4, 1862:

On Wednesday, the 25th of June, the battery took position near Golding's house, returning to camp at 9 p.m. At 3 a.m. the next morning again took position near Golding's, by order from general headquarters. On Friday, the 27th, the battery was ordered to occupy a position in the large wheat field near Garnett's house, where intrenchments had been commenced. Threatening demonstrations of the enemy drove the working parties from the field, and the battery was ordered to take position on a knoll about 700 yards in rear of the unfinished intrenchments. On this knoll were also five 30-pounder Parrott guns and battery A, of Fifth Artillery (light 12-pounder). An opening through the woods gave us a sweep of fire over a portion of the wheat field.

At about 12 m. the enemy opened fire upon us, which was returned and the firing soon became hot on both sides. The position of the enemy's guns commanded ours, and they had the advantage of being nearly concealed by the crests in the field. Their guns were 6-pounders, 12-pounders, and rifled pieces of unknown caliber, and their firing rapid and true. Their fuses were also well timed, shell and shrapnel exploding among and around our guns with rapidity and precision. Our fire soon caused them to change position, but they immediately reopened fire from a new position, firing probably from about twenty-four guns and from their redoubts, placing us under a fire from the front and two oblique fires. Our limber-boxes being exhausted, two caissons were brought up and the fire kept up with as much rapidity, but with deliberate aim. We were crowded close together, owing to the nature of the ground, making us a fine target. The enemy also frequently changed position. The fire was very hot for about an hour and a half and then quickly died away. During the last twenty minutes of the firing the enemy used but little shell.

Our range varied from 900 yards to 1,700 yards with the enemy's change of position. Two men were killed at the guns and 2 wounded. Four horses were killed and 3 disabled. One wheel was broken by a shot; also a sponge-staff and a maneuvering handspike shot from the trail. Two of the other gun-carriages were marked by shot, but not injured, and our guidon torn and burned by shrapnel. Near sunset the battery was ordered to return to Golding's. The battery had hardly arrived at Golding's before the enemy shelled the plain vigorously, and then made a sharp attack on Hancock's brigade, stationed in the woods in front of the small redoubt. The battery was ordered up to shell the woods if the enemy should succeed in driven our troops out. The attack lasted about an hour. The battery did not fire.

The next morning (June 28), about 8 a.m., we were ordered to take a position near Courtney's house. The enemy threw some shells after us without effect as we left. We took position in battery in front of Courtney's, and remained there until 12 at night, when we were ordered to march through the White Oak Swamp. A stampede of teamsters took place on the road in front of us when in the woods at about 3 a.m., the 29th of June (Sunday). The men acted admirably; all perfectly cool and ready for action, in spite of the confusion and terror of the teamsters and the guard to the train.

About noon we crossed White Oak Swamp Bridge, and went into part without unhitching near Brettin's house, then used as general headquarters. About 3 p.m. we took position in battery to sweep the approaches to the bridge by order of General Marcy. At night we unhitched for the first time since the evening of the 26th.

On the morning of the 30th, at 5 o'clock, in obedience to an order from general headquarters, we continued our march toward the James River. At noon we halted at the brick house and unhitched. One of the chiefs of pieces had to be taken in an ambulance, leaving but 5 non-commissioned officers with the battery. About 2 p.m. we hitched in and took position in battery, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, of the Second Artillery. By order of Colonel Hunt we limbered up and again took position in battery near the house since used as a hospital. The enemy, at about 5 p.m., opened fire from the low ground to our left, which was returned by one of the German batteries. The battery changed front, moved forward, and opened fire. The gunboats also fired, and in about half an hour the enemy withdrew. The battery again moved forward and to the right, taking position on the crest of the hill, facing nearly to the northwest.

On Tuesday morning, July 1, about 10 o'clock the enemy opened fire and shelled the plain. In the afternoon when the attack was made on our troops we shelled the woods to the left of the position of the regular infantry for some time, and one of the enemy's batteries appearing shelled it and drove it from its position. The range was about 2,600 yards. Our shells burst among their guns with great precision

after we had got the range. Afterward, toward dusk, we again shelled the woods up the valley and to our left, it being reported that the enemy were advancing from that direction. Later in the evening, at the request of General Butterfield, we threw a shells in the woods. Corporal Scheerer died in an ambulances this day. He did his duty well and faithfully till the day before his death. At 11.30 p.m. the battery started for Harrison's Landing, arriving at 4 a.m. July 2. The evening of the 3rd instant the battery moved to its present camp.

During this time the men bore the fatigue and deprivation of sleep and food without a murmur, and were ever ready and eager for action. Although the ammunition was economized with the greatest care nearly 800 rounds have been fired. With the battery I had First Lieutenant Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. P. Graves, Second Artillery, and Second Lieutenant J. P. Denike, Fifth New York Independent Battery (temporarily attached), who during all of this time conducted themselves with gallantry and fortitude. Lieutenant Benjamin deserves very particular mention. As he has served much under your own immediate observation, it is unnecessary for me to recount his valor and untiring energy from the day the battery left Washington, and in the affairs of the last week he was always present with the battery, directing and encouraging the men, although so entirely disabled as to be unable to stand without crutches, and could only be carried on a gun-carriage. I would respectfully request that the particular attention of the general commanding be called to his service. First Sergt. Joseph Keeffe, of this battery, rendered as he has during the whole of this campaign, invaluable service. I would respectfully recommend him for promotion.

In connection with this report of the battery I would call your attention to Captain E. D. Taft, Fifth New York Independent Battery, who has been by your order for months attached to the brigade under my command. His services have been of the greatest importance. His courage, perseverance, and endurance have been of the highest order, and are deserving of all praise and of the highest consideration of the Government.

I have the honor, to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOWARD CARLISLE,
Captain , 2nd Arty., Commanding , Bat. E, 2nd Arty., and 5th Brigadier Arty.

Res.

**Colonel HENRY J. HUNT,
A. D. C., Commanding Artillery Reserve.**

*Report of Lieutenant Francis W. Seeley, Battery K, Fourth U.S. Artillery,
of the action at Brackett's and battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill.*

CAMP NEAR CITY POINT, VA., July 4, 1862

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, under my immediately command in the actions of June 30 and July 1 near the White Oak Swamp.

On the 30th of June, the enemy having in strong force attacked the rear guard of our army at the White Oak Swamp, Battery K was ordered about 4 o'clock p.m. to a position on General Slocum's right, near the Charles City road, where the enemy were reported to be crossing the swamp. After getting our guns into this position we shelled the woods vigorously for about half an hour, effectually checking the enemy at that point. I then received orders from you to move the battery to the left of our line to aid General Heintzelman. We immediately limbered up, moved off at a trot, and took a position, designated by you, in an open field, a short distance in rear of our infantry, which was then engaged and about 800 yards in front of the enemy's line. We then opened a rapid and well-directed fire with solid shot, firing about 20 rounds, when the enemy, finding it impossible to withstand the combined fire of our artillery and infantry, retired under cover of the woods. By this time our infantry had advanced so far to the front of our position that it was considered dangerous to fire any more at that time. We therefore ceased firing, but remained in position until about 2 o'clock a.m., on the 1st of July, when, pursuant to orders received, we withdrew from the field.

Our loss this day was as follows: Sergt. James L. Johnson and Private Patrick Swaine, both supposed to be mortally wounded, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy. I have also to report 3 horses killed. We fired during the day 130 rounds of shot, shell, and spherical case.

On the 1st of July, after withdrawing about 4 miles from the scene of the previous day's engagement, the battery was held in reserve until about 6 o'clock p.m., when it was ordered up to the assistance of General Couch's division, which was engaged with a superior force of the enemy. Our battery

was posted in a small field near the head of a large and thickly-wounded ravine on the right of the division. It having been reported that the enemy occupied this ravine in force, with the intention of turning General Couch's right, we opened fire with spherical case-shot and shell, discharging each gun about twice every five minutes. In a short time an aide came to me from General Couch, and said that the general depended upon our battery to prevent the enemy from turning his right. From that time until we ceased firing we discharged our pieces as rapidly as possible. Not a shot was lost, by being fired too high or too low, and I have been told by officers, who were in a position to witness the result that the effect on the enemy was very destructive and finally compelled him to retire with great loss.

After keeping up a constant fire for about an hour and a half, having expended all of our ammunition, the enemy having retired, we were relieved by order of General Couch, and withdrew from the field without the loss of a man, although the rebel sharpshooters stationed in the neighboring trees kept up an incessant fire on the battery, killing 1 horse and wounding 4 others.

In both engagements the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men was excellent, and my special thanks are due to Lieutenants Henderson and Bancroft and First Sergt. Robert James, who each commanded a section, for the efficient manner in which they performed their arduous and responsible duties.

In the engagement of July 1 we expended 670 rounds of shot, shell, and spherical case.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F.W. SEELEY,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

Report of Captain John A. Tompkins, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTY.,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4, 1862.

COLONEL: Herewith I have the honor to hand you a report of the operations of my battery in the actions of the 29th and 30th ultimo and 1st instant:

I left camp near Fair Oaks at 3 a.m. June 29, and marched with the brigade, under command of Colonel Sully, First Minnesota, to Allen's farm, where I was ordered to place the battery upon the right of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. At 8 a.m. I opened with caseshot from the Parrott guns upon the enemy in the wood. At 9 a.m. a section of Parrott guns was sent to take position upon the western side of the railroad to shell the enemy while crossing the railroad above. The remainder of the battery was moved to the right, and relieved Captain Hazzard's battery, and opened a brisk fire of case-shot upon the enemy, who were in front, covered by the woods. At 12 m. the battery marched to Savage Station.

At 4 p.m. I was ordered to report to general Smith, and marched with Brooks' brigade toward the White Oak Bridge. At 5 p.m orders were received to return to Savage Station, and the guns were pushed rapidly forward, the caissons being left to follow the division, under charge of Lieutenant Mason. At 6 p.m. the rifled guns were placed in position upon the left Hancock's brigade, facing the railroad, and the howitzers upon the right of the brigade, near Kirby's battery. At 9 p.m. I withdrew the battery, and marched with the advance regiment of Smith's division; crossed the White Oak Bridge at 12, and was placed in position to command the bridge.

At 11 a.m. on the 30th ultimo I was ordered by General Smith to report without delay to General Sedgwick at Nelson's farm. At 3 p.m. the battery was placed in position upon the western side of the road. At 5 I opened fire upon the enemy with shell and case-shot, and continued firing until 8 p.m., when the enemy retreated.

At 11 p.m. I was ordered to move my battery to the road and join the division on its march to Malverton, where I parked my battery at 3 a.m. July 1.

At 9 a.m. July 1 was ordered to move to the front, and formed in line in rear of Company I, First Artillery. I was sent obliged to change the position of my battery several times during the day to protect my men and horses from the enemy's fire. At 12.30 the 2nd instant I received orders to hold my battery in readiness to march, and at 4 a.m. marched for this place, where I went into park, as directed by you.

I have to report wounded in the action of Nelson's farm Sergt. John H. Hammond - musket-ball in arm and hip; Private William H. Slocum, slightly - musket-gall in thigh, and Simon M. Sidelinger, slightly - musket-ball in thigh, and 3 horses shot. At Allen's farm, 1 horse broke away from the holder and could not be caught. At Malverton Private James Cooper was shot in the left through the

carelessness of a private of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. Also 1 horse shot at the same time.

I was obliged to abandon a caisson body upon the march from Nelson's farm to Malverton, owing to the wheel coming off and the axle breaking. The ammunition was all removed. All my wounded have been sent on board the transports with the exception of Sidelinger, who is missing. Amount of ammunition expended, 750 rounds. One of my wagons was upset on the White Oak Swamp Bridge, and owing to the carelessness of the infantry guard detailed to protect the property my company desk was broken open, and my papers, invoices, maps, &c., destroyed and my quartermaster stores and clothing stolen. I inclose as full a list as possible of the articles lost or expended in action or during the march.

The conduct of my officers and men during the hard and tedious marches and actions of the past week has been such as to merit the greatest praise and to warrant the belief that they will at any or all times respond willingly to any call that the general may make upon them. They all acted with great coolness and all seemed desirous of doing everything in their power for the furtherance of the service.

I would call to your favorable attention Lieuts. John G. Hazard, Jeffrey Hazard, and C.F. Mason, who by their untiring energy greatly aided me in the execution of all orders I received.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J.A. TOMPKINS,
Captain, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Commanding Company A.
Colonel C.H. TOMPKINS,
Commanding Artillery, Sedgwick's Division.

Report of Captain Thomas W. Osborn, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery, of engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, battle of Savage Station, engagement at Malvern Cliff, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In reporting the part taken by this battery in the late engagements before Richmond, and in the march from the position of General Hooker's division at the intrenchments to the bank of James River at Harrison's Landing, I would report that on the 25th of June, General Hooker's division

having been engaged during the morning, I was ordered up about 3 p.m. in front of the redoubt, taking position on the right of the road and 500 yards from the woods. I commenced shelling the opposite side of the woods to protect the passage of Generals Hooker's and Kearny's troops through them, giving my guns 4 1/2 and up to 6 1/2 elevation, and using fuse from 5 to 7, being directed both as to elevation and direction by the lookout in the tree in front of our center redoubt. We threw 60 fuse shell, 55 case-shot, and 14 percussion shell. We used the ammunition originally prepared for the 3-inch wrought iron regulation guns, and the paper fuses worked very indifferently, but the percussion well. From the position of the battery we could not see the enemy, but the lookout reported to me that our shells did good execution on the column of the enemy as they were marching down the road from the direction of Richmond toward our forces.

On the 30th [29th] of June, about 6 a.m., we were ordered to take position behind the rear line of intrenchments, as General Hooker's division was at the time falling back from the front. I placed the battery 300 yards from the road on the right. We were subject during the engagement of the morning to the shelling of the enemy artillery, but as neither the enemy's artillery nor infantry approached us in such a manner that we could employ the battery without endangering General Sumner's corps on our right, I did not open fire. At 2.30 p.m. we were ordered to fall back. Having reached the corner of the open field in which Savage Station is, I was ordered, together with Lieutenant Nairn, Fourth New York Battery, by General Heintzelman, to report to General Smith, near the station.

At 4 p.m. General Smith moved forward, leaving the field, and we were ordered to report again to General Hooker. I then learned that General Hooker had retired from the left of the rear intrenchments to the left. I rode back to learn whether the passage was clear, but just as we reached the intrenchments they were being occupied by the enemy's skirmishers. I immediately reported this to General Sumner on the field, and found that Lieutenant Winslow had already placed the battery in an admirable position, 200 yards in rear of a perpendicular line from Savage Station to the main road and 300 yards from the road. I do not know the regiments which supported the battery, only that they belonged to Sedgwick's division.

At 5 p.m. the enemy opened fire on the infantry of Sedgwick's division lying this battery from a battery planted at the skirts of the woods to the right of the railroad and 1,400 yards from us. I directed the fire of the battery on it, and in few minutes silenced it, dismounting one piece.

About this time Captain Pettit (B), First New York Artillery, took position on our left, and soon after a portion of another battery on our right. The enemy soon showed the masses of his infantry near where the battery had been in position and was moving to the right. We opened fire and drove them under shelter of the woods. We now learned the position of the enemy in the woods by our skirmishers to be directly in front of us, and by turning the fire of the three batteries on their masses, held them at bay for an hour, their prisoners affirming that we did splendid execution among them, the range being good and the shells exploding well. A few minutes before sunset the enemy opened a battery from near the railroad bridge, in rear of the former site of General Keyes' headquarters. This was silenced in a few minutes by the fire of the three batteries.

Fifteen or twenty minutes before sunset the infantry of the two armies became engaged, and the roar of musketry was incessant and terrific till after dark, when the enemy was routed, and fled before our forces at least a half mile. Our infantry made charge after charge upon the enemy's front, and the determined shouts, and huzzas rang distinctly above the roar of the musketry. I consider the whole affair a splendid and magnificent one. The enemy's troops fought bravely, but our own surpassed them in every particular, and in two and a half hours from their first appearance had fought, defeated, and driven them from the field. During the engagement I fired 90 fuse shell, 40 case shot, and 11 percussion shell.

At 10 p.m. I was ordered to move to the rear, and at 1 in the morning I crossed White Oak Swamp Bridge. In the morning (July 1) [June 30] I reported to General Hooker for duty.

July 1 [June 30], having been ordered by General Hooker to pass on before his division and report to any commanding officer at the front, I proceeded to the hill on which the battle of July 2 [1] was fought and reported to General Sykes, but he not having a position for me, I afterward reported to General Morell, and was ordered into position near the large white house which the general occupied that evening as headquarters. Captain Bramhall's battery (Sixth New York Battery) occupied my right, and still another battery at Captain Bramhall's right.

About 5 p.m. a battery of the enemy opened fire on us from the woods on our left and about 1,300 yards distant. General Morell ordered me to open fire on it, and at the same time shell the woods in its vicinity. I threw 50 shell at an elevation of 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 . During the firing there was a heavy explosion in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's battery, resembling the explosion of

a caisson, upon which the enemy's firing immediately ceased. We remained in this position during the night. While in this position we were supported by the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

July 2 [1] at 6.30 in the morning, I left the battery in charge of Lieutenant Winslow, to search for and report to yourself. At 7 a.m. the enemy appeared in large force on the main road on our front, coming forward rapidly, driving our pickets in, and yelling desperately. General Griffin ordered Lieutenant Winslow to open fire upon them, which he did, firing at 3 elevation 5 fuse, and having a most admirable cross-fire on the enemy with Captain Bramhall's battery. Lieutenant Winslow and Captain Bramhall fired rapidly and their ammunition worked well. There were two other batteries in position, but were not firing so rapidly. The enemy retreated under the artillery fire in a very few minutes, our infantry not becoming engaged.

Immediately after this very brief engagement the battery was ordered to report to General Couch, on General Morell's right, and before coming into position was again ordered to report to General Hooker, on General Couch's right. These orders were by General Heintzelman. From this last position we participated at several different times during the day in assisting in driving the enemy's batteries from the open field, where he persisted in placing them at short intervals during the day. They were about 1,500 yards from us and shelling our troops. During the very severe engagement late in the afternoon I was in position too far to the right to bring the battery to bear upon the enemy. That day I fired 55 fuse shell, 20 case shot, and 4 percussion shell. The firing was mainly good, excepting that 4 shell in the afternoon failed to take the rifling of the piece, and revolving rapidly in their flight fell one-third of the distance short of their intended destination. At 2 a.m. I was ordered to fall back with the body of the army, and reached camp near Harrison's Landing.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me that none of my officers or men were injured in any of the engagements. I brought the battery through complete, and only suffered in the loss of several horses, brought about by excessive labor. Also the personal effects of many of the men.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. WARD OSBORN,
Captain Battery D, First New York Artillery.
Captain DE RUSSY.
Chief of Artillery, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

*Report of Captain Alonzo Snow, Battery B, Maryland Light Artillery,
of the battle of Malvern Hill.*

**CAMP ARTILLERY RESERVE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.**

SIR: About noon on Tuesday last, July 1, when in column at camp near James River next above this camp, I was ordered by yourself to move my battery forward to General Porter's headquarters and await further orders. Colonel Hunt there ordered me to report at once to General Griffin out on the road by which the battery fell back from White Oak Swamp. On reporting, the general directed me to General Couch, who placed the battery in a corn field on the right of the road in rear of the battery then playing on the enemy. Afterward I was placed on the right of the line of battle by General Howe, in a field of oats, and before I got into position the enemy opened upon us from a battery in a field of wheat opposite, well masked by stacked and standing grain. After a fire of thirty minutes the enemy were driven from the field, one piece with its team and men certainly destroyed. Shortly after another battery in the same field, about 200 yards nearer to us and to the right of the position of their farther battery, opened on us, to which we replied, and after about a half hour's fire drove it from its position.

During this time the enemy's sharpshooters drew up in a wooded ravine and annoyed us severely, wounding two of my men badly. The colonel commanding the infantry support was repeatedly begged by myself and first lieutenant to drive them out, but did not comply. The myself and first lieutenant to drive them out, but did not comply. The enemy's batteries an order came to send a section toward the left of the line. The left section, in charge of Lieutenant Vanneman, moved off at once, and in obedience to a second order the center section, under Lieutenant Kidd, was sent out also, leaving the right section, under Lieutenant Gerry, on the right. I had fired some canister into the ravine to silence the enemy's sharpshooters, but some remained and continued their fire upon us. The right piece had a canister lodged in the bore, and although tremendous efforts were made to disengage it all failed, and I was compelled to send it back to camp. Whilst in this position I had 4 men wounded and 4 horses killed.

Leaving the right section, I proceeded along the line and found Lieutenant Vanneman's section in action in a hot fire about the center and Lieutenant Kidd's on the left of the line of battle. Both of these sections were exposed to a heavy fire of musketry during the remainder of the battle, and by their gallantry drew forth the praise of officers and cheers from the troops. My

battery remained thus divided until the close of the fight, when they were separated and ordered to cease firing and fall back to camp, the remaining piece of the right section with the last of the caissons being the last to leave the field, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. I used 688 rounds during the engagement, but having long fuse, rendering it necessary to cut them, and a large number of rounds having been expended after night, I cannot give as full report of the efficiency of the fuse and shell as may be desirable. Those used at the batteries did excellent execution at the different ranges of about 1,200 and 1,500 yards.

I have the pleasure of reporting gallant conduct on the part of my whole command, both officers and men, but regret to state that the casualties amounted to 2 killed and 18 wounded. Lieutenant Vanneman, whilst bravely directing the fire of his section, fell, struck by pieces of shell on the breast and each leg, wounding him severely. Lieutenant Parker, whilst superintending the supply of ammunition had his horse killed under him, but mounting another coolly continued his duties. When Lieutenant Vanneman was carried off the field Adjutant Bigelow, of the battalion, took charge of his section and fought it gallantly until the close of the fight, and was shot through the left fore-arm during the engagement. I left one spare wheel on the field, having to throw it off to bring in a piece whose limber had gone to the rear for supplies. Two spare wheels were broken by shell. Six horses were killed and five wounded and unserviceable. Owing to the darkness one of my dead was left in the field. The other was brought off and has since been buried. The division of the battery prevented that care of the wounded which it would have been my pleasure to have rendered. Some of our wounded were left on the field, and those severely wounded who were taken to the hospitals have not since been heard from Lieutenant Vanneman and Corporal Taylor excepted, who were placed on steamers at this place.

ALONZO SNOW,
Captain, Battery B, Maryland Artillery.

Report of Captain J. Howard, Carlisle, Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, and Fifth Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of operations June 27-July 4, including the action at Garnett's Farm, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 4, 1862.

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following report of operations of Battery E, Second Artillery, from Friday, June 27, up to July 4, 1862:

On Wednesday, the 25th of June, the battery took position near Golding's house, returning to camp at 9 p.m. At 3 a.m. the next morning again took position near Golding's, by order from general headquarters. On Friday, the 27th, the battery was ordered to occupy a position in the large wheat field near Garnett's house, where intrenchments had been commenced. Threatening demonstrations of the enemy drove the working parties from the field, and the battery was ordered to take position on a knoll about 700 yards in rear of the unfinished intrenchments. On this knoll were also five 30-pounder Parrott guns and battery A, of Fifth Artillery (light 12-pounder). An opening through the woods gave us a sweep of fire over a portion of the wheat field.

At about 12 m. the enemy opened fire upon us, which was returned and the firing soon became hot on both sides. The position of the enemy's guns commanded ours, and they had the advantage of being nearly concealed by the crests in the field. Their guns were 6-pounders, 12-pounders, and rifled pieces of unknown caliber, and their firing rapid and true. Their fuses were also well timed, shell and shrapnel exploding among and around our guns with rapidity and precision. Our fire soon caused them to change position, but they immediately reopened fire from a new position, firing probably from about twenty-four guns and from their redoubts,

placing us under a fire from the front and two oblique fires. Our limber-boxes being exhausted, two caissons were brought up and the fire kept up with as much rapidity, but

with deliberate aim. We were crowded close together, owing to the nature of the ground, making us a fine target. The enemy also frequently changed position.

The fire was very hot for about an hour and a half and then quickly died away.

During the last twenty minutes of the firing the enemy used but little shell.

Our range varied from 900 yards to 1,700 yards with the enemy's change of position. Two men were killed at the guns and 2 wounded. Four horses were killed and 3 disabled. One wheel was broken by a shot; also a sponge-staff and a maneuvering handspike shot from the trail. Two of the other gun-carriages were marked by shot, but not injured, and our guidon torn and burned by shrapnel. Near sunset the battery was ordered to return to Golding's. The battery had hardly arrived at Golding's before the enemy shelled the plain vigorously, and then made a sharp attack on Hancock's brigade, stationed in the woods in front of the small redoubt. The battery was ordered up to shell the

woods if the enemy should succeed in driven our troops out. The attack lasted about an hour. The battery did not fire.

The next morning (June 28), about 8 a.m., we were ordered to take a position near Courtney's house. The enemy threw some shells after us without effect as we left. We took position in battery in front of Courtney's, and remained there until 12 at night, when we were ordered to march through the White Oak Swamp. A stampede of teamsters took place on the road in front of us when in the woods at about 3 a.m., the 29th of June (Sunday). The men acted admirably; all perfectly cool and ready for action, in spite of the confusion and terror of the teamsters and the guard to the train.

About noon we crossed White Oak Swamp Bridge, and went into part without unhitching near Brettin's house, then used as general headquarters. About 3 p.m. we took position in battery to sweep the approaches to the bridge by order of General Marcy. At night we unhitched for the first time since the evening of the 26th.

On the morning of the 30th, at 5 o'clock, in obedience to an order from general headquarters, we continued our march toward the James River. At noon we halted at the brick house and unhitched. One of the chiefs of pieces had to be taken in an ambulance, leaving but 5 non-commissioned officers with the battery. About 2 p.m. we hitched in and took position in battery, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, of the Second Artillery. By order of Colonel Hunt we limbered up and again took position in battery near the house since used as a hospital. The enemy, at about 5 p.m., opened fire from the low ground to our left, which was returned by one of the German batteries. The battery changed front, moved forward, and opened fire. The gunboats also fired, and in about half an hour the enemy withdrew. The battery again moved forward and to the right, taking position on the crest of the hill, facing nearly to the northwest.

On Tuesday morning, July 1, about 10 o'clock the enemy opened fire and shelled the plain. In the afternoon when the attack was made on our troops we shelled the woods to the left of the position of the regular infantry for some time, and one of the enemy's batteries appearing shelled it and drove it from its position. The range was about 2,600 yards. Our shells burst among their guns with great precision after we had got the range. Afterward, toward dusk, we again shelled the woods up the valley and to our left, it being reported that the enemy were advancing from that direction. Later in the evening, at the request of General Butterfield, we threw a shells in the woods. Corporal Scheerer died in an ambulances this day. He did his duty well and faithfully till the day before his death. At 11.30

p.m. the battery started for Harrison's Landing, arriving at 4 a.m. July 2. The evening of the 3rd instant the battery moved to its present camp.

During this time the men bore the fatigue and deprivation of sleep and food without a murmur, and were ever ready and eager for action. Although the ammunition was economized with the greatest care nearly 800 rounds have been fired. With the battery I had First Lieutenant Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. P. Graves, Second Artillery, and Second Lieutenant J. P. Denike, Fifth New York Independent Battery (temporarily attached), who during all of this time conducted themselves with gallantry and fortitude. Lieutenant Benjamin deserves very particular mention. As he has served much under your own immediate observation, it is unnecessary for me to recount his valor and untiring energy from the day the battery left Washington, and in the affairs of the last week he was always present with the battery, directing and encouraging the men, although so entirely disabled as to be unable to stand without crutches, and could only be carried on a gun-carriage. I would respectfully request that the particular attention of the general commanding be called to his service. First Sergt. Joseph Keeffe, of this battery, rendered as he has during the whole of this campaign, invaluable service. I would respectfully recommend him for promotion.

In connection with this report of the battery I would call your attention to Captain E. D. Taft, Fifth New York Independent Battery, who has been by your order for months attached to the brigade under my command. His services have been of the greatest importance. His courage, perseverance, and endurance have been of the highest order, and are deserving of all praise and of the highest consideration of the Government.

I have the honor, to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD CARLISLE,
Captain , 2nd Arty., Commanding , Bat. E, 2nd Arty.,
and 5th Brigadier Arty. Res.
Colonel HENRY J. HUNT, A. D. C.,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

*Report of Captain La Rhett L. Livingston, commanding Batteries F and K,
Third U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Malvern Hill.*

CAMP AT HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN:

I have the honor to report that on the 1st instant I engaged the enemy with my battery at about 10 a.m. My firing first commenced on the enemy's infantry, who debouched from the woods on my right and front. They soon retired, however. An hour later the enemy opened fire from some guns directly in front of us, and very soon after his infantry advanced from that point. They were soon driven back. About this time they made another attempt on the right, advancing in line in fine style. Here I had an enfilading fire on them with two of my guns, assisting in driving them back, and in such haste and disorder that they left their colors on the field. While this was going on they advanced again in front, but did not succeed in getting nearer the battery than 400 yards. About 4.30 p.m. my battery was relieved by Captain Edward's battery, Third Artillery, and I went to the rear for a supply of ammunition, my case-shot and shell being almost exhausted. My men behaved with coolness and served the guns admirably. The officers, Lieutenant Turnbull, Barstow, and Cuyler, are deserving of honorable mention. Sergeant Parke, of Company F, was dangerously wounded in the groin in the first of the engagement.

Private McCabe, of Company K, was very slightly wounded in the arm. Two horses were killed and 2 wounded. No injury was done to the carriages or other material.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON,

Captain, Third Artillery Commanding.

Captain J. H. CARLISLE,

Commanding Fifth Brigade, Arty., Res., Army of the Potomac.

Report of Captain Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, VA.,

July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the disposition and engagement of the battery under my command on the 26th and 27th of June and 1st day of July, 1862:

At about noon on the 26th ultimo I was ordered to report with my battery to Brigadier-General Martindale at Mechanicsville. I was assigned a position in reserve with the brigade, where we remained until about 10 o'clock a.m. of the 27th, when I received orders to march with the brigade in the direction of Gaines' Mill, where we arrived about 7 o'clock in the morning, and were assigned a position by General Porter on the left of General Sykes' division and on the right of General Morell's, commanding an open field occupied by General Sykes' division.

The enemy made their appearance in the edge of the woods, about 1,000 yards in front of the battery, several times during the day, and endeavored to form a line of battle. My battery opened upon them at every attempt to form a line with spherical case, which broke their lines and drove them back into the woods. The battery remained in the same position until late in the afternoon, when it was found that the enemy had broken the left of our line, and I was ordered to retire with my battery. I at once commenced the execution of the order, when I observed a large force of the enemy advancing on our front. My support had all retired from the field with the exception of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Major Jones commanding, who were immediately on the right of the battery. When the enemy arrived within 150 yards of the battery we poured a double charge of canister into the regiment directly in our front, which broke their lines and drove them to the rear in utter confusion, giving me an opportunity (after firing 36 rounds of canister) to retire with my battery in safety, except three caissons, on which the horses were so completely disabled that it was impossible to get them from the field, although I returned to the field in person after I had secured my pieces and made another effort to get the caissons from the field, but the horses were so badly cut up that it was impossible to move them.

During the retreat, about half a mile from the field, one of my pieces was accidentally run off from a bridge, capsizing the piece and breaking the leg of one horse. The pressure was so great that the guards would not allow time to extricate it, and we were obliged to leave it and the horse with a broken leg.

We crossed the Chickahominy, and encamped during the night with General Martindale's brigade.

On the afternoon of the 30th ultimo I received orders to report with my battery to Colonel Warren, Fifth New York Volunteers, commanding a brigade in General Sykes' division, on the road near Turkey Creek Bridge. At daybreak the next morning Colonel Warren directed me to place one section of my battery in an open field near the banks of the James River, on the extreme left of the line

of battle. Lieutenant Tyler was assigned to the position with one section of the battery.

The enemy's cavalry made their appearance in an open wheat field several times during the day, and were shelled and driven from their position whenever they made their appearance.

The remainder portion of the battery took a position on the road to the left of Malvern Hill supported by Colonel Warren's brigade. The woods in front, where a regiment of the enemy were reported to be concealed, were shelled.

No damage whatever was sustained by the battery during the engagement. The officers and men of the battery behaved well.

A. P. MARTIN,
Captain Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery.
Captain WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,
Chief of Artillery, Morell's Division.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS, Commanding Horse Brigadier,
Res. Arty., Camp near New Bridge, Va.

CAMP NEAR WESTOVER, VA., July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was detached from your brigade on the 26th of June, 1862, and with my own (Robertson's Horse Batteries B and L, Second Artillery) and Tidball's Horse Battery A, Second Artillery, ordered to report for duty to General Porter at his headquarters on the north side of the Chickahominy River, near the house of William Gaines. In compliance with these instructions I left my camp near Mitchie's house, Virginia, at 8 p. m., and marched to the brow of the hill near Alexander's Bridge, where I was delayed till 11 o'clock p. m. by wagon trains passing the bridge to the south. The bridge having been cleared at 11 p. m. I crossed with my command and proceeded on. Owing to the large number of wagons in the road my progress was very slow, and I did not reach the point of rendezvous till 2 o'clock a. m. the 27th. Taking Captain Tidball with me, I at once reported to General Porter in person. After some conversation on the subject, the general assigned each battery to its special duty, relieving me of all further responsibility of Battery A. With my own batteries, B and L, was posted in a peach orchard near the house of William Gaines, with instructions to cover and protect the rear of General

McCall's division, who were falling back to a point farther down the Chickahominy. Soon after daylight the retiring troops began to pass, and had all filed by my battery except one company of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, which had been indicated to me as the rear of the column.

Meantime the enemy, having discovered our position or seen the troops passing, opened fire upon us from a heavy gun stationed near the widow Price's house, on the south side of the Chickahominy River. Several shot fell near my battery, but without causing any damage. At this time also the last company was seen approaching across the field in front of the left of my battery, and at the same time sharp

skirmishing was heard in a point of woods about 400 yards to the right and front of my right piece (between the positions occupied by mine and Captain Tidball's battery). Throwing forward my left wing, I waited for our skirmishers to clear the woods, which was indicated to me by a detached section of Captain Tidball's battery opening fire, and commenced shelling the woods in the direction of the advancing enemy, causing his advance to retire on his reserves. The company which was pointed out to me as the rear of McCall's division having passed and being well on their way to the woods near Hogan's, and distinctly hearing the enemy's columns advancing through the woods on my right and front, I retired simultaneously with Captain Tidball's battery, which was in view on my right, Tidball passing down the road to Gaines' Mill in column and my battery in line across the plain to Hogan's. I arrived at the entrance of the wood near Hogan's just after the rear company of infantry had entered it. I broke into column of pieces and passed through to clear ground beyond Dr. Gaines' house, where I formed in line and waited for the infantry to again pass. The rear company having, as I supposed, passed me and crossed the two small bridges below, I rode to Dr. Gaines' house to inform a small guard stationed there that I was in the rear of the retiring column, when upon looking up the road I saw several stragglers, and upon inquiring of one who just then came up I learned that they were a company of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, who by some unaccountable means had been left in the rear. Keeping the small guard of Dr. Gaines' house with me I remained till this company (who came up without any officer of formation) had got well past me and I could again hear the enemy approaching through the woods and see his skirmishers on the hill to my right, and having no support within a mile except a small guard of an officer and 17 men I retired. While halted in this last position the enemy opened upon me from a battery on the south side on the Chickahominy and dropped several shot near my battery, but without doing me any damage.

Having completed my instructions I reported with my battery to General Porter at his temporary headquarters near the Adams house and was held in reserve till about 1.30 o'clock p. m., when, by order of General Porter, I took up a position on the bottom ground to protect the left of the line resting on the Chickahominy Swamp. No enemy appearing at this point I remained in position till near sunset, at which time the left of the line was found to retire. As soon as the infantry had passed into the low ground in front of me I opened with shell, firing over their heads at the advancing enemy. As the first men and officers of the retiring regiment came opposite my battery I used every means in my power, without neglecting my more important duties with the battery, to induce them to halt and reform behind a small hill in my rear, and was most ably and energetically assisted by First Lieutenant J. M. Wilson, of my battery, in these endeavors, but without success. The enemy advancing to within range, as soon as the infantry passed I commenced firing canister, and soon drove him from my front to the cover of the woods.

The action to my right and front had now become very close, and a battery posted near me on the brow of the hill was forced to retire, leaving two of its guns on the field. It was now getting to be dusk, and the enemy were appearing on the hill to my right, and seeing no support I limbered up to retire, when I was met by a squadron or more of Rush's Lancers, the commanding officer of which informed me he would protect my right.

I again brought my battery into action, and remained holding the enemy in check till I had exhausted all the ammunition in my boxes.

I then retired, my rear being protected by the Lancers before mentioned. Taking the road toward Alexander's Bridge, I saw General Porter on the hill before descending to enter the swamp, and was told by him to get a position and come into battery, but upon being informed that I was without ammunition, he ordered me to make my way to my camp on the south side of the river. I arrived and went into camp at Mitchie's house at 10.30 o'clock p. m. My loss this day was 1 man and 3 horses missing.

Saturday, June 28, 1862, I left camp at Mitchie's house at 11 o'clock p. m., taking the road past Savage Station, and reached camp near Turkey Creek at 11.30 o'clock a. m. June 30, at 2 o'clock p. m., the enemy opened an enfilading fire upon a portion of our infantry lying in reserve behind the brow of a hill from a battery stationed in the woods on the west side of the swamp, and the infantry were forced to leave. I at once placed my battery in position, my right resting on the ground the infantry had just left. I fired 157 rounds, when, the enemy's battery having retired or been disabled, I ceased firing and returned to camp.

On Tuesday, July 1, my battery was held in reserve till after sunset, when I was ordered forward and placed in position on the left of the road. It being after dark when I arrived on the field I found some difficulty in getting to the front, owing to a brigade of infantry marching off as I was going on the ground. At the time I got my battery in position the fire of the enemy was very brisk, but it soon slackened, and finally, with the exception of an occasional picket shot, ceased altogether. At 10 o'clock p. m., in obedience to instructions, I withdrew my battery and returned to camp. My loss was 1 horse killed and 1 wounded. At 11 p. m., in obedience to instructions, I moved with my battery, taking the road to Harrison's Bar Landing, and arrived near that place at dawn of day on Wednesday, July 2. Thursday, July 3, I reported to General Sykes for duty with my battery, but my services not being needed I was held in reserve until late in the afternoon, when I went into camp near Westover, where I now am.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers of my battery, First Lieutenant J. M. Wilson and Second Lieuts. Carle A. Woodruff and Albert O. Vincent, and also to all the non-commissioned officers and privates, for their coolness and strict obedience to orders while under fire, especially on the evening of the 27th of June, when, after having timbered up to retire, they were again brought into action on the same ground under a direct and flank fire. Where all did so well it is impossible for me to particularize.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Horse Batteries B and L.

*Report of Major Elisha S. Kellogg, First Connecticut Artillery,
of operations June 22-July 5.*

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, VIRGINIA, July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to submit the following report of the batteries under my command from June 22 to July 5, 1862:

In compliance with your orders, Battery F, consisting of five 4 1/2-inch Rodman guns, with 250 rounds of ammunition, left White House for camp near Gaines' Mill on the evening of June 22. After proceeding about 5 miles the train was halted for the night on account of the bad road and the extreme darkness, but at daylight it was again in motion and reached camp at 2 p. m.

June 23. At 7 p. m. of the same day it was moved to the earthworks already prepared for it on the bluff in the rear of Mr. Hogan's house, subsequently designated as "Battery Porter;" was placed in position during the night, and at 6 a. m. June 24 was in readiness for action. At 6.30 p. m. seven shells were fired and the result pronounced satisfactory. Battery B, consisting of five 30-pounder Parrott guns, with 250 rounds of ammunition, left White House June 23 at 7 p. m., but in consequence of a severe rain was parked for the night after having advanced about 6 miles. At daybreak it again moved forward, and with the exception of one gun, which was left behind under guard (the tongue of the limber having been broken), reached its destination at 12 m. June 24. After a delay of an hour it was moved to earthworks on the left and rear of Dr. Gaines' house, designated as "Battery Sykes," and was immediately placed in position. The remaining gun arrived about 6 p. m., thus rendering the battery complete. At 9.30 a. m. June 25 Battery F opened fire on rebel batteries across the Chickahominy River and also on the houses of Mrs. Price and Dr. Garnett with good effect. An hour later Battery B also opened on Mrs. Price's house and the woods near it, distant 2,600 yards, to which the enemy replied, but at 12.30 p. m. the whole line of rebel batteries was silenced. The firing from both batteries continued at intervals until about 4 p. m., when the enemy opened with a very brisk fire on Battery F, occasioning, however, no damage. This was most spiritedly returned until 6.30 p. m., when, meeting with the response from the enemy, the two batteries ceased firing, Battery F having expended 183 rounds of ammunition and Battery B 81 rounds. The signal officer reported that the ranges during the day were very good, causing the rebels to remove their camp, the shell striking in the midst of their batteries, dismounting their largest gun that has as yet opened, and, to use his own language, "doing very great damage." At 2 p. m. June 26, by order of General Porter, Battery B opened fire on the enemy's camps in the rear of the woods directly in front of General Smith's division, and also directed four guns at Old Tavern, to the left and rear of Mrs. Price's house; at the same time Battery F commenced firing at the batteries on the opposite side of the river. At 4.30 p. m. an order was received from General Porter directing that all the ammunition and camp equipage should be packed up and held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Having no transportation, I accordingly directed Lieutenant Whittelsey to proceed at once to Gaines' Mill and ascertain what means for moving the guns could be provided, with orders to procure a sufficient number of horses or mules to remove Battery B, together with at least two wagons for ammunition, &c., and not to report without them. In the mean time firing was continued at intervals of four minutes. At 6 p. m. Lieutenant Whittelsey reported with five teams of six mules each for the guns and two wagons, in accordance with my directions. The guns were limbered and,

together with the wagons, were drawn into the road under a cover of a bank and just out of range of a severe fire from the enemy's batteries. There being as yet no transportation for Battery F, and having ascertained that no implements were at hand either for spiking the guns or breaking off their trunnions provided the advance of the enemy should render it necessary to leave them behind, I directed Captain Dow to burst the guns if they could in no way be saved. I then went to General Porter's headquarters; learned that ample transportation would be provided by 8 p. m., and received orders to report immediately at the headquarters of General Smith by way of Duane's Bridge. Captain Dow having been instructed by me to proceed with his guns at the earliest moment, Battery B moved forward at 9 p. m. and reported to General Smith at 11 p. m. The guns were then parked and the men bivouacked for the night.

At daylight June 27 Battery B was ordered to be placed in position on Golding's Hill in front of General Smith's division, which order was accordingly obeyed, and at 10 a. m. the enemy opened a severe fire of shell, which was promptly replied to by the battery. Shortly afterwards the men were subjected to a cross-fire from another rebel battery, to which immediate response was made by three of the guns. At the expiration of about two hours from the commencement of the action the enemy ceased firing. Berdan's Sharpshooters reporting that his guns were dismounted and he compelled to retire from his positions, at 4 p. m., by order of General Smith, the battery was withdrawn to the open plain within his lines.

Battery F having arrived at 9.30 a. m., by way of Woodbury's Bridge, it was ordered into position on Golding's Hill to the right of the redoubt erected in front of General Smith's division, and opened fire on the enemy at Gaines' house with extremely good effect, the shells from the battery constantly falling in and near their ranks, compelling them to disperse and retire to the woods.

About 6 p. m. a heavy fire of shell and musketry opened on the battery, as well as the whole camp, by the enemy posted in the woods directly in front. One gun was immediately brought to bear upon them, while the balance were withdrawn to park by order of General Smith. This gun remained in position nearly an hour under a severe fire, when the enemy having made a charge through the woods, distant about 1,000 yards, it also was withdrawn, together with most of the ammunition, by the detachment which had been working it, as no other transportation could be obtained.

The incessant fire of musketry continuing, and anticipating an attack, I formed Companies B and D (which composed the force attached to Battery B) in line of battle in front of the guns, and ordered them to lie down, as bullets were falling thickly about them. Then advancing to the front to ascertain the situation of affairs, and hearing an officer giving directions to form two companies for the purpose of protecting a bridge leading to the camp, I informed him that I had two companies already in line, and asked as a favor permission from him to occupy the position with my command, which request he kindly granted. Accordingly I moved forward at double-quick to the bridge, and remained until 2 a. m. June 28, when by permission of Colonel Hancock I returned with my command to the guns and bivouacked. At daybreak the balance of the ammunition belonging to Battery F was brought away, and orders having been received to report to Colonel Hunt, the batteries moved forward to his headquarters, near Dr. Trent's house. By him I was instructed to report to General Barry at Savage Station, who ordered me to place Battery B in park on the other side of the railroad and send back sufficient transportation for Battery F, Captain Dow having permitted his teams to be taken away near Trent's house at the command of some other officer. These instructions were immediately complied with; Battery F was brought up and the guns remained in this position until your arrival.

In accordance with your order to proceed to White Oak Bridge and report to General Keyes, the batteries moved forward at 4 p. m., but on reaching the point where the road turns to the left toward White Oak Swamp and finding it completely blocked with wagons, artillery, &c., I halted the train, went forward, accompanied by Major Hemingway (who had joined me with his batteries shortly previous), and reported in person to General Keyes at his headquarters. By him I was instructed to report to General Woodbury, near White Oak Bridge, who ordered me to move across the bridge and encamp about 1 1/2 miles from it to the right in the most convenient place, which was accordingly done, under your direction, and the batteries placed in park about 12 m. June 29.

At 10 a. m. June 30 the batteries proceeded to Turkey Bend, in compliance with your order, and were again parked in an open field to the right of the main road. About 7 p. m., in accordance with instructions received from you, a train was formed, composed of Batteries B and F, together with two 10-pounder Whitworth guns and two 8-inch siege howitzers, which moved forward under command of Major Hemingway to Malvern Hill, distant about 2 1/2 miles. In order to place the guns in the position assigned them it became necessary to move them up a very steep bluff, which was accomplished by the assistance of three companies with drag-ropes to each gun in addition to the teams. At 7 a.

m. July 1 Batteries B and F and the Whitworth guns were in position and ready for action, the howitzer not being called into requisition.

About 10 a. m. Batteries B and F opened fire at long range, which continued during the day and was replied to by the rebel batteries. At 6.30 p. m. the enemy having advanced in force and engaged the infantry on the left and in front, I received orders from General Porter (Major Hemingway having been previously called from the field) to withdraw the guns, and accordingly ordered up the teams for them. On being informed that two of the wagoners had gone off with their mules during the brisk fire of musketry that was then going on, I ordered Captain Rockwood with Company E to draw one of the howitzers and Captain Ager with Company K to draw the other.

The guns, together with all the ammunition, were brought safely down the bluff, and reached the camp of the night previous, at Turkey Bend, at 11 p. m., the howitzers having been drawn the whole distance by hand. At daylight July 2 Batteries B and F, together with the two howitzers, moved forward to Harrison's Bar, the rain falling in torrents and rendering the roads almost impassable.

The howitzers were drawn for some distance by Companies E and K, assisted by Company L, when I took two mule teams from a wagon train in the road and attaching them to these two guns relieved the men. Proceeding in this manner, the batteries, with all their implements, ammunition, &c., reached the headquarters of the regiment near Harrison's Bar at 12.30 p. m. July 2.

The officers and men of both batteries have conducted themselves during the extreme hardships and danger to which they have been subjected with the greatest coolness and bravery. Their toilsome marches and arduous labors have been performed not only faithfully but cheerfully, and to my entire satisfaction. Especially must I call to notice the great labor and difficulty attending the placing of the batteries in position on Malvern Hill on the right of June 30, which could only be effected by drawing the guns up an extremely abrupt ascent to the top of the bluff, and which was accomplished only by uniting the efforts of the men with those of the mules. I would also especially mention that Lieutenant Whittelsey, the ordnance officer of the two batteries under my command, rendered me valuable service in procuring transportation, in addition to his other duties, which were performed in a highly creditable manner.

The casualties which have occurred are as follows:

In the action on Golding's Hill, June 27, Sergeant Hyland, Company B, was mortally wounded; Private Copeland, Company D, mortally wounded; Private Weed, Company F, wounded by musket-ball in fleshy part of the leg.

In the action on Malvern Hill, July 1, by the explosion of a shell from a gunboat, which struck in Battery F, Private Goodyear, Company F, was mortally wounded; Privates Sweetland, Murray, and Bodge, Company F, wounded in fleshy part of the leg.

With much respect, sir, I remain, your obedient, humble servant,
ELISHA S. KELLOGG,
Major First Connecticut Artillery.
Colonel ROBERT O. TYLER,
First Connecticut Artillery.

Report of Captain John D. Frank, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

LIGHT COMPANY G, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Sumner's 2nd Army Corps, Turkey Bend, Va.,
July 5, 1862.

COLONEL:

Agreeably to instructions from General Sumner, commanding Second Army Corps, I placed myself with my battery of eight 10-pounder Parrott guns under the orders of an officer said to have been detailed by you to post my battery in line of battle on the evening of the 1st instant, and arrived at the left of the center of our lines about 6.30 o'clock p.m. This point being at this time pressed by the enemy with the greatest determination, I opened at once on the enemy with the left half of my battery and posted my remaining four pieces on the right of another battery, as the intervening space between the batteries on my right and left did not admit of any more than four pieces being posted there.

The right half battery, being posted in rear of a line of infantry opened a rapid fire of shell and shortly after of spherical case. As no infantry of our was posted in front of the left half battery, these four pieces were for a time exposed to a very galling fire of musketry as well as artillery, but the well-directed discharges of shrapnel from these pieces soon silenced the musketry in front of them; but while directing my fire to right,

where a most terrible fire of musketry was being poured into our infantry, one or more of the enemy's regiments had approached to within 300 yards of the battery almost unobserved in the darkness, but were soon driven back by some rapid and well-directed discharges of canister, assisted by several volleys delivered by a regiment on my left (the Third Maine). Two of my caissons having failed to come up - one on account of having two horses shot, which at the time, unknown to me, had not been replaced; the other one being unable to keep up with the battery, lost its way - my ammunition becoming rapidly exhausted, I at once had the facts reported to General Porter, with a request that another battery might be sent to my relief. This, however, was not accomplished until nearly 9 o'clock, when the action had nearly closed, and Captain Benson's battery of the Second U.S. Artillery took the place of mine. During the time my battery was engaged nearly 400 rounds of shell, 515 rounds of spherical case, and 66 rounds of canister had been expended.

Lieutenant S.A. McClellan was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell, but did not leave the field until the battery was withdrawn. One man was severely wounded; it is feared mortally. Four others were but slightly wounded.

My loss in horses consists of 4 killed, 5 severely and 3 slightly wounded.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to state that with few exceptions my officers and men acted with determined courage and bravery, even while a battery four own, posted in my rear, fired three rounds of canister into my horses and men.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO.D.FRANK,
Captain, First New York Artillery.

*Report of Captain Walter M. Bramhall,
Sixth New York Battery, of the battle of Malvern Hill.*

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA., July 5, 1862

CAPTAIN: I beg to submit for your consideration the following report of the movements of this battery since its departure from Fair Oaks, on the 28th ultimo:

At 6.30 p.m. the 28th ultimo I reported, by order of Brigadier-General Heintzelman, commanding Third Army Corps, to his headquarters at Savage Station, coming into position in the immediate vicinity. At 6 o'clock the next morning I was ordered to follow the column then moving down toward the White Oak Swamp Bridge. I marched that day to a point about 2 1/2 miles beyond the bridge, halting for the night near general headquarters. The following morning I moved forward to the position of General Hooker's division, and receiving from that general an order to continue the march toward the James River, I followed the column, arriving at noon in the place upon the bluff near the river, then occupied by the Artillery Reserve, reporting, as directed by General Hooker, to General Porter. At 3.30 p.m. by order of General Porter, I moved back upon the road up which we had come and came into battery upon--- Hill in a position to command the same road, co-operating with Lieutenant Ames' battery in our front and on the right, a battery of 10-pounder Parrotts and Captain Osborn's battery of four 3-inch guns on our left, with a support of two regiments of General Morell's division distributed among these several batteries. I remained in this position until the next morning, July 1, at 6 o'clock, when, by order of General Porter, I took up a position to the right of the road up which the army had marched 200 yards in front of a wood, to command either of two approaches which intersected on the side of the woods on which we lay. I was instructed that our pickets were a short distance in advance in the wood and upon both roads, and that if attacked they would retire through the wood and emerging at the junction of the two roads, fall back upon the main line.

At about 7 a.m. the pickets, having been attacked, fell back rapidly, and in few minutes the fire of the enemy fell among us and passed over our heads. Our pickets having retired in order and in the manner indicated I immediately opened fire upon the woods in front and on the right, firing at first at Hotchkiss case shot with 2 fuses. For a few minutes the enemy manfully withstood the fire, advancing and firing. At this time, the firing from my battery was very rapid, being at the rate of two shots a minute from each piece. That it was effective I am induced to believe from the fact that after about five minutes the enemy's fire ceased almost entirely. Upon this we gradually increased the range and lengthened the fuses until we reached the 5 fuse, using both case-shot and shell, but mainly the latter, and scattering our fire generally through the woods. At this time, too, I used, for experiment's sake as much as for any other reason a half-dozen percussion shell (Schenk's percussion) which we had found and appropriated at Fair Oaks. The result was a perfect success, every one bursting though some of them fell upon soft meadow-land. Our fire now grew very slow and deliberate, being maintained

by order of an in the manner prescribed by Brigadier-General Griffin, in command at that point.

At about one hour after opening fire, being ordered to report to Brigadier-General Heintzelman, we ceased firing, and moved from our position to that indicated by yourself, near General Heintzelman's headquarters. From that time until the present the battery has taken the corps of Generals Sumner and Heintzelman to the plain immediately upon the river, from where, by your order, we moved yesterday to our present camp.

I have to report but one casualty among my men, that of Private John H. Vennett, slightly wounded in the leg by a fragment of a shell while the battery was moving from one position to another. One man is still missing, but I hope yet to recover him, he having been known to have gone in advance with the wagons.

It affords me much gratification to testify to the gallant and spirited conduct of my officers and such of my men as were well enough to accompany the battery. Exposed as they had been for five days to almost uninterrupted fatigue, hardship, and privation, with little or no rest and almost nothing to eat, they were always ready to meet their duties, which they performed with alacrity, cheerfulness, and I may say success. I beg to refer particularly to the case of Private William R. Colby, an intelligent lad of twenty years of age, who, having become separated from the battery when near White Oak Swamp Bridge volunteered his services to Captain Porter, of the First Massachusetts Battery, and served gallantly during the battle of 30th of June, as testified to by Captain Porter in a note which I have received from him.

The main damage which I have sustained during this movement has been to my horses, of which I have lost 9 on the route; one only from a positive injury, the rest having dropped in harness during the last day's march, utterly incapable of being moved. I was already short in the number of my horses before starting, and until I can have time to rest those which I have (95, of which only 80 are effective), and to recuperate their strength by care and sufficient food, I cannot undertake to move my battery any considerable distance.

An equal degree of prostration exists among my men; out of 138 present there being but 108 fit for any duty. My loss in equipments, implements, and accouterments has been but slight and can doubtless soon be replaced. With rest from too onerous duty, regularity, and sufficiency of food I believe that in a short time I shall be able again to report the battery in as effective a condition as ever.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
W.M. BRAMHALL,
Captain, Commanding Sixth Independent N.Y. Battery.

CAMP NEAR WESTOVER, VA., July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was detached from your brigade on the 26th of June, 1862, and with my own (Robertson's Horse Batteries B and L, Second Artillery) and Tidball's Horse Battery A, Second Artillery, ordered to report for duty to General Porter at his headquarters on the north side of the Chickahominy River, near the house of William Gaines. In compliance with these instructions I left my camp near Mitchie's house, Virginia, at 8 p. m., and marched to the brow of the hill near Alexander's Bridge, where I was delayed till 11 o'clock p. m. by wagon trains passing the bridge to the south. The bridge having been cleared at 11 p. m. I crossed with my command and proceeded on. Owing to the large number of wagons in the road my progress was very slow, and I did not reach the point of rendezvous till 2 o'clock a. m. the 27th.

Taking Captain Tidball with me, I at once reported to General Porter in person. After some conversation on the subject, the general assigned each battery to its special duty, relieving me of all further responsibility of Battery A. With my own batteries, B and L, was posted in a peach orchard near the house of William Gaines, with instructions to cover and protect the rear of General McCall's division, who were falling back to a point farther down the Chickahominy. Soon after daylight the retiring troops began to pass, and had all filed by my battery except one company of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, which had been indicated to me as the rear of the column.

Meantime the enemy, having discovered our position or seen the troops passing, opened fire upon us from a heavy gun stationed near the widow Price's house, on the south side of the Chickahominy River. Several shot fell near my battery, but without causing any damage. At this time also the last company was seen approaching across the field in front of the left of my battery, and at the same time sharp skirmishing was heard in a point of woods about 400 yards to the right and front of my right piece (between the positions occupied by mine and Captain Tidball's battery). Throwing forward my left wing, I waited for our skirmishers to clear the woods, which was indicated to me by a detached section of Captain Tidball's battery opening fire, and commenced shelling the woods in the direction of the advancing enemy, causing his advance to retire on his reserves. The company which was pointed out to me as the rear of McCall's

division having passed and being well on their way to the woods near Hogan's, and distinctly hearing the enemy's columns advancing through the woods on my right and front, I retired simultaneously with Captain Tidball's battery, which was in view on my right, Tidball passing down the road to Gaines' Mill in column and my battery in line across the plain to Hogan's. I arrived at the entrance of the wood near Hogan's just after the rear company of infantry had entered it. I broke into column of pieces and passed through to clear ground beyond Dr. Gaines' house, where I formed in line and waited for the infantry to again pass. The rear company having, as I supposed, passed me and crossed the two small bridges below, I rode to Dr. Gaines' house to inform a small guard stationed there that I was in the rear of the retiring column, when upon looking up the road I saw several stragglers, and upon inquiring of one who just then came up I learned that they were a company of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, who by some unaccountable means had been left in the rear. Keeping the small guard of Dr. Gaines' house with me I remained till this company (who came up without any officer of formation) had got well past me and I could again hear the enemy approaching through the woods and see his skirmishers on the hill to my right, and having no support within a mile except a small guard of an officer and 17 men I retired. While halted in this last position the enemy opened upon me from a battery on the south side on the Chickahominy and dropped several shot near my battery, but without doing me any damage.

Having completed my instructions I reported with my battery to General Porter at his temporary headquarters near the Adams house and was held in reserve till about 1.30 o'clock p. m., when, by order of General Porter, I took up a position on the bottom ground to protect the left of the line resting on the Chickahominy Swamp. No enemy appearing at this point I remained in position till near sunset, at which time the left of the line was found to retire. As soon as the infantry had passed into the low ground in front of me I opened with shell, firing over their heads at the advancing enemy. As the first men and officers of the retiring regiment came opposite my battery I used every means in my power, without neglecting my more important duties with the battery, to induce them to halt and reform behind a small hill in my rear, and was most ably and energetically assisted by First Lieutenant J. M. Wilson, of my battery, in these endeavors, but without success. The enemy advancing to within range, as soon as the infantry passed I commenced firing canister, and soon drove him from my front to the cover of the woods.

The action to my right and front had now become very close, and a battery posted near me on the brow of the hill was forced to retire, leaving two of its

guns on the field. It was now getting to be dusk, and the enemy were appearing on the hill to my right, and seeing no support I limbered up to retire, when I was met by a squadron or more of Rush's Lancers, the commanding officer of which informed me he would protect my right. I again brought my battery into action, and remained holding the enemy in check till I had exhausted all the ammunition in my boxes.

I then retired, my rear being protected by the Lancers before mentioned. Taking the road toward Alexander's Bridge, I saw General Porter on the hill before descending to enter the swamp, and was told by him to get a position and come into battery, but upon being informed that I was without ammunition, he ordered me to make my way to my camp on the south side of the river. I arrived and went into camp at Mitchie's house at 10.30 o'clock p. m. My loss this day was 1 man and 3 horses missing.

Saturday, June 28, 1862, I left camp at Mitchie's house at 11 o'clock p. m., taking the road past Savage Station, and reached camp near Turkey Creek at 11.30 o'clock a. m. June 30, at 2 o'clock p. m., the enemy opened an enfilading fire upon a portion of our infantry lying in reserve behind the brow of a hill from a battery stationed in the woods on the west side of the swamp, and the infantry were forced to leave. I at once placed my battery in position, my right resting on the ground the infantry had just left. I fired 157 rounds, when, the enemy's battery having retired or been disabled, I ceased firing and returned to camp.

On Tuesday, July 1, my battery was held in reserve till after sunset, when I was ordered forward and placed in position on the left of the road. It being after dark when I arrived on the field I found some difficulty in getting to the front, owing to a brigade of infantry marching off as I was going on the ground. At the time I got my battery in position the fire of the enemy was very brisk, but it soon slackened, and finally, with the exception of an occasional picket shot, ceased altogether. At 10 o'clock p. m., in obedience to instructions, I withdrew my battery and returned to camp. My loss was 1 horse killed and 1 wounded. At 11 p. m., in obedience to instructions, I moved with my battery, taking the road to Harrison's Bar Landing, and arrived near that place at dawn of day on Wednesday, July 2. Thursday, July 3, I reported to General Sykes for duty with my battery, but my services not being needed I was held in reserve until late in the afternoon, when I went into camp near Westover, where I now am.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers of my battery, First Lieutenant J. M. Wilson and Second Lieuts. Carle A. Woodruff and Albert O. Vincent, and also to all the non-commissioned officers and privates, for their

coolness and strict obedience to orders while under fire, especially on the evening of the 27th of June, when, after having timbered up to retire, they were again brought into action on the same ground under a direct and flank fire. Where all did so well it is impossible for me to particularize.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. ROBERTSON,

Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Horse Batteries B and L.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,

**Second Artillery, Commanding Horse Artillery Brigade, Reserve Artillery,
Camp**

near Westover, Va.

Report of Lieutenant Samuel S. Elder,

Battery K, First U. S. Artillery, of operations June 27-July 3.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BEND,

July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that having been temporarily transferred to Light Company K, First Artillery, I assumed command of that company June 26, 1862, at Camp Lincoln, near Trent's house, on the Chickahominy. On the 27th I was ordered to proceed to the front with the battery of maneuver and remained in line on the plain near the headquarters of Brigadier-General Smith until the evening of the 28th, when I was ordered to place two sections of my battery on the right and front of our line of intrenchments at that point, which was done under a brisk fire of the enemy's musketry, with no other casualty than the loss of one man mortally wounded. Private James Kellian, of Company G, First Artillery, who has since died. My remaining section was in the mean time placed to command the bridge over the Chickahominy, which had been partially destroyed. On the 29th the sections were withdrawn and the battery placed in position about 1,200 yards in rear of our line of intrenchments.

About 9 o'clock a.m. of the same day the battery was withdrawn, and after a tedious march joined the Artillery Reserve in camp near the crossing of the White Oak Swamp about noon of the 30th. I was here directed to report to Major-General Keyes, and by him ordered to place myself under command of Brigadier-General Couch, and under his orders arrived on the James River on the morning of July 1, 1862, at a point near Turkey Bridge. In compliance with orders from General Keyes I placed my right section in battery on an elevation

commanding Turkey Bridge, masking the pieces, and the remaining four pieces in position on the right of the general's headquarters. On the 2nd of July I was relieved from duty with General Keyes and ordered to report for duty to General Smith, who directed the battery to be placed in position on his right. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd I was relieved from duty with General Smith's command and ordered to fall back to this point, where the battery arrived about 6 o'clock p.m.

I regret to report that while on the march to this camp one of the carriages of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, which had fallen in rear of its battery, drove up at a trot while one of my pieces was crossing a narrow bridge, crowding the horses from the bridge into the stream, which was some 5 or 6 feet deep, drowning 3 of my horses, severely injuring one of my drivers, and temporarily disabling the piece. It was impossible to save the limber under the circumstances, and the road was rapidly being blocked up. I therefore attached a prolonge to the lunette of the axle-strap, drew the piece to the rear, and unlimbering a caisson limbered up the piece and abandoned the caisson, having first destroyed the ammunition. I have also to report that 4 men of the battery are missing since the night of June 30. The men of the battery had been three nights without sleep, and during the temporary halts which the nature of the road made necessary would drop asleep in their saddles and by the guns. Several were thus left behind the battery, not being seen in the darkness. I regret to say that four of these are still absent.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAML. S. ELDER,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

*Report of Lieutenant Charles H. Morgan,
Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations June 19-July 4.*

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA., July 5, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your directions I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, since it joined your brigade on the evening of the 19th June, 1862:

Until the morning of the 28th no special service was rendered, though the battery was frequently in harness many hours at a time waiting for orders. About daylight on the 28th a section of the battery was placed in position to

dispute the crossing of Grapevine Bridge. About 10 a.m. of the same day the battery marched to Bottom's Bridge (a march of 10 or 12 miles), where I reported to General Naglee. The battery was placed in position here to dispute the crossing. At 4 p.m. the next day I drew off four of the pieces, all the caissons, and three pieces and caissons of a volunteer battery, leaving a section behind, under Lieutenant Dickenson. One piece of this section joined the battery that night, the other the day that the reserve arrived at its present camp. After leaving Bottom's Bridge I reported to General Peck at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and marched with his command to the James River. On this occasion the battery was on the road from 4 p.m. till 11 a.m. on the 30th, a period of nineteen hours.

At 2 o'clock p.m. on the 30th I was ordered to report to the chief of artillery of Keyes' corps. The battery was placed in line of battle about 4 o'clock where it remained until noon of the next day, when it was ordered to the rear again and placed in line of battle in Smith's division. About 5 o'clock it was withdrawn, marched to the bottom on the river, where it was parked till 1 a. m. on the 2nd July, when it resumed the march for the camp now occupied by the Artillery Reserve, where it arrived at 6 a.m. At noon on the 3rd July the battery was again in line of battle in Smith's division, where it now remains.

From the 30th June to the 4th July the men were without rations except such food as could be found without apparent owners on the road, with the exception of a little hard bread and coffee issued at the landing on the 2nd July.

I have expended to date 11 round shell, 10 solid shot, and 6 spherical case.

The right piece, under Lieutenant Dickenson, fired a few rounds during the battle of Monday. The rest of the ammunition has been expended on picket or advanced duty. One man disappeared on the night of the 1st July, supposed to have straggled and been taken prisoner.

Two horses (one unserviceable) were lost on the march. No other casualty or loss of material has occurred, and the battery is now entirely serviceable. It will be seen that the battery has not been without its share of severe work, though deprived of the more agreeable duty of engaging in action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,

First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

**Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.**

*Reports of Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery,
of action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Malvern Hill.*

**CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR LANDING, VA.
July 5, 1862.**

SIR: On the 27th of June last Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was ordered into position near the banks of the Chickahominy River in front of General Smith's lines. About 12 o'clock a heavy cannonade was opened upon us by five rebel batteries, four of which were in field works. Their distances varied from 800 to 1,500 yards and their fire converging. After a cannonading of about an hour and a half they were silenced. Their loss is supposed to have been considerable. During the afternoon all the batteries but my own were withdrawn, the firing having ceased. At about sunset a brisk fire was opened on us. It continued fifteen or twenty minutes. The enemy's guns numbered at least twenty and their practice very good.

During both engagements our guns were served with coolness and effect. The amount of ammunition I expended was 273 rounds.

My officers, First Lieutenant W. D. Fuller, Third Artillery, and Second Lieuts. J. Gilliss, and George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery, conducted themselves most creditably. I consider it my duty to call your attention to the gallant conduct of First S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery. Although lame and obliged to use crutches he remained on the field after his own battery had retired, and greatly assisted me in the second cannonading.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. AMES,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery A.

**CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR LANDING, VA.
July 4, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the engagement of Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in the battle of July 1, 1862:

The battery was in position in a field at distances varying from 400 to 1,100 yards from woods occupied by the enemy. In the forenoon a heavy cannonading was opened upon us and continued at intervals during the day. Early in the afternoon the enemy charged a battery on our right, but were entirely cut up, with loss of their colors. In this instance our canister were very effective. Vigorous attempts were afterward made by heavy masses to turn our left. A heavy artillery fire was poured into them, canister being used from time to time. After night-fall all our ammunition but a few rounds of canister was expended. To use them to advantage we maintained our position for some time under a heavy musketry fire. During the battle 1,392 rounds of ammunition were expended. To obtain this quantity the caissons were sent to the rear as soon as emptied. Had not the ammunition train been removed we would not have failed of ammunition at any time.

During the time we were in position two or three batteries were successively in position on our left and three or four on our right, being relieved as their ammunition was expended.

My officers, First Lieutenant W. D. Fuller, Third Artillery, and Second Lieuts. J. Gilliss and George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery, behaved with great coolness and bravery, and ably seconded all my efforts. My non-commissioned officers made themselves conspicuous by their bravery and skill in handling their guns. Every private of the battery nobly did his duty.

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

A. AMES,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, commanding Battery A.

Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY,

Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

Report of Captain John W. Wolcott, Battery A, Maryland Light Artillery of operations June 26-July 1, including the battle of Malvern Hill.

**CAMP OF ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Near Harrison's Bar, Va., July 5, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Thursday 26, after the action near Mechanicsville had commenced, four pieces of my battery were ordered to the Grapevine Bridge, where they remained, under command of First Lieutenant James H. Rigby, until the following day without being

brought into action. On Friday, the 27th, my battery was not under orders, and remained in park. On Saturday, the 28th, while my battery was in position guarding the Woodbury Bridge over the Chickahominy, my guidon-bearer named Randolph M. Ridgley, was wounded by the explosion of a shell. Leaving the above position, in compliance with orders, at about 11 o'clock p.m. the same evening, I arrived at the bridge across the brook at White Oak Swamp the following noon, where I encamped and rested my command until the following morning. Leaving our place of encampment near the White Oak Swamp Bridge early Monday, June 30, I arrived at Malvern, near the James River, on the afternoon of the same day, and at about 3 o'clock p.m. was ordered into position near the brick house, which was used as a hospital where I remained until Tuesday without seeing signs of the presence of the enemy. At about 9, however, in the morning the rebels opened with artillery, and kept up a galling fire from the cover of the woods at long range for more than two hours, during which time I had 2 men wounded and 1 horse injured.

At about 11 o'clock, in obedience to orders, I withdrew my battery to a less exposed situation, where I remained until about 3 o'clock p.m., when I received from Colonel Getty an order to report to General Sumner. I at once proceeded with my command and was placed by General Sumner upon the right of his line, to enfilade two rebel batteries which were engaging our center and which were about 1,600 yards distant. Here I remained, firing at intervals and with effect as occasion seemed to require, during the afternoon, and receiving a return fire, which passed over our heads and inflicted no injury. At about 10 o'clock in the evening I received your order to prepare for a march, and immediately limbered up and left, reaching this place at about 7 o'clock the following morning. The names of the two men wounded, as mentioned above, are Privates Crawford and McNulty. The injuries received are not severe.

I have to report as missing Lieutenant Francis I. Witcher, who became separated from me on Monday, June 30. He had been ill for two or his prolonged absence. Private George W. Dougherty has also been missing since the morning of June 30, and is doubtless a prisoner. My loss of horses, which were disabled on the march and abandoned, is 4.

In conclusion, I am gratified to be able to state that during the whole of the fatigue and peril of the past week the officers and men of my command have conducted themselves with entire propriety and in a manner which reflects credit upon them and upon the State to which they belong.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. WOLCOTT,

**Captain Battery A, First Maryland Light Artillery.
Major PETHERBRIDGE,
Commanding First Division, Maryland Light Artillery.**

*Report of Lieutenant Henry W. Kingsbury, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery,
of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.*

CAMP AT HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 5, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders I report as follows as to the service of Battery D, Fifth Artillery, since the 26th ultimo:

At noon on that day orders were received to pack camp equipage and send the wagons to General McClellan's headquarters. One teamster deserted his charge; the mules were lost, the wagon destroyed by order of Captain Tidball, of the artillery. Later on the 26th I was ordered to follow Brigadier-General Griffin, then on the march toward Mechanicsville. Being misled as to his route I did not find him, but reached the cross-roads near Mechanicsville just after sundown, and took position in an open field, supported by regiments of Brigadier-General Martindale's command-this with the assent of Brigadier-General Morell, commanding division.

On the 27th, at 2 a.m. I returned, by order with General Martindale over the same route by which we had advanced. A little after sunrise I halted near Gaines' Mill and reported to Brigadier General F. J. Porter. He ordered, "Stand still and await further orders." These I soon received from yourself, viz: "Cross the bridge and follow General Griffin's brigade." This I did, and parked near Tait's house. Soon, by your order, I went into battery in a position commanding a wide stretch of the valley of the Chickahominy. In the afternoon I received orders from General Porter to move to the right of General Griffin's brigade. These were immediately countermanded. Later, through Lieutenant Monteith, General Porter sent me an order to move quickly to the right of our line and report to General Sykes, if I could find him; if not, to go and act at my own discretion, as a regiment would be sent to support me. I reported to General Sykes. He held the battery, with its support (the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), in reserve.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, of the Fourth Infantry, asked, in conversation, "If the battery would support his troops should the enemy attempt a flank movement upon them?" I replied, "Certainly." General Sykes not being present at

the time, seeing what I thought the enemy's preparation to attack, I brought forward four pieces and placed them on the right of two pieces of Captain Edwards' battery, already in position. I opened fire with shrapnel on the enemy's artillery and infantry-effect satisfactory. After two hours the last fierce charge of the enemy was made. I ordered up my remaining two pieces. Immediately in front of the battery the enemy did not emerge from the woods, being prevented by our canister. On our left the infantry were soon forced to retire. Finding the enemy so gaining in that quarter as to have an enfilading fire upon us and my support retiring, I moved to the rear about 80 yards and came into battery in front of the Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteers. There we again opened fire with shrapnel-effect apparently good. The Sixteenth New York Volunteers advanced handsomely through our battery. I directed the guns to the left, where there were crowds of Union fugitives and where the enemy were still gaining ground.

At this juncture a remnant of the Twelfth Infantry passed, disorganized but walking. Captain Read, Lieutenant Heckscher, and the standard-bearer strove manfully to rally them. They succeeded in so doing among some bushes 150 yards to our rear. I was now in the open plain, with no infantry near my battery. I retired, therefore, to these bushes and again opened fire with shrapnel. The smoke was dense. An officer from the front, however, reported our range exact. In this last position the battery remained until after dark, when it withdrew, by order of General Sykes. I parked for the night near Woodbury's [?] Bridge. A caisson-driver mistook the road of retreat. Four caissons were thus misled. The next morning they came to the bridge and attempted to cross. The structure was already damaged by our engineers, and was soon after blown up. The caissons were destroyed at the same time. The driver, with the horses, save two, forded the stream and reached the battery.

On June 28, at 2 a.m., moved, by order of General Porter, across Woodbury's [Alexander's?] Bridge and parked. In the afternoon moved with General Griffin's brigade to White Oak Swamp; camped at dusk.

On the road we picket up three abandoned caissons. On June 29, about 9 a.m., the battery marched with General Butterfield's brigade, and parked after dark at Prospect Hill. On the 30th marched at 2 a.m. to join General Griffin's brigade. After marching about 2 miles halted to await daybreak. At sunrise the march was resumed. We crossed Turkey Creek and parked at noon at Turkey Bend. After a rest of a few hours we marched back and were held in reserve near Malvern House. For the night we parked on Malvern plain.

On July 1, at 9 a.m., the battery moved by your order and took position on the right of that occupied by the battery of Lieutenant Ames. Our guns commanded the fork of the roads, one of which led to Richmond. Toward noon horsemen appeared to our front and right, distance, 1,600 yards. Lieutenant Hazlett's section opened with shrapnel and percussion shell. The enemy immediately disappeared. Soon the enemy appeared in force to the front and left of Captain Livingston's battery, which was posted on the left of Lieutenant Ames. The three batteries at once opened with shrapnel, and the enemy were speedily driven back to the woods. Simultaneously with the appearance of this infantry a field battery opened on us from the Richmond road. We returned the fire, and forced it apparently to change its position. Soon what I conceived to be two more batteries opened upon us from the same road. In connection with the other batteries we replied with shrapnel, range about 1,300 yards. In our front, distant 500 yards, there now appeared a mass of infantry preparing to charge. I ordered at once a brisk fire upon them with shrapnell. They advanced steadily until within 150 yards. Our canister then caused them to fly in confusion. They left a battle-flag behind them. (This was picked up by an infantry officer some time later.) Against these rebels a portion of a regiment on our right assisted. When they first formed I drew the attention of Lieutenant Ames to them. He, too, pointed some of his guns on them.

We entered the fight in the morning with not less than 600 rounds of ammunition. Owing to the blowing up of our caissons on the 28th of June this began to fail. One hundred and fifty rounds, mostly shell, were sent us. This we used mostly in firing at masses of the enemy as they appeared in the distance.

I was now relieved by your own battery, and went to the rear for ammunition. I left with 16 rounds to a piece, which by your order I reserved for emergencies. During the day Brigadier-General Couch frequently urged me to fire through the woods at a rebel field battery stationed on the opposite side of Turkey Creek. I replied that it was useless to fire at objects we could not see. As I left the field the general's staff officer told me from the general that it was not intended that I should retire more than 100 yards, there to receive ammunition. I replied that I was directed to receive it at General Porter' headquarters. He asked if I would return immediately. I replied yes, if I would return immediately. I replied yes, if so ordered after receiving my ammunition. I repeated this conversation to General Porter. He bade me await his orders. The effect of the firing upon our pieces was to enlarge materially the vents of three. No ammunition for 10-pounder Parrott guns was to be had, nor did we receive a supply until we reached Harrison's Landing. On the night of the battle the battery marched to Harrison's Landing, where we have since remained.

In both these actions the conduct of both officers and men was such as to command my hearty praise. Especially would I commend to your attention First Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett, Fifth Artillery. To his unwearied exertions of preparation is due much of the efficiency of the battery. In both the recent actions I have consulted with him freely, and have frequently adopted his suggestions. Whatever credit is awarded the battery much of it should fall to his share. To Second Lieutenant L. M. Harrison is due credit for coolness under the hottest fire of the enemy. Second Lieutenant H. B. Reed was, as usual when under fire, cool and brave. He displayed judgment in shielding his pieces and men from the enemy's fire while his section was in reserve.

In the second action (July 1) Second Lieutenant Carroll behaved well. From enlisted men I select for your special notice First Sergt. Samuel Peeples, Corporals Broderick and Grady. When acting as gunners the accuracy of their fire could not be excelled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY W. KINGSBURY,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

*Report of Captain John Edwards, commanding Batteries L and M, Third U.S. Artillery,
of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge,
and
the battle of Malvern Hill.*

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA., July 5, 1862.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Batteries L and M, Third Artillery, in the late engagements with the rebels:

On the evening of June 26 I was directed to report with the battery to General McCall. It was about sunset when I reached his position. The battery was here exposed to the enemy's artillery fire. Two men were slightly wounded, two horses placed hors de combat, and two chiefs of pieces disabled by the fall of their horses. The battery was placed in position on the left of the line, where it opened a fire of case-shot and shell on the enemy's artillery and the woods harboring their troops. But a few rounds were fired, as it soon became too dark to fire with accuracy. At early dawn the enemy, concealed in the woods across

the creek, opened a lively musketry fire upon our position, without inflicting any serious damage. At the same time I had, received orders to withdraw to Gaines' Mill, which order was executed.

In the engagement of the 27th two sections of the battery, Lieutenants Hayden's and Kelly's, were posted on the right of the center in a hollow to the left of the house used as a hospital, from which position a partial view of the plain upon which the enemy debouched was had. Before opening fire here I was ordered to take one section in the field to the front near the wooded ravine that ran parallel to the right of the army. I took Lieutenant Hayden's section to this position. The pieces were no sooner brought into battery than the enemy opened fire upon them from at least six guns. A constant shower of shell and solid shot fell in and around the section. One cannoneer was wounded at the piece. The section opened upon them effective with case-shot.

I then received notice from Colonel Warren that the enemy were preparing to charge us from the ravine. I threw double rounds of canister into ravine, and at the same time received orders from General Aykes to retire behind the infantry. I withdrew the section and posted it on the hill behind the infantry. Lieutenant Brownson's section was joined to Lieutenant Kelly's in the position first mentioned, where an effective fire was kept up upon the infantry and artillery of the enemy. These sections remained in this position until the enemy's fire had comparatively ceased and their artillery was seen to withdraw. When the battle was renewed I was directed to detach one of the sections and post it on the high ground 600 or 700 yards to the left. I placed Lieutenant Kelly's section there, but the position was not a good one, as nothing could be seen. His section was afterward moved directly to the front across the road and in the angle of the field formed by the two roads, one coming from the direction of the enemy, the other running along our front. At this time the battery was split up into sections. Lieutenant Hayden's was posted on the hill in front of the hospital, Lieutenant Brownson's 400 or 500 yards to the left of it, Lieutenant Kelly's 600 or 700 yards to the left of the latter. As I could not be in these three positions at the same time, I passed from one section to the other continually, to observe and direct the fire.

About half an hour before our infantry fell back I withdrew Lieutenant Kelly's section from its exposed position to the height in rear. Shortly afterward, as our troops were breaking and running to the rear, I directed Lieutenant Kelly to limber up and retire. The guns were the last to leave that part of the field. I then rode to Lieutenant Brownson's section. He was already limbering up and in great danger of losing his section, as the rebels had gained the road in front. The two lead-horses of one piece had been killed and the two

surviving horses were shot as the piece was being limbered. This gun was drawn to the rear by 2 horses. I started for Lieutenant Hayden's section, but found the grounds in and around the hospital, which was in rear of his position, occupied by the rebels. I kept on to the right of this building and soon met Lieutenant Hayden, who informed me that the enemy advanced upon him in large numbers; that he threw double rounds of canister, when he was struck in the leg by a musket-ball and fell. Upon recovering himself, his cannoneers had left and most of the horses were slain. I get a confused account of the capture of this section, Lieutenant Hayden having been wounded. I saw nothing of it myself. Lieutenant Brownson's section did a good deal of execution during the action, throwing double rounds of canister at the rebel infantry on two different occasions when they advanced beyond their cover. Eight horses out of sixteen were shot in this section alone. Lieutenant Brownson occupied nearly the same position through the engagement, and held it unflinchingly until the last moment, although the enemy kept up a continuous fire of artillery upon the section. I cannot speak too highly in praise of the lieutenants of the battery-First Lieutenants Hayden and Kelly, who were both wounded, the latter slightly, and Second Lieutenant Brownson. They all behaved with gallantry and coolness.

My guns were advanced nearer to the enemy by 500 yards than any artillery on the field. Had I been able to have reached the section in time I think I could have saved it. In this action 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, and 6 privates were wounded; 1 private missing, known to have been wounded, and 24 horses were shot. My own horse was shot under me.

In the artillery combat of the 30th June the battery was posted on the height occupied by the left of the army. The enemy opened their guns upon us from their concealment in the woods on the other side of the valley. The different batteries as well as my own, posted on this hill, opened fire upon them, and they were soon silenced. The battery suffered no loss here. On the 1st of July, in the afternoon, I was ordered to the front. General Griffin directed me to a position near a small house, about 900 yards from the woods in front, where the enemy had their forces concealed. Their artillery, hidden by the woods, played upon us, but their fire was bad. The battery returned their fire with effect. The enemy's sharpshooters crept along a wooded ravine to the right and on to the left some 250 yards off, from which points they annoyed us a good deal by attempts to pick off the cannoneers. Our own sharpshooters would not advance sufficiently to drive them off, and I was forced to fire canister at them.

After some time a regiment of rebels emerged from the woods waving their flag. The battery plied them with case-shot, and as they approached nearer with

double rounds of canister. The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which was in rear of my battery, then rose up, gave a cheer, and advanced bravely as far as the rear of my limbers, where they crouched down and opened a fire of musketry in spite of all my efforts to stop them, thereby placing my men and horses in great jeopardy. I continued the fire of canister, and under its effects the rebel ranks were broken and many men ran to the rear. I then urged this regiment forward. They advanced a short distance beyond my guns. I ordered the latter to be limbered up and to withdraw. The rebels had approached so near one of my guns that Corporal Himmer shot one with his revolver. In this engagement Lieutenant Brownson was wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell. I directed him to retire to the rear. One private was killed, 1 corporal and 5 privates wounded, and 1 private wounded and missing; 5 horses were shot.

I have to report my commendation with regard to the officers, and also state that the greater part of the enlisted men fought nobly. I would mention First Sergeant App, who took charge of the caissons, and Privates Smith, Moffitt, Mallinger, Burke, Emmett, Reed, and others, who proved themselves good soldiers.

**JNumbers EDWARDS,
Captain, Third Artillery.**

*Report of Lieutenant John G. Simpson, Battery A,
First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of
Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.*

**HDQRS. BATTERY A, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 5, 1862.**

SIR: I herewith transmit the following account of the operations of Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Captain H. Easton, in the battles of New Bridge [Mechanicsville], June 26, and Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, in General McCall's division, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps:

In compliance with general orders from division headquarters Captain Easton proceeded with his battery of four light 12-pounder guns from camp near New Bridge to within a half mile of Mechanicsville, and there engaged the enemy about 4 o'clock p. m. 26th of June, having received instructions to plant his battery in sections in such a manner as to be effectually supported by the Eighth and Ninth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, who

occupied a position in the rifle pits in front and on his right flank and rear. The battle lasted from 4 o'clock p. m. until 9.30 o'clock that night, when the firing ceased on both sides, and our army held possession of the ground until about 7 a. m. next morning (27th instant), when we fell back, according to instructions, in good order to a point known as Gaines' Hill, where a stand was made by our forces. At this place the battery was posted on a hill to the left of Gaines' house, facing a dense woods, about 700 to 800 yards distant, wholly unsupported by infantry or cavalry, awaiting orders, as the wing of the army was and had been engaging the enemy during the afternoon, driving him out of the position he held in that quarter.

About 6 o'clock p. m. the enemy suddenly appeared in front and on our left flank, firing heavy volleys of musketry and charging up the hill on our battery, to which we replied with a brisk fire of tell and spherical case-shot, but without avail, as the dense masses of the enemy instantly closed the gap our fire made in their ranks and appeared to have little effect on them, although they were literally mowed down in heaps.

This continued for twenty minutes of a half hour, when they made a desperate charge, and we opened on them with double-shotted canister, which checked them for a time, but rallying again in overwhelming numbers they charged in on the battery, driving the cannoneers from their posts at the point of the bayonet, compelling them to leave their battery of four guns and two caissons in the enemy's hands.

A few minutes previous to this occurrence a body of cavalry were sent to support us, but after making a feeble charge were driven off by a volley of the enemy's musketry. Had the support consisted of infantry, the battery might probably have been saved.

It was at this period of the engagement that the brave Captain Easton was killed, receiving his death-wound from a musket-ball while gallantly cheering on his officers and men, who stood manfully and unflinchingly at their guns. His last words were, "The enemy shall never take this battery but over my dead body," which was received by a corresponding reply from his men as they rapidly poured the canister into the enemy, when the fatal shot felled this soldier and patriot to the earth, and the battery was lost.

Junior First Lieutenant William Stitt was dangerously wounded in the left arm and breast, and although both horse and rider were badly wounded, he stood bravely at his post until compelled to leave by the enemy, barely escaping

capture, as his wounds forced him to remain near the battle-field during that night.

Second Lieutenant J. L. Detrich conducted the retreat of the battery in gallant style, and conducted himself throughout the engagement with great bravely and coolness, having had his horse shot under him, and as a last resort was compelled to ride the mounded horse of Captain Easton to save the remainder of the command.

Orderly Sergt. Samuel D. Martin, acting as chief of caissons, conducted himself in a cool and soldierly manner, promptly obeying orders, and rendering every assistance his arduous duties required in sending forward the requisite supply of ammunition for the guns and encouraging the men.

Sergeants Snider and Weston were both wounded, the former so badly that he was left in the field and subsequently captured, while the latter, in conjunction with Sergeants Reese and Cummings, escaped and returned to camp.

Corporals Nerhood and Hinzy were both wounded, the latter in the engagement of the 27th instant, firing his piece when the enemy were almost at the muzzle of his gun, and receiving in return a wound in the leg for his coolness and bravery.

The men throughout the whole engagements of the 26th and 27th instant (as well as officers) conducted themselves like good soldiers and fought bravely, and were it possible to mention individual conduct I should, from what I have learned, consolidate them as a body truly reliable in any emergency.

In conclusion, I would state that the facts contained in this report were obtained from those connected with the battery and who participated in the two engagements, as I had just returned on the 27th instant from Philadelphia (where I had been confined with severe illness), but too late to participate in the engagement, much to my regret.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JNumbers G. SIMPSON,

Lieutenant , Commanding Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

*Report of Lieutenant John B. Hyde, Battery E,
Massachusetts Light Artillery, of the battles of Gaines'
and Malvern Hill.*

**CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
July 5, 1862.**

I have the honor to make the following report as regards the battery under my command:

June 26 I was ordered to report to General Butterfield, and proceeded with his brigade in the direction of Cold Harbor, and was subsequently ordered back to a field near General Morell's headquarters, and took position near the woods. Afterward I was ordered to the field formerly occupied by the Reserve Artillery; remained there until 3 a.m. of the 27th, and was then ordered to take position in battery to the left and near Dr. Gaines' house, to command the bridge in front and to cover the retreat of our troops and then to retire after all were over and the bridge destroyed. This being accomplished, I again took position on the other side of a bridge on a hill, about 100 yards from the woods, and then was ordered to take position near the edge of the woods by General Butterfield, and with the assistance of his brigade drove the enemy back several back several times in great disorder, after which we resumed our position on the hill and remained in readiness for the enemy to come out of the woods, then to give them double canister, which we did with great effect until, our support giving way, we were obliged to limber up and retire, which we did in good order, with all our pieces but one, the horses of which having been previously killed, I was obliged to leave. We had proceeded but a short distance when the fire of the enemy became so intense that the horses in three of the pieces were killed, thereby preventing their removal from the field.

After having retired from the field we crossed the Chickahominy River, and encamped for the night near General McClellan's headquarters.

July 1, 1862, I was ordered by Captain Weeden to take my remaining pieces with his battery to the front and on the brow of a hill, about 2,000 yards from the enemy, who were in the edge of the woods with artillery and infantry. We began to shell them, and after about half an hour, in connection with other batteries, silenced the enemy, and were then ordered with Weeden's battery to take position in the field on the opposite side of the road, and again began firing in the direction of the enemy. This was kept up till night, when we were relieved and returned to camp.

During the engagement all the men behaved remarkably well.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. HYDE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery.

Report of Captain Rufus D. Pettit, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak, Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

CAMP ON JAMES RIVER, July 5, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders this day received I have the honor to report that my battery, according to orders, withdrew from its position in Redoubt Numbers 5. of our works before Richmond at 4 a.m. June 29, 1862, and on reaching Allen's farm took a position in battery, where it remained some two hours, when I was ordered to report with my command at Savage Station, and on arriving there was ordered to return to Allen's farm, the enemy having attacked our rear at that place. Arriving here, I took up my former position and opened fire on two of the enemy's batteries which were shelling our position, and succeeded in silencing them, after expending near 200 rounds of shell and case-shot, without loss to my command. Remaining here until 12 m. my battery was again ordered to Savage Station. Then it moved a short distance down the Williamsburg road and took a position in battery. The enemy attacking our rear again with batteries from the wood and railroad, their skirmishers appearing at the same time, I was ordered to a position some 1,200 yards from his batteries, and opened on them with good effect, causing them to slacken their fire, and finally drove them from their position, after expending nearly 400 rounds, having in this engagement 3 men severely wounded and 1 missing.

Placing my sick and wounded on the caissons, the battery moved to White Oak Swamp, which it crossed at 2 a.m. June 30, with the loss of the rear chests and carriages of two caissons by the breaking of the stocks in such a manner as to prevent their being taken farther, and after moving the ammunition the carriages were further disabled by cutting the wheels, boxes, &c. The battery then moved to and took position near General Sumner's headquarters, where it remained until ordered to Nelson's farm to relieve the battery of the gallant Hazzard, which had nearly expended its supply of ammunition, but was still keeping up its fire with good effect under the direction of Lieutenant King,

from whom I obtained some knowledge of the whereabouts of the enemy's batteries, their guns masked by the timber, and opened at once a rapid fire, first at 1,200 yards, then 1,500 and finally silencing their guns at 1,800 yards, blowing up one of his ammunition chests.

My loss here was 3 men wounded, 1 missing, and 4 horses disabled. Here we expended nearly 1,600 rounds of ammunition.

I was ordered at 11 a.m. to report to General Naglee with my command, and moved with his column en route for James River, reaching a point at 3 a.m. July 1, 1862, some 2 miles from the river, where I took position again in battery by the directions of the general, where it remained until July 2, at 7 a.m., when it moved to this place and joined its division.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under my command behaved with great spirit and gallantry. The fatigue was excessive and long, but was borne with great patience; in fact, the conduct of all was all that could be desired.

Hoping that this may meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

R.D.PETTIT,

Captain Commanding ,Battery B,First New York Artillery.

*Report of Colonel Robert O. Tyler,
First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Commanding Siege Train.*

**HEADQUARTERS FIRST CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY,
July 5, 1862.**

GENERAL: From the disembarkation of my regiment at Cheeseman's Landing, on the 12th of April, 1862, until this date, most of the services of the regiment have been performed, directly or indirectly, under your orders. At Yorktown, as director of the siege, and at Gaines' Mill, Chickahominy, and Malvern Hill, the portions of the regiment engaged have been under your immediate orders. Under these circumstances I would respectfully request permission to submit a report of the services of my regiment up the Peninsula.

Siege of Yorktown.-At Yorktown, under all the difficulties of transportation, my regiment kept place with the engineers in laying platforms and placing guns

and material in position. Six batteries, mounting forty-eight guns and mortars, were fully armed and equipped; twenty-three additional guns and mortars disembarked. It is unnecessary to call attention to the amount of labor required in such batteries as No.1, mounting 100-pounder and 200-pounder Parrotts, and No.4, mounting 13-inch sea-coast mortars, all of which exceed in weight any guns previously placed in siege batteries, or to say how much the heavy firing from No.1, for four consecutive days may have had to do with the evacuation of that place. On the day of the evacuation the six batteries equipped were prepared to throw 175 tons of metal daily into Yorktown. My regiment subsequently removed all this material from the batteries and re-embarked it.

Hanover Court-House.-The greater portion of this work having been completed, I reported with ten companies of my regiment to you at White House on the 28th of May. Upon the services performed by the regiment in reconnaissances near Old Church, in destroying all the means of crossing the Pamunkey below Hanover Court-House, and in the action near the place, a report has already been forwarded to your office. My regiment formed the advance of the infantry under General Cooke which followed the rebels on Stuart's raid, when they marched 42 miles in thirty-seven hours, as has been reported by Colonel Warren, Fifth New York Volunteers, commanding the Volunteer Reserve Brigade.

Upon the 20th of June I was ordered to bring up a battery of five 4 1/2-inch Rodman guns and one of five 30-pounder Parrotts, and to place them in position near New Bridge. The disembarkation of the guns and material at White House commenced on the 21st of June, and upon the 24th these guns were in position, with ammunition and material complete, in Batteries Sykes and Porter, under the command of Major Kellogg, and in charge of Company F, Captain Dow, Company D, Captain Cook, and Company B, Captain Brooker.

Gaines' Mill.-Upon June 25, under your direction, these batteries opened upon the rebel batteries on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, doing, as reported by the signal officer, much damage, dismounting the enemy's largest gun and compelling him to remove his camps.

Chickahominy.-Upon the 26th his batteries again opened, and at 6 p.m. of that day we moved across the Chickahominy, where they reported to General Smith. Here they were joined by two 10-pounder Whitworths, under Lieutenant Sedgwick, which had been brought round with their material by way of Baltimore Store and Bottom's Bridge. Upon the following day (June 27) these batteries were placed in position on Golding's Hill, commanding both banks of the Chickahominy, where they were fought during the day under a severe fire, and when the services of

the guns could no longer be useful they were retired, and the companies formed by Major Kellogg and led into the line of infantry defending that position-a fact specially noticed by General Smith in his report. The casualties of this day were two men killed and wounded. I wish especially to call your attention to Lieutenant Sedgwick, in command of the two Whithworks, which with only 20 men he removed by hand a distance of 2 1/2 miles, the second gun being brought away when our pickets were retiring past the guns.

Upon the 20th of June the regiment was ordered to report to General Barry for duty as heavy artillery. The companies not in battery or in depot at White House were marched to Orchard Station by Lieutenant-Colonel White. The rapid advance of the enemy prevented the removal of my hospital from near Cold Harbor, where many of my sick, including two officers (Lieutenants Faxon and Harwood) and my hospital attendants, were taken prisoners. On the night of the 28th and the morning of the 29th the guns under Major Kellogg were successfully retired behind White Oak Swamp, where they joined the remainder of the siege train, which had been in position and in depot at Fair Oaks Station, in front of Sumner's corps, and commanded by Major Hemingway, under whose orders were Company E, Captain Rockwood; Company H, Captain Hubbard; Company K, Captain

Ager. The successful removal of these guns and stores from Orchard Station is greatly due to the exertions of these officers; more especially of Captain Hubbard, who was left in charge of the rearmost train.

On the night of the 29th the train was retired from White Oak Swamp to Turkey Bend. On the 30th of June I received an order to report to you with such guns as there was still ammunition remaining for.

Malvern Hill.-During the night of June 30 five 4 1/2-inch Rodmans, five 30-pounder Parrotts, two 8-inch howitzers, and two 10-pounder Whitworths, manned by Companies F,D,B,K, and I, and commanded by Captains Dow, Cook, Brooker, and Ager, and Lieutenant Hatfield, under Majors Hemingway and Kellogg, were transported from the camp at Turkey Bend, and under difficulties which you will well understand were taken chiefly by hand up the steep ascent of Malvern Hill, with their ammunition and material, the companies working all night after their previous tedious marches. The guns occupied the heights of Malvern Hill, were served under your personal orders, and were said to have caused much destruction to the head of the enemy's approaching column.

The casualties of this day were one killed and three wounded. The companies, after working all the night of the 30th to place these guns in position and fighting them during the whole of the day of the 1st of July, spent that night

in retiring the guns to the present depot, near Westover Landing. The remaining guns, the ammunition of which had been exhausted, were also safely and expeditiously retired to Harrison's Landing by the other companies under Lieutenant-Colonel White.

At Westover Landing we formed a junction with that portion of the regiment and of the siege train under the command of Major Doull which had been cut off at White House.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that all the ammunition used at Malvern Hill had been transported by way of Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, and White Oak Swamp to that place, and that the officers and men with the guns had been almost constantly laboring day and night from the 21st of June, and to the fact that out of twenty-six heavy guns twenty-five arrived safely at this place. This was accomplished under almost unheard of difficulties, with mule trains, constantly breaking down, driven by frightened citizen teamsters, who deserted whenever the fire became heavy. Frequently teams had to be pressed into the service to replace those which had been exhausted by the labor of drawing the guns, and sometimes for miles the guns were drawn by hand by the different companies of the regiment. One howitzer was abandoned near Savage Station, the carriage having become so disabled it was impossible to remove it. Under the direction of Lieutenant Jackson the carriage was burned and the howitzer rendered perfectly unserviceable.

To the field officers, company commanders, and men already mentioned I feel that a debt of gratitude is due for the immense labor they performed and the difficulties they cheerfully overcame. I wish, in addition, to mention the services of Lieutenant and Quartermaster Robins, Lieutenants Whittelsey and Jackson, acting ordnance officers, to whose energy the safe bringing through of the ammunition trains is mostly due, and also to bear testimony to the great assistance rendered me on all occasions by my adjutant, Lieutenant Pratt.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R.O. TYLER,
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery.

Report of Lieutenant Rufus King Jr., Batteries A and C, Fourth U.S. Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Sawage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 6,1862.

SIR: The battery took position on the brow of a hill commanding the woods and the approaches to the right of Mr. Allen's house. The general commanding, considering four guns sufficient to hold the position and cover the retreat of the army, ordered half the battery and all the caissons to retire to the rear, under my command. About half an hour after the half battery under my command had retired the enemy opened a hot fire of musketry from the edge of the woods and field in front of the ravine. The battery replied with spherical case, shell, and canister, expending 100 rounds. The enemy brought artillery to bear shortly after musketry opened, playing upon the battery with accuracy, their shells bursting directly in front of the pieces. The fire was kept up by the half battery, under Captain Hazzard, until all the ammunition was expended. Two caissons were sent to replenish the half battery, but did not arrive until after it had been relieved. The enemy having ceased firing the half battery retired to Savage Station, where the half battery under my command had previously taken position. The two half batteries were then joined.

About 4.30 p.m. the enemy commenced shelling us with great rapidity and accuracy. A section of the enemy's guns command a fine view of our battery. The sun shining on the brass pieces made an excellent target for their artillery. The enemy continued firing with their artillery until our infantry advanced. Then Captain Hazzard's half battery was ordered to take position a little farther on the right, where it immediately opened on the enemy, but finding that the enemy were hidden by a thick wood, discontinued firing, after having expended 20 rounds. At the close of the engagement Captain Hazzard's half battery retired to its former position, where we remained until daylight. Our men, thoroughly exhausted from the fatigues they had undergone, slept soundly through a drenching rain-storm, wetting all to the skin. We were aroused from our slumbers by the uncommon noise of drums and bugles, and discovered that our battery was the sole occupier of the battle-field of the previous day. Not being anxious to fall into the hands of the enemy, Captain Hazzard immediately commanded the pieces to be limbered up, moving the caissons ahead of the battery, instructing me to keep a general supervision over all of them and see that the column was well closed up, he remaining in rear with two of the light 12-pounders, so as to be prepared to give the enemy a warm reception should they attempt to take us.

The battery moved off in remarkably order, the horses going at a walk until we had proceeded about a mile, when the command was given for the head of the column to move at a trot. The road being in a remarkably good condition we bowled along in fine style, hurrying up stragglers with the information that

the enemy was in hot pursuit, saving probably many an able-bodied soldier from spending the balance of the summer in a Southern prison. We found upon reaching the brigade across White Oak Swamp that preparations were being made to destroy it. We immediately crossed over and went into park on the top of the hill, congratulated by all hands the narrowness of our escape. Our horses were then fed, and our men, who were thoroughly tired out from fatigue and hunger, had a short chance to rest their weary limbs and satisfy their hunger.

About two hours after our arrival at Nelson's farm we were suddenly aroused (most of the men sleeping soundly at the time) by a perfect hail storm of artillery missiles, the enemy having opened upon us with at least, in my estimation, three batteries. My reason for so thinking is from the immense rapidity of their fire and the different kinds of projectiles thrown, some of which I picked up myself, finding them to be the Armstrong gun, 6-pounder rifled and 6-pounder smooth-bore; also pieces of railroad iron from 6 to 12 inches long.

Our battery immediately moved out of park, a perfect shower of missiles falling in our ranks and wounding our sergeant (Brennan) severely in the leg, also striking the staff of the guidon and breaking it to pieces. General Richardson rode forward and ordered the battery immediately into position on the left of Nelson's house. After taking this position, General Richardson directed four guns to be placed in a small gorge to the left and front of the first position, covering the bridge across the White Oak Swamp. We remained in that position about fifteen minutes, when an order came for the battery to retire. After having proceeded about 400 yards another order came, directing that the battery should occupy its first position and open upon the enemy immediately.

We commenced firing between 1 and 2 o'clock p.m., firing very rapidly and drawing the entire fire of the enemy's batteries upon us, no other battery being in position. The enemy was completely covered by a thick wood, and the only indication we had of their position was from the smoke of their guns. Their fire was very rapid and very precise, most of their shot and shell striking within 20 feet of the battery and a perfect shower of grape passing through the battery. Were it not for the splendid position we had, few of us would have left the battle-field that day without a serious wound. The brow of the hill forming a natural breastwork, our guns, just pointing over the top of the hill, were in a manner sheltered, and most of the solid shot fired by the enemy struck the brow of the hill and ricocheted harmlessly over our heads. The men stood to their guns nobly, working them as coolly as if it was an ordinary practice, the chiefs of pieces sighting their guns themselves and relieving the cannoneers from their arduous duties by performing them

themselves. Captain Hazzard behaved in the most gallant manner, encouraging the men and cheering them when they appeared fatigued, also superintended the entire fire of the battery, frequently changing the direction of the guns and sighting them himself. At one piece, where three of the horses of the limber had been shod and the harness entangled by their fall, and two of the drivers shot through the legs and feet, being unable to disentangle them themselves, Captain Hazzard performed the deed himself, also carrying ammunition to one piece where the cannoneers were entirely tire out, and taking turns with myself in performing the duties of No.1.

About half an hour after we had been in action Captain Hazzard was standing by one of the limbers, superintending the taking out of the ammunition, when a shell burst in the battery, a fragment striking Captain Hazzard in the leg, breaking the bone, and wounding him severely. He was immediately carried off the field and sent to the rear. Great praise is due to Captain Hazzard for the soldierly conduct he displayed in this engagement. The command of the battery then devolved upon me, and I continued firing until I had expended all my ammunition.

General Meagher stood by one of the pieces, and, exposed to the hottest of the fire, assisted the men in running the gun forward. Upon my telling him how near out of ammunition I was, he kindly volunteered to ride to General Richardson and have ammunition sent to me as soon as possible; but before the ammunition could reach me I had expended every shot in my chests, and had to fall back into a hollow, where my battery was protected from the murderous fire of the enemy, and there I refilled my ammunition chests.

During an interval of a few seconds in the fight I could plainly see a large body of infantry on the skirts of the woods, evidently intent upon taking the battery. I immediately ordered canister to be fired, though the range was rather long, but I think it had the effect of driving the enemy back into the woods.

It is impossible to mention individual merit on the part of the non-commissioned officers and men, as every man behaved with the greatest bravery and coolness. Lieutenants Field and Morris deserve the highest praise for their coolness and bravery, directing the fire of their respective sections with the greatest skill.

Lieutenant Morris was struck by a spent rifle-ball, evidently fired by a sharpshooters. Sergeant O'Neil (Second), Corporals Kedd and Bright were wounded

early in the fight. Sergeant O'Neill (First) was wounded while carrying Captain Hazzard off the field.

Some of my pieces were in a great degree disabled by the loss of the pointing rings, causing double exertion to the men in handling the guns. Several of my pieces were struck by shot and shell, but not injured materially, though I lost a great many of my gun implements. After retiring into the hollow where my ammunition chests were filled up I sent three guns back into position a little to the left of the ground that the battery formerly occupied. Captain Petti's battery camp up to our relief and took position on our right and immediately opened fire. The cannoneers of my three guns being so completely exhausted as to be unable to perform their duties rested while Captain Petti's battery was firing, and did not open fire again until toward dusk, when the sound of the enemy's axes was heard felling trees for the purpose of building a bridge. We then opened with our light 12-pounder, firing case-shot, and I think doing great injury to the rebels.

I then left the section in command of Lieutenant Field, with instructions to fire slowly and surely, while I took one gun to join the rest of the battery, which was parked back in the woods, and proceeded to get the battery into such order as to be able to take up the march that night. The want of horses was very great, as we had lost some 15 or 20, and I was obliged to send forward and procure horses from my battery wagon and forge in order to pull my pieces and caissons from the field.

An order then came direction me to report to General Naglee, which I did, and was ordered by him to take up my line of march behind the rear of General Smith's command.

The section under Lieutenant Field was kept behind by some mistake, as I had sent an order to Lieutenant Field to bring up the section and join the rest of the battery through the authority of General Naglee; but he did not receive the order, and consequently remained in position until 2 o'clock the next morning, firing occasionally, and was one of the last to leave the ground. The rest of the battery followed the command of General Smith, and went into part in a large clover field at Malverton, where we fed our horses and rested our men.

About an hour after we had gotten into Malverton General Naglee informed me that the enemy advancing in force, and that I had better take a position, which I did, on the right of Captain Pettit, and remained there all that day and night. In the evening the section under Lieutenant Field joined the battery,

having been moved off to the left, where the hottest fight was, but did not go into position.

The next morning we took up our line of march and proceeded to our present camping ground. We lost on that march a caisson body. The axle-tree having broken, and it being impossible to mend it, we abandoned it, saving the ammunition.

I am, respectfully,
RUFUS KING, Jr.,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

*Report of Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Chief of Artillery,
of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and
battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm),
and Malvern Hill.*

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, SEDGWICK'S DIVISION,
July 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

The batteries of this division left camp at Fair Oaks on the 29th ultimo at daybreak and marched with the division to Allen's Farm, or Peach Orchard. There Kirby's battery was placed in battery on the north side of the railroad and Tompkins' battery on the right of the Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. They had scarcely taken their position when the enemy opened with a sharp fire of artillery and musketry. I ordered both batteries to commence firing, Tompkins to endeavor to reach battery with his Parrott guns and to shell the woods with his howitzers; Kirby to shell the woods. After firing briskly for a few minutes I found that many of the Bormann fuses were imperfect and would burn short, thus endangering the lives of our own troops. I therefore ordered Kirby's battery and Tompkins' section of howitzers to cease firing, still continuing firing with the two sections of Parrott guns.

About 9 o'clock a.m. General Sumner ordered one section of Tompkins' Parrott guns to be placed on the railroad on the left of Kirby's battery and to open fire upon the enemy, who could be distinctly seen crossing the railroad about 2,000 yards to above where the battery was placed. This was immediately done, and a brisk fire opened with shell and case-shot.

About 10 o'clock a.m. the remaining two sections of Tompkins' battery were by order of General Sumner toward of the right and front of the position previously occupied, and relieved Hazzard's battery, of Richardson's division, they having expended their ammunition. Shortly after they had commenced firing from this position Petti's battery arrived and took position upon their left. Both batteries kept up a continuous fire until the enemy withdrew.

About 1 o'clock p.m. the division was ordered to fall back as rapidly as possible to Savage Station. Kirby's battery and one section of Tompkins' marched down upon the south side of the railroad, and the other two sections of Tompkins' battery on the north side. Upon arriving at Savage Station I received orders to order Lieutenant Kirby and Captain Tompkins to report to General Smith, with their batteries. This was done, and as they not come under my command again till the following morning I would respectfully refer you for the particulars of the part taken by them in this action to their reports, herewith inclosed. Being thus left without a command, General Sedgwick was kind enough to accept my services as an aide in the engagement of that afternoon.

Upon the arrival of the division at Nelson's farm, or Glendale, on the morning of the 30th ultimo, both batteries reported back to the division, having been ordered to do so by General Smith. In the action of that afternoon Kirby's battery was placed upon a knoll on the left of the division and west of the road; Tompkins' battery on a knoll on the west of the road and in rear of the center of the division. His caissons were placed on the east side of the road, the fences being leveled between them and the guns.

Shortly after the action commenced large bodies of infantry and some artillery of McCall's division broke through the woods in our front, retreating within our lines in the utmost confusion and disorder. They were closely followed by the enemy, who advanced some 200 yards from the woods, where they were checked and soon driven back by a terrific fire from Tompkin's and Kirby's batteries and Burn's brigade.

From this time till after dark, when the enemy were repulsed and the action ceased, both batteries kept up an almost continuous fire, doing, I have every reason to believe, excellent execution.

Captain Tompkins and Lieutenant Kirby are entitled to great credit for the able and efficient manner in which they handled their batteries.

At 11 o'clock p.m. both batteries took up the line of march for Malverton, where they arrived and went into part the following morning. During this march a

wheel came off of one of Tompkins' caissons and the axle-tree was broken, rendering it necessary to abandon it. All the ammunition was removed, and such means taken to destroy the caisson as to render it worthless. Neither battery was engaged in the action of July 1. The position of both, however, had to be changed several times during the day to escape the effect of the fire from the enemy's batteries. At 4 o'clock a.m. on the 2nd instant both batteries left Malverton and marched direct to this place, arriving here about 8 o'clock a.m.

The casualties are as follows: Kirby's battery, 9 men wounded, 2 of whom are missing, and 3 men missing; total wounded and missing, 12; 3 horses shot. Tompkin's battery, 4 men wounded, one of whom is missing; 5 horses shot.

I cannot close this report without calling to your attention the untiring energy displayed by Captain Tompkins and Lieutenant Kirby and the able and efficient manner in which they have conducted their commands throughout the arduous marches and severe actions since leaving Fair Oaks. I would also speak in terms of highest commendation of officers and men of these two batteries, and would especially indorse the remarks of battery in commendation of those mentioned in their reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C.H.TOMPKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Artillery, Sedgwick's Division.

Reports of Captain John C. Tidball, Light Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations June 27-July 6, including the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP AT WESTOVER, July 6, 1862.

COLONEL:

I have the honor to report that about sundown of the 26th ultimo I was ordered by you to proceed with my battery across the Chickahominy (to the north side) and there report to General Porter at or before daylight the next morning. This I did, and received instructions from him to post my battery on a rising piece of ground on the north side of the main road leading from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill, and about 1 mile from the latter. Here I was to remain until the troops near Mechanicsville should pass on their way to a new position beyond Gaines' Mill, and then by a judicious use of my battery delay the advance of the enemy. I detached one section, under Brevet Captain Pennington,

to a favorable position farther to the right and slightly advanced. The last of our troops passed about 5 o'clock a. m., and in a few minutes the enemy made their appearance and opened a fire of musketry upon Captain Pennington's section, which at once opened on and checked them. My other two sections at the same time opened fire upon troops advancing along the road. These were likewise checked.

I remained at this position until I supposed all of our troops had passed beyond Gaines' Mill, when I moved slowly to the rear. Arriving at Gaines' Mill, I found that some overloaded wagons had obstructed the road by the bridge, and quite a number of ambulances and a battery of volunteer artillery were not yet across, and all those belonging thereto, as well as numerous stragglers, were engaged in ransacking sutlers' stores. It took me about two hours to start forward these vehicles, battery, and stragglers, after which I crossed over my own battery, and, destroying both bridges, remained about one hour longer at this place. The skirmishers of the enemy in the mean time advanced, but it was only occasionally that bodies large enough to fire upon would make their appearance. Withdrawing a short distance farther, I remained at Little Cold Harbor until about 11 o'clock a. m., when I received an order from General Porter to rejoin him with my battery at Gaines' Mill, which I accordingly did.

After expressing his entire satisfaction at the manner in which I had performed the delicate duty assigned me, he directed me to report for further duty to Brigadier-General Sykes. Shortly afterward (about 1 o'clock p. m.) the enemy, appearing in force, opened fire with their batteries, and the battle of the Chickahominy, or Gaines' Mill, commenced. Soon thereafter General Sykes ordered me to place my battery on the extreme right of our position, there to assist Captain Weed, of the Fifth Artillery, who was then engaged with the enemy, then playing fiercely with his artillery from the ridge in front of his right flank. Hastening up at a trot and coming into battery, it required but a few minutes to silence the enemy at this point and cause him to change the position on his guns. The ground upon my left sloped off to a marshy slough, fringed with trees and bushes. Along this was posted a battalion of regular infantry (the Fourth), for my support; on my right and front came down to within 200 yards the point of a pine forest; directly in my front along the ridge, at about 1,000 yards' distance, was a growth of young pines, and farther around to my left extended a thin strip of pine woods; upon my left was the open field where was posted the Third Regiment Regular Infantry. In about half an hour the enemy again returned with his guns, and placing them behind the small pines already mentioned opened a hot fire upon us. Sheltered as they were from our view it required an unusual amount of shelling to silence them. In this way at irregular intervals the enemy would return and as often be driven back by our fire.

In the mean while the battle raged upon the ridge extending around upon my left. About 4 o'clock p. m. our troops at this point for a time were forced back, and the enemy threatened to sweep down through the thin pine woods before mentioned as being upon my left and front. I at once changed front, so as to meet with canister this new danger. A few rounds were fired into the woods and shell into the open space beyond, which was now occupied by the enemy. Repeated charges of our infantry cleared this space, as far I could see, of the enemy, and not knowing the position of our troops in this direction, I was fearful of continuing the fire. The ground in rear of my battery not admitting of my caissons in position. I left them near by in charge of my first sergeant, who supplied the exhausted limbers of the guns by constantly bringing up full ones from the caissons.

When the enemy took possession of the top of the hill the caissons were forced to retire by the falling back of our troops. I had received instructions from General Sykes that if forced to retire to take the main road leading to my rear. The ammunition of my limbers, with the exception of a few rounds which I wished to retain for an emergency, was exhausted, and being now exposed to a sharp fire of musketry as well as of artillery I thought it prudent to withdraw and seek a position where my few remaining rounds might be effective. I accordingly changed my position a few hundred yards and brought some of my pieces into battery, but it was now so dark that I could not see whether the troops in front were friends or foes, and perceiving it impossible in consequence of the woods to join our troops toward the center of the battle-field I again limbered up and retired slowly by the road prescribed by General Sykes. About 9 o'clock p. m. I crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury's Bridge and returned to my camp. My company officers in the engagement were First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Pennington, First Lieutenant Dennison, and Second Lieutenant Clarke, all of whom, as well as the whole company, did their duty in the most commendable manner. They had been up the whole of the night previous; the day was oppressively hot and water scarce, and all became exhausted by the labor of working the guns.

My casualties were Corporal Mathes, Privates Bedford, Bell, Bernhard, Guth, and Quin wounded, none mortally, and 6 horses killed and 3 wounded. I lost nothing in the way of material. I fired during the day about 600 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNumbers C. TIDBALL,

Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Light Company A.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,

Commanding Brigade Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

CAMP AT WESTOVER, July 6, 1862.

COLONEL:

I have the honor to report that soon after dark upon the evening of the 28th ultimo I received orders from you to move with my battery from my camp near the Chickahominy by Savage Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad toward the James River. Starting immediately I marched, with frequent delays, all night, and soon after daylight crossed the bridge at White Oak Swamp, and halted with the remainder of the Artillery Reserve about 2 miles beyond.

On the morning of the 30th resumed our march, and about 12 m. arrived at Malvern Hill, where we bivouacked for the night. The next morning, July 1, the enemy attacking in force, the battle commenced. My battery being held in reserve, was not called into action until the dusk of the evening, when under your directions I moved forward upon the battle-field, and took position in a field upon the left of the main road. Here I came into battery in the only position that I could see not already occupied by other batteries. A battalion of infantry was in my front firing, in consequence of which I could get only my two flank pieces into action. The enemy were retiring, and it was but a few minutes until the firing ceased along our whole line. In about an hour afterward most of our troops were withdrawn from the field, and I was directed by you to close in toward the road on my right and remain in a state of vigilance during the night, occasionally firing a shot into the forest in front of me. About 11 o'clock you directed me to withdraw and take the road leading to the James River. I accordingly did so, and arrived at this point about 6 o'clock the next morning, July 2.

In the action of the day previous I met with no casualties, but on the march back one of my caissons breaking was unfortunately lost.

On the morning of July 3 the enemy, taking position with artillery on the high ground (now our front), commenced shelling the low ground, which was occupied by our troops. They also threw with great precision a score or so of war rockets. I was directed to prepare my battery for immediate action, and was in a few minutes afterward directed to report to General Smith, who ordered me up to the front, now occupied by the right of our line. Here I came into battery about 1,500 yards from the enemy's positions and opened fire, and in a few minutes drove the enemy away. I remained at this point until the 5th instant, when, being relieved by another battery, I returned to the camp of the Artillery Reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNumbers C. TIDBALL,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Light Company A.
Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Brigade Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

Reports of Lieutenant Alanson M. Randol, Battery E, First U. S. Artillery, of operations May 27-June 30, including the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA. July 6, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my battery, E, First Artillery, arrived in camp near New Bridge May 27. On June 1 I was ordered with my whole battery to a position near one of the bridges on the Chickahominy, and remained there until about sunset, when I was relieved by part of the Maryland Artillery. The whole battery was again on picket at New Bridge June 5, remaining in position twenty-four hours. On the 9th of June the right and left sections were again on picket-the right at New Bridge and the left at the bridge immediately below it.

On the 11th of June I crossed the Chickahominy to Camp Lincoln. On the 27th of June, while the battle was in progress beyond the Chickahominy, my battery was hitched up and in readiness, but did not leave camp until the morning of the 28th, when it took a position to command the bridge-Lieutenant Hill and the right section on the road near the bridge, Lieutenant Olcott and the left section at the bridge immediately below, the center section movable. As soon as the bridge was destroyed Lieutenant Hill moved his section back some 200 yards, and took up a position to command the bridge.

At about 11 o'clock p.m. the order was given to retreat, and I marched all night and part of the next day, crossing White Oak Swamp, and coming into the temporary camp of the Artillery Reserve about 11 a.m. on the 29th. Toward evening, in compliance with your orders, I reported with my battery to General McCall on the New Market road, and was placed by him on picket during night. On the 30th of June my whole battery was engaged in action with the enemy until about 4.30 p.m., when my supports became panic-struck and ran. My cannoniers were driven from their posts with the bayonet and my guns were taken. I rallied a few companies of the supporting regiment and retook my guns, but was unable

to hold them or remove them from the field. I then joined the remnant of my battery, and reported with them at City Point same night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,

First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA. July 7, 1862.

COLONEL:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with your orders I left the temporary camp of the Artillery Reserve, near White Oak Swamp, on the evening of the 28th of June, in company with Benson's battery, and reported to General McCall on the New Market road, near the junction of the road leading to Malvern Hill.

At dusk we proceeded about a mile and a half along the New Market road, when I was ordered by General McCall to place the battery in position in a field on the right of the road and await further orders. The position designated by the general was at the foot of a hill covered with small trees and underbrush, the soil swampy. Supposing that the field was selected merely for an encampment for the night, and not for a position of defense, I made no objection to entering it. Fortunately the enemy did not make his appearance, and nothing of importance occurred during the night except three disgraceful stampedes by the infantry of McCall's division. About an hour before daybreak an aide of General McCall's informed me that the division was on the wrong road, having moved too far to the west, and ordered me to hitch in and follow them to the junction of the two roads above mentioned. I did so, and on applying to General McCall for further orders was told to remain where I was.

About 2 p.m. our advance pickets on the New Market road were driven in and measures immediately taken for forming our line of battle. I was ordered by Brigadier-General Meade to place my battery on a field on the right of the New Market road and on the left of Captain Thompson's battery (G, of the Second Artillery). Not having room for the whole battery, I placed four pieces in position, leaving the left section (Lieutenant Olcott) movable. Soon after General Kearny appeared on the field and changed the front of Captain Thompson's battery to right angles with mine. I then placed one piece of Lieutenant Olcott's section in position in the road on my left, near the woods, to command it.

Shortly after the enemy appeared in some force on our left and drove a regiment of our skirmishers, who ran without firing a shot. Immediately after the enemy opened fire on the batteries on my left, which was at once replied to, and a fierce cannonading ensued, which lasted about thirty minutes. As the enemy was beyond the range of my guns and their movements hidden by the woods I did not open on them, lest I should unnecessarily expose the battery to a fire which we could not return with any effect. After the firing of the enemy had ceased, and while they were supposed to be forming for a charge, at the suggestion of General Meade I fired four rounds of spherical case into the woods in front of me, but receiving no reply, a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves was sent into the woods on my left to ascertain their position. They met them, fired one volley, broke and ran, closely pursued by the enemy. As soon as our flying troops had unmasked Lieutenant Olcott's gun he opened on the enemy with canister making a terrible slaughter in their ranks. After this first attack of the enemy on the batteries on my left having been repulsed, I ordered Lieutenant Olcott to limber up and come in battery with his section on my right. Soon the enemy made a second attack on the batteries on my left, when I changed front forward on my left piece, so as to take them in flank. Again they were forced to retire, but not until they had driven the cannoneers away from all of the batteries on the left and killed many of their horses. They next appeared on my present right flank (my former front), when I immediately changed front to the rear on my left piece. Captain Thompson also changed front to a line parallel to mine, his pieces being in line with my caissons. The rebels approached under cover to within 300 yards, when I opened on them with canister. They came boldly on, notwithstanding the frightful havoc made among them, to within 100 yards of the battery, when they broke and ran, but were rallied behind a second regiment, advancing to the attack, who approached to about 50 yards, but they too were driven back in confusion with great slaughter. My infantry supports, who during the attack were lying down between the lines of my limbers and caissons firing at the enemy, arising for a charge on the disordered mass, I ceased firing.

Early in the engagement I had cautioned both officers and men of my supporters that if they charged in front of the battery and were obliged to fall back, they should at once unmask my fire returning by the flanks of the battery. They rushed boldly to the charge, confident of an easy victory, but being met by a fresh regiment, the third of the column of attack, they fired once, were seized by unaccountable panic and fled, threw away their arms, and rushed directly for the battery. I in vain endeavored to make them unmask my fire. On they came, the foe close behind them, till when within 30 yards I gave the command to fire; but it was too late. They rushed through the battery, followed by nearly

50 of the enemy. When our troops broke I ordered the pieces to be limbered to the rear, but 38 of my horses lay dead on the field and many were badly wounded. Captain Thompson's battery had opened fire also, and being on the same line with our caissons it was impossible to move up the limber of the caissons, so I ordered them to leave the field.

When the enemy entered the battery they drove the cannoneers (who had up to this time kept up the fire) from their posts at the point of the bayonet, and took Lieutenant Hill, who was badly wounded, a prisoner. It was impossible to stop all our frightened, flying supports, but I rallied a few companies, and with them charged the battery and retook it, one of their officers recapturing Lieutenant Hill; but we could not hold our advantage. The enemy were within 50 yards, charging again, and I was obliged to leave the field.

I found two caissons and four limbers and the bulk of the men of my battery on the road about half a mile from the battle-field, and proceeded with them to the hospital, where the wounded of my battery had been carried. Soon afterward I moved the remnant of the battery, carrying all my wounded except 2 to City Point, where I reported in person to the colonel. My loss during the action was 2 killed and 8 wounded. Thirty-eight horses were killed and 8 wounded. I also lost six light 12-pounder guns, four caissons partially packed, and two limbers.

The regiment that pretended to support the battery was the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. They acted very badly, rushing forward as if to charge the enemy, receiving one volley, breaking and running, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of General Meade and his staff to rally them.

I would particularly call your attention to the conduct of my officers and men during the engagement. It was gallant and meritorious in the extreme, although almost completely worn-out by frequent picket duty and long and tedious marches night and day; yet they performed their duty willingly and cheerfully, and manfully stood by their guns till (being unarmed) they were driven from them at the point of the bayonet. Lieutenant Hill, who was badly wounded, taken prisoner, but retaken, acted with commendable bravery and coolness, and was one of the last to leave the field. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the conduct of Lieutenant E. W. Olcott during the whole engagement; constantly active, ever foremost in the fray, endeavoring to rally our panic-stricken supports by voice and action, it was a miracle he was not killed. After we had been driven from the battery he joined Captain Thompson, and did noble duty as cannoneer to one of his guns. He left the field with me, but after we had assembled the remnants of the battery he returned and acted as volunteer aide

to one of our generals. All my non-commissioned officers performed their duty with great gallantry, and where all did so nobly it would seem invidious to make any distinction among them; but I would particularly recommend for promotion my first sergeant, James Chester, who commanded the center section of the battery, and exhibited qualities which eminently fit him for a higher position than the one he now fills. The greater part of my command were in the attacks on Fort Sumter and Pickens, and they did not belie the almost world-wide reputation they there obtained for bravery, skill, and endurance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,

First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY,

U. S. Army, Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

Reports of Captain John R. Smead, Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations May 11-July 2, including the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill and engagement at Turkey Bridge.

CAMP AT HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA., July 6, 1862.

COLONEL: Having been directed to submit a report of the movements of my battery, K, Fifth Artillery, since leaving Roper's Church,

I have the honor to state the battery reached that point on Sunday, May 11, and from there marched to the camp of the Artillery Reserve near New Bridge over the Chickahominy River, reaching the latter place on May 28, passing Cumberland May 13, and White House May 17.

On June 1 and 2 the battery was in position covering the construction of Upper Bridge over the Chickahominy River opposite William Gaines' house. Four shots were fired (high) over the battery from the enemy's guns. June 6 Lieutenant Piper went with his section to guard New Bridge, and Lieutenant Brewerton with his to Upper Bridge. They were relieved June 7. Sent again on the 11th and relieved on the 13th.

June 13 the Artillery Reserve, except my own and one 20-pounder Parrott battery, crossed the Chickahominy. I was ordered to report for orders to General Fitz John Porter. Jun 17 the battery went on duty at New Bridge in position behind a breastwork. About 3 o'clock p.m. June 18, by order of General

Porter, the battery fired about a dozen shots at the enemy's battery near Mrs. Price's house, to draw its fire. The battery opened upon us very briskly. As my shells did not quite reach only the above number of rounds were fired, but the enemy continued to shell us for nearly an hour, bursting them close in front of and over the breastwork. My men lay close under the epaulement, and none were injured. My horses I had sent back to camp. The shells thrown were 10-pounder Parrott and 3-inch. Three spokes of one of my gun-carriage wheels were cut. The paulins spread between the guns to shade the men were much cut by fragments of shell, one having twelve holes through it. an empty camp-kettle, standing a few yards in rear of the battery, had a Parrott shot through both sides without moving or upsetting it. The battery was relieved on the 18th. June 22 Lieutenant Brewerton was posted again at Upper Bridge and relieved on the 23d. June 24 I received orders to report with the battery for temporary duty with General McCall's division. General Reynolds, of that division, directed me to place one section to command the Mechanicsville Lower road. I sent Lieutenant Piper with his section. June 25 Lieutenant Brewerton was detached by orders from headquarters Artillery Reserve, and sent to report to Captain Gibson, Third Artillery. Lieutenant Van Reed with his section relieved Lieutenant Piper. June 26 I was directed by General Reynolds to take my remaining section and occupy the small breastwork on the Upper Mechanicsville road. During the afternoon the enemy attacked in force with artillery and infantry.

In this battle my battery was divided as above stated, Lieutenant Piper commanding the right and Lieutenant Van Reed the left section. Lieutenant Piper was severely, but I am happy to say not dangerously, wounded by a musket-ball in the right hip early in the action. I was then obliged to remain with his section and unable to superintend the section under Lieutenant Van Reed. However, I am glad to be able to say that General Seymour informed me that Lieutenant Van Reed handled his guns well and did very efficient service. Lieutenant Piper also did good service at short ranges with shrapnel and canister. Private John Duffy, of Lieutenant Piper's section, was killed by a musketball through the forehead. Three horses of Lieutenant Piper's section were wounded. In Lieutenant Van Reed's section James Sullivan, a private of Captain Taft's company, of New York Volunteer Artillery, temporarily attached to my battery, was wounded by a fragment of shell. He went to the rear and had been missing since-supposed to have died. Three horses were killed in Lieutenant Van Reed's section.

In this battle the battery (four guns) expended about 350 rounds of ammunition-shell, shrapnel, and some canister.

At daybreak, June 27, I was directed to withdraw and united the sections. I remained with General McCall's division near Adams' house, between Gaines' Mill and Woodbury's Bridge, until about 11 o'clock a.m., and was then ordered across the Chickahominy to obtain ammunition, forage, and rations, my wagons having been sent across the day previous. In the afternoon the battery returned to the field north of the Chickahominy, where the battle of 27th of June was then progressing, and got into position at the close of the battle in time to give the advancing enemy 40 or 50 rounds of shell and shrapnel. The battery was under their artillery fire for a short time, but without loss of men. Lieutenant Van Reed's horse was wounded at this times by a fragment of shell.

About 2 o'clock a.m. June 28 the battery was ordered across the Chickahominy, and took position to cover the crossing at Woodbury's Bridge. There it remained until after dark on the same day, when I was ordered to report to Colonel Getty, commanding Second Brigade Artillery Reserve, and marched with his brigade to White Oak Swamp Bridge, arriving there about 10 o'clock a.m. June 29, and remaining in harness until the morning of June 30, when the battery moved to Turkey Island Bridge and took position on the bluff to the left of the Malvern house, to sweep the lower Richmond road. During that afternoon a battery of the enemy of four guns, apparently, opened fire upon us, about 900 yards from and nearly opposite to my position. Captain Voegelée's 20 pounder Parrott, Captain Weed's 3-inch, and my battery of 12-pounders returned the fire and soon silenced the enemy's battery. I have been informed that two guns and 30 dead horses were found at that point next morning.

On the morning of July 1 my battery was withdrawn from its position. About sunset I received orders to place it at the gorge of the woods just in rear of the battle-field, and to hold this point as long as possible in case our troops should be driven back. I was thankful the emergency did not arise which would have called the battery into action.

About 11 o'clock p.m. I was ordered to march to this place, where I arrived at daylight on the 2nd of July, with my men and horses nearly exhausted with the fatigues of the past week. My horses were in harness from June 25 until July 2. My officers and men bore up under their fatigue without complaint and behaved gallantly in action, and on arriving here not one was missing, except those killed or wounded.

Respectfully submitted.
JNumbers R. SMEAD,
Captain, Fifth Artillery.

**Colonel HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac.**

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, James River, Va., July 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my battery during the battles of the 26th and 27th of June and on the march to this point:

Battery K, Fifth Artillery (4-gun battery), belonging to the Artillery Reserve, under my command, was temporarily attached to General McCall's division on the 24th of June, and one section placed in position near the mill to sweep the lower road from Mechanicsville. About noon on the 26th of June the remaining section; Lieutenant Piper's, I placed by direction of General Reynolds, in the small earthwork on the upper road from Mechanicsville (the one leading to Old Church). Lieutenant Van Reed commanded the other section, placed as stated above. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the enemy attacked in force with artillery and infantry. My first section being on a hill, fire was opened as soon as the enemy appeared on the opposite one, the distance being some 700 yards, a small creek and marshy ground lying between the hills. The enemy approached down toward the creek several times to within 400 yards, when I opened upon them with canister, and I think with considerable effect. The fire, both of the artillery and infantry, was quite severe, but my position and the breastwork saved me from many casualties. Lieutenant Piper's section was first engaged, being on the right. When I heard that the section under Lieutenant Van Reed had opened fire I wished to proceed to it to superintend it, but just at this moment Lieutenant Piper was wounded, and I remained to take charge of his section. On this account I cannot speak from my own observation of Lieutenant Van Reed's section, but I was informed by General Seymour, who witnessed its fire, that Lieutenant Van Reed handled his guns well and did efficient service. Lieutenant Van Reed speaks well of the conduct of his men.

Lieutenant Piper showed great coolness and judgment in directing the fire of his guns, while the good conduct of his men was only what I had expected from the good order and discipline he has always maintained in his section.

At daylight on the 27th of June, in obedience to orders, I united the two sections and moved the battery to the neighborhood of Adams' house, between Gaines' Mill and Woodbury's Bridge. About 11 a.m. I was ordered to cross the Chickahominy for ammunition and then recross by the Grapevine Bridge. This was countermanded, however, and I recrossed by Woodbury's Bridge, and endeavored to

find General Reynolds on the field. The battle was then progressing. I could not find the general, nor Generals McCall, Seymour, or Meade, and not being able to find a position that was not already occupied by a battery, I kept my battery ready for any emergency that might arise.

At the close of the fight, on the approach of the enemy, I came into battery, and fired some 30 or 40 rounds of shell and shrapnel. At this point Lieutenant Van Reed's horse was wounded, but no men were hurt.

The night of the 27th of June the battery stood in park without unharnessing until about 2 a.m. (28th), and then moved across the Chickahominy and took a position to cover the crossing of the troops. After dark on the 28th, having joined the Artillery Reserve again, the battery marched with it, arriving at White Oak Swamp Bridge about 10 o'clock June 29, remaining with horses harnessed until the morning of June 30, when the battery marched to Turkey Island Bridge, and was placed in position on the bluff to the left of the brick house. During the afternoon four guns opened from a point in the woods skirting the road from Richmond nearly opposite my battery, about 800 or 900 yards distant. I opened fire on them, together with two other batteries on my right. The enemy's battery was silenced. I was informed next morning that two pieces and 30 dead horses were left at that spot. The next morning, July 1, the battery was withdrawn to give place to the siege guns and stood in harness until evening, when I received orders to place the battery at the gorge of the woods just in rear of the battle-field of July 1, to hold the enemy in check in case our troops were driven back. I placed the battery and loaded with double canister, but was very happy to find my services were not needed on that occasion. About 11 p.m. I received orders to move to this place, which I reached about daylight on the 2nd July, and removed the harness from my horses for the first time since June 25. The men of the battery bore up wonderfully well under the fatigue, loss of sleep, and short food from the day of the first action at Mechanicsville to their arrival here. Although a new battery, in a new regiment, I think they have established their claim to the title of old soldiers of the Regular Army. I am proud to say that in action my officers and men behaved like men, and when I reached here none were missing except the killed and wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

JNumbers R. SMEAD,
Captain Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

*Report of Captain Henry Benson, Second U. S. Artillery,
of operations June 28-July 2, including the battle of Malvern Hill.*

**CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
July 6, 1862.**

SIR:

I have to report for the information of the colonel commanding the brigade of horse artillery the operations of my battery during the following days:

The battery left Camp Lincoln, near Savage Station, on the afternoon of the 28th of June, and occupied the ground in front of the residence of Mrs. Couch, to command the bridge across the Chickahominy at that point. The object was to drive the enemy back should he attempt to cross the bridge. On several occasions during the afternoon the appeared in force near the head of the bridge, and at one time a body of infantry approached apparently with the intention of crossing, but a few Schenkl shell dropped among his troops caused his to retire. The battery remained in position until 10 p.m., and then retired in the direction of the bridge across White Oak Swamp. The march was continued until the afternoon of the 29th, when the battery was moved to an advanced position on the New Market road, where it remained during the night, the men standing at their guns all night. At daydawn the battery was withdrawn, and retired in the direction of White Oak Swamp.

During the 30th the march was continued until the battery reached Malvern Hill, where it camped for the night. On the morning of July 1 had one horse severely wounded by a shell from the enemy, and late in the afternoon the battery moved rapidly to the front, and opened fire on the enemy's infantry engaged with the division of General Couch. This fire was continued until his infantry retired, when it was discontinued. The battery remained in position until ordered to return by the colonel commanding brigade, leaving one section under command of lieutenant Barlow, to cover the returning infantry, and then marched to camp near Charles City Court-House, where it arrived on the morning of the 2nd instant.

Loss during the days mentioned above was 3 horses wounded and 2 lost.

Lieutenants Barlow, Hains, and Chapin commanded their sections with their usual gallantry. Conduct of non-commissioned officers and men, although broken down for want of sleep and rest, was admirable on the march and in battle. I would respectfully hand in the names of Sergts. Terrence Riely and Henry Flood, of my

battery, for commissions for distinguished conduct in the field at Hanover Court-House and on other occasions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY BENSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding.
Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Brigade of Horse Artillery.

Reports of Captain John C. Tidball, Light Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations June 27-July 6, including the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP AT WESTOVER, July 6, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that about sundown of the 26th ultimo I was ordered by you to proceed with my battery across the Chickahominy (to the north side) and there report to General Porter at or before daylight the next morning. This I did, and received instructions from him to post my battery on a rising piece of ground on the north side of the main road leading from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill, and about 1 mile from the latter. Here I was to remain until the troops near Mechanicsville should pass on their way to a new position beyond Gaines' Mill, and then by a judicious use of my battery delay the advance of the enemy. I detached one section, under Brevet Captain Pennington, to a favorable position farther to the right and slightly advanced. The last of our troops passed about 5 o'clock a. m., and in a few minutes the enemy made their appearance and opened a fire of musketry upon Captain Pennington's section, which at once opened on and checked them. My other two sections at the same time opened fire upon troops advancing along the road. These were likewise checked.

I remained at this position until I supposed all of our troops had passed beyond Gaines' Mill, when I moved slowly to the rear. Arriving at Gaines' Mill, I found that some overloaded wagons had obstructed the road by the bridge, and quite a number of ambulances and a battery of volunteer artillery were not yet across, and all those belonging thereto, as well as numerous stragglers, were engaged in ransacking sutlers' stores. It took me about two hours to start forward these vehicles, battery, and stragglers, after which I crossed over my

own battery, and, destroying both bridges, remained about one hour longer at this place. The skirmishers of the enemy in the mean time advanced, but it was only occasionally that bodies large enough to fire upon would make their appearance. Withdrawing a short distance farther, I remained at Little Cold Harbor until about 11 o'clock a. m., when I received an order from General Porter to rejoin him with my battery at Gaines' Mill, which I accordingly did.

After expressing his entire satisfaction at the manner in which I had performed the delicate duty assigned me, he directed me to report for further duty to Brigadier-General Sykes. Shortly afterward (about 1 o'clock p. m.) the enemy, appearing in force, opened fire with their batteries, and the battle of the Chickahominy, or Gaines' Mill, commenced. Soon thereafter General Sykes ordered me to place my battery on the extreme right of our position, there to assist Captain Weed, of the Fifth Artillery, who was then engaged with the enemy, then playing fiercely with his artillery from the ridge in front of his right flank. Hastening up at a trot and coming into battery, it required but a few minutes to silence the enemy at this point and cause him to change the position on his guns. The ground upon my left sloped off to a marshy slough, fringed with trees and bushes. Along this was posted a battalion of regular infantry (the Fourth), for my support; on my right and front came down to within 200 yards the point of a pine forest; directly in my front along the ridge, at about 1,000 yards' distance, was a growth of young pines, and farther around to my left extended a thin strip of pine woods; upon my left was the open field where was posted the Third Regiment Regular Infantry. In about half an hour the enemy again returned with his guns, and placing them behind the small pines already mentioned opened a hot fire upon us. Sheltered as they were from our view it required an unusual amount of shelling to silence them. In this way at irregular intervals the enemy would return and as often be driven back by our fire.

In the mean while the battle raged upon the ridge extending around upon my left. About 4 o'clock p. m. our troops at this point for a time were forced back, and the enemy threatened to sweep down through the thin pine woods before mentioned as being upon my left and front. I at once changed front, so as to meet with canister this new danger. A few rounds were fired into the woods and shell into the open space beyond, which was now occupied by the enemy. Repeated charges of our infantry cleared this space, as far I could see, of the enemy, and not knowing the position of our troops in this direction, I was fearful of continuing the fire. The ground in rear of my battery not admitting of my caissons in position. I left them near by in charge of my first sergeant, who supplied the exhausted limbers of the guns by constantly bringing up full ones from the caissons.

When the enemy took possession of the top of the hill the caissons were forced to retire by the falling back of our troops. I had received instructions from General Sykes that if forced to retire to take the main road leading to my rear. The ammunition of my limbers, with the exception of a few rounds which I wished to retain for an emergency, was exhausted, and being now exposed to a sharp fire of musketry as well as of artillery I thought it prudent to withdraw and seek a position where my few remaining rounds might be effective. I accordingly changed my position a few hundred yards and brought some of my pieces into battery, but it was now so dark that I could not see whether the troops in front were friends or foes, and perceiving it impossible in consequence of the woods to join our troops toward the center of the battle-field I again limbered up and retired slowly by the road prescribed by General Sykes. About 9 o'clock p. m. I crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury's Bridge and returned to my camp. My company officers in the engagement were First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Pennington, First Lieutenant Dennison, and Second Lieutenant Clarke, all of whom, as well as the whole company, did their duty in the most commendable manner. They had been up the whole of the night previous; the day was oppressively hot and water scarce, and all became exhausted by the labor of working the guns.

My casualties were Corporal Mathes, Privates Bedford, Bell, Bernhard, Guth, and Quin wounded, none mortally, and 6 horses killed and 3 wounded. I lost nothing in the way of material. I fired during the day about 600 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNumbers C. TIDBALL,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Light Company A.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Brigade Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

CAMP AT WESTOVER, July 6, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that soon after dark upon the evening of the 28th ultimo I received orders from you to move with my battery from my camp near the Chickahominy by Savage Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad toward the James River. Starting immediately I marched, with frequent delays, all night, and soon after daylight crossed the bridge at White Oak Swamp, and halted with the remainder of the Artillery Reserve about 2 miles beyond.

On the morning of the 30th resumed our march, and about 12 m. arrived at Malvern Hill, where we bivouacked for the night. The next morning, July 1, the enemy attacking in force, the battle commenced. My battery being held in reserve, was not called into action until the dusk of the evening, when under your directions I moved forward upon the battle-field, and took position in a field upon the left of the main road. Here I came into battery in the only position that I could see not already occupied by other batteries. A battalion of infantry was in my front firing, in consequence of which I could get only my two flank pieces into action. The enemy were retiring, and it was but a few minutes until the firing ceased along our whole line. In about an hour afterward most of our troops were withdrawn from the field, and I was directed by you to close in toward the road on my right and remain in a state of vigilance during the night, occasionally firing a shot into the forest in front of me. About 11 o'clock you directed me to withdraw and take the road leading to the James River. I accordingly did so, and arrived at this point about 6 o'clock the next morning, July 2.

In the action of the day previous I met with no casualties, but on the march back one of my caissons breaking was unfortunately lost.

On the morning of July 3 the enemy, taking position with artillery on the high ground (now our front), commenced shelling the low ground, which was occupied by our troops. They also threw with great precision a score or so of war rockets. I was directed to prepare my battery for immediate action, and was in a few minutes afterward directed to report to General Smith, who ordered me up to the front, now occupied by the right of our line. Here I came into battery about 1,500 yards from the enemy's positions and opened fire, and in a few minutes drove the enemy away. I remained at this point until the 5th instant, when, being relieved by another battery, I returned to the camp of the Artillery Reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNumbers C. TIDBALL,

Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Light Company A.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,

Commanding Brigade Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

*Report of Captain Henry Benson, Second U. S. Artillery,
of operations June 28-July 2, Including the battle of Malvern Hill.*

**CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
July 6, 1862.**

SIR: I have to report for the information of the colonel commanding the brigade of horse artillery the operations of my battery during the following days:

The battery left Camp Lincoln, near Savage Station, on the afternoon of the 28th of June, and occupied the ground in front of the residence of Mrs. Couch, to command the bridge across the Chickahominy at that point. The object was to drive the enemy back should he attempt to cross the bridge. On several occasions during the afternoon the appeared in force near the head of the bridge, and at one time a body of infantry approached apparently with the intention of crossing, but a few Schenkl shell dropped among his troops caused his to retire. The battery remained in position until 10 p.m., and then retired in the direction of the bridge across White Oak Swamp. The march was continued until the afternoon of the 29th, when the battery was moved to an advanced position on the New Market road, where it remained during the night, the men standing at their guns all night. At daydawn the battery was withdrawn, and retired in the direction of White Oak Swamp.

During the 30th the march was continued until the battery reached Malvern Hill, where it camped for the night. On the morning of July 1 had one horse severely wounded by a shell from the enemy, and late in the afternoon the battery moved rapidly to the front, and opened fire on the enemy's infantry engaged with the division of General Couch. This fire was continued until his infantry retired, when it was discontinued. The battery remained in position until ordered to return by the colonel commanding brigade, leaving one section under command of lieutenant Barlow, to cover the returning infantry, and then marched to camp near Charles City Court-House, where it arrived on the morning of the 2nd instant.

Loss during the days mentioned above was 3 horses wounded and 2 lost.

Lieutenants Barlow, Hains, and Chapin commanded their sections with their usual gallantry. Conduct of non-commissioned officers and men, although broken down for want of sleep and rest, was admirable on the march and in battle. I would respectfully hand in the names of Sergts. Terrence Riely and Henry Flood, of my battery, for commissions for distinguished conduct in the field at Hanover Court-House and on other occasions.

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

**HENRY BENSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding.**

**Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Brigade of Horse Artillery.**

*Reports of Lieutenant Alanson M. Randol, Battery E, First U. S. Artillery,
of operations May 27-June 30, including the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm
(Frazier's Farm).*

**CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.
July 6, 1862.**

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my battery, E, First Artillery, arrived in camp near New Bridge May 27. On June 1 I was ordered with my whole battery to a position near one of the bridges on the Chickahominy, and remained there until about sunset, when I was relieved by part of the Maryland Artillery. The whole battery was again on picket at New Bridge June 5, remaining in position twentyfour hours. On the 9th of June the right and left sections were again on picket-the right at New Bridge and the left at the bridge immediately below it.

On the 11th of June I crossed the Chickahominy to Camp Lincoln. On the 27th of June, while the battle was in progress beyond the Chickahominy, my battery was hitched up and in readiness, but did not leave camp until the morning of the 28th, when it took a position to command the bridge-Lieutenant Hill and the right section on the road near the bridge, Lieutenant Olcott and the left section at the bridge immediately below, the center section movable. As soon as the bridge was destroyed Lieutenant Hill moved his section back some 200 yards, and took up a position to command the bridge.

At about 11 o'clock p.m. the order was given to retreat, and I marched all night and part of the next day, crossing White Oak Swamp, and coming into the temporary camp of the Artillery Reserve about 11 a.m. on the 29th. Toward evening, in compliance with your orders, I reported with my battery to General McCall on the New Market road, and was placed by him on picket during night. On the 30th of June my whole battery was engaged in action with the enemy until about 4.30 p.m., when my supports became panic-struck and ran. My cannoneers were driven from their posts with the bayonet and my guns were taken. I rallied a few companies of the supporting regiment and retook my guns, but was unable

to hold them or remove them from the field. I then joined the remnant of my battery, and reported with them at City Point same night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,

First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY,

Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

**HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY,
Camp at Westover, Va., July 7, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of the batteries of this brigade since the 25th of June:

On the 25th of June Captain Gibson's battery was detached with General Stoneman's command. No report of his battery has since been received. I hear it has since arrived at Fort Monroe.

On the 26th Captains Robertson's and Tidball's batteries joined General Porter's command on the north side of the Chickahominy and took an active and important part in the battle of the 27th of June.

On the night of the 28th of June the brigade moved on the road leading to the James River.

On the 29th Captain Benson's battery was sent on a reconnaissance with Colonel Averell's cavalry in the direction of New Market, and rejoined the brigade of the 30th.

On the 30th of June, at Malvern Hill, Captain Robertson's battery took part in the firing of our batteries on a battery of the enemy, which opened a fire on our camp from the woods beyond the swamp on our left. The enemy's battery was soon silenced and two of his guns taken.

On the 1st instant, late in the afternoon, I was ordered to take two batteries (Captains Robertson's and Tidball's) and move forward to where our troops were warmly engaged with the enemy. Captain Benson's battery had preceded me to the same point by order of General Porter. As soon as the batteries reached the

battle ground they were promptly brought into action, and opened a rapid and effective fire until the enemy had disappeared. Every officer and man of the brigade acted with energy, coolness, and ability on this and all other occasions when under fire, and bore with patience and cheerfully the fatigues and privations of the different marches.

I find it difficult to discriminate where all did so well, but without disparagement to any one I would beg leave to call special notice to Captains Robertson, Benson, and Tidball, the commanders of batteries, and to Lieuts. J. M. Wilson, Barlow, and Pennington, the senior first lieutenants of the respective batteries.

For a more detailed account of the services of each battery I refer you to the reports of battery commanders, herewith transmitted, and which are adopted as a part of my report. Officers present with the batteries: Captain J. M. Robertson, Henry Benson, and J. C. Tidball, and Lieuts. John M. Wilson, A. C. M. Pennington, John W. Barlow, Peter C. Hains, Williams N. Dennison, Robert Clarke, Carle A. Woodruff, Albert O. Vincent, and Robert H. Chapin.

WILLIAM HAYS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

**Colonel HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.**

*Report of Lieutenant Pardon S. Jastram, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery,
of the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm [Frazier's Farm], with findings of Court of Inquiry.*

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 7, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, on Monday, the 30th ultimo, I remained with the howitzers in position in front of General Kearny's headquarters and awaited his orders. About half an hour after one of the general's aides* rode in at full speed from the field in front, with orders to bring in the howitzers as soon as possible and save the day. The necessary orders were given, and I started off at a quick trot, the aide continually urging me to "hurry up." Passing through to the main road, and turning one side to allow the passage of Captain Thompson and his battery, I entered the field on the right. On inquiring of the aide what position I was to occupy or where I

should go, I could obtain no definite information. The order was to "Fire toward the sun." The dense smoke, covering every part of the field in front, prevented me from judging for myself where my presence was most needed. Accordingly I moved to the front and right, gave the orders, "Action front, and spherical case, two seconds' time." But three cannoneers succeeded in accompanying each piece, and the corporal of the sixth piece was acting as Nos. 5, 6, and 7. The lead driver also acted as No. 1, and was obliged to leave his horses as soon as the piece was unlimbered. By some mistake, too, the piece had been loaded with canister, which had to be fired into the air, since I knew not the position of our own men in our immediate front. The other charges of spherical case were thrown beyond into the woods.

At this moment our men began to fall back on our left and front and came between the pieces, so that I could not work them. I then gave the order to limber to the rear, and at the same time some field officer ordered me to get my pieces out as quickly as possible. I saw the fifth piece leave the field safely, but the near wheel horse of the sixth piece had been hit when we first unlimbered, had fallen over the pole, and so entangled the harness that we could not draw the piece out. Accordingly I gave orders to spike the piece, which was faithfully executed by young Harvey, of the sixth detachment, and at the same time Albert Hopkins, the lead driver, unfastened the lead horses from the swing team, one horse of which had also been hit, and brought them from the field. Definite orders as to the position I was to take upon the field would undoubtedly have made the howitzers of some service, while the want of such orders could not but make their presence of little service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P.S. JASTRAM,
First Lieutenant, Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.

CAMP OF COMPANY G, SECOND U.S. ARTILLERY,
Near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my battery [G, Second U.S. Artillery] on Monday, the 30th June:

In compliance with instructions from the general commanding the division the battery was posted on the right of the New Market road, supported by Berry's and Robinson's brigades, in order to be in position to open fire on the enemy advancing either upon the New Market road or upon the Central road. I deployed

my battery facing the open field on the right of New Market road, the left piece near and a little in rear of the right piece of Randol's battery, First U.S. Artillery, McCall's division, the right retired in echelon.

About 400 yards in front was a dense wood, which approached within 100 yards on our right behind a small house. About 4 o'clock the enemy came upon us in line from this wood. I opened fire upon them with spherical case-shot, but they advanced to the debris of two fences I had caused to be thrown down in the earlier part of the day and about 100 yards in front. Canister was now used, and our supports opened fire on them with musketry, and they were stopped. The wood on the right was densely crowded with them in large force, and three successive charges to capture the battery were repulsed by the prompt and gallant supports deployed between the guns and by the murderous double canister from our guns, loaded without sponging.

The battery was enabled to hold this position until about 8 p.m.

after the capture of the battery on our left, and until our supply of canister was exhausted, some guns having fired double spherical case-shot, cut to explode on leaving the gun.

By great exertion we were enabled to bring all our guns from the field except one. When leaving with this a trace broke, and in replacing it [although there was one under the limber] the horses were shot, and we were compelled to spike the gun and leave it. Efforts were made during the night to bring it away, but without success.+ The battery was saved, first, by its double canister, served without sponging, and the admirable support rendered by Generals Berry and Robinson; secondly, by its retired echelon position.

Our loss was small-1 man killed, 13 wounded, and 2 missing. As the infantry deployed through the battery they mingled with the cannoneers, and in some instances served the guns with great zeal and efficiency.

After Randol's battery was taken one of his lieutenants worked one of my guns for some time with 3 men only.

The conduct of the officers and men of the battery was excellent.

Lieutenant J.H. Butler, Second Artillery, was very cool, brave, and active, and I am greatly indebted to him for the efficient condition of the battery before the battle. Lieutenant J.S. Dudley, Second Artillery, and Lieutenant J.C. Schuetz, Second Michigan, had charge of sections, and behaved admirably.

Respectfully submitted.
JAMES THOMPSON,
Captain, U.S.Army.

Report of Major Albert Arndt, First Battalion New York Light Artillery, commanding Third Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of action at Garnett's Farm, the battles of Gaines' Mill and Glendale, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, VA. July 7, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report respectfully about the position and activity of the batteries under my command during the time from the 27th of June to the 1st of July:

On the 27th day of June at 5 o'clock a.m., I was ordered, with three batteries (Captain Diederichs', Knieriem's, and Grimm's), in front of General Smith's division, where I took position in the following order: Grimm's was placed on the left of the redoubt and close to the siege pieces, in order to shell the enemy's redoubt. After a few shot he was stopped firing by order of Colonel Getty. Knieriem's was posted just in front of our redoubt, and began about 11 o'clock p.m. firing at the enemy, who came down Gaines' Hill in great force. Diederichs' was placed, by order of General Smith, to the right of the redoubt, close to the ravine, with the object to sweep the ground in front and to shell the wood to his left, but after a few shots he had to cease firing because some of his shells wounded our own men. After this battery had been nearly an hour inactive, and while the enemy continued marching down Gaines' Hill, I met General Barry, and asked his permission to bring Diederichs' battery in the same position as Knieriem's, in order to increase the fire on Gaines' Hill. My request was granted, and I did in consequence, and according to the acknowledgment of General Porter and my own observation, terrible damage to the rebels. I ceased firing about 7 o'clock p.m., when the rebel batteries opened their firing into our rear, which was silenced by Diederichs' battery in less than half an hour.

Captain Voegelee was during this day in battle on the other side of the Chickahominy, under command of General Sykes. About noon he was placed near the bridge leading over the Chickahominy below Gaines' Mill, and was soon brought into action by a rebel battery 2,000 yards in front. He kept up a brisk fire at the enemy till late in the evening, but could not tell with what effect, as the enemy's

batteries had been hidden in the woods. He lost during the engagement 2 men killed, 6 severely wounded, 16 horses, mostly by rifle-balls, and the battery wagon.

On the 28th, at 3 o'clock a.m., I was ordered to return with my batteries to Camp Lincoln, where I was rejoined by Captain Voegelee. About 11 o'clock a.m. I received orders to march to Savage Station, and from there soon to White Oak Swamp. I arrived at 12 o'clock p.m. near the bridge, which I crossed at 4 o'clock on the 29th, and I went into park 1 1/2 miles farther on. In the evening, about 5 o'clock, I received orders to send 8 pieces (Captain Diederichs' and Knieriem's) to the disposal of General McCall.

On the 30th, at 4 o'clock p.m., they were put in position by General McCall himself on a field about 600 or 700 yards square, and surrounded on all sides by woods. On the left wing they commenced shelling the woods. At 4.30 o'clock Knieriem, whose position was about 100 yards in advance of Diederichs', was attacked by infantry on his left flank at a distance of no more than 60 yards, wounding 4 men and killing 22 horses. Two men were missing. In consequence of the loss of horses he had to abandon two caissons. He lost in this action also two pieces, but saved the limbers.

The moment Knieriem had left his position Diederichs fired at the attacking infantry as long as he had canister and shrapnel, used with very short fuses. Then he also was obliged to withdraw. When entering the road the traces of the wheel horses of a caisson broke, and caused the loss of the hind part of that caisson. Diederichs lost in this action 1 man killed, 1 wounded, 1 missing, and 12 horses killed.

With Voegelee's and Grimm's batteries I arrived about noon at the heights of the James River, and went into battery on the right of the road. Toward evening the enemy opened fire with a heavy battery from the woods, which was, however, soon silenced by Captain Voegelee, in conjunction with several other batteries. I sustained no loss whatever.

On the 1st of July Voegelee's battery remained in the same position as the day before. Diederichs and Knieriem I brought in position to the right of our center, where they silenced a rebel battery about 7 o'clock p.m. Grimm's battery was all the day in position in front of the hospital without firing. Toward evening he was brought up in pursuit of the enemy, whence he returned about 10 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock we began to march to this camp, where we arrived at 8 o'clock on the 2nd of July, with no other loss than three wagons.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBERT ARNDT, Major.
Colonel HENRY J. HUNT, U. S. A.,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.
July 7, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with your orders I left the temporary camp of the Artillery Reserve, near White Oak Swamp, on the evening of the 28th of June, in company with Benson's battery, and reported to General McCall on the New Market road, near the junction of the road leading to Malvern Hill.

At dusk we proceeded about a mile and a half along the New Market road, when I was ordered by General McCall to place the battery in position in a field on the right of the road and await further orders. The position designated by the general was at the foot of a hill covered with small trees and underbrush, the soil swampy. Supposing that the field was selected merely for an encampment for the night, and not for a position of defense, I made no objection to entering it. Fortunately the enemy did not make his appearance, and nothing of importance occurred during the night except three disgraceful stampedes by the infantry of McCall's division. About an hour before daybreak an aide of General McCall's informed me that the division was on the wrong road, having moved too far to the west, and ordered me to hitch in and follow them to the junction of the two roads above mentioned. I did so, and on applying to General McCall for further orders was told to remain where I was.

About 2 p.m. our advance pickets on the New Market road were driven in and measures immediately taken for forming our line of battle. I was ordered by Brigadier-General Meade to place my battery on a field on the right of the New Market road and on the left of Captain Thompson's battery (G, of the Second Artillery). Not having room for the whole battery, I placed four pieces in position, leaving the left section (Lieutenant Olcott) movable. Soon after General Kearny appeared on the field and changed the front of Captain Thompson's battery to right angles with mine. I then placed one piece of Lieutenant Olcott's section in position in the road on my left, near the woods, to command it.

Shortly after the enemy appeared in some force on our left and drove a regiment of our skirmishers, who ran without firing a shot. Immediately after the enemy opened fire on the batteries on my left, which was at once replied to, and a fierce cannonading ensued, which lasted about thirty minutes. As the enemy was beyond the range of my guns and their movements hidden by the woods I did not open on them, lest I should unnecessarily expose the battery to a fire which we could not return with any effect. After the firing of the enemy had ceased, and while they were supposed to be forming for a charge, at the suggestion of General Meade I fired four rounds of spherical case into the woods in front of me, but receiving no reply, a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves was sent into the woods on my left to ascertain their position. They met them, fired one volley, broke and ran, closely pursued by the enemy. As soon as our flying troops had unmasked Lieutenant Olcott's gun he opened on the enemy with canister making a terrible slaughter in their ranks. After this first attack of the enemy on the batteries on my left having been repulsed, I ordered Lieutenant Olcott to limber up and come in battery with his section on my right. Soon the enemy made a second attack on the batteries on my left, when I changed front forward on my left piece, so as to take them in flank. Again they were forced to retire, but not until they had driven the cannoneers away from all of the batteries on the left and killed many of their horses. They next appeared on my present right flank (my former front), when I immediately changed front to the rear on my left piece. Captain Thompson also changed front to a line parallel to mine, his pieces being in line with my caissons. The rebels approached under cover to within 300 yards, when I opened on them with canister. They came boldly on, notwithstanding the frightful havoc made among them, to within 100 yards of the battery, when they broke and ran, but were rallied behind a second regiment, advancing to the attack, who approached to about 50 yards, but they too were driven back in confusion with great slaughter. My infantry supports, who during the attack were lying down between the lines of my limbers and caissons firing at the enemy, arising for a charge on the disordered mass, I ceased firing.

Early in the engagement I had cautioned both officers and men of my supporters that if they charged in front of the battery and were obliged to fall back, they should at once unmask my fire returning by the flanks of the battery. They rushed boldly to the charge, confident of an easy victory, but being met by a fresh regiment, the third of the column of attack, they fired once, were seized by unaccountable panic and fled, threw away their arms, and rushed directly for the battery. I in vain endeavored to make them unmask my fire. On they came, the foe close behind them, till when within 30 yards I gave the command to fire; but it was too late. They rushed through the battery, followed by nearly

50 of the enemy. When our troops broke I ordered the pieces to be limbered to the rear, but 38 of my horses lay dead on the field and many were badly wounded. Captain Thompson's battery had opened fire also, and being on the same line with our caissons it was impossible to move up the limber of the caissons, so I ordered them to leave the field.

When the enemy entered the battery they drove the cannoneers (who had up to this time kept up the fire) from their posts at the point of the bayonet, and took Lieutenant Hill, who was badly wounded, a prisoner. It was impossible to stop all our frightened, flying supports, but I rallied a few companies, and with them charged the battery and retook it, one of their officers recapturing Lieutenant Hill; but we could not hold our advantage. The enemy were within 50 yards, charging again, and I was obliged to leave the field.

I found two caissons and four limbers and the bulk of the men of my battery on the road about half a mile from the battle-field, and proceeded with them to the hospital, where the wounded of my battery had been carried. Soon afterward I moved the remnant of the battery, carrying all my wounded except 2 to City Point, where I reported in person to the colonel. My loss during the action was 2 killed and 8 wounded. Thirty-eight horses were killed and 8 wounded. I also lost six light 12-pounder guns, four caissons partially packed, and two limbers.

The regiment that pretended to support the battery was the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. They acted very badly, rushing forward as if to charge the enemy, receiving one volley, breaking and running, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of General Meade and his staff to rally them.

I would particularly call your attention to the conduct of my officers and men during the engagement. It was gallant and meritorious in the extreme, although almost completely worn-out by frequent picket duty and long and tedious marches night and day; yet they performed their duty willingly and cheerfully, and manfully stood by their guns till (being unarmed) they were driven from them at the point of the bayonet. Lieutenant Hill, who was badly wounded, taken prisoner, but retaken, acted with commendable bravery and coolness, and was one of the last to leave the field. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the conduct of Lieutenant E. W. Olcott during the whole engagement; constantly active, ever foremost in the fray, endeavoring to rally our panic-stricken supports by voice and action, it was a miracle he was not killed. After we had been driven from the battery he joined Captain Thompson, and did noble duty as cannoneer to one of his guns. He left the field with me, but after we had assembled the remnants of the battery he returned and acted as volunteer aide

to one of our generals. All my non-commissioned officers performed their duty with great gallantry, and where all did so nobly it would seem invidious to make any distinction among them; but I would particularly recommend for promotion my first sergeant, James Chester, who commanded the center section of the battery, and exhibited qualities which eminently fit him for a higher position than the one he now fills. The greater part of my command were in the attacks on Fort Sumter and Pickens, and they did not belie the almost world-wide reputation they there obtained for bravery, skill, and endurance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY,
U. S. Army, Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

SEVEN-DAYS' BATTLES
HDQRS. ARTILLERY RESERVE, ARMY POTOMAC,
Camp near Westover, Va., July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the service of the Artillery Reserve in the operations of this army since June 26, 1862:

Smead's battery of Napoleon guns, attached temporarily to McCall's division, and Edwards' battery of Parrotts were engaged at the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26. Smead's report is inclosed herewith. Gibson's battery of horse artillery was detached on the 25th for service with Stoneman's column. It is still absent, and no report has been received of its services. On the evening of the 26th Robertson's and Tidball's batteries of horse artillery were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Porter, commanding Fifth Army Corps, on the left bank of the Chickahominy. Smead's battery of light 12-pounders, Voegelee's battery of 20-pounder Parrotts already with him, and Weed's and Edwards' with General Sykes, were actively engaged in the battle of the Chickahominy on the 27th. For the particulars of their services I refer you to the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays and Major Arndt, commanding brigades, and those of the battery commanders.

It will be perceived by reference to Major Arndt's report that Diederichs' and Knieriem's batteries of 20-pounders, stationed near Golding's house, were used

with effect in cannonading the enemy's right at Gaines' Hill. On the 27th Elder's and Ames' light 12-pounder batteries, of Getty's brigade; Grimm's 32-pounder howitzers, and Diederichs' and Knieriem's 20-pounder Parrotts, under Major Arndt-in all thirty-two guns-under the general charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Getty, reported to Brigadier-General Smith, and took post in front of Golding's, where they were hotly engaged with the enemy's batteries of position and field batteries on Garnett's farm repeatedly during the day. After silencing them they took part in the defense of the position when it was assaulted in the evening. During the afternoon Diederichs' and Knieriem's 20-pounders were also usefully employed in cannonading the enemy's right on Gaines' Hill, on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

On the 28th Morgan's battery was detached and reported to General Naglee at Bottom's Bridge. For a narrative of the services of the battery I would refer you to the report of Lieutenant Morgan.

On the evening of the 28th the reserve took the road for James River, passing through White Oak Swamp. It passed the bridge, and went into camp at General Keyes' headquarters, near the junction of the New Market and Charles City roads during the morning of the 29th. On the afternoon of that day Benson's battery of horse artillery was assigned to service with Averell's Horse to make a reconnoissance toward New Market. Diederichs' and Knieriem's batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts and Randol's of light 12-pounder guns were assigned to McCall's division, and Elder's to Keyes' corps for special service.

Diederichs', Knieriem's, and Randol's batteries were engaged in the battle of New Market road June 30. From the report of Lieutenant Randol it would appear that they were badly posted and badly supported. All that men could do under the circumstances seems to have been done by him and his officers to redeem the errors of others, but it was at the sacrifice on the part of Lieutenant Randol of all his guns and of two of Knieriem's. Randol might have saved his, but was not permitted to do so, as the effort would have brought on another attack. For the particulars of the action reference may be had to Major Arndt's report and Lieutenant Randol's, inclosed herewith.

The loss of Randol's guns and the success of the enemy's charge upon them might have been prevented but for an error, so common and so deeply rooted as to require special instructions from headquarters to correct it. It appears that the column of attack on the battery consisted of three regiments in line. The two first were repulsed. The second repulse was followed up by a charge from the supports of the battery. Immediately on meeting the third regiment of the assaulting column the support broke and sought shelter in the battery, closely pursued by the enemy, who entered it with them. Had they returned,

as urged and warned beforehand to do, by the flanks of the battery, thus leaving its field of fire clear, the third assault might have been repulsed and the guns saved; but, as is usual, the supports had in the first place taken up their positions in the rear of the guns, amongst the carriages, where they could by no possibility be of use except to repel an attack with the bayonet, and from which position they are almost always sure to fire through the battery. When in this case the supports were repulsed in their sortie they rushed through the battery for their former positions, depriving the artillery of the power of self-defense.

I have always found it difficult to get infantry troops ordered to support batteries to take positions on the flanks. They insist upon being either in front or rear of the batteries. Generally the commanders of these supports rank battery commanders, and the latter are unable to correct the evil. It is desirable that artillery officers should always be consulted as to the positions to be occupied by their supports. If this is not done, it would be better in most cases to give them no special support, but leave them to the chance assistance of troops in their neighborhood. Lieutenant Randol's guns were well defended by the gunners, and their loss reflects no discredit on either men or officers.

On the 30th that part of the reserve still at headquarters marched to Malvern Hill, and were posted on the height, on the west of the plateau and in front of the brick house. On the extreme left of the plateau, overlooking the valley, was stationed Smead's battery of light 12-pounders; then Voegelée's and Carlisle's 20-pounders; then Edwards' and Weed's, between whom and the house on the heights were two New York batteries not belonging to the reserve. About 4 p. m. the enemy commenced shelling the plateau from a point of wood at Turkey Creek across the valley. He was immediately answered, his fire silenced, his horses killed and men driven off, leaving two guns in our possession.

On the 1st of July the positions were held by these batteries very much as on the day before, the line of the left being strengthened by the siege guns under Colonel Tyler. On the right of the plateau were stationed Wolcott's and Snow's batteries of the reserve, and Frank's battery of New York artillery, temporarily serving with it. Facing the wood which stretches along the Valley road dividing the plateau was placed Grimm's 32-pounder howitzers. The horse artillery, the remaining Napoleon guns, Diederichs' and Knieriem's 20-pounder Parrotts were held in reserve near the brick house used as a hospital. Ames' and Livingston's were stationed on the left front of the line of battle, near the road and in front of Griffin's brigade. During the conflict of the afternoon such changes were made as exigencies required. Wolcott's,

Diederichs', and Knieriem's batteries re-enforced General Sumner on the right. Snow's and Frank's were posted to support Couch's division. Edwards' was sent to the front to strengthen the position occupied by Ames. Weed's, Carlisle's, and Smead's were posted upon the road by which the enemy, should be succeed in forcing our left, would debouch upon the plateau.

Toward night his efforts to accomplish this were fierce and persistent, and the whole of the reserve was called into action. By direction of General Porter I brought up all the horse artillery under Colonel Hays and Grimm's 32-pounder howitzers, and pushed forward to the front of Malvern Heights, where they were immediately brought into action at the point of the enemy's main attack, and took a decisive part in the final struggle for the mastery of the position, following up the enemy until darkness and the nature of the ground stopped further pursuit.

For the particulars reference is invited to reports of commanders of brigades and batteries transmitted herewith.

I concur with them in the praise awarded to their officers and men, whose conduct in all cases coming under my observation was excellent.

The loss of the batteries belonging to the reserve during these operations was: 8 officers wounded, 2 non-commissioned officers and 17 privates killed, 14 non-commissioned officers and 73 privates wounded, a number of them mortally; 17 privates missing, some of them probably killed or wounded; 142 horses killed, 56 wounded, and 23 missing.

The officers wounded and the time and place of the actions are: At Mechanicsville, June 26, Lieutenant Piper, of Smead's battery, Fifth Artillery, severely. Battle of Chickahominy, June 27, Lieutenant Hayden, Third Artillery, Edwards' battery, severely; Lieutenant Kelly, Third Artillery, Edwards' battery, slightly; Captain Weed, Fifth Artillery, slightly. At New Market road, June 30, Lieutenant Hill, First Artillery, Randol's battery, severely; since dead. Malvern Hill, July 1, Second Lieutenant Brownson, Third Artillery, Edwards' battery, severely; Lieutenant Vanneman, Snow's battery, severely, and Lieutenant Bigelow, adjutant of Petherbridge's Maryland Brigade, severely.

It will be perceived from this and the accompanying reports that the Reserve Artillery had its full share in all these operations; that it was represented at the advanced position at Mechanicsville by a battery of Napoleon guns and one of 10-pounder Parrotts; in the battle of the Chickahominy by six batteries of various descriptions, besides the aid afforded by the flank fire on the enemy's right from two batteries stationed near Golding's; that on the same day

it contributed five batteries to our forces at the battle of Garnett's Farm, and furnished the horse artillery to Stoneman's command; that it furnished the batteries for the position of Sumner's Lower and Bottom's Bridges, and covered the passage of the army by those points; that it furnished three batteries for the battle at the advanced position on the New Market road; that it provided all the artillery which silenced the enemy's cannonade at Turkey Bridge; that in the battle of July 1 it re-enforced strongly the whole line, and sent forward its full quota to repel the attacks on our front and left, and finally brought up to the decisive point at the close of the day the howitzers and the three horse batteries, thus bringing every gun of this large artillery force into the most active and decisive use. Not a gun remained unemployed and not one could have been safely spared.

I trust that I may be pardoned for stating here that when we consider, in addition to all this, the service of its heavy batteries at Yorktown; that rendered by furnishing the large force of draught horses required for moving the siege train; the labors of officers and men in fabricating gabions and fascines and making and laying platforms; the details of its officers for engineer duty in constructing redoubts and batteries; the service of the horse artillery at Williamsburg and in all the operations of Stoneman's and other cavalry commands down to the time of our establishment on the Chickahominy and the part it took in the battle of Hanover Court-House and in minor operations; the great and indispensable service rendered by its complete ammunition train, in not only keeping up fully its own supplies but making good the deficiencies of others-it may be justly claimed that its artillery reserve has contributed its full share to the services rendered by the Army of the Potomac, and vindicated in the most complete manner the wisdom and forecast of the general commanding in organizing so completely and thoroughly a special artillery force of such magnitude, and which events have proved was no longer than necessity required.

Captain Carlisle calls special attention to the services of Captain Taft's Fifth New York Independent Battery and to the good conduct of his officers and men. Captain Taft, finding his battery could not be mounted in time to take part in the campaign, volunteered its services for the Artillery Reserve, among the batteries of which the officers and men have been distributed. Captain Taft, his officers, Lieutenants Henderson, Denike, and Russell (the latter wounded at Yorktown), his non-commissioned officers, and men have served faithfully, efficiently, and usefully. I recommend them to the favorable consideration of the general commanding, and request that they be organized and mounted as a battery as soon as opportunity offers.

The commanders of brigades, Lieutenant-Colonels Hays and Getty, Majors Arndt and Petherbridge, and Captain Carlisle, Second Artillery, performed their duties on all occasions with skill, courage, and efficiency.

Captain Frank, First New York Artillery, temporarily attached to the reserve on the 1st of July, commanded his battery with judgment and effect at Malvern.

My personal staff, Lieutenants Carling, Third Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general; Miller, Fourth Artillery, and Hardin, Third Artillery, were at all times and under all circumstances zealous, prompt, and indefatigable in the discharge of all their duties on the field, in camp, and on the march, and I beg leave to present their names to the favorable consideration of the general commanding. Lieutenant Miller not only kept the reserve batteries well supplied with ammunition, but by supplying the wants of many of the division batteries prevented their being thrown out of action.

Lieutenants Randol and Olcott, First Artillery, volunteered their services to me as additional aides-de-camp on the evening of July 1 at Malvern, and as such were engaged in the hottest of the fight, besides assisting in the service of the 32-pounder howitzer battery in the last struggle on the hill.

I wish there to make my acknowledgments to and record the services of Lieutenant E. R. Warner, Third Artillery, who was until June 1 acting assistant adjutant-general of the reserve. He labored zealously in its organization, and served with it at the siege of Yorktown and until the 1st of June, when an attack of typhoid fever made it necessary to send him to Old Point. In all the duties devolving on them the labors of the officers of the staff departments attached to the reserve have been faithfully performed, and I am indebted from their services to Brigade Surgeon McMillan, Assistant Surgeons Gouley, Jaquett, White, and Smith, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeons Bennett, Wieber, and O'Donnell, volunteer forces; Captain Sappington, commissary of subsistence (especially), and Captain Beazell, assistant quartermaster volunteer forces. Assistant Surgeon Smith was left in charge of the sick and wounded at Savage Station, and Assistant Surgeon White at Malvern.

The services of the battery commanders, officers, and men are detailed in the reports transmitted herewith, and I respectfully call attention to the claims of those whose names are there presented. To the special attention called in the brigade reports to the services of Lieutenants Benjamin, Second Artillery, and Ames, Fifth Artillery, I give my hearty concurrence. The conduct of these officers has been above praise.

The names of First Sergt. Terrence Reily and Henry Flood, of Light Company M, Second Artillery; First Sergt. James Chester, of Company E, First Artillery (who commanded a section in battle), and First Sergt. Charles Holmann, of Battery K, Fifth Artillery, are especially presented by their battery commanders, Captains Benson and Smead, Lieutenants Randol and Elder, for commissions, for gallantry on the field. I concur in the recommendations, and request that the name of Quartermaster Sergt. James Davidson, Third Artillery, sergeant-major to the reserve, be added to the list. His character and services justly entitle him to the promotion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel Commanding.

Colonel HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.
HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY,
Camp at Westover, Va., July 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of the batteries of this brigade since the 25th of June:

On the 25th of June Captain Gibson's battery was detached with General Stoneman's command. No report of his battery has since been received. I hear it has since arrived at Fort Monroe.

On the 26th Captains Robertson's and Tidball's batteries joined General Porter's command on the north side of the Chickahominy and took an active and important part in the battle of the 27th of June.

On the night of the 28th of June the brigade moved on the road leading to the James River.

On the 29th Captain Benson's battery was sent on a reconnaissance with Colonel Averell's cavalry in the direction of New Market, and rejoined the brigade of the 30th.

On the 30th of June, at Malvern Hill, Captain Robertson's battery took part in the firing of our batteries on a battery of the enemy, which opened a fire on

our camp from the woods beyond the swamp on our left. The enemy's battery was soon silenced and two of his guns taken.

On the 1st instant, late in the afternoon, I was ordered to take two batteries (Captains Robertson's and Tidball's) and move forward to where our troops were warmly engaged with the enemy. Captain Benson's battery had preceded me to the same point by order of General Porter. As soon as the batteries reached the battle ground they were promptly brought into action, and opened a rapid and effective fire until the enemy had disappeared. Every officer and man of the brigade acted with energy, coolness, and ability on this and all other occasions when under fire, and bore with patience and cheerfully the fatigues and privations of the different marches.

I find it difficult to discriminate where all did so well, but without disparagement to any one I would beg leave to call special notice to Captains Robertson, Benson, and Tidball, the commanders of batteries, and to Lieuts. J. M. Wilson, Barlow, and Pennington, the senior first lieutenants of the respective batteries.

For a more detailed account of the services of each battery I refer you to the reports of battery commanders, herewith transmitted, and which are adopted as a part of my report. Officers present with the batteries: Captain J. M. Robertson, Henry Benson, and J. C. Tidball, and Lieuts. John M. Wilson, A. C. M. Pennington, John W. Barlow, Peter C. Hains, Williams N. Dennison, Robert Clarke, Carle A. Woodruff, Albert O. Vincent, and Robert H. Chapin.

WILLIAM HAYS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.
Colonel HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

*Report of Major Albert Arndt,
First Battalion New York Light Artillery, commanding Third Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of action at Garnett's Farm, the battles of Gaines' Mill and Glendale, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.*

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, VA. July 7, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report respectfully about the position and activity of the batteries under my command during the time from the 27th of June to the 1st of July:

On the 27th day of June at 5 o'clock a.m., I was ordered, with three batteries (Captain Diederichs', Knieriem's, and Grimm's), in front of General Smith's division, where I took position in the following order: Grimm's was placed on the left of the redoubt and close to the siege pieces, in order to shell the enemy's redoubt. After a few shot he was stopped firing by order of Colonel Getty. Knieriem's was posted just in front of our redoubt, and began about 11 o'clock p.m. firing at the enemy, who came down Gaines' Hill in great force. Diederichs' was placed, by order of General Smith, to the right of the redoubt, close to the ravine, with the object to sweep the ground in front and to shell the wood to his left, but after a few shots he had to cease firing because some of his shells wounded our own men. After this battery had been nearly an hour inactive, and while the enemy continued marching down Gaines' Hill, I met General Barry, and asked his permission to bring Diederichs' battery in the same position as Knieriem's, in order to increase the fire on Gaines' Hill. My request was granted, and I did in consequence, and according to the acknowledgment of General Porter and my own observation, terrible damage to the rebels. I ceased firing about 7 o'clock p.m., when the rebel batteries opened their firing into our rear, which was silenced by Diederichs' battery in less than half an hour.

Captain Voegelée was during this day in battle on the other side of the Chickahominy, under command of General Sykes. About noon he was placed near the bridge leading over the Chickahominy below Gaines' Mill, and was soon brought into action by a rebel battery 2,000 yards in front. He kept up a brisk fire at the enemy till late in the evening, but could not tell with what effect, as the enemy's batteries had been hidden in the woods. He lost during the engagement 2 men killed, 6 severely wounded, 16 horses, mostly by rifle-balls, and the battery wagon.

On the 28th, at 3 o'clock a.m., I was ordered to return with my batteries to Camp Lincoln, where I was rejoined by Captain Voegelée. About 11 o'clock a.m. I received orders to march to Savage Station, and from there soon to White Oak Swamp. I arrived at 12 o'clock p.m. near the bridge, which I crossed at 4 o'clock on the 29th, and I went into park 1 1/2 miles farther on. In the evening, about 5 o'clock, I received orders to send 8 pieces (Captain Diederichs' and Knieriem's) to the disposal of General McCall.

On the 30th, at 4 o'clock p.m., they were put in position by General McCall himself on a field about 600 or 700 yards square, and surrounded on all sides

by woods. On the left wing they commenced shelling the woods. At 4.30 o'clock Knieriem, whose position was about 100 yards in advance of Diederichs', was attacked by infantry on his left flank at a distance of no more than 60 yards, wounding 4 men and killing 22 horses. Two men were missing. In consequence of the loss of horses he had to abandon two caissons. He lost in this action also two pieces, but saved the limbers.

The moment Knieriem had left his position Diederichs fired at the attacking infantry as long as he had canister and shrapnel, used with very short fuses. Then he also was obliged to withdraw. When entering the road the traces of the wheel horses of a caisson broke, and caused the loss of the hind part of that caisson. Diederichs lost in this action 1 man killed, 1 wounded, 1 missing, and 12 horses killed.

With Voegelee's and Grimm's batteries I arrived about noon at the heights of the James River, and went into battery on the right of the road. Toward evening the enemy opened fire with a heavy battery from the woods, which was, however, soon silenced by Captain Voegelee, in conjunction with several other batteries. I sustained no loss whatever.

On the 1st of July Voegelee's battery remained in the same position as the day before. Diederichs and Knieriem I brought in position to the right of our center, where they silenced a rebel battery about 7 o'clock p.m. Grimm's battery was all the day in position in front of the hospital without firing. Toward evening he was brought up in pursuit of the enemy, whence he returned about 10 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock we began to march to this camp, where we arrived at 8 o'clock on the 2nd of July, with no other loss than three wagons.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT ARNDT, Major.

Colonel HENRY J. HUNT, U. S. A., Commanding Artillery Reserve.

Report of Captain William Hexamer, Battery A, New Jersey Light Artillery, of the battle of Gainess' Mill.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, July 8, 1862.

SIR:

On your request I submit to you the following report concerning the action of my battery on Gaines' farm on June 27, 1862:

At about 3 o'clock p. m. I marched with the division I belong to from the camp in front of Richmond across the Chickahominy. As soon as we arrived on the first hill, on the left of the Chickahominy, I was detailed to your brigade. You ordered me to march on the right flank of your brigade, which was drawn up in line of battle. In compliance with this order I marched my battery to the front until I reached an open field about 200 yards from the woods, in which a severe fight between infantry was going on.

After half an hour's rest, during which time the musket balls of the enemy reached us in great number, I received order by Adjutant Joinville from General Porter to advance 50 yards toward the woods and open fire at 1,400 yards' distance, where the rebels were supposed to be in line. We threw about 30 rounds, when the musket fire in our front ceased, and I received order by the same adjutant to discontinue firing. We were kept in rest for about twenty minutes, when at once the firing in our front and all along the woods commenced again, and raged for about half an hour with the greatest fury. The musketry came nearer to us every moment, and finally our infantry left the woods, followed up closely by the enemy.

Now I received your order to open fire with spherical case and canister, which order was complied with. The same line with me, the battery on my left, opened fire, and after about fifteen minutes' firing we had silenced entirely the musket fire of the enemy in front of us. The smoke of powder rendered it quite impossible to observe any movements of the rebels, and suddenly we received a volley of musketry from our left, followed by a perpetual firing of the infantry upon us, which had already advanced into the battery on the left of us, taking the same with the bayonet. Not being supported, I found it necessary to limber and to retire to the next hill in front of our position. One driver of the left section was shot down; 2 horses of the same piece, 3 of the caisson horses were shot could not be brought forward and fell into the hands of the enemy, who took possession of it immediately after we had left. Besides the wounded driver, 4 other men were wounded.

Arrived on the aforementioned hill, General Slocum ordered me to go into battery and fire to the rear, which was done, answering to fire of a rebel battery brought into action about 1,000 yards from us. We continued firing until the battery opposite us ceased, and at 11 o'clock p. m. I received orders to return to camp.

We have fired during the day 165 rounds of spherical case-shot and shells. The whole day my men stood well to their work, notwithstanding we were for hours under the heaviest musket and cannon fire, maneuvering, loading, and firing quite without excitement, as if they were drilling on the parade ground. The shells and shrapnels exploded well, and have done, beyond doubt, great execution amongst the crowds of rebels which had advanced upon us to a close distance.

I remain, general, with the greatest esteem, your very obedient servant,
WM. HEXAMER,
Captain, Battery A, New Jersey Light Artillery.

Report of Lieutenant Colonel George W. Getty, commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of operations June 26-July 1.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of the Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve, during the operations from the 26th of June to the 1st of July, 1862:

Smead's battery (K, Fifth Artillery), consisting of four light 12-pounder guns, was present at the battles of Mechanicsville and Chickahominy on the 26th and 27th of June, 1862, being attached temporarily to the division of General McCall. For detailed report of the operations of this battery in those actions I refer to report of Captain Smead, already submitted. On the 30th of June this battery was placed in position on the bluff near the Malvern house, on the extreme left of the line of batteries, and rendered efficient service.

On the morning of the 27th of June Ames' and Elder's batteries (A, Fifth Artillery, and K, First Artillery), of six light 12-pounder guns each, were ordered to the division of Brigadier General William F. Smith. Elder's battery was held in reserve, while Ames' was placed in position with other batteries on a knoll about 700 yards in rear of the earth-works thrown up during the previous night in the wheat field near James Garnett's house. Whilst in this position it was subjected to a terrific cannonade from the guns of the enemy placed in redoubts and from their field batteries, numbering in all probably twenty-four guns. At night-fall, after the firing ceased, it was withdrawn and ordered to its camp, near Dr. Trent's house. Elder's battery,

remained with Smith, and was posted during the night as follows: Two sections near the redoubt covering the entrance to the lines, the remaining section covering the bridge on the Chickahominy.

On the morning of the 28th the battery was withdrawn and took position at Courtney's house, where it remained during the day. During the early part of the night it joined the brigade near Savage Station, on the road crossing White Oak Swamp.

On the afternoon of the 29th Elder's and Randol's (K, First Artillery, and E, First Artillery) were detached by your order, the former with the corps of General Keyes, the latter with the division of McCall. For the services of their batteries while detached I refer to the reports of Lieutenants Randol and Elder, herewith submitted.

At the battle of Malvern, July 1, Ames' battery was posted on the right of the main road leading by the house, and , with other batteries, was supported by the division of General Morell. The battery remained on the field during the entire day, and was handled with great skill. Over 1,300 rounds of ammunition was expended by this battery during the day. Smead's battery was held in reserve. About dusk it was placed in battery across the main road in rear of the main position, with orders to act as occasion might require.

I beg leave to call your attention to the admirable behavior of the non-commissioned officers and men of the batteries. During all these operations they bore the fatigue and deprivation of sleep, and in many cases of food, without murmur, and were at all times ready and eager for action.

The commanders of batteries, Captain John R. Smead, First Lieutenants Randol, Morgan, Elder, and Ames, are entitled to much credit for the able manner in which they managed their batteries. First Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, commanding Battery A, Fifth Artillery, deserves particular mention for gallantry and skill at the battles of Chickahominy and Malvern. He was ably supported by his chief of section, First Lieutenant William D. Fuller, Third Artillery, and Second Lieuts. James Gillis and George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery. In this connection I respectfully call your attention to the gallant conduct of First Lieutenant Samuel N. Benjamin, of Carlisle's battery, on the afternoon of the 27th June, 1862. Although disabled and unable to stand without crutches, he remained with Lieutenant Ames' battery after his own had been withdrawn, and directed and encouraged the men until the firing ceased. He remained with the battery until it was withdrawn, after night-fall. On this occasion Captain Carlisle's (Second

Artillery) conduct was also admirable. Other officers of the batteries doubtless behaved with gallantry and skill; all, however, with the exception of those mentioned above, were most of the time on detached service. I was therefore deprived of the opportunity of observing their conduct.

Asst. Surg. John w. S. Gouley, U. S. Army, the medical officer of the brigade, was on the field on the 27th June. On this occasion and at the battle of Malvern his professional services in the care and treatment of the wounded were invaluable.

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

GEO. W. GETTY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.
Colonel HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

Colonel HENRY J. HUNT, Commanding Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, James River, Va., July 6, 1862.
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, VA. July 7, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report respectfully about the position and activity of the batteries under my command during the time from the 27th of June to the 1st of July:

On the 27th day of June at 5 o'clock a.m., I was ordered, with three batteries (Captain Diederichs', Knieriem's, and Grimm's), in front of General Smith's division, where I took position in the following order: Grimm's was placed on the left of the redoubt and close to the siege pieces, in order to shell the enemy's redoubt. After a few shot he was stopped firing by order of Colonel Getty. Knieriem's was posted just in front of our redoubt, and began about 11 o'clock p.m. firing at the enemy, who came down Gaines' Hill in great force. Diederichs' was placed, by order of General Smith, to the right of the redoubt, close to the ravine, with the object to sweep the ground in front and to shell the wood to his left, but after a few shots he had to cease firing because some of his shells wounded our own men. After this battery had been nearly an hour inactive, and while the enemy continued marching down Gaines' Hill, I met General Barry, and asked his permission to bring Diederichs' battery in the same position as Knieriem's, in order to increase the fire on Gaines' Hill. My request was granted, and I did in consequence, and according to the

acknowledgment of General Porter and my own observation, terrible damage to the rebels. I ceased firing about 7 o'clock p.m., when the rebel batteries opened their firing into our rear, which was silenced by Diederichs' battery in less than half an hour.

Captain Voegelée was during this day in battle on the other side of the Chickahominy, under command of General Sykes. About noon he was placed near the bridge leading over the Chickahominy below Gaines' Mill, and was soon brought into action by a rebel battery 2,000 yards in front. He kept up a brisk fire at the enemy till late in the evening, but could not tell with what effect, as the enemy's batteries had been hidden in the woods. He lost during the engagement 2 men killed, 6 severely wounded, 16 horses, mostly by rifle-balls, and the battery wagon.

On the 28th, at 3 o'clock a.m., I was ordered to return with my batteries to Camp Lincoln, where I was rejoined by Captain Voegelée. About 11 o'clock a.m. I received orders to march to Savage Station, and from there soon to White Oak Swamp. I arrived at 12 o'clock p.m. near the bridge, which I crossed at 4 o'clock on the 29th, and I went into park 1 1/2 miles farther on. In the evening, about 5 o'clock, I received orders to send 8 pieces (Captain Diederichs' and Knieriem's) to the disposal of General McCall.

On the 30th, at 4 o'clock p.m., they were put in position by General McCall himself on a field about 600 or 700 yards square, and surrounded on all sides by woods. On the left wing they commenced shelling the woods. At 4.30 o'clock Knieriem, whose position was about 100 yards in advance of Diederichs', was attacked by infantry on his left flank at a distance of no more than 60 yards, wounding 4 men and killing 22 horses. Two men were missing. In consequence of the loss of horses he had to abandon two caissons. He lost in this action also two pieces, but saved the limbers.

The moment Knieriem had left his position Diederichs fired at the attacking infantry as long as he had canister and shrapnel, used with very short fuses. Then he also was obliged to withdraw. When entering the road the traces of the wheel horses of a caisson broke, and caused the loss of the hind part of that caisson. Diederichs lost in this action 1 man killed, 1 wounded, 1 missing, and 12 horses killed.

With Voegelée's and Grimm's batteries I arrived about noon at the heights of the James River, and went into battery on the right of the road. Toward evening the enemy opened fire with a heavy battery from the woods, which was, however,

soon silenced by Captain Voegelee, in conjunction with several other batteries. I sustained no loss whatever.

On the 1st of July Voegelee's battery remained in the same position as the day before. Diederichs and Knieriem I brought in position to the right of our center, where they silenced a rebel battery about 7 o'clock p.m. Grimm's battery was all the day in position in front of the hospital without firing. Toward evening he was brought up in pursuit of the enemy, whence he returned about 10 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock we began to march to this camp, where we arrived at 8 o'clock on the 2nd of July, with no other loss than three wagons.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT ARNDT, Major.

Colonel HENRY J. HUNT, U. S. A., Commanding Artillery Reserve.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS

Compiled Battle reports and, or events leading to the engagement of Second Manassas and surrounding events.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., June 26, 1862.

Ordered, 1st. The forces under Major-Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, including the troops now under Brigadier-General Sturgis at Washington, shall be consolidated and form one army, to be called the Army of Virginia.

2nd. The command of the Army of Virginia is specially assigned to Major General John Pope, as commanding general. The troops of the Mountain Department, heretofore under command of General Fremont, shall constitute the First Army Corps, under the command of General Fremont; the troops of the Shenandoah Department, now under General Banks, shall constitute the Second Army Corps, and be commanded by him; the troops under the command of General McDowell, except those within the fortifications and city of Washington, shall form the Third Army Corps, and be under his command.

3rd. The Army of Virginia shall operate in such manner as, while protecting Western Virginia and the national capital from danger or insult, it shall in the speediest manner attack and overcome the rebel forces under Jackson and

Ewell, threaten the enemy in the direction of Charlottesville, and render the most effective aid to relieve General McClellan and capture Richmond.

4th. When the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia shall be in position to communicate and directly co-operate at or before Richmond the chief command, while so operating together, shall be governed, as in like cases, by the Rules and Articles of War.

A. LINCOLN.

**GENERAL ORDERS,} HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Numbers 1.} Washington, June 27, 1862.**

In accordance with instructions from His Excellency the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the forces comprising the late departments of Major-Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, together with the forces in and around Washington, now under command of Brigadier-General Sturgis.

The headquarters of this command will be established for the present in Washington.

**JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.**

**Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS, Second Artillery,
Commanding Horse Artillery Brigade, Reserve Artillery,
Camp near Westover, Va.
CAMP NEAR WESTOVER, VA., July 9, 1862.**

SIR: In my report of July 5 I inadvertently omitted to mention the name of First Lieutenant A. M. Randol, First Artillery, and now beg leave to state that after I reported to General Sykes, on the morning of July 3, Lieutenant Randol joined my battery as a volunteer, with 1 sergeant and 12 privates. The battery not being called into action, late in the afternoon he received an order to report to Colonel Hunt to fit out a new battery and left me.

Respectfully submitted.
J. M. ROBERTSON,

**Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Horse Batteries B and L.
Colonel WILLIAM HAYS,
Second Arty., Commanding Horse Arty. Brigadier , Artillery Reserve.**

*Reports of Captain James Thompson, Battery G, Second U.S. Artillery,
of the engagement at Peach Orchard, and battle of Glendale or Nelson's Farm
[Frazier's Farm].*

**CAMP OF COMPANY G, SECOND ARTILLERY,
Near Harrison's Landing, July 11, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery from the 28th ultimo until the time of occupying the present position:

In the night of the 28th ultimo I received orders to move my battery from the redoubt on the left of Williamsburg road, and near Fair Oaks, as follows: One section to move before daybreak, and occupy the redoubt near Williamsburg road, in front of Savage Station; one section to occupy position near a house about 300 yards in front of section as above; the other section to remain in the redoubt and move with the rear guard of Berry's brigade. The battery operated as ordered, and was concentrated early in the day in the intrenchments in front of Savage Station. The battery remained behind these works, supported by the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, Colonel Brown, until about 5 o'clock p.m., long after the right was open back as far as Savage Station. Troops appearing in front were twice driven back with spherical caseshot.

I have good reason to believe that the infantry support [Colonel Brown] did not have loaded muskets.* Orders were given by General Kearny to retire, and by mistake the battery was near Savage Station when it was discovered that the wrong road had been taken. The fight commenced there at that time, and we retired by White Oak Swamp Bridge.

On the morning of the 30th I moved my battery from the vicinity of the bridge up to General Kearny's headquarters and reported. The caissons of my battery came by another road, and having been sent forward at a rapid gait by General Kearny's orders, one complete caisson and one body were upset and lost.

The battery was then ordered into position near the New Market road on the right. The fences in front were leveled, the brush cut down, and the field

cleared. Soon after General Meade came with General Seymour and desired me to change my battery from front to right, so that instead of bearing on the New Market road it would bear toward the debouche from the Charles City, &c., roads. I pointed out to them the position of General Kearny's division, and said I was on his left flank, and, as I believed, in proper position as regarded his division. They retired, and soon after an apparent change of line of battle in General McCall's division was observed, and the battery they proposed to deploy perpendicularly was deployed nearly in prolongation of it, slightly advanced. General Kearny soon rode up and I commenced to tell him of this. He ordered me to change my position so as to fire to the right, which placed me nearly perpendicularly behind Randol's battery, and soon after General Kearny left I deployed forward in echelon of pieces, and came into action left, so as to cover the ground I did at first, and in this position the battery fought over three hours. Had I remained in the other position my battery would have been swept away with Randol's, without doubt, before I could have changed front forward.

The enemy appeared by the New Market road, and as soon as they began to show themselves in front the battery opened on them with spherical case-shot just in the edge of the woods about 400 yards. They advanced in line, stooping down and firing, and we continued firing spherical case-shot until they reached the torn-down fence, brush, &c., about 150 yards in front, where they appeared to falter. They soon, however, rallied for a charge, and canister was poured upon them, and as they advanced double canister was used and served without sponging, which with the terrible infantry volley poured into them by Colonel Hays' Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, gallantly supporting the battery, drove them back. They retired to about 150 yards at the fence, when spherical case was again used with half-second fuses. Three successive charges were made by overwhelmingly large forces, but they were each time hurled back with terrible slaughter. The battle continued in this manner when, at about 7.30 o'clock p.m., the canister and spherical case-shot having become exhausted, and after firing round shot, it became apparent that the battery was being risked without doing the enemy injury, and it was therefore retired.

Lieutenant J.H. Butler is deserving of great credit for bravery and efficiency. I am under great obligations to him for the condition of my battery.

The battery went into action with six pieces, four caissons, and one caisson limber; came out with five guns, one caisson, and two limbers. The horses of one piece were shot, and the piece lost after getting partly off the field.

One man killed, 13 wounded, 2 missing. Medical Cadet Frank Le Moyne was on the field of battle or near the battery during the entire day, and worked until late at night dressing wounded until all were attended to. His conduct deserves great commendation.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES THOMPSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, U.S.Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 11, 1862.

I respectfully present herewith a report of my movements during the change of base from York to James River.

Miller's and Brady's Pennsylvania batteries and Fitch's Eighth Independent New York Artillery having been previously detached from my command to the assistance of General Peck in guarding the Chickahominy River and White Oak Swamp, I moved on the morning of the 28th of June at 2 o'clock with McKnight's battery, M, Fifth U.S. Artillery, and General Couch's division of artillery, consisting of Flood's and McCarthy's Pennsylvania batteries, to General Peck's division camp, whence, after halting one hour, I proceeded with the three batteries referred to, supported by General Palmer's brigade, of Couch's division, to the junction of the Charles City, James River, and New Market roads, arriving at that point about 11 a.m. General Palmer and General Woodbury, of the Engineers, having designated the position the artillery should occupy, I proceeded to post it accordingly as follows: One section of Flood's battery, pointing toward Richmond, on the Charles City road, near the blacksmith's shop. The other section of Flood's, on the New Market, advanced from the junction about 300 yards, Lieuts. Michael hall and Edward Dougherty commanding these section respectively. One section of McCarthy's battery, under command of Lieutenant William Munk, was posted near to and commanding the James River road, advanced sufficiently to co-operate with Lieutenant Dougherty's section on the New Market road. Six pieces were in all thus posted and properly masked.

I had in reserve McKnight's six guns and McCarthy's remaining piece [McCarthy has but three guns]. The three sections in position were supported by as many regiments of infantry from General Palmer's brigade, of Couch's division, and

three companies from Colonel Averell's Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. Ample supports of both arms were within easy supporting distance.

On the 28th all was quiet. On the 29th, at 10 .m., a strong column of rebel cavalry charged along the James River road, driving in and following with furious yells our advanced cavalry pickets and their supports. Lieutenant Munk, commanding a section on this road, allowed the rebels to advance within 50 yards of his masked pieces, when he opened fire with deadly effect. The enemy's column was thrown into confusion and retreated, followed by a column of cavalry from Colonel Averell's regiment. Many of the enemy were killed and many more wounded-among the latter the leader, a major of cavalry from Colonel Averell's regiment. Many of the enemy were killed and many more wounded-among the latter the leader, a major of cavalry, whom I saw writing in agony with a wound which our surgeons pronounced fatal. Horses were disabled and trappings were abandoned, strewn along the road in much confusion. Dougherty's section participated, firing some eight shots. No further demonstration was made on this day.

At 4 p.m. I started the column of three batteries toward James River, marching with General Couch's division by an unfrequented road. At sunrise on the morning of the 30th our column debouched upon the plain in front of Haxall's Landing, in sight of James River. Miller's and Brady's batteries joined from the Chickahominy and reported for duty. I was also joined by Lieutenant Elder with his battery, K, First Artillery.

When the battle of June 30 commenced, at about 1 p.m., I assumed command of all the artillery in the corps [nine batteries], and placed it in battery covering the debouches, and about 1,000 yards distant from the woods skirting the Richmond road, General Palmer's brigade being drawn up in line of battle on my left. This disposition was only temporary, for about 2.30 p.m. I was ordered by the corps commander to form a line of battle in a large wheat field perpendicular to the river, with the right resting on the edge of a woods which skirted the field running parallel with the river. In this line I placed half of the artillery, forming a reserve line parallel to the first and about 1,000 yards retired with the other half. I had ten batteries; five in position [viz: Flood's, Brady's, McCarthy's, and Miller's Pennsylvania, and McKnight's battery, M, Fifth Regular], covering the woods, beyond which the fight was raging; and five batteries in reserve, viz: Regan's, Fitch's, and Mink's New York [the latter three guns], of Peck's division, and Elder's regular battery; also Battery G, Fourth U.S. Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Morgan; which last-named battery reported at about 4.30 p.m., whence I know not. There were twenty-one guns in position and twenty-three in reserve. Thus matters remained

until about 11 a.m. on the following day, July 1, 1862, when the general commanding the corps, becoming satisfied that the enemy was working around toward the right flank, gave minute instructions for a change of front of the artillery, for the better protection of that flank. The general's instructions were all faithfully executed. Timbers were slashed and guns posted, covering all the approaches to our position, to do which required all the artillery in the corps. At about 1 p.m. Morgan's regular battery was taken away by order of General McClellan, and an hour later Elder's regular battery was taken away by the same authority.

About 5 p.m. Miller's battery was sent for by General McClellan to take post in a small gap between Peck's and Slocum's divisions. I posted the battery myself in the position indicated by General McClellan's aide.

Night set in without an attack. At 1 a.m., July 2, 1862, I was called to the headquarters of the corps commander, and received directions for my guidance while maneuvering the artillery in the morning for the protection of the rear of the army, which directions were adhered to during the movements which followed; Miller's Pennsylvania battery being the last battery of this army to enter its present line. My command all arrived safely without loss.

I inclose with this brief reports of all the commanders who acted in an independent capacity during the whole movement.

I beg leave to call the attention of the proper authority to those reports and to the indorsements which I have made in each case. I also desire to notice the excellent bearing and valuable services of Principal Musician Robert Hargreaves, First Pennsylvania Artillery, whose prompt and intelligent conveyance of my orders contributed greatly to the harmonious movement of the large mass of artillery temporarily under my command. He is qualified for a better position. The officers and men were cheerful throughout the entire movement, always cheerfully doing what was required of them; and having the fullest confidence in their leaders, always determined to believe that the movement what it really was -a strategic movement and not a retreat. Individual cases of merit are embraced in the separate reports. It is felt that they will be rewarded.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROB'T M. WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding Artillery, Fourth Corps.

Report of Captain Theodore Miller, Battery E, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the defense of Bottom's Bridge, June 25-29.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 11, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your communication of this date, directing me to forward a report of my operations while guarding the Chickahominy, I have the honor to transmit the following:

On the evening of the 25th of June I received orders from the chief of artillery of the Fourth Army Corps to proceed immediately to Bottom's Bridge at about 10 p.m. I reported at once in person to General Naglee, who directed me to place three pieces of my battery guarding Bottom's Bridge and one on the railroad guarding the railroad bridge. On the morning of the 27th working parties were sent to throw up a breastwork close on the western bank of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, which was completed at about 5 o'clock p.m., and the three pieces of my battery were placed in position.

In the course of the afternoon Light Company G, Fourth Artillery, and Brady's battery [H], of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, had arrived, and one gun of the former [light 12-pounder] and two guns of the latter [10-pounder Parrotts] battery were added to my three at Bottom's Bridge, making in all six guns [four light 12-pounders and two 10-pounder Parrotts], while the remaining two of Brady's battery, joining Lieutenant Wildey at the railroad bridge, and Light Company G, commanded by Lieutenant Morgan, Fourth Artillery, U.S. Army, took position about 700 yards to the rear and left of my battery on elevated ground.

On the morning of the 28th, about 10 o'clock, small parties of the enemy's cavalry appeared at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and at about 2 o'clock p.m. our pickets reported a column of the enemy's infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery in sight, and taking position about 2,000 yards in front to the left of Bottom's Bridge, close to the banks of the railroad. This report proved to be correct, for at about 2,30 o'clock their artillery could be seen, and a report reached me from the railroad bridge that the enemy was throwing up breastworks. I then prepared for action. The guns were carefully aimed, and I directed the Parrotts to load with shell and the 12-pounders solid shot, should the order "To load" be given; for my instructions were not to fire except fired on.

At about 4 o'clock the enemy opened fire, the shell striking about 20 yards in rear of my right piece, and was immediately followed by another, which struck some 50 yards to the right of the first, neither of which exploded. I

replied at once with my 10-pounder Parrott. The shell exploded immediately over the enemy's artillery. A light 12-pounder fired next and with good effect. The others all followed in succession and did well. [I would here remark that the light 12-pounder gun carried solid shot 1,800 yards with ease and accuracy; none fell short.] The enemy in the mean time had fired four more shell, two exploding, but doing no damage whatever, and all with too high an elevation. The pieces at the railroad bridge also opened fire on the enemy and I think did good execution. After firing six more rounds, the enemy making no reply, I ceased firing, and shortly after our pickets reported the enemy retiring. During the remainder of the day and the following night everything remained quiet.

On the afternoon of the 29th, about 5 o'clock, I received orders from General Naglee to "withdraw one of my pieces and send it to the rear on the road to White Oak Swamp; another piece to follow in about half an hour, and so on till further orders." This was done, and at 7.30 o'clock p.m. the last piece left the breastwork at Bottom's Bridge; Company G, Fourth Artillery, and the three pieces at the railroad bridge, under Captain Brady, having left some time before this. On the morning of the 30th of June about 10 o'clock I reported in person to the chief of artillery of the Fourth Army Corps at camp near City Point Landing, Va.

The behavior of the men was splendid; nor can I speak too highly of Lieutenants Wildey and Fagan. The former guarded for thirty-six hours with one piece the railroad bridge before he was joined by two pieces of Battery H, and Lieutenant Fagan with the other section of that battery was the whole time under my immediate observation, and displayed his usual cool and brave qualities. Lieutenant Benson joined on the afternoon of the 29th and assisted ably, having charge of the last piece of my battery, separate from the command, till it arrived at camp near City Point Landing, Va.

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

THEO.MILLER,

Captain, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,

July 12, 1862.

Captain Miller's mention of Lieutenants Wildey, Fagan, and Benson is well merited. These officers, having each a small separate command, faithfully toiled through the route [which was much obstructed] with loss of food and

rest, arriving in time and in order to render service, should any be needed of them, in the fight of June 30 and July 1. It is not so much for what these officers have done as for what I know they would do that attention is called to their names. Either one of them would fire a magazine and with it be blown to atoms, if such a sacrifice were necessary in the service of the country.

What Captain Miller says of others may be equally well said of himself.

**ROB'T M.WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding.**

Report of Captain James Brady, Battery H, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the defense of Bottom's Bridge and the Railroad Bridge over the Chickahominy, June 27-29.

**HDQRS.LIGHT BATTERY H, FIRST PA.RES.ART.,
Camp Harrison, July 11, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the operations of my battery whilst guarding the Chickahominy during the retirement of the right wing to the west bank of the stream and change of base of the Grand Army:

On the afternoon of Friday, the 27th ultimo, orders were received from Major West to proceed to Bottom's Bridge and report to General Naglee, which were obeyed. Reporting in person, I received orders to post one section of my battery adjoining and covering the bridge, and the other section at the railroad bridge, about a half mile up the stream, and to hold these points at all hazards, which was obeyed. Lieutenant Fagan was left in command of the section at Bottom's Bridge. The other section, at the railroad bridge, under my immediate command, had one gun posted on the embankment behind a small curtain hastily thrown up. The second gun was placed in a redoubt on an elevated knoll covering the surrounding swamps, the bridge, and the position on the track.

Thus posted, at daylight on Saturday morning signs of the enemy's approach became apparent from the concourse of stragglers and wounded soldiers that came over the bridge. Orders were received from General Naglee to prepare for firing the bridge. The burning of Dispatch Station now gave evidence of the enemy's presence. The orders were obeyed, and the bridge was wrap in flames almost simultaneously with the enemy's appearance in force on the opposite bank, preparing to feel our strength by opening with a battery from an eminence

supported by cavalry. Soon Mr. Fagan, at Bottom's Bridge, responded to the challenge, and presently the guns of my section at the railroad bridge, getting the enemy's range, joined issue. In a few minutes the enemy withdrew, declining to renew the contest, although the challenge was repeated by throwing the iron gauntlet into their camps.

During the afternoon of Sunday signal was given to clear the track, as the train, loaded with ammunition, had been fired, and was about being run into the Chickahominy. The burning train, rushing over the bridge, exploded on reaching the creek, throwing fragments thousands of feet high.

Retiring with the infantry to Bottom's Bridge that evening General Naglee ordered the battery to join the corps, which was obeyed, reporting to our chief, Major R.M. West, the following morning, ready for service.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. BRADY,

Captain, First Pennsylvania Res. Arty., Commanding Battery.

Report of Lieutenant Valentine H. Stone, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of the defense of Jones' Bridge, June 29-30.

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY RESERVE, GENERAL KEYES' CORPS,
July 11, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the morning of the 29th of June, 1862, I was ordered with the section under my command to guard Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy. Took up position at the bridge at 6 p. m. same day. June 30, 11 a. m. the rebels appeared on the opposite side. At 1 p. m. they opened fire with eight guns. I was under fire the greater portion of the time until 6 p. m. For two hours of the time I had their guns completely silenced. They succeeded in crossing 2 miles with cavalry and infantry. I then retired to join the army, marching all night to do so. My riding horse was killed with a shell. No men killed in my command. One of the cavalry killed. Considerable loss on the enemy's side.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VAL. H. STONE,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery.

JOSEPH BENSON,
Second Lieutenant and Adjutant, Arty. Reserve, General Keyes' Corps.

[Indorsement.]
HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 12, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

This young officer, with new horses and men that had never been tried, performed exceedingly well, considering.

ROBT M. WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding.

Report of Lieutenant Martin Reichenbacher, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery,
of the destruction of Turkey Bridge.

LIGHT ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS, July 11, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit the report of the destruction of Turkey Bridge on the 2nd day of July, 1862:

Being ordered by the general commanding the Fourth Corps to take means and proceed to Turkey Bridge and destroy it after the rear guard of the army had passed, in pursuance to the above order 25 men from the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry were supplied with axes and some 75 pounds of powder. We proceeded to the above-named place, and after the rear guard had passed the bridge was destroyed by cutting the stringers in the center of the bridge and cutting the planks in small pieces and felling trees over the bridge, and also at some places along the road, making it completely impassable for the passage of troops of any army. There also accompanied me Lieutenant Gibson, of General McClellan's staff, and Lieutenant Jackson, of General Keyes' staff. I conferred with those officers as to the best mode of obstructing. After the bridge being destroyed I returned to my command.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
MARTIN REICHENBACHER,
First Lieutenant, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

*Report of Captain George E. Randolph, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery,
of the action at Brackett's, and the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill.*

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report the movements of my battery in the recent actions from June 29 to July 2.

Early Sunday morning I received orders to hold myself ready to move at a moment's notice from the redan in the line of works near Fair Oaks. About 4 o'clock, with the last regiments of General Birney's brigade, I moved from the line of earthworks and placed four Parrott guns in position in a redoubt on the left of the Williamsburg road, while my howitzers were placed in a smaller redoubt on the extreme left of that line of works. I remained here until I received your order to move at once through the woods and cross White Oak Swamp by way of Brackett's Ford. I reached at about dark a point between Charles City and New Market roads, where I encamped, reporting to you very early in the morning of Monday, 30th June. I was there placed in position in an advanced position on the right of Charles City road, to act in co-operation with General Birney's brigade, where I remained until the approach of the enemy, about noon. Our skirmishers having been withdrawn from the woods I threw four shells into them, and then by order of General Birney moved with his troops to the left and into woods covering ravine a little in rear of our first position. Here I took position pointed out by General Birney, but was soon ordered to report to General Kearny's headquarters. Here I took a temporary position around the house until directed to report with my Parrott guns to General Slocum on the right. Here I relieved Captain Porter's battery, and under direction of Captain Platt, chief of artillery, shelled at a very rapid rate the woods covering the plain occupied by General Birney and myself early in the morning. This fire was continued till late in the evening, with what effect I cannot say. After midnight, with the other batteries of General Slocum's division, I moved silently down the Charles City road and on to Malvern Hill, my Parrott guns closing the rear of the column of artillery—a very questionable disposition of rifled guns where smooth-bore pieces were to be had.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Jastram, whom I had left near General Kearny's headquarters, was ordered to place his section in battery where Captain Thompson's battery had been during the day, on the left of General Kearny's line, and near the position of General McCall. His pieces were put in battery

as directed, and opened on the enemy, hardly discernible for the smoke, until the falling back of our forces in front and left convinced him of the policy of retiring. The horses of the swing and wheel team of one piece having been shot rendered the withdrawal of it impossible, and it was spiked and left on the field.* I was joined by Lieutenant Jastram at Malvern Hill.

After a short rest-enough to water my horses and replenish ammunition-boxes-I took position, under direction of Captain Thompson, Second Artillery, U.S.Army, on the left of the house occupied by General Kearny as headquarters on the 1st of July. Here I almost immediately engaged a battery of the enemy that appeared in the oat field opposite and 1,000 or 1,200 yards distant, receiving in return a hot fire of shell and shrapnel, which however was more destructive in front and rear than to us; for, until afternoon, I suffered no loss. I kept up a fire at intervals whenever i saw in the opposite field any enemy to oppose until toward night, when General Couch engaged the enemy to our left. I was specially ordered to silence a battery of the enemy that was covering their attacking columns and making havoc in our lines. I opened a sharp fire, immediately drawing the fire of the rebel battery from General Couch to myself, and succeeded after a short time in silencing it altogether. Soon after my attention was called to a column of re-enforcements going to the support of the enemy.

Here too I had an opportunity to do good service, as our previous practice had given us the range and elevation of the point at which the enemy's column entered the wood.

Our fire ceased about 8.30 p.m. Tuesday, and at 2 a.m. I moved in company with General Kearny's division to Harrison's Landing, arriving there at about 9 a.m. July 2. My only firing since then has been some 80 or 90 rounds fired at the battery that shelled our camp on the morning of the 3rd July.

Of the general behavior of my officers and men during the foregoing actions I can only say that in every instance where I could observe it I was entirely satisfied. My men were cool and persistent, my officers collected and carefully attentive to the efficient working of their sections. Where all did so well it is somewhat unjust to mention either, and yet I cannot forbear to mention Lieutenant W.A.Arnold, my first officer, for the coolness and determination he showed upon very occasion. I regret greatly the loss of one of the pieces of my battery, the more that I was not present, and am unable to judge from my own knowledge of the circumstances attending its loss; yet the entire confidence that I repose in Lieutenant Jastram and in the non-commissioned officers of his section makes me confident that the loss of the piece was a military necessity.

I am the more completely convinced of this when I learn that one of Captain Thompson's pieces [an officer of well-known judgment and bravery] was left, although it was away from the field when Lieutenant Jastram entered, and I feel confident that as Captain Thompson had personal charge of his battery there must have been good and sufficient cause for the loss of both his piece and mine.

Upon inspection, I find the vents of my Parrott pieces greatly enlarged from rapid and continued firing, so much so as almost to render them unserviceable. The copper vent-piece of the howitzers, although fired as many times, is but little injured.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO.E.RANDOLPH,
Captain , Commanding Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.

**GENERAL ORDERS,} HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Numbers 10.} Washington, July 21, 1862.**

Captain Alexander Piper, Third Artillery, having reported for duty to Major-General Pope, in obedience to Special Orders, Numbers 167, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office, is announced as chief of artillery at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Pope:
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

Report of Captain R. B. Hampton, Battery F, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations May 25-28.

**WILLIAMSPORT, MD.,
May 29, 1862.**

I have the honor to report that after a short engagement at Strasburg, on the afternoon of the 24th, in which the four guns belonging to my battery and one

howitzer belonging to Captain Best participated, and with which we succeeded in holding the enemy in check for some two hours and a half, I was compelled to withdraw the artillery, and started by a circuitous route to Winchester, under command of First Lieutenant J. P. Fleming, after which I returned to Strasburg to endeavor to bring forward my battery wagon and forge, and some few men who had remained with them, ordered all wagons, men, &c., to proceed on the Middle road to Winchester, all of which we got in column about dark and proceeded toward Winchester

We halted 7 miles from Winchester, and were sent forward to the front where the roads connect, found we were cut off, and altered our course to another road parallel with the pike, and came within 3 miles of Winchester.

About 9 a.m. Sunday morning I halted the column and train, and went to the rear of Winchester with the adjutant of the Fifth New York Cavalry, and found our forces had retreated toward Martinsburg and the rebels in possession of Winchester, and we again cut off from connecting with our forces. Our column was again ordered to retire and proceed toward Martinsburg by way of the Middle road to within 5 miles of Martinsburg, and sent forward and ascertained that we were again cut off. I then consulted with Colonel De Forest and his officers, and concluded to cross the mountain and go to Hancock, Md., which place we made by marching all night, and arrived at Hancock on Monday at 11.30 a.m.; then employed the boats and crossed the train and men in safety, remaining till dawn on Tuesday, the 28th, losing in our retreat 1 man wounded and 4 missing and my battery wagon abandoned; also 1 wagon loaded with ordnance stores, and 4 mules, harness, and camp equipage.

Your obedient servant,
R.B. HAMPTON,
Captain, Commanding Artillery.
Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Commanding First Division, Fifth Corps.

Report of Lieutenant William Munk, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of skirmish of June 29 on the James River Road.

PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 10, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders calling for a report of my operations on the morning of the 29th of June I will state that on June 28 I took post on the

James River road by your directions in such position that my guns would defilade the James River road should an enemy appear from that direction. After placing my guns in position and masking them, the Second Rhode Island, Colonel Wheaton, and the Seventh Massachusetts, Colonel Russell, with one company of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, came up as my support on my right and left. We remained here all night.

Next morning at about 10 o'clock the enemy's cavalry appeared in force in full charge, driving in our vedettes. I opened fire first with case-shot, at a distance which I had previously carefully measured, and afterward with canister. My first discharge staggered them, and my second drove them pell-mell in retreat, Captain Walsh, of Averell's Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, following quickly in pursuit with all the available cavalry at hand, amounting, I think, to about one squadron and a half. More cavalry soon followed, and drove the enemy out of sight.

The surprise was complete. The leader of the enemy was mortally wounded. Numbers of them (the enemy) were unhorsed, and subsequently captured by our pursuing cavalry. Trappings were lying in profusion along the road immediately after the pursuit commenced, showing their loss to have been heavy compared with the numbers they had.

I think the aggregate of men killed, wounded, and captured would reach 80, and the number of horses captured or disabled 20. I sustained no loss.

The section of Flood's battery on my right contributed some to the general result. My men were firm and true, while the enemy came suddenly upon them with disheartening yells.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM MUNK,
First Lieutenant, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

CAMP OF ARTILLERY RESERVE,
July 25, 1862.

GENERAL: In my official report of the battle of New Market I stated it was the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves that rushed toward the enemy, received one volley, broke and ran, charging through my battery. Since then I have been led to believe, from testimony given in court of inquiry and statement made to me by Colonel Magilton, that I was mistaken about the number of the regiment. My

mistake arose from the fact that Colonel Magilton's regiment was early in the engagement posted between my limbers and caissons, and I was not then aware he had changed his position and another regiment taken his place. In justice to Colonel Magilton I would therefore respectfully request that so much of my report as designates the number of the regiment be corrected, the rest of the report remaining unaltered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. RANDOL,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery.

Sixth Maine Battery, Captain Freeman McGilvery,
August 3-30.

On the 3rd, was reviewed by General Pope and Banks. On the 6th, commenced march on Culpeper.

August 9, marched to Cedar Mountain, and engaged in the battle at 3 o'clock p.m. and fought till dark. Had 3 of my own men and 1 detail killed, 3 seriously and 6 slightly wounded, and 5 exhausted and taken prisoners.

August 12th, retired to Culpeper.

August 19th, retreated to Rappahannock Station. Participated in the action of Nolan's Ford and took an active part in the engagement at Sulphur Springs.

August 24, two men wounded. At night marched to Bealeton Station. August 25th, had a skirmish with the rebels.

August 28, was ordered to report by forced marched to General Heintzelman at Bristoe. From 3 a.m. of this day to 7.30 p.m. marched 34 miles. Reached Manassas just as the enemy were retreating toward Gainesville, Heintzelman's corps in pursuit. At 9 o'clock p.m. commenced march toward Centreville; went into camp at midnight.

August 29th, reported to General Hooker at Centreville, and marched to Bull run with that corps, and in the action of the day supported successively Hooker's and Kearny's divisions in their attack and repulse of the enemy on the right. During the fight General Kearny came to me and said, "You are getting the value of your ammunition. Yes, sir," he said, "you are giving them just what they

need;" very soon after which the enemy gave way and ran in great disorder, and that ended the first day's battle. I had 2 men seriously wounded.

August 30 this battery was posted on the right near an oak forest, and just before night was attacked by a rebel brigade dashing out of the wood, whilst the battery was covered with smoke. The horses on the right piece were all killed or wounded. I had 2 of my own and 2 details killed, 2 seriously and 3 slightly wounded, and 5 taken prisoners. Retired with four pieces about 1,400 yards and took position and held it till 8.30 p.m., and kept the rebels in check on the right till about all of our troops had crossed Bull Run stream. This battery was the last to leave the field by at least one hour, and was in order for battle next day at Centreville. I may add I lost two pieces, two caissons, and 32 horses in the two days' action at Bull Run.

F. MCGILVERY,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

GENERAL ORDERS, HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No.152. Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 9, 1862.

On and after the 14th instant all requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores, after being signed by the colonel of the regiment for cavalry and infantry, and by the captain of the battery and chief of artillery of this army for artillery, will be presented to the acting ordnance officer of the division, and in the Artillery Reserve to the acting ordnance officer of that command. The division ordnance officers will make consolidated requisitions for all stores required for their divisions.

After being signed by the general commanding the division their requisitions will be presented by the division ordnance officer at the ordnance depot, and, after being approved by the chief of ordnance, will be immediately issued upon. Requisitions upon the ordnance department are not required to be made in duplicate.

Division ordnance officers will be held responsible that the following supply of ammunition for their divisions shall be kept constantly on hand, viz, 250 rounds per gun, including that in the ammunition chests, for artillery; 150 pounds per man, including that in the cartridge boxes, for cavalry and infantry.

In moving, the wagons containing the reserve ammunition will be under the control of division ordnance officers. Ammunition wagons will be distinguished by a horizontal stripe, 6 inches wide, painted on each side of the cover-for

artillery ammunition, red; for cavalry, yellow; for infantry, light blue. The wagons will also be distinctly marked with the number of the corps and division to which they belong and the kind and caliber of ammunition contained. The main depot for the army will be designated by a crimson flag, marked "Ordnance Depot, U.S.A."

Upon the march, or when the brigades are widely separated from each other, the wagons containing the reserves ammunition for each brigade may, at the discretion of the division commander, be turned over to the brigade quartermaster, who will draw his supplies from the division ordnance officer. Division ordnance officers will select from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the division a competent clerk, and from those of each brigade a mechanic capable of repairing small-arms, who will be provided with a complete set of armorer's tools. If skilled in their employment, each will be paid 40 cents per day by the ordnance department. A sergeant will also be detailed from each division as an acting ordnance sergeant.

Division ordnance officers will be relieved from all duty with their regiments and will report for duty at division headquarters.

In condemning ordnance and ordnance stores officers will be governed by paragraphs 1021, 1022, and 1023, Army Regulations.

Unserviceable stores will not pass through division ordnance officers, but be turned into the depot ordnance, officer, accompanied by duplicate invoices and receipts, stating the exact condition of the stores.

Upon the receipt of this order acting ordnance officers will report for further instructions to First Lieutenant Horace Porter, chief of ordnance, at the end of the ordnance wharf.

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

*Report of Captain Clermont L. Best, Fourth U. S. Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, Second Corps, Army of Virginia.*

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY, SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Culpeper, August 13, 1862.**

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to report the following operations of the artillery of the Second Corps in battle at Cedar Mountain on Saturday last:

There being but five brigades composing the corps, and each of diminished strength, it was deemed proper that no more than one battery to each brigade should be brought into action. These batteries had been previously designated, and were placed in position on the most favorable points, supposed by the brigades to which they were respectively attached. General Crawford, having with his brigade preceded the remainder of the corps by one day, had already selected a point for his guns, the most commanding, certainly, on our side of the field. The topography of the ground was such that to obtain an effective play the remaining guns were ranged to the right and left of this point, at suitable intervals, presenting a slightly crescent form of about three-quarters of a mile in extent. The opposing batteries were posted on the slope of a conical hill to the left, just under cover of a slight eminence to the front and center, and again near a dense woods on our right, the pieces pretty well masked and each position commanding ours. I do not think they outnumbered us in guns, but one battery on the hill slope, of two guns, was evidently of heavier metal. Their practice was not of a superior order, judging from the large amount of shot hurled at us and the results as appended to this report. The battle commenced in earnest with artillery about 3 p. m. For two hours about sixty cannon, mostly rifled, were playing into each other without cessation, the distance between the combatants averaging about 1,400 yards. Our batteries were directed upon theirs, but turned upon their infantry whenever discovered. At 5 p. m. Major-General Banks directed the artillery was also advancing in force, and opportunity being favorable to fire over the heads of our men with safety, the cannonading was resumed and continued until night ended the conflict. Though the day was intensely warm and our position such as to receive a converging fire from the enemy, officers and men stood firm and unflinching to the end. Captains McGilvery, Robinson, and Roemer were constantly under fire, working their guns with coolness and discrimination. Captain Knap, Lieutenant Muhlenberg, and Lieutenant Cushing were more immediately under my observation during that terrible afternoon, and I am sure I do them but justice in saying never were men more earnest in their work. Well done, I cant ruly say for officers, non-commissioned, and privates of all the batteries. That their afternoon's work proved very destructive to the enemy is to my mind beyond question. At dark the batteries were retired about half a mile to the rear, during which movement a gun and caisson were lost by becoming mired and entangled in a small stream. They could not be extricated before the enemy's sharpshooters had reached them. The gun, however, was spiked and its limber and horses saved. No other loss in material. The batteries not in action were posted favorably in rear of the field for such service as the exigencies of the conflict might create. We had but little occasion for using canister, and the ammunition proved, generally, to be of good quality, the total rounds

expended being 3,213. The following batteries were engaged: Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Muhlenberg in command; Captain Jos. M. Knap's Pennsylvania battery; Captain J. Roemer's L, Second New York; Captain F. McGilvery, Sixth Maine; Captain O. W. Robinson, Fourth Maine. Lieutenant E. R. Geary, of Knap's battery, was slightly wounded in the elbow.

C. L. BEST,
Captain Fourth Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

*AUGUST 9, 1862.-Battle of Cedar Run, or Cedar (or Slaughter) Mountain, Va.
Report of Major Davis Tillson, Chief of Artillery, Second Division.*

HDQRS. 2nd DIV., 3rd ARMY CORPS
Near Cedar Mountain, Va., August 14, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from these headquarters, calling for reports as to the part taken by the different commands during the late engagement with the enemy, I have the honor to make the following statement of the operations of the field batteries of this division:

Immediately upon their arrival near the scene of action, just in rear of the woods through which General Banks' army was retiring, by direction of General Ricketts the Fifth Maine Battery, Captain Leppien, and Battery F, First Pennsylvania, Captain Matthews, were placed near the residence of Mrs. Brown, taking positions to command the right and front, and supported by General Tower's brigade.

The Second Maine Battery, Captain Hall, was placed on the right of the road leading through the woods to the rear, covering the interval between General Carroll's and General Duryea's brigades.

The Second Maryland Battery, + Captain Thompson, was to have been posted on the left of General Hartsuff's brigade, but before it arrived there one of the enemy's batteries, that from behind the woods had been shelling the division while it was getting into position, stealthily emerged from the woods along the road over which General Banks' column had just passed to the rear, and covered by the darkness of the evening and the shadow of the woods, took up a position immediately in front of our forces, whose first intimation of their presence was the opening upon them by the enemy of a most galling fire of canister and case shot.

Captain Hall, whose position was fortunately well chosen, immediately brought his guns to bear, and opened fire upon the enemy. Captain Thompson quickly placed his guns in battery on Captain Hall's left, and both batteries poured in upon the enemy a fire that for precision and rapidity could not have been surpassed.

Within fifteen minutes the enemy's battery was completely silenced, disabled, and driven from the field. The next morning 2 lieutenants of artillery were found dead on the spot occupied the evening before by the enemy's battery, with abundant evidence that they had suffered terribly in killed and wounded. Eleven dead horses were piled up within a few rods' square, and 8 more were found dead along the road upon which the enemy retreated, together with a disabled caisson.

During an interview held under a flag of truce Major-General Stuart, of the Confederate Army, informed General Bayard that the first discharge of our battery on the right (Captain Hall's) killed the rebel General Winder.

Only 2 men were wounded in our batteries, Corpl. Cyrus T. Barker and Private William J. Collamore, both slightly. The former, after being wounded, refused to go the rear, but assisted in working his gun until the close of the action.

The vigorous and well-directed fire from Captains Hall's and Thompson's batteries discouraged the enemy and drove him back in confusion, ending the contest.

The steadiness and cool courage of the officers and men of the batteries in taking up their position while being shelled by the enemy are worthy of the highest commendation. Very few, if any of them, had been under fire before, yet they bore themselves with the steadiness of veterans.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVIS TILLSON,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Third Army Corps.

*Report of Captain Joseph C. Clark, Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery,
of the engagement at Kettle Run.*

**BROAD RUN, NEAR MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA.,
August 28, 1862.**

I have the honor to report the part taken by my battery in the skirmishers of yesterday.

The battery took position on the high ground on the right bank of Broad Run, its fire directed on the rear and flank of the enemy's battery on the opposite side of the run. The enemy's guns were soon silenced by the fire of the three batteries opposed to them, they leaving in their hurry a number of dead and wounded on the field. I have no casualties to report in my battery.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. CLARK,

Captain, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY D, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of this battery while under the command of Major-General Pope:

On the morning of August 29, having reached Manassas Junction, the division to which I was attached was ordered to march on the road to Gainesville. On arriving within about 2 miles of that place the enemy's pickets were discovered. The battery took up a commanding position and remained there for some two or three hours; then started again on a road toward the Warrenton turnpike, was ordered back; came into battery. While the column was marching back the enemy opened upon it with one 6-pounder gun. We replied, and shortly after they opened upon us with two or three rifled guns. the firing was kept up some time, the enemy inflicting no injury on us. The effect of our firing on their artillery could not be ascertained, but several times their infantry made their appearance, when the effect of our fire on them was plainly visible, causing them to break and seek shelter out of sight.

The next morning about daybreak we left, and reached the main body of the army at the crossing of the Warrenton turnpike through Bull Run.

About the middle of the day (the 30th) the battery was ordered to take position on a hill to the front to shell the woods into which it was intended this division should advance. At the time the order was given me General Reynolds' division was in the woods on this hill, but as we were going to the place indicated I saw all of General Reynolds' command leaving. As it was a dangerous position for the battery without support, I explained my position to Colonel

Warren, commanding a brigade of General Sykes' division, requesting him to advance with me to support the battery. This he kindly consented to do. I had sent word to General Porter that the division of General Reynolds had left their position. We fired from this position for some two hours, I should judge, with apparently very good effect, when the enemy suddenly attacked Colonel Warren, who was on the left of the battery, in the woods. They both were in such position that I could not assist Colonel Warren by my fire, he being directly between me and the enemy, and as he had sent me word that they were in greatly superior numbers to his command, nothing was left for me but to leave as soon as possible, as there was a very difficult ditch to cross, but one carriage being able to cross at a time. I left at a walk.

Colonel Warren's command, especially the Fifth New York Volunteers, by the most gallant fighting, kept the enemy, who were in over whelming force, in check till the battery was out of danger, though at a loss of about half their numbers. I would give all praise and credit to these gallant men for the preservation of the battery from total loss.

The battery then took a second position farther to the rear, and fired from that position till after dark, when General Hooker ordered me to proceed to Centreville. The division had gone thither some time previously.

The casualties were 1 private killed and 1 sergeant wounded, 2 horses wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. HAZLETT,
First Lieutenant, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

*Report of Captain George E. Randolph, Battery E,
First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the engagement at Kettle Run.*

**CAMP NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA.,
August 31, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor respectfully to report that, in accordance with orders from General Kearny, I reported my battery to General Hooker, near Catlett's Station, on the 27th instant, and proceeded under his direction along the road to the left of the railroad toward Bristoe Station. The enemy, having been previously discovered on the right of the railroad, was found upon our advance

to have his batteries on prominent hills to the front and right of our advance. I occupied a position about 1,000 yards from a battery in our front, and opened fire with solid shot from my six Napoleon guns. After a very few discharges the enemy withdrew his battery, and proceeding to the range of hills across Broad Run reopened his fire. Meanwhile I threw a few shots into his cavalry as it retired supporting the battery.

After changing position to a more commanding hill, a little to the front and right, I engaged two batteries placed on the hills opposite. His fire was severe from two different points, but a well-directed fire of shell and solid shot compelled him to retire hastily.

My loss was 2 men killed. Expenditure of ammunition about 150 rounds, mostly of solid shot.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
GEO. E. RANDOLPH,
Captain, Commanding Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.

*Report of Captain William M. Graham, Battery K,
First U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Bull Run.*

**CAMP AT CENTREVILLE,
September 1, 1862.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my battery occupied a position on our extreme left, supported by three regiments of General Reno's brigade, on the evening of the 30th ultimo. I here fought a large force of the enemy's artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and held the position until 9 o'clock at night, when I was ordered to withdraw and take up the line of march to this point by General Gibbon, commanding the rear guard of the army. As I was unavoidably separated from your immediate command on that day by an order from Major General Heintzelman I hope that my course may meet with your approval, and with great respect, I remain, general, your obedient servant,

WM. M. GRAHAM,
Captain First Artillery, Commanding Battery K, First U. S. Artillery.

*Report of Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery,
of the battles of Groveton and Bull Run.*

MINOR'S HILL, VA., September 3, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the actions of Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in the recent action near Bull Run and in the marches previous to that action, from the time of leaving Harrison's Landing:

Pursuant to orders received from division headquarters the battery left its camp at Harrison's Landing on the morning of the 15th of August, 1862, and proceeded by way of Charles City Court-House to the other side of the Chickahominy River, from there to Williamsburg, thence to Yorktown, then to Newport News, from there to Hampton, where we embarked on board of transports and were disembarked at Aquia Creek. We then marched to Falmouth, Barnett's Ford on the Rappahannock, Warrenton Junction, and Manassas Junction, and immediately after our arrival at the last-named place were ordered to proceed toward Gainesville, on the Warrenton turnpike.

We took up a position on an eminence opposite to where the enemy were ascertained to be, and in a short time they opened on a column of our infantry with one gun, a 6-pounder. We replied, but with what effect could not be ascertained, as the enemy were concealed in the woods. The enemy kept up the firing for a very short time, none of their shots reaching us, and then ceased, by shortly after opened upon us again with two rifled guns, one of them being a 10-pounder Parrott. None of their shots took effect in the battery, though some of the infantry some distance in the rear were injured by ricochet shots.

At this same time clouds of dust were seen rising in woods near the enemy's batteries. I directed part of the guns of the battery on this dust and part on the enemy's batteries. The effect of none of these shots could be seen for the woods, but shortly after a large column of infantry appeared in an opening in the woods, on which the guns which could seen into this place were immediately turned with very good effect, as the shells could be seen bursting directly in the column, which broke and ran into the woods for shelter, but soon again formed, only to be again dispersed. They did not appear again. We encamped on this ground till daylight next morning, when we marched to the Warrenton turnpike near where it crosses Bull Run.

In the afternoon I was ordered by Major-General Porter to place the battery on a hill to the left of the road, in order to shell the woods in front of our position until our infantry advanced, and then turn my guns on the enemy's

batteries. When the order was given General Reynolds' division occupied the woods on the left and front of the designated position, but as i was proceeding to it I saw his division withdrawing. I rode forward and found that all the troops had been withdrawn, not even leaving pickets. As this was a dangerous position to place the battery in without a strong support, I asked Colonel Warren, commanding the Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers, if he could not give me some support while I sent back word to General Porter of the state of affairs. He did so, and in consequence saved the battery from capture. The firing from the battery in this position was extremely effective, as the effect was very visible.

Soon Colonel Warren informed me that the enemy were approaching though the woods on my left, and immediately after they were upon him with an overwhelming force. Colonel Warren's troops were between the enemy and the battery, on the left of the battery, so that I could afford him no assistance by my fire. Immediately limbered up and left the field at a walk. Although opposed to an overwhelming force, Colonel Warren's men stood their ground until the battery was removed, though at a cost of half their number. I would give all praise and credit to Colonel Warren and his command for the noble manner in which they stood their ground, thereby preventing the capture of this battery.

I then took up a position on a hill farther to the rear, and again opened fire on the enemy's infantry and artillery with good effect. The division to which the battery is attached having retired, I applied to General Hooker, who furnished me support. I remained in this position until ordered away by General Hooker, who directed me to retire to Centreville.

The conduct of the officers and enlisted men under my command was all that I could ask, and was only a repetition of their gallant conduct in previous actions. The casualties were 2 men wounded and 2 horses wounded.

I expended about 1,000 wound of shrapnel and percussion shell.

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. HAZLETT,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery D. Captain MARTIN,
Chief of Division Artillery.

*Report of Captain Augustus P. Martin, Battery C,
Massachusetts Light Artillery, First Division,
operations August 15-September 20.*

**CHAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
October 4, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the marches, engagements, &c., of the battery under my command since the 15th day of August, 1862:

On the morning of August 15, 1862, my command marched with the division from Harrison's Landing, Va., via Chickahominy, over pontoon bridge, Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Newport News, to Hampton, where we arrived on the morning of August 18, 1862. I embarked the battery on board the steamer City of Norwich, the horses, transportation, &c., on board schooners. Sailed for Aquia Creek, Va., on the morning of the 19th of August, where we arrived and disembarked the battery on the 21st. Received horses, &c., on the 22nd. Marched via Falmouth to Barnett's Ford, where my command joined the division on the 24th of August. Marched on the morning of the 26th via Kelly's Ford, Catlett's Station, and Manassas Junction to near Gainesville, where we arrived on the morning of the 29th of August. The battery was held in reserve during the day. Some firing by pickets and artillery, but no general engagement.

On the morning of the 30th I was ordered by Major-General Morell to remain with General Griffin's brigade as rear guard. Marched about 5 o'clock a. m. with General Griffin's brigade to Centreville, where we arrived about noon. Went into camp, and remained until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when I received orders to proceed with General Griffin's brigade to Manassas, where an engagement was then going on, but did not arrive in season to be of any service, and was ordered by General Griffin to turn about and return to camp near Centreville.

The next morning was placed in battery by order of General Morell, where we remained until the morning of the 2nd of September, when we marched about 1.30 o'clock, and arrived near Chain Bridge in the evening. The next morning marched to Hall's Hill, Va., and remained in camp until the morning of September 7. Marched on the morning of the 7th to Alexandria and on the 8th to Upton's Hill, and reported to Brigadier-General Griffin. Marched on the morning of the 12th day of September, via Washington, D. C., Rockville, Md., and Frederick, to the Antietam, where we halted on the afternoon of the 16th of September. On the

morning of the 17th took position in the reserve with the division during the action of that day.

On the morning of the 19th of September moved through Sharpsburg; went into camp in the afternoon by order of Major-General Morell. On the morning of September 20 took position, by order of Major-General Morell, commanding the ford and bluffs on the Virginia side of the river to protect the crossing of the infantry. Soon after they crossed the enemy made his appearance in force, and the battery opened upon him at a range of 1,000 or 1,200 yards' distance with spherical case and shell, to prevent his advancing and driving our infantry into the river.

I expended during the engagement 151 rounds spherical case, 32 rounds shell, and 8 rounds solid shot. No injury or casualties were sustained by the battery during the engagement.

On the march from Harrison's Landing to the Chickahominy I was obliged to abandon one caisson body by the breaking of the stock on the road. Thirteen horses died or were abandoned in a dying condition on the march from Harrison's Landing to Hall's Hill, Va., from exhaustion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. MARTIN,
Captain Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery.

Report of Captain Richard Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the battles of Groveton and Bull Run and the Maryland Campaign.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 4, 1862.

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following report of the marches and operations of my command since August 15:

August 15, battery marched at daylight to the Chickahominy, and crossed pontoon bridge. At dark went into position, commanding approaches to bridge. 16th, marched at 7 a. m.; encamped at 7 p. m. 2 miles beyond Williamsburg. 17th, marched at 7 a. m. through York town to within a mile of

Big Bethel, 25 miles. 18th, marched at 7 a. m. to Newport News. 19th, marched at 9 a. m. to Hampton, and shipped battery on transport City of Norwich. 20th, embarked horses and transportation wagons in transport schooners. 21st, disembarked battery at Aquia Creek. 23rd, horses arrived at Aquia creek and were disembarked. 24th, marched at 5 a. m. through Falmouth to near Barnett's Ford, 28 miles, and encamped at 6 p. m. 25th, marched at 6 a. m. to join division and encamped at 1 p. m. 26th, marched at 5 a. m. Kelly's Ford and encamped. 27th, marched at 5 a. m. to near Warrenton Junction. 28th, marched at 3 a. m. to camp near Warrenton. 29th, marched at 6 a. m. to Groveton, and took position commanding main road. August 30, marched at 4 a. m. to battle-field of Manassas; took position, by command of Brigadier-General Butterfield, on heights commanding enemy's batteries and woods through which the First and Third Brigades were to ho forward. By command of Major-General Porter I advanced the battery to within canister-range of the woods, and subsequently, by his command, returned to my former position, and reopened fire on the enemy's batteries that were shelling our infantry. I also fired with shrapnel at shorter range at the enemy's infantry, who were endeavoring to form under cover of the woods.

Having exhausted the ammunition of my limbers I, in accordance with a previous command of General Butterfield, withdrew to the top of bull Run hill, to join the rest of the division. Not being able to find General Butterfield, I reported the battery to Major-General McDowell who was in search of a rifled battery. By his command I to position on the left of the hill, covering the charge of the left of our line I remained in this position (but without firing) nearly an hour, and then, having reported to Major-General Porter, by his command moved to Centreville at 7.30 p. ml.

The casualties were 1 men (Private G. W. Holded) wounded and missing, 6 horses killed, two sent of horse equipments lost. Six hundred rounds of shell and case-shot were expended in the action. Two caisson bodies were abandoned in the road, their axles having broken-one on the 29th, the other on the 30th-before the action.

August 31, by command of Major-General Morell, I retired toward Alexandria to procure forage for the horses, they being in a very exhausted state, not having had any grain for five days. Moved as far as Fairfax Court-House and encamped, three of my horses having dropped dead from exhaustion as I moved into camp. September 1, not being able to procure either rations or forage at Fairfax Station, I moved to within 5 miles of Alexandria, where I procured part of one day's ration of grain, and September 2 moved into Alexandria and encamped September 3, marched at 1 p. m. to Minor's Hill and rejoined division. Third

Brigade and halted until 11 p. m., then marched to Alexandria and unharnessed, and went into camp at 2 p. m. September 7, at 11 p. m., by command of Major-General Morell, hitched up and moved guns into position near Fairfax Seminary, returning to camp at 5 a. m. September 8. September 9, marched to Fort Corcoran and encamped September 12, marched at 8 a. m. to camp near Rockville, Md. September 13, moved at 5 a. m.; marched till 6 p. m. September 14, marched at 5 a. m. to Frederick, and encamped at 2 p. m. September 15, prepared to move at 1 a. m.; marched at 11 a. m. to Middletown and encamped. September 16, marched at 5 a. m. to near Antietam Creek and encamped. 17th, took position at 8 a. m.; remained in reserve during the action, and at sunset moved forward and took position commanding bridge on Sharpsburg road. 19th, moved at 7 a. m. through Sharpsburg, and took position, by command of Major-General Porter, overlooking the ford near Shepherdstown. 20th, received orders to cross ford near Shepherdstown, but subsequently, by order of Major-General Porter, took position on the bluffs commanding the ford, and fired about 500 rounds of case shot and shell at the enemy across the river during the day. September 23, moved, by command of Major-General Porter to present position of battery, commanding Shepherdstown, Va.

From August 3 to September 15 fifteen horses died or were abandoned in a dying state on the road from want of food and overwork.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD WATERMAN,

Captain , First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Commanding Batty. C.

Captain A. P. MARTIN,

Commanding Division Artillery.

Reports of Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of the battles of Groveton and Bull Run.

MINOR'S HILL, VA.,

September 3, 1862.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the actions of Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in the recent action near Bull Run and in the marches previous to that action, from the time of leaving Harrison's Landing:

Pursuant to orders received from division headquarters the battery left its camp at Harrison's Landing on the morning of the 15th of August, 1862, and proceeded by way of Charles City Court-House to the other side of the Chickahominy River, from there to Williamsburg, thence to Yorktown, then to Newport News, from there to Hampton, where we embarked on board of transports and were disembarked at Aquia Creek. We then marched to Falmouth, Barnett's Ford on the Rappahannock, Warrenton Junction, and Manassas Junction, and immediately after our arrival at the last-named place were ordered to proceed toward Gainesville, on the Warrenton turnpike.

We took up a position on an eminence opposite to where the enemy were ascertained to be, and in a short time they opened on a column of our infantry with one gun, a 6-pounder. We replied, but with what effect could not be ascertained, as the enemy were concealed in the woods. The enemy kept up the firing for a very short time, none of their shots reaching us, and then ceased, by shortly after opened upon us again with two rifled guns, one of them being a 10-pounder Parrott. None of their shots took effect in the battery, though some of the infantry some distance in the rear were injured by ricochet shots.

At this same time clouds of dust were seen rising in woods near the enemy's batteries. I directed part of the guns of the battery on this dust and part on the enemy's batteries. The effect of none of these shots could be seen for the woods, but shortly after a large column of infantry appeared in an opening in the woods, on which the guns which could be seen into this place were immediately turned with very good effect, as the shells could be seen bursting directly in the column, which broke and ran into the woods for shelter, but soon again formed, only to be again dispersed. They did not appear again. We encamped on this ground till daylight next morning, when we marched to the Warrenton turnpike near where it crosses Bull Run.

In the afternoon I was ordered by Major-General Porter to place the battery on a hill to the left of the road, in order to shell the woods in front of our position until our infantry advanced, and then turn my guns on the enemy's batteries. When the order was given General Reynolds' division occupied the woods on the left and front of the designated position, but as I was proceeding to it I saw his division withdrawing. I rode forward and found that all the troops had been withdrawn, not even leaving pickets. As this was a dangerous position to place the battery in without a strong support, I asked Colonel Warren, commanding the Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers, if he could not give me some support while I sent back word to General Porter of the state of affairs. He did so, and in consequence saved the battery from capture. The

firing from the battery in this position was extremely effective, as the effect was very visible.

Soon Colonel Warren informed me that the enemy were approaching through the woods on my left, and immediately after they were upon him with an overwhelming force. Colonel Warren's troops were between the enemy and the battery, on the left of the battery, so that I could afford him no assistance by my fire. I immediately limbered up and left the field at a walk. Although opposed to an overwhelming force, Colonel Warren's men stood their ground until the battery was removed, though at a cost of half their number. I would give all praise and credit to Colonel Warren and his command for the noble manner in which they stood their ground, thereby preventing the capture of this battery.

I then took up a position on a hill farther to the rear, and again opened fire on the enemy's infantry and artillery with good effect. The division to which the battery is attached having retired, I applied to General Hooker, who furnished me support. I remained in this position until ordered away by General Hooker, who directed me to retire to Centreville.

The conduct of the officers and enlisted men under my command was all that I could ask, and was only a repetition of their gallant conduct in previous actions. The casualties were 2 men wounded and 2 horses wounded.

I expended about 1,000 pound of shrapnel and percussion shell.

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. HAZLETT,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery D.
Captain MARTIN,
Chief of Division Artillery.

Report of Captain George E. Randolph, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the battle of Chantilly.

EARTHWORK NEAR FAIRFAX ROAD,
September 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that in the afternoon of September 1 I marched with the division from Alexandria in the direction of Fairfax Court-House. My first position, a temporary one, was on the left of the main

road, some distance in rear of the main battle ground of Chantilly. Afterward, under direction of General Kearny, I took position on a knoll directly in rear of General Birney's line, and commenced a regular fire of solid shot into the woods occupied by the enemy. My position was such that I could not fire with much accuracy or effect for fear of injuring our own line of infantry, over which I was firing. What the effect of my firing was I am unable to say. My only loss 1 horse killed, and my expenditure of ammunition about 100 rounds, mostly of solid shot. By order of General Birney I withdrew my battery after dark, and after remaining in my first position several hours marched to Fairfax Court-House, where I joined the division on the morning of the 2nd.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH,

Captain, Commanding Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.

*Report of Captain Stephen H. Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, of the battle of Bull Run.*

CAMP NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD., September 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

From the 14th to the 29th ultimo the artillery of this command were occupied in moving from Harrison's Landing to the old battle-field of Manassas-a fatiguing duty for both men and horses, but which involved no fighting. On the 30th ultimo my own battery was engaged. During the day it occupied three several positions. One section, the right, was detached and posted in a corn field to the front, about 1,200 yards from some batteries of the enemy. I remained there doing effective service until forced to retire by a general advance of the enemy and a falling back of our troops. About 5.30 p. m. the battery took up a second position behind the house it had been in front of, and remained there engaged until nearly all the ammunition with the pieces was exhausted. The caissons were sent to the rear after the first position was abandoned.

The battery left its second position about 6.30 p. m. While moving off and under fire two pieces broke down by the breaking right in two of their axles. Both these pieces were taken entirely off the field and beyond fire. It was afterward found necessary to abandon them on the road. The statements of the officers who had them in charge are appended. I also transmit reports of the officers in command of the other batteries of the division. My officers and

men, with scarcely an exception, behaved remarkably well. I would especially mention Lieutenants Watson and McIntire, who exhibited much coolness and gallantry during the action and in taking off the field under heavy fire the two broken down guns of the battery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WEED,

Captain, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Division Artillery.

*Report of Lieutenant Alanson M. Randol, Batteries E and G,
First U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Bull Run.*

SIR:

I have the honor to report that when General Sykes' division advanced against the enemy I was ordered by one of his aides (Lieutenant Ingham) to follow the movements of the Second Brigade of the division, but on arriving near their position I was ordered by an aide (Lieutenant Cutting) to return to the Warrenton road opposite the Second Brigade, and await further orders. I remained in that position, somewhat sheltered from the view of the enemy, but exposed to a continuous and heavy fire, directed at other batteries, till all the infantry on my right had retired and Colonel Warren's brigade on my left were driven from the field. As the battery was in column of pieces on the road, commanded by the fire of the enemy and no infantry near, it was impossible for me to open fire, so I retired in company with Captain Smead's battery to near the hill occupied by Captain Weed's battery, when I was ordered by an aide of General Sykes (Lieutenant Ingham) to take position on the right of the house on the hill, but when about to move to the position designated I was ordered by General Porter to move to a hill on the left of the field, if practicable.

Owing to the confusion among the ambulances, infantry, batteries, &c., which blocked the road, I was obliged to move very slowly, and on examining the hill designated found that while moving to take position on it I would be exposed to a direct and cross-fire from several of the enemy's batteries, and that the infantry and batteries which already covered the hill were retiring in confusion, so I moved to a hill directly in our rear, and took position on the right of Hazlett's battery, where I remained until the final falling back of the whole army to Centreville.

Although during the whole day the battery was directly under the fire of the enemy's batteries, yet at no time could I, from my positions, open fire on his forces without extreme danger of firing into our own troops.

My loss in the action was 1 horse killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. RANDOL,
First Lieutenant, First U. S. Artillery.
Lieutenant MCINTIRE,
Adjutant Artillery, Sykes' Division.

*Report of Lieutenant William E. Van Reed, Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery,
of the battle of Bull Run.*

CAMP NEAR COCKVILLE, MD., September 8, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, since landing at Aquia Creek on the 23rd of August, 1862:

On the 24th the battery was ordered to join General Sykes' division, which it did on the night of the 24th, it having marched some 24 or 25 miles. Passed Fredericksburg about 2 o'clock p. m.

On the 25th, moved camp about one-half mile.

26th, marched about 8 miles.

27th, marched about 10 miles and went into position.

28th, marched about 9 miles.

29th, marched to Thoroughfare Gap; passed Manassas Junction about 2 o'clock pm.

30th, marched about 6 miles and took position at Bull Run, and was ordered into a hollow to await further orders. Was afterward ordered to withdraw and take position on the hill close to a stone house, when the battery was withdrawn, and while on the road Captain Smead was killed by a shot striking him on the head. The battery then proceeded to Centreville, arriving there about 2 o'clock a. m.

31st, about 11 o'clock a. m. the battery was placed in a redoubt.

September 1, one section (Lieutenant Calef's) went out on a scout with Colonel Warren; returned about 2 p. m.

2nd, about 1 o'clock a. m. the battery marched about 25 miles; passed through Fairfax Court-House about 10 o'clock a. m.

3rd, marched to within about 10 miles of Washington.

4th, marched to Falls' farm.

6th, marched to Tennytown; crossed the Chain Bridge about 11 o'clock p. m.

7th, marched to Rockville, Md. Saving Captain Smead's death, no other casualty occurred in the battery.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.,

WM. E. VAN REED,

Second Lieutenant, Commanding Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

*Report of Captain Michael Wiedrich, Battery I,
First New York Light Artillery,
of operations August 22-30.*

FORT DE KALB, September 13, 1862.

MAJOR: In accordance to general orders of this date I transmit you the following report:

On arriving, on the 22nd of August, near Freeman's Fort, I was ordered by General Schurz to advance with my battery. After advancing about a quarter of a mile Captain Schirmer, chief of artillery, ordered me to relieve Captain De Beck's battery, which had been in action for some time. On nearing the place I was met by Major-General Sigel, who ordered me to place two 10-pounder Parrott guns in a new position on a hill in some woods near the river. After posting those pieces Major-General Sigel ordered me to take my other two Parrott guns to the right of Captain De Beck's battery, which I did, and left my two howitzers in reserve. The fire of the enemy was very hot where the two sections of my battery were posted. Here we had 5 killed and wounded, as follows
Killed, Private Florian Knoch; wounded, Sergt. Jacob Boc, in the breast and foot; Sergt. Christian Stock, in the arm; Corpl. John Blau, in the breast; and Private

George Himmel, in the face. We also had 2 horses killed and 10 others rendered unfit for further service, which had to be shot. There was also at the same time one of our limber boxes set on fire and exploded, but did no other damage.

August 24 we were engaged at near White Sulphur Springs, also at Waterloo Bridge. At the latter place Private George Lothar was wounded. We were also engaged at the latter place August 25, but sustained no loss. We were also engaged in the battles at Bull Run, August 29 and 30. Went in action on the 29th, at about 10 o'clock a.m., when we were ordered forward by Captain Schirmer, chief of artillery. After advancing a short distance we were met by Major-General Sigel, who ordered me to take a position on the right of the road, to support the infantry in case they should be driven back. After remaining in this position about half an hour Major-General Sigel came to me and ordered me ahead with the four Parrott guns to support Captain Dilger's battery, which order was executed as promptly as possible by taking a position on which the enemy had the range with one of his batteries, but in about fifteen minutes after we opened fire on it it was silenced. We kept our position until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when our ammunition gave out and we were obliged to retire to get a new supply. After getting the ammunition we started again to take our former position, but finding that Captain Dieckmann was there with his battery I returned to where I had left my two howitzers in the forenoon. Soon after coming into action there Lieutenant Schenkelberger had his leg shattered by a shell; also Private William Moller, the arm; both of which had to be amputated.

After using up the remainder of our ammunition I retired with my battery to near Major-General Sigel's headquarters, where I remained during the night. On this day we had one piece dismounted and on another the axle shot through, but I am happy to say that we brought all of the pieces out of the reach of the enemy.

August 30, after receiving a new supply of ammunition, I was ordered, with mine and Captain Buell's battery, to report to General Schenck, who ordered me to report with four Parrott guns to Colonel McLean, and keep my howitzers and Captain Buell's 6-pounder brass guns in reserve. We remained in a position in front of his brigade on a low hill with the 10-pounder Parrotts until about 4 o'clock p.m., when at this time Colonel McLean sent me an order to follow his brigade to take a position on a hill to the left of the road. After coming into action in a position selected by General Schenck, Major-General McDowell called me to him and wanted to know what I was going to do, and forbade me to open fire for fear of injuring our own men, of which there was one battery about 500 yards in front to our right and some infantry a short distance in advance of

that battery to our left. One of the enemy's batteries was directly in our front, behind some woods. When, a few minutes afterward, the aforesaid infantry was repulsed by the enemy, Major-General McDowell took his infantry and artillery from our left and moved in front of my battery toward the right flank, leaving our left, as it looked to move, uncovered. When, soon after he was gone, the enemy's infantry advanced out of some woods directly in front, where Major-General McDowell stood, and attacked my battery, Colonel McLean came to our support with his brigade. The fire on both sides was very sharp, and the overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced us, after a hard contest, to fall back on another hill in our rear, where we came in position again and remained till nearly dark, and after exhausting our ammunition we fell back toward Centreville, where we arrived next morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WIEDRICH,

Captain, Commanding Battery I, First Regiment N.Y. Artillery.

*Report of Captain George E. Randolph, Battery E,
First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the battle of Chantilly.*

**EARTHWORK NEAR FAIRFAX ROAD,
September 8, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor respectfully to report that in the afternoon of September 1 I marched with the division from Alexandria in the direction of Fairfax Court-House. My first position, a temporary one, was on the left of the main road, some distance in rear of the main battle ground of Chantilly. Afterward, under direction of General Kearny, I took position on a knoll directly in rear of General Birney's line, and commenced a regular fire of solid shot into the woods occupied by the enemy. My position was such that I could not fire with much accuracy or effect for fear of injuring our own line of infantry, over which I was firing. What the effect of my firing was I am unable to say. My only loss 1 horse killed, and my expenditure of ammunition about 100 rounds, mostly of solid shot. By order of General Birney I withdrew my battery after dark, and after remaining in my first position several hours marched to Fairfax Court-House, where I joined the division on the morning of the 2nd.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. E. RANDOLPH,
Captain, Commanding Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.

*Report of Captain William M. Graham, Battery K,
First U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Bull Run.*

CAMP AT CENTREVILLE
September 1, 1862.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report that my battery occupied a position on our extreme left, supported by three regiments of General Reno's brigade, on the evening of the 30th ultimo. I here fought a large force of the enemy's artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and held the position until 9 o'clock at night, when I was ordered to withdraw and take up the line of march to this point by General Gibbon, commanding the rear guard of the army. As I was unavoidably separated from your immediate command on that day by an order from Major General Heintzelman I hope that my course may meet with your approval, and with great respect, I remain, general, your obedient servant,

WM. M. GRAHAM,
Captain First Artillery, Commanding Battery K, First U. S. Artillery.

*Report of Captain Stephen H. Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, of the battle of Bull Run.*

CAMP NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD.,
September 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

From the 14th to the 29th ultimo the artillery of this command were occupied in moving from Harrison's Landing to the old battle-field of Manassas-a fatiguing duty for both men and horses, but which involved no fighting. On the 30th ultimo my own battery was engaged. During the day it occupied three several positions. One section, the right, was detached and posted in a corn field to

the front, about 1,200 yards from some batteries of the enemy. I remained there doing effective service until forced to retire by a general advance of the enemy and a falling back of our troops. About 5.30 p. m. the battery took up a second position behind the house it had been in front of, and remained there engaged until nearly all the ammunition with the pieces was exhausted. The caissons were sent to the rear after the first position was abandoned.

The battery left its second position about 6.30 p. m. While moving off under heavy fire two pieces broke down by the breaking right in two of their axles. Both these pieces were taken entirely off the field and beyond fire. It was afterward found necessary to abandon them on the road. The statements of the officers who had them in charge are appended. I also transmit reports of the officers in command of the other batteries of the division. My officers and men, with scarcely an exception, behaved remarkably well. I would especially mention Lieutenants Watson and McIntire, who exhibited much coolness and gallantry during the action and in taking off the field under heavy fire the two broken-down guns of the battery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN H. WEED,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Division Artillery.

***Report of Lieutenant Alanson M. Randol, Batteries E and G,
First U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Bull Run.***

SIR:

I have the honor to report that when General Sykes' division advanced against the enemy I was ordered by one of his aides (Lieutenant Ingham) to follow the movements of the Second Brigade of the division, but on arriving near their position I was ordered by an aide (Lieutenant Cutting) to return to the Warrenton road opposite the Second Brigade, and await further orders. I remained in that position, somewhat sheltered from the view of the enemy, but exposed to a continuous and heavy fire, directed at other batteries, till all the infantry on my right had retired and Colonel Warren's brigade on my left were driven from the field. As the battery was in column of pieces on the road, commanded by the fire of the enemy and no infantry near, it was impossible for me to open fire, so I retired in company with Captain Smead's battery to near the hill occupied by Captain Weed's battery, when I was ordered by an aide of General Sykes (Lieutenant Ingham) to take position on the right of the house on the hill, but when about to move to the position designated I was ordered by

General Porter to move to a hill on the left of the field, if practicable. Owing to the confusion among the ambulances, infantry, batteries, &c., which blocked the road, I was obliged to move very slowly, and on examining the hill designated found that while moving to take position on it I would be exposed to a direct and cross-fire from several of the enemy's batteries, and that the infantry and batteries which already covered the hill were retiring in confusion, so I moved to a hill directly in our rear, and took position on the right of Hazlett's battery, where I remained until the final falling back of the whole army to Centreville.

Although during the whole day the battery was directly under the fire of the enemy's batteries, yet at no time could I, from my positions, open fire on his forces without extreme danger of firing into our own troops.

My loss in the action was 1 horse killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. RANDOL,
First Lieutenant, First U. S. Artillery.
Lieutenant MCINTIRE,
Adjutant Artillery, Sykes' Division.

*Report of Lieutenant William E. Van Reed, Battery K,
Fifth U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Bull Run.*

**CAMP NEAR COCKVILLE, MD.,
September 8, 1862.**

LIEUTENANT:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, since landing at Aquia Creek on the 23rd of August, 1862:

On the 24th the battery was ordered to join General Sykes' division, which it did on the night of the 24th, it having marched some 24 or 25 miles. Passed Fredericksburg about 2 o'clock p. m.

On the 25th, moved camp about one-half mile.

26th, marched about 8 miles.

27th, marched about 10 miles and went into position.

28th, marched about 9 miles.

29th, marched to Thoroughfare Gap; passed Manassas Junction about 2 o'clock p. m.

30th, marched about 6 miles and took position at Bull Run, and was ordered into a hollow to await further orders. Was afterward ordered to withdraw and take position on the hill close to a stone house, when the battery was withdrawn, and while on the road Captain Smead was killed by a shot striking him on the head. The battery then proceeded to Centreville, arriving there about 2 o'clock a. m.

31st, about 11 o'clock a. m. the battery was placed in a redoubt.

September 1, one section (Lieutenant Calef's) went out on a scout with Colonel Warren; returned about 2 p. m.

2nd, about 1 o'clock a. m. the battery marched about 25 miles; passed through Fairfax Court-House about 10 o'clock a. m.

3rd, marched to within about 10 miles of Washington.

4th, marched to Falls' farm.

6th, marched to Tennytown; crossed the Chain Bridge about 11 o'clock p. m.

7th, marched to Rockville, Md. Saving Captain Smead's death, no other casualty occurred in the battery.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.,

WM. E. VAN REED,

Second Lieutenant, Commanding Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Report of Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, of the organization and operations of the artillery of that army from July 25, 1861, to September 1, 1862.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with the orders of Major-General McClellan, I have the honor to give some account of the history, organization, and operations of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac from July, 1861, to September, 1862, the period during which I was its chief.

When Major-General McClellan was appointed to the command of the Division of the Potomac (July 25, 1861), a few days after the first battle of Bull Run, the whole field artillery of his command consisted of no more than parts of nine batteries or thirty pieces of various and in some instances unusual and unserviceable calibers. Most of these batteries were also of mixed calibers, and they were insufficiently equipped in officers and men, and in horses, harness, and material generally.

My calculations were based upon the expected immediate expansion of the "Division of the Potomac" into the "Army of the Potomac," to consist of at least 100,000 infantry. Considerations of the peculiar character and extent of the force to be employed, of the probable field and character of operations, of the utmost efficiency of the arm, and of the limits imposed by the as yet undeveloped resources of the nation, led to the following general propositions offered by me to Major-General McClellan, and which received his full approval:

1st. That the proportion of artillery should be in the ratio of at least two and a half pieces to 1,000 men, to be expanded if possible to three pieces to 1,000 men.

2nd. That the proportion of rifled guns should be restricted to the system of the U. S. Ordnance Department, and of Parrott and the smooth bore (with the exception of a few howitzers for special service) to be exclusively the 12-pounder gun of the model of 1857, variously called the "gun howitzer," the "light 12-pounder," or the "Napoleon."

3rd. That each field battery should, if practicable, be composed of six guns, and none to be less than four guns, and in all cases the guns of each battery should be of uniform caliber.

4th. That the field batteries were to be assigned to divisions and not to brigades, and in the proportion of four to each division, of which one was to be a battery of regulars, the remainder of volunteers; the captain of the regular battery to be the commander of artillery of the division. In the event of several divisions constituting an army corps, at least one-half of the divisional artillery was to constitute the reserve artillery of the corps.

5th. That the artillery reserve of the whole army should consist of 100 guns, and should comprise, besides a sufficient number of light mounted batteries, all of the guns of position, and until the cavalry was massed all the horse artillery.

6h. That the amount of ammunition to accompany the field batteries was not to be less than 400 rounds per gun.

7th. A siege train of fifty pieces. This was subsequently expanded (for special service at the siege of Yorktown) to very nearly 100 pieces, and comprised the unusual calibers and enormously heavy weight of metal of two 200-pounders, five 100-pounders, and ten 13-inch sea-coast mortars.

8th. That instruction in the theory and practice of gunnery, as well as in the tactics of the arm, was to be given to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the volunteer batteries by the study of suitable test-books and by actual recitations in each division, under the direction of the regular officer commanding the divisional artillery.

9th. That personal inspections, as frequent as the nature of circumstances would permit, should be made by me, to be assured of the strict observance of the established organization and drill and of the special regulations and orders issued from time to time under the authority of the commanding general, and to note the progressive improvement of the officers and enlisted men of the volunteer batteries, and the actual fitness for field service of the whole, both regular and volunteer.

[10th.] A variety of unexpected circumstances conspired to compel in some degree trifling modifications of these general propositions, but in the main they scrupulously formed the basis of the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. This sudden and extensive expansion of the artillery arm of the nation taxed far beyond their capacities the various arsenals and private foundries which had hitherto exclusively supplied to the United States the requisite ordnance material. The Ordnance Department promptly met my requisitions by enlarging as far as possible the operations of the arsenals of supply and construction and by the extensive employment of private contractors. The use of contract work, while it gave increased facility in meeting promptly the suddenly-increased demand, was the unavoidable cause of introducing into the service much inferior ordnance material. The gun-carriages were particularly open to this objection, and their bad construction was in more than one instance the unfortunate occasion of the loss of field guns.

[11th.] It affords me great satisfaction to state that the Ordnance Department in the main kept the supply constantly up to the demand, and by cheerful and ready attention to complaints and the prompt creation of the requisite means enabled me to withdraw inferior material and substitute such as was found to be more reliable.

[12th.] To Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, in command of Washington Arsenal, to Lieutenant Bradford, his assistant, and to Captain Benton, in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, these remarks in particular apply. To their promptness, industry, and active general co-operation am I indebted in a great degree for the means which enabled me to organize such an immense artillery force in so short a time.

[13th.] As has been before stated, the whole of the field artillery of the Army of the Potomac July 25, 1861, was comprised in nine imperfectly-equipped batteries of 30 guns, 650 men, and 400 horses. In March, 1862, when the whole army took the field, it consisted of ninety-two batteries of 520 guns, 12,500 men, and 11,000 horses, fully equipped and in readiness for active field service. Of the whole force thirty batteries were regulars and sixty-two batteries volunteers. During this short period of seven months all of this immense amount of material was issued to me and placed in the hands of the artillery troops after their arrival in Washington. About one-quarter of all the volunteer batteries brought with them from their respective States a few guns and carriages, but they were nearly all of such peculiar caliber as to lack uniformity with the more modern and more serviceable ordnance with which I was arming the other batteries, and they therefore had to be withdrawn and replaced by more suitable material. While about one-sixth came supplied with horses and harness, less than one-tenth were apparently fully equipped for service when they reported to me, and every one of those required the supply of many deficiencies of material and very extensive instruction in the theory and practice of their special arm.

[14th.] When the Army of the Potomac on the 1st of April embarked for Fort Monroe and the Virginia Peninsula the field-artillery force which had been organized was disposed of as follows, viz:

.....Batteries...	Guns.
Detached for service in the Department of South Carolina	212
Detached for service in the Department of North Carolina	1..... 6

Detached for service in the Department of the Gulf	1.....	6
Detached for service in the command of Major General Dix	3.....	20
Detached for service in the Mountain Department	3.....	18
First Corps (Major-General McDowell)	12.....	68
Fifth Corps (Major-General Banks)	13.....	59
Defenses of Washington (Brigadier-General Wadsworth)	7.....	32
Embarked March 15 to April 1, 1862, for the Peninsula	52.....	299

[15th.] The operations on the Peninsula by the Army of the Potomac commenced with a field-artillery force of fifty-two batteries, of 299 guns. To this must be added the field artillery of Franklin's division of McDowell's corps, which joined a few days before the capture of Yorktown, but was not disembarked from its transports for service until after the battle of Williamsburg, and the field artillery of McCall's division of McDowell's corps (four batteries, 22 guns), which joined in June, a few days before the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, making a grand total of field artillery at any time with the army on the Peninsula of sixty batteries, of 343 guns.

With this large force, serving in six corps d'armee of eleven divisions and the artillery reserve, the only general and field officers were 1 brigadier-general, 4 colonel, 3 lieutenant-colonels, and 3 majors, a number obviously insufficient, and which impaired to a great degree (in consequence of the want of rank and official influence of the commanders of corps and divisional artillery) the efficiency of the arms. As this faulty organization can be suitably corrected only by legislative action, it is earnestly hoped that the attention of the proper authorities may be at an early day invited to it.

[16th.] When there were so many newly-organized volunteer field batteries, many of whom received their first and only instruction in the entrenched camps covering Washington during the three or four inclement months of the winter of 1861 - '62, there was, of course, much to be improved. Many of the volunteer batteries, however, evinced such zeal and intelligence and availed themselves so industriously of the instructions of the regular officer, their commander, and of the example of the regular battery, their associate, that they made rapid progress and attained a degree of proficiency highly creditable.

[17th.] Special detailed reports have been made and transmitted by me of the general artillery operations at the siege of Yorktown, and by their immediate commanders of the services of the field batteries at the battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court-House, and those severely contested ones comprised in the operations in front of Richmond. To these several reports I respectfully refer the commanding general for details of services as creditable to the artillery of the United States as they are honorable to the gallant officers and brave and patient enlisted men, who with but few exceptions, struggling through difficulties, overcoming obstacles, and bearing themselves nobly on the field of battle, stood faithfully to their guns, performing their various duties with a steadiness, a devotion, and a gallantry worthy of all commendation. [18th.] For the artillery of the Army of the Potomac it is but simple justice to claim that, in contributing its aid to the other two arms as far as lay in its power, it did its whole duty faithfully and intelligently, and that on more than one occasion (the battle of Malvern particularly) it confessedly saved the army from serious disaster.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, late Chief of Artillery Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL ORDERS, WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. General 'S OFFICE,
Numbers 122. Washington, September 2, 1862.

Major-General McClellan will have command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defense of the capital.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 5, 1862.

Major-General POPE,
Arlington, Va.:

The Armies of the Potomac and Virginia being consolidated, you will report for orders to the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,

**SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
Numbers 2. Washington, September 5, 1862.**

Colonel Henry J. Hunt, aide-de-camp, is announced as chief of artillery at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

**S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**Organization of the Union Artillery at the Maryland Campaign
September 5-20, 1862.**

**ARTILLERY RESERVE.
Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS.**

1st Battalion New York Light, Battery A, Lieutenant Bernhard Weyer.
1st Battalion New York Light, Battery B, Lieutenant Alfred von Kleiser.
1st Battalion New York Light, Battery C, Captain Robert Langner.
1st Battalion New York Light, Battery D, Captain Charles Kusserow.
New York Light, Fifth Battery, Captain Elijah D. Taft.
1st United States, Battery K, Captain William M. Graham.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieutenant Marcus P. Miller

FIRST ARMY CORPS

Artillery.

New Hampshire Light, First Battery, Lieutenant Frederick M. Edgell.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Captain J. Albert Monroe.
1st New York Light, Battery L, Captain John A Reynolds.
4th United States, Battery B: Captain Joseph B. Campbell. Lieutenant James Stewart.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Captain Ezra W. Matthews.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Captain James Thompson.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A, Lieutenant John G. Simpson.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Captain James H. Cooper.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery G, Lieutenant Frank P. Amsden.
5th United States, Battery C, Captain Dunbar R. Ransom.

SECOND ARMY CORPS

Artillery

1st New York Light, Battery B, Captain Rufus D. Pettit.
4th U. S., Batteries A and C, Lieutenant Evan Thomas.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Captain John A. Tompkins.
1st United States, Battery I, Lieutenant George A. Woodruff.

UNATTACHED ARTILLERY.

1st New York Light, Battery G, Captain John D. Frank.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Captain John G. Hazard.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Captain Charles D. Owen.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS

Artillery.

New York Light, Third Battery, Captain William Stuart.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Captain Jeremiah McCarthy.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Captain Michael Hall.
2nd United States, Battery G, Lieutenant John H. Butler.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, Battery C, Captain Augustus P. Martin.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Captain Richard Waterman.
5th United States, Battery D, Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett.
1st United States, Batteries E and G, Lieutenant Alanson M. Randol.
5th United States, Battery I, Captain Stephen H. Weed.
5th United States, Battery K, Lieutenant William E. Van Reed.
1st New York Light, Battery C, Captain Almont Barnes.
1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Captain Lucius N. Robinson.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS

Artillery.

Maryland Light, Battery A, Captain John W. Wolcott.
Massachusetts Light, Battery A, Captain Josiah Porter.
New Jersey Light, Battery A, Captain William Hexamer.
2nd United States, battery D, Lieutenant Edward B. Williston.

Maryland Light, Battery B, Lieutenant Theodore J. Vanneman.
New York Light, 1st Battery, Captain Andrew Cowan.
5th United States, Battery F, Lieutenant Leonard Martin.

NINTH ARMY CORPS

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, Eighth Battery, Captain Asa M. Cook.
2nd United States, Battery E, Lieutenant Samuel N. Benjamin.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Captain George W. Durell.
4th United States, Battery E, Captain Joseph C. Clark, jr.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieutenant Charles P. Muhlenberg.

UNATTACHED

3rd U. S. Artillery, Batteries L and M, Captain John Edwards, jr.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Artillery

Maine Light, 4th Battery, Captain O'Neil W. Robinson.
Maine Light, 6th Battery, Captain Freeman McGilvery.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Captain George W. Cothran.
New York Light, 10th Battery, Captain John T. Bruen.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Captain Joseph M. Knap.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Captain Robert B. Hampton.
4th United States, Battery F, Lieutenant Edward D. Muhlenberg.

CAVALRY DIVISION

Artillery

2nd United States, Battery A, Captain John C. Tidball.
2nd United States, Batteries B and L, Captain James M. Robertson.
2nd United States, Battery M, Lieutenant Peter C. Hains.
3rd United States, Batteries C and G, Captain Horatio G. Gibson.

SPECIAL ORDERS, HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN'S OFFICE, No.242. Washington, September 15, 1862.

III. Brigadier General W. F. Barry, U. S. Volunteers, inspector of artillery.
his assistant and staff, are assigned to duty in the city of Washington, D. C.,
to date from 1st instant.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, MD., September 12, 1862**

The following instructions will, so far as circumstances admit, be observed in the Artillery of this Army, and the Commanders under whom it serves:

I. The responsibility of choosing the position of action devolves upon the commander of 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.

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

The effect of fire of the battery.
Cover for the pieces from the enemy's fire.
The position of the rest of the troops.
The facility of movement.

1. That fire should be effective, is in all cases the most important consideration, to which as far as many be necessary the second consideration must be sacrificed. For its purpose a clear view of the enemy is necessary, and judgement must be used in the selection of the different projectiles, according to the nature of the ground and the object to be attained.

The 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 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 shell should be used against log stockades, barricades, ect.,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.

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 wood which is about to be charged with 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 projectile 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.

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 in 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.

Batteries should be as much as possible, protected from sudden attack, either by their position, or by troops posted near them. A position within the 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 sharp shooters, 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 ever can thus be secured, in advance or rear of that prolongation, but always within easy supporting distances, 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 towards the flanks so as to unmask the fire of the battery.

2. 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 towards the enemy; the guns should be placed behind them with their muzzle 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, ect., 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 1 1/2 feet deep in the front and should slope gently upwards towards the rear. The earth is to be thrown up in front of the height of about 1 1/2 feet. Ditches are 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.

Next to the protection of the guns, that of the cassons 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. Cassons must not, in any case, be so far separated from their guns, that they are beyond the prompt control of the Commander of the Battery.

3. The third consideration in posting Artillery, is that of the position of the rest of the troops.

In general, the advance 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; causes 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 not suitable position for it elsewhere.

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 the 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 men over whom the projectile are passing uneasy, and may demoralise 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 to soon, and to carry destruction among those over whose heads it was intended to pass.

4. 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, prolongs 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 of 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, if their sacrifice is necessary to the safety of other troops, provided the enemy is made to pay dear for them and not otherwise.

III. Objects of fire. It is to 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 and the guns must fire on that portion of the enemy whose resistance is 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 or 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 the 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 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.

IV. The fire of Artillery 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.

Certain remarks of Frederick the Great may here be borne in mind "It sometimes happens," he says, "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 a movement in another."

In the fire of Artillery accuracy is of far more importance than quickness. The fire should be slow while the enemy is at a distance; it is to be quicker as the distance diminishes, and is to become rapid when canister shot is being fired at effective ranges, "the proper expenditure of the ammunition is one of the most important duties of an Artilleryman. An officer who squanders the whole of his ammunition; but the latter are only of short duration and do not lead to a lavish expenditure of ammunition; while the inefficient, constant fire at long ranges always has that effect."

After an engagement, the commander of each Battery must use all diligence in putting it into a condition to march and to fight. As soon after the action as possible, a return of the losses of men and material and a report of the fight will be presented to the proper staff officer.

The return should contain a specification of men and horses killed and disabled; of whatever has been made unserviceable or injured; of whatever has been expended, lost or damaged; and of all defects of material and ammunition noticed, and should suggest proper remedies. The report should briefly describe the participation of

the Battery in the engagement, as far as may be necessary for understanding the part taken by the Battery; the special instructions communicated; the position of the Battery, with a statement of the neighboring troops; the nature of the enemy's troops against which the projectiles used; the effect remarked; the reasons why positions were changed; the behaviour of the men; and, without regard to rank, who distinguished himself, lastly, all important circumstances observed in the neighborhood of the Battery.

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. There are to be annexed, in original; to the narrative of the commander of the Battery.

By order of Major General McClellan;
HENRY J. HUNT
Colonel and Chief of Artillery

*Report of Captain James R. McMullin, First Ohio Battery,
of the battle of South Mountain.*

**FIRST BATTERY OHIO ARTILLERY,
Camp in the Field, September 16, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit an outline report of the part taken by my battery in the engagement of the 14th instant:

In obedient to orders from you, my battery took position about half way up South Mountain and to the National road, when I immediately engaged a six-gun battery of the enemy for some thirty-five or forty minutes, when he opened another battery to the left of the first, the range being nearly or quite 1,700 yards. In about an hour the enemy's first battery was silenced. My guns then continued to play upon the enemy's second battery until late in the afternoon, when it was moved out of range.

About 11 o'clock, in obedient to an order from yourself, I sent one section, under command of First Lieutenant George L. Crome, to take position on the top of South Mountain, which Lieutenant Crome reached with difficulty, being

compelled to move his pieces by manual force, and opened on the enemy, in position behind a stone wall, with canister at a distance of 40 yards. After expending four double rounds, Lieutenant Crome was struck in the breast with a musket-ball while engaged in loading one of this pieces, three of his cannoneers being wounded. The enemy was driven from his position, and the section remained on the field. Lieutenant Crome lived about two hours, when he expired. His loss is to be deeply regretted, for he was a brave and noble man, who at the first call of this country left the endearments of home for its defense. Yet it is a consolation to his friends and companions in arms to know that he died at his post in the discharge of more than his duty.

Lieutenants McClung Fair, and Channel (the latter on detached duty from the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers Infantry), and the men of my battery, all did their duty. Not a single exception came under my observation or to my hearing.

I am, colonel, with respect, your obedient servant,
J. R. McMULLIN,
Captain First Battery, Ohio Artillery.

*Report of Captain Hubert Dilger, Battery I, First Ohio Light Artillery,
of the battles of Groveton and Bull Run.*

**CAMP NEAR MINOR'S HILL,
September 16,1862.**

GENERAL:

Respecting the party my battery took in the late conflicts of the 29th and 30th of August,1862, I have the honor to report the following:

On Friday, the 29th of August, the battery was ordered, under the protection of Colonel Koltes' brigade, to the support of General Schenck's division, upon the left flank of the First Corps. I advanced to the left of the road and took position upon the outermost elevation in our front, just opposite a large battery of the enemy which mounting about ten guns, was posted upon the hill inclosing the valley. After two hours' incessant firing the enemy's guns were silenced for a while - in consequence, no doubt of the successive explosion of two of their caissons. During this pause, which was improved to prepare the battery for the continuance of the contest for the important position, opportunity was also afforded me to support the infantry on our right, that had been compelled to fall back across the railroad track, with two pieces of

artillery posted on the right of my battery. The enemy's battery, however, was not long in making its appearance again. I engaged it until Wiedrich's battery and two pieces of Dieckmann's battery were sent by my request, through order of General Sigel, to my assistance, and after I had exhausted all my ammunition, of which there was not an over-supply, to my relief. By this time the fire of the enemy slackened its concentration upon this position.

The loss I sustained during this engagement, which lasted four hours, was 22 horses, and 4 men slightly wounded. The damage to the guns was slight so that they could be repaired in the evening.

On the morning of Saturday, the 30th of August, the battery was assigned to Colonel Krzyzanowski's brigade. While the division was advancing I took position on the left of the battery that was posted on the summit of the hill fronting the enemy's battery which I engaged yesterday. Being apprised by you, general, of the danger that was threatening our center, I took the only two guns that had not been brought into position, on account of the want of room, with me, and engaged with them the battery that was in the act of flanking us from the corner of the woods. Having remained stationary for about half an hour, I perceived one of our infantry regiments, being in full range of the enemy's guns, falling back upon the battery. I tried to bring this regiment to a stand and to make it advance again, but the bursting of the enemy's shells in the midst of them, having a demoralizing effect, rendered my efforts unavailing. Ten minutes afterward two columns of the enemy's infantry appeared in our front, which, notwithstanding the steady firing upon them by our artillery, advanced with sharpshooters in their front toward the battery, compelling me to leave this position. Falling back about 100 yards, I again brought my pieces to bear upon them until they withdrew. During my withdrawal, which was executed in a gallop, the enemy poured two volleys into me, but totally without effect.

As soon as the enemy's infantry had retired beyond the reach of my shells I again engaged the battery until one of my guns became dismounted by the demolition of an axle. As by this time all the batteries that were near me had withdrawn I thought it my duty to do the same. At sunset, having secured the dismounted piece below the caisson in the manner prescribed, I arrived upon the hill in the rear from whence General Sigel directed the retreat, which I was ordered to assist in covering with two pieces of my battery. From this moment nothing more transpired that is worth alluding to.

All this day the principal movements and maneuvers of the battery (I) had been directed independent of other commands. In spite of the severe cross-fire of

cannon and musketry it was subjected to on this day we sustained no loss at all, either in men or horses, with the exception of the dismounting of one of my guns. Officers,

non-commissioned officers, and cannoneers fought with the utmost bravery and to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

H.DILGER,

Captain, Commanding Battery I, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

*Report of Captain J. Albert Monroe, First Rhode Island Light Artillery,
Chief of Artillery First Division, of the battle of Antietam.*

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY, FIRST DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 26, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the light batteries of this division took in the engagement of the 17th instant: Early in the morning the enemy opened upon us an exceedingly brisk fire. In an extraordinarily short time all the division batteries except Company B, Fourth Artillery, were in position on the ridge upon which they had been during the night, and which ran nearly parallel with the position occupied by the enemy's guns, and about 800 or 1,000 yards from it. Before the enemy's batteries were silenced, which was done in about one hour and a quarter, Company L, First New York Artillery, was ordered through the wood at the left into the plowed land beyond, leaving in the position but Company D, Rhode Island Artillery, commanded by myself, and the First New Hampshire Battery, Lieutenant Edgell. But two batteries from another division came up and took position on the right.

Company B, Fourth Artillery, Captain J.B. Campbell, accompanied General Gibbon's brigade through the wood to the open ground beyond, where Lieutenant Stewart's section was detached from the battery, and ordered to a position near the turnpike, to shell the woods beyond. Here the section suffered severely in men and horses, but it did excellent service, throwing a body of the enemy, 400 or 500 strong, into considerable confusion, so that they partially broke and ran through a hollow, gaining the cover of some fence-rails.

About this time Captain Campbell placed his other four guns in position on the left of Lieutenant Stewart's section. In the mean time the enemy had crept into a corn-field near the battery and on the left of the turnpike, and opened a murderous fire, which was replied to with canister with good effect. Captain Campbell was here severely wounded in the shoulder, and the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant Stewart. The battery was supported by General Gibbon's brigade and the Twentieth New York. Being very much weakened, General Gibbon directed Lieutenant Stewart to change position to the right, out of range of the enemy's musketry, and to shell the woods in front; but only one section went into position, on account of the great number of wounded men and horses in the other two sections. Company L, First New York Artillery, Captain J.A. Reynolds, after moving through the woods, was ordered to move forward into the plowed ground, where it took position and opened upon one of the enemy's batteries in the field beyond the turnpike, silencing it after a sharp fire of some time.

From this position Captain Reynolds was ordered by General Gibbon to move to the right and shell the woods in front. Company L and the section of Company B took this position about the same time, the section of Company B on the left of Company L. Soon after both of these batteries were ordered to the rear. Captain Reynolds went back to the ordnance train to obtain a supply of ammunition, and upon his return was ordered to the extreme right, where he had no opportunity to use his guns. Lieutenant Stewart retired to the rear of the wood through which he had advanced, removed his disabled horses, and regulated his men and horses throughout.

Shortly after the enemy's batteries upon the hill were silenced, and about the time Company B, Fourth Artillery, and Company L, New York Artillery, were ordered to the rear, Company D, Rhode Island Artillery, commanded by myself, was ordered through the wood, and immediately after the First Hampshire Battery, Lieutenant Edgell, was ordered to follow. General Hooker directed me to move forward beyond the second corn-field, if possible, and take position as near the wood as the ground would admit. I advanced, followed by Lieutenant Edgell, First New Hampshire Battery, and went into battery about 50 yards from the wood, the New Hampshire battery taking position, and about 100 yards to the rear.

A battery of the enemy here opened upon me, but no attention was paid to it, and its fire was perfectly ineffective; but the battery with one section opened upon a body of the enemy, who was seen retreating at the left of their front, and about 125 yards distant, throwing them into great confusion. The other four guns opened with canister and case upon a large force advancing through the

woods in front, which were very open, and, with the assistance of the other section, which had accomplished its object by a few shots, and the First New Hampshire Battery, checked the enemy, and he retired out of sight.

While engaged forcing back the enemy in the wood, a body of sharpshooters had, unobserved, crept along under a little ridge that ran diagonally to the front of the Rhode Island battery, and opened a most unerring fire upon it, killing and disabling many horses and men. As quick as possible, a section was directed to open upon them with canister, which, though it caused them no injury, they lying down under the ridge, kept them almost silent, they firing but an occasional shot, but without effect.

While this section was keeping the sharpshooters silent, the other four guns, with the guns of Lieutenant Edgell, opened upon the battery that was still firing, and soon silenced it. I then ordered my battery to limber to the rear. The sharpshooters took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and opened most briskly, severely wounding a number of men and killing and disabling a large number of horses. My own horse was pierced by six bullets. All the horses but one lead horse of one piece were either killed, or disabled, and the piece had to be drawn away by hand by means of a prolong. The limber was left, but was subsequently recovered. The New Hampshire battery left its position at the same time, and went back to its original position.

After securing the piece that was drawn away by hand to its caisson, I moved my battery into the lot between the second corn-field and the plowed land beyond the first corn-field, and went into position with five guns, and shelled the woods beyond the turnpike. After firing a short time, I retired to my original position, when the disabled piece was sent to the rear. Soon after taking this position, the enemy's artillery opened from the same hill that it did in the early morning, but they were soon silenced by the New Hampshire and the Rhode Island batteries, with the assistance of the two other batteries that were still there. Lieutenant Stewart, after rearranging his horses, harness, and men, took position upon the same hill. There the batteries remained inactive until about 5 o'clock, when the enemy again opened a brisk fire upon the opposite hill, which was immediately replied to by all the guns we had in position on the hill, silencing the enemy in about ten minutes.

Lieutenant Stewart, Company B, Fourth Artillery, speaks with high praise of the following non-commissioned officers and privates of his company, and desires their names may be brought to the favorable notice of the general commanding: First Sergt. John Mitchell, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Sergt. Andrew McBride, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Sergt. William West, Company B, Fourth Artillery;

Corp. Frederick A. Chapin, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Lance Corp. Alonzo Priest, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Lance Corp. Henry G. McDougal, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Privates Henry A. Childs, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; James Cahoo, Company B, Fourth Artillery; William Kelly, Company B, Fourth Artillery; John B. Lackey, Company B, Fourth Artillery; William Green, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Jeremiah Murphy, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Charles Harris, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers; Elbridge E. Packard, Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

Very respectfully,

J. ALBERT MONROE,

Captain , Commanding Artillery, First Div., First Army Corps.

Report of Captain Hubert Dilger, Battery I, First Ohio Light Artillery, of the battles of Groveton and Bull Run.

CAMP NEAR MINOR'S HILL, September 16,1862.

GENERAL: Respecting the party my battery took in the late conflicts of the 29th and 30th of August,1862, I have the honor to report the following:

On Friday, the 29th of August, the battery was ordered, under the protection of Colonel Koltes' brigade, to the support of General Schenck's division, upon the left flank of the First Corps. I advanced to the left of the road and took position upon the outermost elevation in our front, just opposite a large battery of the enemy which mounting about ten guns, was posted upon the hill inclosing the valley. After two hours' incessant firing the enemy's guns were silenced for a while - in consequence, no doubt of the successive explosion of two of their caissons. During this pause, which was improved to prepare the battery for the continuance of the contest for the important position, opportunity was also afforded me to support the infantry on our right, that had been compelled to fall back across the railroad track, with two pieces of artillery posted on the right of my battery. The enemy's battery, however, was not long in making its appearance again. I engaged it until Wiedrich's battery and two pieces of Dieckmann's battery were sent by my request, through order of General Sigel, to my assistance, and after I had exhausted all my ammunition, of which there was not an over-supply, to my relief. By this time the fire of the enemy slackened its concentration upon this position.

The loss I sustained during this engagement, which lasted four hours, was 22 horses, and 4 men slightly wounded. The damage to the guns was slight so that they could be repaired in the evening.

On the morning of Saturday, the 30th of August, the battery was assigned to Colonel Krzyzanowski's brigade. While the division was advancing I took position on the left of the battery that was posted on the summit of the hill fronting the enemy's battery which I engaged yesterday. Being apprised by you, general, of the danger that was threatening our center, I took the only two guns that had not been brought into position, on account of the want of room, with me, and engaged with them the battery that was in the act of flanking us from the corner of the woods. Having remained stationary for about half an hour, I perceived one of our infantry regiments, being in full range of the enemy's guns, falling back upon the battery. I tried to bring this regiment to a stand and to make it advance again, but the bursting of the enemy's shells in the midst of them, having a demoralizing effect, rendered my efforts unavailing. Ten minutes afterward two columns of the enemy's infantry appeared in our front, which, notwithstanding the steady firing upon them by our artillery, advanced with sharpshooters in their front toward the battery, compelling me to leave this position. Falling back about 100 yards, I again brought my pieces to bear upon them until they withdrew. During my withdrawal, which was executed in a gallop, the enemy poured two volleys into me, but totally without effect.

As soon as the enemy's infantry had retired beyond the reach of my shells I again engaged the battery until one of my guns became dismounted by the demolition of an axle. As by this time all the batteries that were near me had withdrawn I thought it my duty to do the same. At sunset, having secured the dismounted piece below the caisson in the manner prescribed, I arrived upon the hill in the rear from whence General Sigel directed the retreat, which I was ordered to assist in covering with two pieces of my battery. From this moment nothing more transpired that is worth alluding to.

All this day the principal movements and maneuvers of the battery (I) had been directed independent of other commands. In spite of the severe cross-fire of cannon and musketry it was subjected to on this day we sustained no loss at all, either in men or horses, with the exception of the dismounting of one of my guns. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and cannoneers fought with the utmost bravery and to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,
H.DILGER,
Captain, Commanding Battery I, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

*Report of Captain Clermont L. Best, Fourth U. S. Artillery,
Chief of Artillery of the battle of Antietam.*

**HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, BANKS' CORPS,
September 22, 1862.**

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward herewith briefly, but fully as needs be, the operations of the artillery of the Twelfth Corps in the engagement of the 17th near Sharpsburg:

At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 17th, the corps being then near the battle-ground, I was ordered by General Mansfield to proceed in person to the rear to post two batteries of the corps on some hills adjacent to the headquarters of General McClellan, to be pointed out by a staff officer. After performing this service, posting the Fourth Maine Battery and the Sixth Maine Battery, I proceeded to the field, and found that General Mansfield and General Williams, succeeding him, had already posted the rifled batteries of Knap and Cothran in front of the infantry and near the enemy. Captain Knap commenced fire at 7 a. m. slowly and deliberately, the enemy advancing him several times between that and 12 m., but each time repulsed with canister. At 12 m. one section of his battery, under Lieutenant McGill, was ordered by General Greene forward to assist Colonel Tyndale in holding a wood. Colonel Tyndale ordered one piece of this section to enter the wood, in that act of which it was met with such a destructive fire from the enemy, wounding 4 cannoneers and killing 3 horses, that the piece had to be abandoned, and was lost. Captain Knap continued working the remaining five guns till 3 p. m. at which time he withdrew from the field, wanting ammunition.

Captain Cothran was assigned a position near the center of the line of the line of battle, supported by the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, and was exposed to the enemy's fire from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m., using, at times, canister rapidly. He also withdrew, out of ammunition. Captain Hampton's battery was placed in position near the Dunkard Church and expended 217 rounds against the woods in which said church is located.

The respective captains named speak in confident terms of the gallantry of their officers and men during the varied fortunes of that day. The gallantry of the captains themselves has been established on this as well as on previous fields.

Captain Knap brought from the field on the 19th one iron 12-pounder howitzer and caisson abandoned by the enemy.

Respectfully, yours,
C. L. BEST,
Captain and Chief of Artillery, Banks' Corps.

Report of Lieutenant Alanson M. Randol, Battery E, First U.S. Artillery, of the battle of Antietam, and skirmish at Shepherdstown Ford (Blackford's or Boteler's Ford).

**ARTILLERY CAMP, SYKES' DIVISION,
Near Sharpsburg, Md., September-, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to report that on the 16th instant I was ordered by General Sykes to report to Colonel Warren, commanding Third Brigade, to be posted by him but was not engaged with the enemy during the day. On the 17th I was ordered by General Sykes to report to General Pleasonton, by whom I was directed to relieve Captain Robertson's battery (B and L, Second Artillery), which was in position in advance of the Antietam Creek and on the left of the Sharpsburg road. As soon as possible I opened a fire of spherical case on the flank of one of the enemy's batteries, which, after a few rounds, retired to a position beyond the range of my guns. Being somewhat annoyed by the sharpshooters of the enemy, a portion of the Second Infantry was deployed as skirmishers in advance of the battery and drove them beyond range. As my position was an unfavorable one for the use of artillery, on account of the nature of the ground and its proximity to a large corn-field and other cover, by means of which the enemy could approach to within a very short range unperceived, and as none of the enemy except pickets were visible, I reported for further orders to General Pleasonton, and was ordered to return to my former position, where I remained till the close of the engagement.

On the 19th one gun of my battery was engaged for a short time at Shepherdstown Ford, and on the 20th the whole was placed in position near the ford, but was not regularly engaged.

I lost neither men nor material during the various actions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A.M.RANDOL,

First Lieutenant First Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Captain S.H.WEED,

Fifth Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Sykes' Division.

Report of Captain Stephen H. Weed, Battery I, Fifth U.S. Artillery, of the battle of Antietam, skirmish at Blackford's or Boteler's Ford, and action near Shepherdstown.

**FORD OF THE POTOMAC NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN,
September 25, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of my battery since the 15th instant:

On the evening of that date one section, under command of Lieutenant Watson, was in position to dislodge the advance skirmishers of the enemy from the corn-field and wood on the height occupied by us the next morning. On the 16th the battery was planted on a prominent height near the center of our line, where it remained until the morning of the 19th. Four 20-pounder Parrott guns, commanded by Lieutenant Wever, were also placed under my orders by the chief of artillery, and remained until I left. Some good practice was made by those guns. On the 16th and during the battle of the 17th the batteries under my command had several opportunities, which were improved, of opening with effect upon the artillery and infantry of the enemy at ranges varying from 1,200 to 2,500 yards. Nothing but case-shot was at any time fired from my own guns.

On the 19th my battery was in position near the ford, and engaged and silenced at least four guns opposed to it. It is believed that one or two of these guns were abandoned by the enemy and taken by some of our people the next day. It is

a matter of slight consequence. perhaps, that they are claimed by others, but no battery fought them except my own.

On the 20th my guns commanded the opposite approaches to the ford, and assisted to check the enemy in his attack upon our troops who had crossed. I had a considerable body of his infantry under my fire for several minutes at a distance of not more than 1,000 yards. The fire was effective. Since the morning of the 20th I have held the same position, but have had no occasion to fire a shot.

On the 19th I remounted a 10-pounder Parrott gun which had been abandoned, and have since sent it to the general commanding the corps.

Since the 15th instant my battery had fired about 1,000 rounds, but it is believed it has not wasted ammunition. My officers and men have behaved as usual - well.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN H. WEDD,
Captain Fifth U.S. Artillery, Commanding Battery I.

*Report of Captain J. Albert Monroe, First Rhode Island Light Artillery,
Chief of Artillery First Division, of the battle of Antietam.*

**HDQRS. ARTILLERY, FIRST DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 26, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the light batteries of this division took in the engagement of the 17th instant: Early in the morning the enemy opened upon us an exceedingly brisk fire. In an extraordinarily short time all the division batteries except Company B, Fourth Artillery, were in position on the ridge upon which they had been during the night, and which ran nearly parallel with the position occupied by the enemy's guns, and about 800 or 1,000 yards from it. Before the enemy's batteries were silenced, which was done in about one hour and a quarter, Company L, First New York Artillery, was ordered through the wood at the left into the plowed land beyond, leaving in the position but Company D, Rhode Island Artillery, commanded by myself, and the First New Hampshire Battery,

Lieutenant Edgell. But two batteries from another division came up and took position on the right.

Company B, Fourth Artillery, Captain J.B. Campbell, accompanied General Gibbon's brigade through the wood to the open ground beyond, where Lieutenant Stewart's section was detached from the battery, and ordered to a position near the turnpike, to shell the woods beyond. Here the section suffered severely in men and horses, but it did excellent service, throwing a body of the enemy, 400 or 500 strong, into considerable confusion, so that they partially broke and ran through a hollow, gaining the cover of some fence-rails.

About this time Captain Campbell placed his other four guns in position on the left of Lieutenant Stewart's section. In the mean time the enemy had crept into a corn-field near the battery and on the left of the turnpike, and opened a murderous fire, which was replied to with canister with good effect. Captain Campbell was here severely wounded in the shoulder, and the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant Stewart. The battery was supported by General Gibbon's brigade and the Twentieth New York. Being very much weakened, General Gibbon directed Lieutenant Stewart to change position to the right, out of range of the enemy's musketry, and to shell the woods in front; but only one section went into position, on account of the great number of wounded men and horses in the other two sections. Company L, First New York Artillery, Captain J.A. Reynolds, after moving through the woods, was ordered to move forward into the plowed ground, where it took position and opened upon one of the enemy's batteries in the field beyond the turnpike, silencing it after a sharp fire of some time.

From this position Captain Reynolds was ordered by General Gibbon to move to the right and shell the woods in front. Company L and the section of Company B took this position about the same time, the section of Company B on the left of Company L. Soon after both of these batteries were ordered to the rear. Captain Reynolds went back to the ordnance train to obtain a supply of ammunition, and upon his return was ordered to the extreme right, where he had no opportunity to use his guns. Lieutenant Stewart retired to the rear of the wood through which he had advanced, removed his disabled horses, and regulated his men and horses throughout.

Shortly after the enemy's batteries upon the hill were silenced, and about the time Company B, Fourth Artillery, and Company L, New York Artillery, were ordered to the rear, Company D, Rhode Island Artillery, commanded by myself, was ordered through the wood, and immediately after the First Hampshire Battery, Lieutenant Edgell, was ordered to follow. General Hooker directed me

to move forward beyond the second corn-field, if possible, and take position as near the wood as the ground would admit. I advanced, followed by Lieutenant Edgell, First New Hampshire Battery, and went into battery about 50 yards from the wood, the New Hampshire battery taking position, and about 100 yards to the rear.

A battery of the enemy here opened upon me, but no attention was paid to it, and its fire was perfectly ineffective; but the battery with one section opened upon a body of the enemy, who was seen retreating at the left of their front, and about 125 yards distant, throwing them into great confusion. The other four guns opened with canister and case upon a large force advancing through the woods in front, which were very open, and, with the assistance of the other section, which had accomplished its object by a few shots, and the First New Hampshire Battery, checked the enemy, and he retired out of sight.

While engaged forcing back the enemy in the wood, a body of sharpshooters had, unobserved, crept along under a little ridge that ran diagonally to the front of the Rhode Island battery, and opened a most unerring fire upon it, killing and disabling many horses and men. As quick as possible, a section was directed to open upon them with canister, which, though it caused them no injury, they lying down under the ridge, kept them almost silent, they firing but an occasional shot, but without effect.

While this section was keeping the sharpshooters silent, the other four guns, with the guns of Lieutenant Edgell, opened upon the battery that was still firing, and soon silenced it. I then ordered my battery to limber to the rear. The sharpshooters took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and opened most briskly, severely wounding a number of men and killing and disabling a large number of horses. My own horse was pierced by six bullets. All the horses but one lead horse of one piece were either killed, or disabled, and the piece had to be drawn away by hand by means of a prolong. The limber was left, but was subsequently recovered. The New Hampshire battery left its position at the same time, and went back to its original position.

After securing the piece that was drawn away by hand to its caisson, I moved my battery into the lot between the second corn-field and the plowed land beyond the first corn-field, and went into position with five guns, and shelled the woods beyond the turnpike. After firing a short time, I retired to my original position, when the disabled piece was sent to the rear. Soon after taking this position, the enemy's artillery opened from the same hill that it did in the early morning, but they were soon silenced by the New Hampshire and the Rhode Island batteries, with the assistance of the two other batteries that were

still there. Lieutenant Stewart, after rearranging his horses, harness, and men, took position upon the same hill. There the batteries remained inactive until about 5 o'clock, when the enemy again opened a brisk fire upon the opposite hill, which was immediately replied to by all the guns we had in position on the hill, silencing the enemy in about ten minutes.

Lieutenant Stewart, Company B, Fourth Artillery, speaks with high praise of the following non-commissioned officers and privates of his company, and desires their names may be brought to the favorable notice of the general commanding: First Sergt. John Mitchell, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Sergt. Andrew McBride, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Sergt. William West, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Corp. Frederick A. Chapin, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Lance Corp. Alonzo Priest, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Lance Corp. Henry G. McDougal, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Privates Henry A. Childs, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; James Cahoo, Company B, Fourth Artillery; William Kelly, Company B, Fourth Artillery; John B. Lackey, Company B, Fourth Artillery; William Green, Company B, Fourth Artillery; Jeremiah Murphy, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Charles Harris, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers; Elbridge E. Packard, Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

Very respectfully,

J. ALBERT MONROE,

Captain , Commanding Artillery, First Div., First Army Corps.

*Reports of Captain Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U. S. Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, of the battles of Crampton's Pass and Antietam.*

**HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY, SMITH'S DIVISION,
September 30, 1862.**

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the artillery of the division was employed on the 14th instant at Crampton's Pass, as follows:

The enemy having placed two guns in the road about half-way down the mountain side, my battery was posted in the plain below, on the left of the road, and opened upon them. Slocum's division advancing on the right of the road, the firing was continued till, the attack progressing, the enemy withdrew his pieces. Later in the afternoon, Brooks' brigade advancing on the left of the road, I proceeded with Cowan's battery along the road and up the mountain side.

I notified General Brooks of my presence there with a battery, and so continued up take mountain a little in rear of the general line.

Passing the crest and down into the valley, I selected a position in conjunction with General Brooks, and posted the battery in the fork of two roads leading from the valley up the pass, Brooks' brigade on its left and troops of Slocum's division on its right. The battery was thus posted for the night. Being the only one over the mountain, its presence and position were valuable. After passing the crest of the mountain, the enemy were driven down the side rapidly, leaving a brass 12-pounder howitzer, horsed, and harness in their flight. This was taken and brought forward by my command (turned in to the chief of artillery of this army about the 28th instant).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. AYRES,
Captain Fifth Artillery, Commanding.
Major CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Smith's Division.

**HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY, SMITH'S DIVISION,
Camp near Williamsport, Md., September 23, 1862.**

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the reports of the operations of Snow's and Cowan's batteries during the battle of the 17th instant. Stuart's battery was detached for the time, serving with Couch's division. My own battery was brought upon the line under a heavy fire at about 11.30 o'clock a. m. The position was favorable and important. I ordered fire opened by it at once upon the enemy's batteries. From this time it was mostly under the immediate command of First Lieutenant L. Martin, my duties calling me to other points on the field. The fire from the battery was continued, with intervals, throughout the day. The enemy's batteries during those intervals are supposed to have been replaced, owing to damage received. Several batteries played upon them from our line at once, and a subsequent examination of the ground showed that they had suffered severely. The position of my battery being very important, it was retained in it until the enemy were found to have retreated.

The officers and men performed their duties with entire composure. First Lieutenant Harn, of Frank's battery, en route to join it, served with mine for several days and during the battle, doing his duty with zeal and credit.

Second Lieutenant James A. Sayles, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, adjutant of my command, performed his duties under fire with gallantry and judgment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. AYRES,
Captain Fifth Artillery, Commanding.
Major CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Smith's Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 30, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Early on the morning of the 16th instant I placed Captains Taft's and Langner's and Lieutenant Von Kleiser's and Lieutenant Wever's batteries of 20-pounder Parrott guns in position on a hill in rear of and near the bridge over the Antietam Creek, the position being in rear of and about the center of our line of battle. Soon after getting into position the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire from several guns. The firing was returned, and kept up briskly until the enemy stopped firing and withdrew his guns. In this engagement Major Arndt, commanding the First Battalion, New York Artillery, was mortally wounded (died on the 18th) while personally assisting at one of the guns. During the remainder of this day there was occasional firing, and about sunset our guns were brought to bear on the enemy's troops in front of General Hooker's command. Some time in the afternoon Captain Taft's and Lieutenant Von Kleiser's batteries were moved to the heights some distance to the left. Lieutenant Haylett's battery, D, Fifth Artillery, was placed at daylight on the 17th in the position occupied the previous day by Captain Taft's battery.

From early in the morning of the 17th, until late in the afternoon, captains Taft's and Langner's, Lieutenants Von Kleiser's, Wever's, and Hazlett's batteries fired at the enemy's batteries and troops whenever and wherever it could be done without risk to our own troops. These batteries were well served

and the fire very effective. On the 19th, Captain Kusserow's and Captain Langner's batteries were engaged firing across the Potomac. Captains Gibson's, Robertson's, Tidball's, and Lieutenant Hains' batteries of horse artillery served with General Pleasonton's command. Lieutenants Benjamin's and Muhlenberg's and captain edwards' batteries were on duty with general Burnside's army, Lieutenant Butler's battery with general Couch, and van Reed's with general sykes.

Captain Graham's battery, K, First Artillery, was sent by general Porter to General Richardson's division. The battery was actively and warmly engaged and did good service. His loss in men, horses, and material was very great. For a more detailed account of the services of this battery, I call attention to his report, here with transmitted.

Lieutenant Miller's battery, g, Fourth Artillery, was on the 17th ordered to join general Sykes' division, but was not engaged with the enemy. All the officers acted with judgment and coolness, and the men were active and efficient. The behavior of all, both officers and men, was highly praiseworthy. the members of my staff, Dr. Gouley, medical director; Captains Sappington and Swift, assistant commissaries; Captain Suydam, quartermaster; Lieutenant Brownson, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Gilliss, conductor of ambulances, all performed their respective duties well and efficiently. The following is a list of the company officers present at the battle, viz:

Battery K, First Artillery, Captain W. M. Graham, commanding battery; First Lieuts. S. S. Elder and W. M. Maynadier; Second Lieutenant T. Von Michalowski. Battery G, Fourth Artillery, lieut. M. P. Miller, commanding battery; Lieutenant G. Dickenson.

Fifth New York Battery, Captain E. D. Taft, commanding battery; First Lieutenant T. Henderson, Second Lieutenant J. P. Denike.

Battery A, First New York Artillery, First Lieutenant Bernhard Wever, commanding battery; Second Lieutenant Bernhard Kohans.

Battery B, First New York Artillery, First Lieutenant Von Kleiser, commanding battery; Second Lieutenant Charles Hausmann.

Battery C, First New York Artillery, Captain R. Langner, commanding battery; Second Lieutenant [Michael] Lang.

Battery D, First New York Artillery, Captain Charles Kusserow, commanding battery; Second Lieutenant Gustave C. Blitsher, Second Lieutenant George Gaston, Second Lieutenant Adolph Reikert, First New York Artillery; Second Lieutenant [F. G.] Moller, acting adjutant.

I respectfully recommend Captain Graham and First Lieutenant Elder for promotion by brevet for their conduct in the battle of the 17th instant.

WILLIAM HAYS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Reserve.

*Report of Captain John D. Frank, Battery G,
First New York Light Artillery, of the battle of Antietam.*

LIGHT CO. G, BAILEY'S Regiment LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 18, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that about 8 or 9 o'clock yesterday morning I placed my battery in position to the right and center of our lines, supported by the Sixth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, Hancock's brigade. At about 9.30 o'clock one of the enemy's batteries opened a severe fire to the left and front of my battery, but was driven from its position in less than ten minutes by a well-directed fire of solid shot thrown from my battery. While engaged with this battery, another of the enemy's batteries was placed in a strip of woods unobserved, and opened a very destructive flank fire on my pieces; changing front forward on my left piece, and firing some 40 or 50 solid shot and shell, compelled this battery to withdraw. About 2 o'clock p. m. I opened a flank fire on a battery placed in a corn-field opposite my position, dislodging it with the assistance of a battery on my right.

The loss sustained by my battery was trifling: 1 man killed, 2 severely and 2 slightly wounded; 2 horses killed and 5 wounded; 1 pole cut in two, 1 pole-yoke broken by a shell, and 1 breech-sight disabled, is all the damage sustained by the carriages; all replaced except the breech-sight. Two hundred and forty rounds of solid shot, 48 shell, and about 30 rounds of spherical case were expended, but replaced to-day.

At 8 o'clock this morning I was relieved by Captain Hazard's Rhode Island battery, for the purpose of replacing my ammunition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN D. FRANK,
Captain, Bailey's Regiment Light Artillery, Commanding Light Company G.

**Major F. N. CLARKE, U. S. Army,
Chief of Artillery, Sumner's Cops.**

*Report of Captain George W. Cothran, Battery, M
First New York Light Artillery, of the battle of Antietam.*

**Near Keedysville, Md.,
September 18, 1862.**

CAPTAIN:

About 9 a. m., on the 17th instant, I was ordered to proceed with my battery to the front. I arrived at the scene of action while the contest was raging the fiercest, and took the most favorable position I could in the open field to the right of the woods, near the center of our line of battle. My battery was supported by the One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel R. B. Van Valkenburgh. I maintained my position—a very important one—from 9 a. m. until near 1 p. m., when I was relieved by a battery sent for that purpose by General Franklin, who just came up with his command.

When I gave way our last shot had been fired. Twice the enemy attempted to charge us in front, but we drove them back each time, without calling upon our support to rise from the ground or to fire a gun.

During the whole time we occupied our position we were subjected to a galling fire from the enemy's infantry and artillery. The enemy were frequently within canister range, when we used canister upon them freely and with telling effect. During the day's engagement two batteries opened fire upon us, which were soon silenced, and when we retired from the field for ammunition the enemy's fire was slow and irregular. I have just returned from the scene of yesterday's conflict, and I found the ground where fired canister literally strewn with the enemy's dead. Our fire was very destructive to the enemy.

Our loss consisted of 1 corporal and 5 men wounded. We also lost 4 horses killed. My officers and men behaved with the utmost coolness, and manfully worked the guns amidst the utmost terrified musketry. But two of my officers (Second Lieutenant Hodgkins and Robinson) were with me, and they were very courageous and efficient.

The One hundred and seventh Regiment New York volunteers, Colonel R. B. Van Valkenburgh, is entitled to great credit for both coolness and courage, and the admirable manner in which it supported my battery during the fifth. This being the first time this regiment was under fire, I most cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent bearing of both officers and men while occupying the uncomfortable position of being the recipients of the enemy's fire while they were unable to return it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. COTHRAN,
Captain Battery M, First New York Artillery.

*Report of Major Henry B. McIlvaine, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery,
of operations at Harper's Ferry August 27-September 15.*

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 19, 1862.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the artillery in the late engagements at Harper's Ferry, while under the command of Colonel Dixon S. Miles, Second U. S. Infantry:

August 27.-Reports reaching headquarters that the enemy threatened a crossing of the Potomac River into Maryland near Point of Rocks, by order of Colonel Miles, two 12-pounder guns, with detachments from Captain John H. Graham's command, Fifth New York Artillery, and sufficiency of ammunition, were sent to that point supported by infantry, under Colonel Banning, Eighty-seventh Ohio.

September 7.-The enemy make a demonstration on Point of Rocks in force. Colonel Banning falls back to Berlin in good order, after shelling the advanced guard of the enemy.

September 8.-The enemy known to be in strong force on our front and rear. Active preparations are accordingly made for an obstinate defense.

September 12.-Enemy made the attack on Maryland Heights with infantry and artillery. Captain McGrath, Fifth New York Artillery, commanding naval battery of three guns, with the two 12-pounder light howitzers, supported by a strong infantry force, under Colonel Ford, Thirty-second Ohio, open a destructive fire

of shell and musketry on the enemy, holding them in check. By order of Colonel Miles, two 12-pounder guns were added to that battery, making seven in all. Captain Graham assisted in shelling the enemy from the battery on Camp Hill.

September 13.-Enemy are discovered placing batteries on Loudoun Heights, on our left flank. Lieutenants Leek and Cundell, of Graham's battery, are directed to open fire on them from 24-pounder howitzers, which is effectively done, causing the enemy to withdraw. Expecting a simultaneous attack on all sides the following day, two 20 pounder Parrott guns were added to Captain Rigby's battery, on the extreme left of Bolivar Heights, which, with three 24-pounder howitzers already there, proved a most effective and destructive battery. Captain Graham was order to the front, on the extreme right of bolivar Heights, with three heavy pieces of artillery, which also proved very effective; Captain Phillips' New York battery, of six rifled pieces, taking position next; Captain Von Sehlen, with a battery of six iron rifled 3-inch prices, in position about the center; Lieutenants Leek and Cundell, of Fifth New York Artillery, remaining in position on Camp Hill. Captain Potts' Ohio battery is in position on right side of road on camp Hill, gallantly assisting our now closely pressed troops on maryland Heights by their rapid and close fire. The enemy make an advance from Sandy Hook, throwing shell, causing the four prices of artillery under command of Colonel Maulsby to fall back to Harper's Ferry. One section takes position at pontoon bridge, the other on railroad bridge, Virginia side. The fire was promptly returned. The enemy opened a battery on our front, but is harmless. Captain Rigby is sent with a section of rifled pieces to engage the enemy on the road to Charlestown. Captains Graham, Von Sehlen, and Phillips open fire from their guns on the enemy's pickets, driving them back. Our troops on Maryland Heights are falling back from the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Colonel Miles sends an order to hold the heights at any cost. Captain McGrath, Fifth New York Artillery, keeps up a continuous and rapid fire from the battery, but it is of no avail. The order is given by the officer in command of the heights to spike the guns, and all the troops to retire to harper's Ferry, which was done. At sunset all firing ceased. Lieutenant Thompson, ordnance officer, removed all ammunition from the arsenal to Camp Hill, securing it in different places most convenient to the batteries.

September 14.-The enemy open fire from Maryland Heights with one and from Loudoun Heights with two batteries; from Charlestown road a battery of two guns, and one heavy gun from Shepherdstown road. Their fire was brisk and range good, rendering it almost impossible to work the guns on Camp Hill. Our batteries replied with great vigor. Lost two guns, disabled by the enemy's fire. Both officers and privates deserve great credit for their indomitable

courage under such a sharp fire. Recaptured the four field pieces left on Maryland Heights. All firing has ceased. Brigadier-General White proposes to mass all the artillery on Bolivar Heights and fight it out there, but the plan was frustrated by the enemy erecting a battery across the Potomac, on a bluff, commanding the extreme right of Bolivar, consequently enfilading our works; and it became necessary to leave the guns on Camp Hill, that we in return might enfilade the enemy's works. Colonel Miles sent one gun down the railroad, on Shenandoah River,

to our extreme left. A two-gun battery near Winchester Railroad was got ready for action, anticipating an advance of the enemy to turn our left flank. The attempt was made about midnight, but Brigadier General White with great skill foiled the enemy. Finding but 36 rounds of ammunition left for the most effective guns, it was equally divided.

September 15.-Daylight discovered the enemy's batteries moved up to close range, and multiplied; seven batteries now opened fire, enfilading the works on Bolivar Heights. Our batteries replied immediately, and the firing was constant and rapid. Brigadier-General White and staff, with Colonel Miles and staff, exposing themselves to the terrific fire of the enemy, gave great confidence to the troops on Bolivar, who stood like veterans until the surrender. Captain Phillips and Von Sehlen's batteries rendered useless for want of ammunition. Captain Graham soon exhausted the ammunition for the 20-pounder Parrotts. Captains Potts and Rigby kept up a destructive fire on the enemy. General White orders these last-mentioned to move to a position nearer the enemy and Shenandoah River, from which they opened a sharp and effective fire. Reported to the commanding officers that the ammunition was nearly expended. After a consultation of officers, it was decided to surrender. The flag was struck about 9 a. m.; white flags were shown on the heights, but the enemy continued their fire twenty minutes. During this time, and some time after the white flags were shown, Colonel Miles fell mortally wounded. He remarked, "I have done my best, and what I thought to be my duty. This is a fit end for a soldier."

I believe that after the evacuation of Maryland Heights Harper's Ferry became untenable.

Number of guns used in defense of Harper's Ferry, and turned over to the enemy.

24-pounder howitzers..... 6

20-pounder Parrotts..... 4

12-pounder guns.....	6
6-pounder smooth guns.....	6
12-pounder light howitzers.....	2
3-inch rifled pieces.....	10
3-inch rifled, James.....	6
These guns are spiked:	
10-inch Dahlgrens.....	2
50-pounder Parrott.....	1
12-pounder light howitzers.....	2
12-ponder guns.....	2
Total.....	47

Respectfully submitted.
H. B. MCILVAINE,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

***Report of Lieutenant Theodore J. Vanneman, Battery B,
Maryland Light Artillery, of the battle of Antietam.***

CAMP, September 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On the 17th instant, as per orders received from General Franklin, we were placed to the right and in front of headquarters, in a corn-field, and ordered to shell the woods in our front, which we did. A battery of the enemy opened upon our lines from near the school house in the corner of the woods, when we opened fire, and, with the assistance of others, silenced it. We fired at from 2 1/2o to 3o elevation, using from 3 1/2 to 4 second fuses, and expended during the engagement about 300 rounds of ammunition. I am happy to report the loss of only one horse, which was killed by a 6-pound shot. The officers and men during the action behaved with commendable bravery.

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE J. VANNEMAN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery B, Maryland Artillery.

Captain AYRES,
Commanding Artillery, General Smith's Division.

*Reports of Lieutenant Samuel N. Benjamin, Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery,
of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.*

SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN:

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, during the action of South Mountain, Sunday, September 14:

The battery was ordered to report to General Pleasonton at about 8 a. m. After reporting, it was placed in position to the left of the turnpike, on a high knoll, commanding a portion of the pass. We engaged three batteries in the course of the day, one on a knoll to the right of the turnpike, about 2,600 yards from us, the others on the right and left of the pike on the hills. The first two commanded our position, the third we commanded. The first we silenced twice, after which it did not open again. The second and third we fired at to draw the fire from our infantry. We also shelled the wood in several places, and shelled a column far up the pass, apparently with some effect. A detachment of the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, temporarily attached to the battery, did their duty well throughout the day. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates all behaved well. We had no casualties, no projectiles of any kind coming near us.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN,
First Lieutenant Second Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

NEAR BLACKFORD'S FORD (ON THE POTOMAC),
September 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN:

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of Battery E, Second Artillery (Carlisle's), during the engagement near Sharpsburg on the 16th and 17th instant:

On the 16th instant, on being ordered to the front at about 9 o'clock, the battery was placed in position by Lieutenant-Colonel Getty, Fifth U. S. Artillery. After firing a few shots at bodies of the enemy, we opened on a brigade marching in column toward our right, and soon drove them in confusion into a ravine.

At about 10.30 a. m. the enemy opened fire on us, and on some heavy guns some distance on our right, with ten or twelve pieces. We returned fire, the batteries on the right also returning it, and in about an hour the enemy's batteries were silenced. In the afternoon we changed position, taking position on a knoll some distance to the left, and back from the stone bridge.

On the morning of the 17th we opened fire early on a battery which was shelling General Rodman's division, soon silencing it. Several times during the day we engaged a battery of eight guns to the right of Sharpsburg, each time driving the cannoneers from their guns. We also fired on batteries to the left of the town, to draw their fire from our infantry.

After the firing on the 16th instant I replenished my caissons, and on the morning of the 17th I sent for ammunition, but only received 40 rounds, being all that there was on the train. The battery changed position at about 3 p. m., in order to fire more to the left. Several times in the course of the day we shelled bodies of rebel infantry. At about 5 or 5.30 p. m., the enemy opened with some very heavy guns from their left. I fired my last six rounds at them. After my ammunition was exhausted I remained in position some time.

Two of my horses being killed by their shell, I returned to my first position in order to cover my horses, and, by order of General Burnside, fired blank cartridges to draw the enemy's fire from our infantry.

The men attached to the battery behaved well. Sergeants Keefe, Kaiser, and Ferris, and Corporal Eidleman, managed their guns and detachments well. My officers, Lieutenants Graves and Lord, worked

well and faithfully. A detachment of the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, temporarily attached to the battery, did their duty coolly and well. On the 16th firing of the enemy for some time was pretty sharp, but

no one was injured. On the 17th we were fired at but little, and without effect, except two horses killed. Private Drimer was accidentally wounded in the hand by a piece of friction-primer. Two guns became unserviceable from the vent-pieces wearing out.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN
First Lieutenant Second Artillery, Commanding Battery

*Report of Captain Augustus P. Martin, Battery C,
Massachusetts Light Artillery, First Division of operations
August 15-September 20.*

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., October 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the marches, engagements, &c., of the battery under my command since the 15th day of August, 1862:

On the morning of August 15, 1862, my command marched with the division from Harrison's Landing, Va., via Chickahominy, over pontoon bridge, Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Newport News, to Hampton, where we arrived on the morning of August 18, 1862. I embarked the battery on board the steamer City of Norwich, the horses, transportation, &c., on board schooners. Sailed for Aquia Creek, Va., on the morning of the 19th of August, where we arrived and disembarked the battery on the 21st. Received horses, &c., on the 22nd. Marched via Falmouth to Barnett's Ford, where my command joined the division on the 24th of August. Marched on the morning of the 26th via Kelly's Ford, Catlett's Station, and Manassas Junction to near Gainesville, where we arrived on the morning of the 29th of August. The battery was held in reserve during the day. Some firing by pickets and artillery, but no general engagement.

On the morning of the 30th I was ordered by Major-General Morell to remain with General Griffin's brigade as rear guard. marched about 5 o'clock a. m. with General Griffin's brigade to Centreville, where we arrived about noon. Went into camp, and remained until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when I received orders to proceed with General Griffin's brigade Manassas, where an engagement was then going on, but did not arrive in season to be of any service, and was ordered by General Griffin to turn about and return to camp near Centreville.

The next morning was placed in battery by order of General Morell, where we remained until the morning of the 2nd of September, when we marched about 1.30 o'clock, and arrived near Chain Bridge in the evening. The next morning marched to Hall's Hill, Va., and remained in camp until the morning of September 7. Marched on the morning of the 7th to Alexandria and on the 8th to Upton's Hill, and reported to Brigadier-General Griffin. Marched on the morning of the 12th day of September, via Washington, D. C., Rockville, Md., and Frederick, to the Antietam, where we halted on the afternoon of the 16th of September. On the morning of the 17th took position in the reserve with the division during the action of that day.

On the morning of the 19th of September moved through Sharpsburg; went into camp in the afternoon by order of Major-General Morell. On the morning of September 20 took position, by order of Major-General Morell, commanding the ford and bluffs on the Virginia side of the river to protect the crossing of the infantry. Soon after they crossed the enemy made his appearance in force, and the battery opened upon him at a range of 1,000 or 1,200 yards' distance with spherical case and shell, to prevent his advancing and driving our infantry into the river.

I expended during the engagement 151 rounds spherical case, 32 rounds shell, and 8 rounds solid shot. No injury or casualties were sustained by the battery during the engagement.

On the march from Harrison's Landing to the Chickahominy I was obliged to abandon one caisson body by the breaking of the stock on the road. Thirteen horses died or were abandoned in a dying condition on the march from Harrison's Landing to Hall's Hill, Va., from exhaustion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. MARTIN,
Captain Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery.

*Report of Brigadier General Henry J. Hunt, U.S. Army,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, of operations September 5-20.*

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmonth, Va., February 6, 1863.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the general operations of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac, from the date of my appointment as chief of artillery, September 5, 1862, to the close of the Maryland campaign. The report, although it embraces the whole period of the campaign, must be necessarily brief, and, as regards battles, general, as the reports of action were made by battery commanders mostly to division and corps commanders.

On assuming the command, I found the artillery much disorganized. The batteries of the Army of the Potomac reached Aquia Creek from the Peninsula, drivers and horses in one class of transports, the batteries and cannoneers in another; consequently Major-General Porter, who directed that every energy should be employed in organizing the troops to move up the Rappahannock, ordered that as rapidly as batteries could be equipped they should be pushed forward, without regard to the troops with which they belonged. They were accordingly forwarded as fast as completed to Falmonth, where they were assigned to whatever divisions were ready to march. A number of the batteries of the Artillery Reserve then became separated from their command, and attached to troops not only of the Army of the Potomac, but to those of the Army of Virginia; and when I reached Falmonth from Aquia Creek, where I had been left in charge of the debarkation, I found that General Porter had gone forward, and I reported to General Burnside with the remainder.

When the army left Washington, I was compelled to obtain on the roads the names and condition of the batteries and the troops to which they were attached. Not only were the batteries of the Army of the Potomac dispersed as stated, and serving with other divisions than their own, but I had no knowledge of the artillery of the corps that had joined from the other armies other than what I could pick up on the road. Many had not been refitted since the August campaign; some had lost more or less guns; others were greatly deficient in men and horses, and a number were wholly unserviceable from all these causes combined.

The first measures were directed to procuring supplies of ammunition, and several hundred wagon-loads were, when we were at Rockville, ordered to be forwarded from the arsenal at Washington. Batteries were supplied from the Artillery Reserve to the corps and divisions deficient in guns. Horses were taken from the baggage train and men temporarily detailed from the infantry, and by the time the artillery reached the Antietam it was (considering the condition in which the disastrous campaign in August had left it) very respectably provided. Like the rest of the army, the artillery may be said to have been organized on the march and in the intervals of conflict.

The horse artillery, consisting of Gibson's, Tidball's, Robertson's, and Hains' (late Benson's) batteries to the cavalry, and, under the orders of Brigadier-General Pleasonton, were actively and efficiently employed throughout the entire campaign. On the 13th of September the enemy attempted to stop the march of our columns between Hamburg and Middletown. His guns were silenced and his force driven off by Gibson's and Hains' batteries, and followed up to a point a mile beyond Middletown, where he again attempted to make a stand, with the same results. The horse artillery was also partially engaged at South Mountain, on the roads to Boonsborough, Hagerstown, Sharpsburg and in various affairs in front and on the flanks of the army, and always discharged its duties in a manner worthy of the reputation it had acquired in similar service. Its duties were arduous, requiring constant watchfulness, enterprise, and labor on the part of officers and men, and the horses, often on scant forage, were in harness for a week or ten days, day and night. For special information on these parts of their service, I beg leave to refer to the reports of the commanders of cavalry under whom they served.

At the battle of South Mountain (September 14), Gibson's, Benjamin's, Stewart's, and McMullin's batteries were engaged and rendered excellent service. Stewart's battery being attached to Gibson's brigade in its attack on the enemy on the right of the National road, one of McMullin's sections was moved by hand to the top of South Mountain under a severe fire, and opened at close range on the enemy. In this affair Lieutenant Crome, commanding the section, was killed.

From the artillery of General Franklin's command in the battle at Crampton's Pass I have received no reports. They were made to division commanders.

On the evening of September 15, the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on our advance near the Antietam, and were replied to by a portion of our own, particularly by Tidball's battery of horse artillery, which maintained a cannonade against a largely superior force of the enemy's guns from early in the afternoon until near dark.

At sunset I received orders from Major-General McClellan in person to select places for our guns of position. They were posted next morning, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, commanding the Artillery Reserve, on the positions indicated—the long ridge on the eastern branch of the Antietam, overlooking the field of battle of the next day. Taft's, Langner's, Von Kleiser's, and Wever's batteries were placed on the ridge between the turnpike bridge and the house occupied as general headquarters (Pry's). The enemy soon opened upon them. The fire was promptly returned, and the enemy ceased his fire

and withdrew his guns. In this cannonade Major Albert Arndt, commanding the First (German) Battalion New York Artillery, an experienced and excellent officer, was mortally wounded while personally directing one of his guns, and died on the 18th.

During the afternoon Taft's and Von Kleiser's batteries were moved to the heights below the ridge. At daylight on the 17th, Hazlett's battery was placed in the position occupied on the day before by Taft's; Durell's and Weed's were stationed farther down on the crest; Kusserow's on the height overlooking the bridge and sweeping its approaches; Benjamin's still farther to the left and rear, overlooking Sharpsburg and the country below it, and near Benjamin's were planted a couple of rifle boat howitzers. These completed the line of guns of position. They overlooked the enemy, and swept most of the ground between them and our troops. They were well served, especially the guns of Benjamin's battery. Their field of fire was extensive, and they were usefully employed all day, and so constantly that the supply of ammunition for the 20-pounders ran short.

In the course of the afternoon a rifled battery of the Reserve Artillery was asked for by General Hancock, who succeeded General Richardson in the command of his division when the latter was wounded. There was none disposable; all were actively engaged or had been detached to other points, but Graham's light 12's were sent instead. This battery was placed in position under difficult circumstances, and beautifully handled by Captain Graham under a severe fire, in which he lost heavily in men and horses. Colonel Hays, under whose observation the service was rendered, has recommended Captain Graham and Lieutenant Elder, his first lieutenant, for a brevet, in which I concur.

The horse artillery accompanied the cavalry, and occupied the gap in the center of the line of battle, between Hancock's division and Burnside's corps, and became warmly engaged with the enemy.

On the 19th instant the horse artillery accompanied the cavalry in pursuit of the enemy. They were closely followed by the Reserve Artillery under Colonel Hays, a number of whose batteries took part in the artillery combat between the batteries on opposite sides of the Potomac. The enemy's gunners and their supports being driven off, a small body of our infantry crossed the river and secured six of the abandoned guns. As these operations took place under the immediate orders of General Porter, I respectfully refer you to his report for the particulars.

The artillery attached to the divisions performed their duties creditably and gallantly, and there were many instances of desperate fighting. The enemy repeatedly attempted to carry our batteries, but were in every instance driven back, a circumstances due in a great degree to the care taken in posting their supports.

I have to acknowledge the services in this campaign of Lieutenant E.R. Warner, Third Artillery, my assistant adjutant-general, and the only officer on my staff. He was zealous and indefatigable in his labors to ascertain and provide for the deficiencies of the batteries, and performed his duties gallantly on the field.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, commanding the Reserve Artillery and batteries of position, performed his duties with his usual skill, judgment, and effect. His reputation is too well established to require further commendation from me.

Lieutenant W.D. Fuller, Third Artillery, in charge of the reserve ammunition column, is entitled to special credit for his energy in organizing the train and bringing it forward from Washington. Upon his labors depended the supply of ammunition not only to the reserve, but to most of the division batteries on the field, and he did his work thoroughly and efficiently.

The conclusion of the battle left the artillery of the army scant of men, of horses, of ammunition, of supplies of every description. The greater portion of the batteries had, before entering on this campaign, neither the time nor the opportunity to repair the losses and damages or replace the expenditures of the previous one. An almost complete reorganization and reassignment was necessary. All efforts were immediately directed to placing them in condition again to take the field. Notwithstanding these efforts, they were not fully prepared when the army crossed the Potomac, and large portions of the supplies the required were not received until after they reached this place. To the constant employment of the battery officers, chiefs of artillery, and myself in the performance of these, the most important and necessary duties at the time, must be attributed my inability to prepare a more complete or satisfactory report of the artillery operations of the campaign.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,

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

*Report of Lieutenant George A. Woodruff, Battery I,
First U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Antietam.*

**CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
September 21, 1862.**

CAPTAIN:

I have the honor to report that about 10 a. m. on the 17th instant, in obedience to an order from Major Clarke, chief of artillery of General Sumner's corps, I moved to the front with Light Company I, First U. S. Artillery, and took a position in an open field, in front of which, at a distance of about 300 yards, was a piece of woods occupied by the enemy in force. At the time when we came up, our line of infantry had been broken, and was retreating rapidly and in great disorder. Coming in battery, we opened fire with canister at once, and though entirely without infantry supports, succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy. They still, however, remained in the woods, and we continued our fire, using spherical case or canister according to their distance at different times. At the end of about half an hour, a small body of cavalry advanced from the woods toward our right, but were broken up and driven back a few rounds of canister at 200 yards. A few minutes later, a large body of the rebels were seen forming in the woods and behind a small school-house or church opposite the left of the battery. At them I at once directed a fire of solid, with apparently considerable effect.

A heavy mass of rebel infantry soon moved to our left in such a way as to be almost entirely covered from our fire by the peculiar nature of the ground. A change of front was impracticable from the want of time, and the fact that while protecting one flank we should expose the other. Being still without supports, our only course was to retire, and accordingly I fell back about 200 yards to the edge of the woods, where we were supported on the right and could protect our left. After firing from this position a few rounds, the rebels, who by this time had met some of our infantry, were again driven back. Immediate danger being now over, Major Clarke directed me to retire and replace the ammunition we had expended, relieving us with a battery not before engaged.

We were not again in position until about 5 p. m., when Colonel Colburn, of General McClellan's staff, directed me to select a position for the battery on the right of our line, if needed there, otherwise to go farther to the left and get into the action as soon as possible. This I proceeded to do, but, while placing my pieces near the right, I received another order from the general commanding to go toward the left and report to General Hancock. This I did, and was placed by him on a hill on the right of his left brigade, with orders not

to fire except in reply to a rebel battery or in case of an attack by them. Here we remained until 2 o'clock p. m. the following day, but without having occasion to fire. At this time we were relieved by one of the batteries belonging properly to General Hancock's division.

During the engagement we expended 168 rounds of canister, 75 rounds spherical case, and 27 rounds of solid shot. Two horses were killed and two wounded. The accuracy of the fire and our success generally are due in a very great measure to Lieutenants French, McCrea, and Egan, of the First Artillery, commanding sections, who throughout the engagement behaved with great coolness and gallantry. The conduct of the enlisted men, both those belonging to the company and those temporarily attached, was all that could have been wished. To mention an individual is almost an injustice to the rest, but I will name Sergt. Peter Blanchard, who, though too lame to ride his horse, rode on his caisson, and commanded his piece during the whole fight in the most creditable manner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, Commanding Company I.

Reports of Captain Asa M. Cook, Eighth Massachusetts Battery, of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

**HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Mouth of Antietam Creek, Md., September 21, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to report as follows concerning the operations of my command in the battle of South Mountain September 14:

Having proceeded with the rest of the division from camp near Middletown to the foot of South Mountain on the morning of September 14, the Eighth Massachusetts Battery was ordered to take up a position in the extreme advance on the left of the army. The command proceeded up the road to a point about 400 yards from the summit of the mountain, where, at about 12 o'clock m., two pieces were brought into battery and commenced firing on a battery of the enemy on an elevation about a mile to the right. After firing about four rounds one of the pieces became disabled, and was withdrawn. While another piece was

coming forward to replace it, the enemy opened a very heavy fire of canister upon us from a masked battery of 12-pounders, about 150 yards off, on our flank. The column of caissons and the disabled piece were ordered to the rear, when the enemy's fire became so heavy, 1 man having been killed and 4 wounded in one section by the first discharge, that the cannoneers were directed to retire to cover. The men consequently fell back to shelter in the woods until a later hour in the day, when the enemy's attention being diverted by our infantry, firing was resumed with the two pieces before mentioned, and they were worked with good effect after night-fall.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. COOK,
Commanding Eighth Massachusetts Battery.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Mouth of Antietam Creek, Md., September 21, 1862.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighth Massachusetts Battery in the action near Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862.

My command took up a position in the morning of that day on an eminence east of Antietam Creek, and the battery fired for an hour or more on two rebel batteries on the hills to the right and left of the village of Sharpsburg. After the object of this firing (the protection of our infantry in the passage of the bridge) was accomplished, the battery was ordered forward over the stream. While the command was halted in the road on the western bank of the creek, the enemy reopened a murderous fire of shot and shell into the ravine. The left section, under Lieutenant J. N. Coffin, was ordered forward to the heights on the right, and was therefore temporarily detached from the command. The right and center section, after remaining for some time under fire, necessarily inactive, proceeded up the road on the left of the stone bridge and opened fire from the heights above. Here they were subjected to a cross-fire from the enemy's batteries in front and on both flanks. After discharging several rounds they were compelled by the approach of darkness to suspend operations. The battery still continued, however, to hold the position, and remained upon the heights throughout the night and during the next day (the 18th) until about 5 o'clock p. m., when it returned to the eastern bank of the creek, having been relieved by other troops. For the operations of the left section, I beg to refer you to the report of its commanding officer, Lieutenant Coffin, which I inclose herewith. I desire to speak in terms of especial

commendation of the conduct of Lieutenant John N. Coffin, whose gallantry on all occasions during the day was worthy of the highest praise.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very respectfully,
A. M. COOK,
Captain, Commanding Eighth Massachusetts Battery.

*Report of Lieutenant John N. Coffin, commanding left section
Eighth Massachusetts Battery, of the battle of Antietam.*

**CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
September 21, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to report as follows concerning the movements of my section while temporarily detached from your battery during the action of September 17 near Antietam Creek:

In crossing the stone bridge the battery marched left in front, bringing my section in advance. On the enemy's commencing to shell the ravine, I was ordered to take position about 200 yards in advance of the column, where I was enabled to shell the enemy on our right until they were driven from their position. I was then ordered to advance farther up the road to fire canister. Coming to a turn in the road, I ordered the section to turn to the left and take a position on an elevation about 200 yards to the right of the enemy's guns. I opened on them with canister, discharging both guns to the right, when the enemy disappeared. I then turned my guns to the left against the rebel infantry.

Not deeming the position a good one, I ordered my pieces to be limbered up and take a position on a high eminence overlooking the enemy's infantry, and held this position, my guns telling with terrible effect upon the rebel lines. This position I held until my ammunition was exhausted. I then limbered to the rear and left the field for more ammunition, carrying with me one private, William H. Callinton, wounded in the knee.

I wish to mention favorably especially the chiefs of the two pieces under my command, Sergts. William Davis and Newell B. Allen, who, with the rest of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the section, behaved with the greatest bravery and coolness throughout the engagement.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN N. COFFIN,
Senior First Lieutenant.

Captain A. M. COOK,
Commanding Eighth Massachusetts Battery.

*Report of Captain Charles D. Owen, Battery G. First Rhode Island
Light Artillery, of the battle of Antietam.*

HDQRS. BATTERY G, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
Bolivar Heights, September 23, 1862.

SIR:

Agreeably to your orders received on the morning of the 17th, I proceeded with my battery toward the front of our lines, in search of some position where my guns could be employed to advantage. I went from the extreme right toward the center, and, after emerging the open field across the road and in rear of the church, but the head of my column had hardly got into the field when our infantry came retreating over the hill, closely followed by the enemy, coming out of the woods. I therefore turned the head of the column and retired behind the burning ruins and reported to you for orders, and you informed me that there were more batteries than could be used, and I had better get my battery under cover, which I did by placing it in the open ground behind the orchard, in rear of the burning ruins.

While here, orders came from you to take the position then occupied by Captain Tompkins' battery, whose orderly informed me that Tompkins was out of ammunition, and that the enemy were flanking him on both sides. I relieved Tompkins, and engaged a battery about a mile off, which was then pouring in a heavy fire upon us. I got quickly into position and opened with shells at 4 10/4 elevation and 8 second fuses with good effect, as far as we could judge, and the battery that engaged us ceased firing in about twenty minutes after we commenced.

As soon as the enemy had discontinued their firing at us, I ceased firing also, and was about to proceed toward the brow of the hill to engage the enemy's infantry, then in plain sight from that position, when a noise from my right attracted my attention, and I saw our infantry retreating in disorder toward me, and then about 150 yards off, closely followed by the rebels. I limbered up

quickly and started on the trot into the road leading direct from the ruins, and when the last caisson left the ground the enemy were close upon us. I halted when a few hundred yards to the rear, and,

after replenishing the ammunition in the gun-limbers, took the pieces alone of the right section and proceeded up behind the advance that retook the field, but the infantry was quite unsteady on the right and broke the second time, and not deeming it prudent to risk even the section under such circumstances, I withdrew and reported to General Sumner for orders, who ordered me to report to General -----, then just in front of General French's division. After looking at the position designed for me, the general deemed it nor prudent to place me there, and I then reported to General French, who put me in position on rear of the lines, and directed me to fire two shots toward the corner of the woods near the church, and, although contrary to my own wishes, as expressed to him, I fired, with very poor success, as I afterward learned.

During to engagement I expended about 75 rounds of ammunition, and was engaged exactly forty minutes. The ammunition worked white well, with the exception of Dyer's, which seldom takes the groove.

During the maneuvering two of the caissons' axles broke, making in all ten since the battery has been in the field.

My total loss is 4 horses killed. Fire men were slightly wounded, but none are now unable to be about camp.

The officers and men behaved very well, and I cannot say too much of the conduct of the former. Lieutenant Torslow quite distinguished himself in rallying the infantry after they had broken.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES D. OWEN,
Captain First Rhode Island Artillery, commanding Battery G.

Major F. N. CLARKE,
Commanding Artillery, Second Corps.

*Report of Captain Andrew Cowan, commanding First New York Battery,
of the battle of Antietam.*

**CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, MD.,
September 23, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to report that on the 17th instant I took a position with Hancock's brigade on the field near Sharpsburg, Md. A battery of the enemy opened on me as soon as I came into battery. I returned the fire, and after two hours' firing compelled it to leave the field. During the time that I had been thus engaged, a battery of the enemy farther to the left had been quite troublesome, having brought a partial cross-fire upon me. I directed my fire upon it and silenced it. At about 4 p. m. the enemy brought up two pieces on my right in a corn-field, and opened on Sumner's batteries. I changed front to fire to the right and prevent the possibility of a cross-fire from them. For some reason Sumner's fire did not appear to reach them. I then opened. The enemy fired less than six rounds apiece, limbered up, and retired. Our fire was quite accurate. Nothing further occurred that day, except that I threw an occasional shell into the woods when I saw any considerable body of the enemy moving there.

On the 18th a flag of truce prevented further action. At 10 o' clock p. m. we heard the enemy removing his artillery. The movement lasted till 1 a. m.

My loss was 1 private wounded, Private John Lanning; 1 horse killed, and 2 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW COWAN,
Captain First New York Battery

*Report of Lieutenant James Stewart, Battery B, Fourth U.S. Artillery,
of the battle of Antietam.*

**CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
September 24, 1862.**

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Light Company B, Fourth U.S. Artillery, during the engagement of the 17th instant:

I was ordered by General Gibbon to bring my section forward and place it in position, about 75 yards distant from and to the left of the turnpike, for the purpose of shelling the woods, distant from 800 to 900 yards, directly in my front.

After shelling for some time, General Gibbon ordered the section to be still farther advanced to a position in front of some straw-stacks, about 30 yards to the right of the turnpike. As soon as I came into battery in this position, I observed large bodies of the enemy from 400 to 500 yards distant, and ordered their guns to be loaded with spherical case, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 seconds, because the ground was undulating, and not suitable for canister. After firing two or three rounds from each gun, the enemy partially broke, ran across a hollow in front of the section, crossed to the left of the turnpike, entered a corn-field, and, under cover of the fences and corn, crept close to our guns, picking off our cannoneers so rapidly that in less than ten minutes there were 14 men killed and wounded in the section.

About this time Captain Campbell, commanding the battery, brought the other four guns into battery on the left of my section, and commenced firing canister at the enemy in the corn-field, on the left of the turnpike. On less than twenty minutes Captain Campbell was severely wounded in the shoulder, his horse shot in several places, and the command of the battery devolved upon me.

General Gibbon was in the battery, and, seeing the advantage which the enemy had, ordered one of the guns which was placed on the turnpike to be used against the enemy's infantry in the corn-field, General Gibbon acting both as cannoneer and gunner at this piece. The fire was continued by the entire battery for about ten minutes longer in this position, the enemy part of the time being but 15 or 20 yards distant. The loss of the entire company whilst in this position was 1 captain wounded, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 32 privates killed and wounded, and 26 horses killed and 7 wounded. While in this position the battery was supported by General Gibbon's brigade and a part of the Twentieth New York Volunteers.

General Gibbon ordered me to limber to the rear and place the battery in battery in the same position my section first occupied in the morning. Here I found Captain Ransom's battery, of the Fifth Artillery, in position, and immediately came in battery in his left, but had no opportunity to use my guns, as some of our infantry were formed 20 yards in front of the battery; so I limbered up and followed Captain Ransom's battery to the edge of the woods in rear, having my horse shot under me in two places in less than two minutes.

Here I removed my wounded horses, and regulated the men and horses throughout the battery.

At this time I received an order from General Gibbon to place the battery in the same position my section first occupied in the morning, but to fire to the right. I immediately took a section to the point indicated, sending word to the general that I could not take the battery, as we had not men and horses to man the six pieces. I went into battery on the right of Captain Reynolds' New York battery, who was then under a very heavy fire from two of the enemy's batteries. After my section had been firing for some time, part of General Sumner's corps passed to the rear very much disorganized, through the woods on the right of my section, closely followed by the enemy. During this time I was in a very difficult position, as the enemy had ascertained my exact range, and I was utterly unable to get his on account of the smoke from the musketry. After carefully viewing the ground, I limbered to the rear, and came in battery upon Captain Reynolds's left, when one of my cannoneers reported to me that the turnpike directly in my front and about 75 yards distant was full of the enemy's infantry. I ordered my guns to be loaded. The enemy commencing to fall back on the same road, I waited until I saw four stand of the enemy's colors directly in front of my section, and then commenced firing with canister, which scattered the enemy in every direction. I kept up the fire until the enemy were out of sight.

In a few minutes Captain Clarke, chief of General Sumner's artillery, advised me to limber to the rear and cross the plowed field, as I had no infantry support, and he was going to retire his batteries, which were in my rear on the left, and the enemy then advancing on the left in force. I remained in the plowed field for some time, when, learning that General Gibbon had placed the other four guns of the battery in position, and seeing there was no use for me there, I joined them on an eminence in rear of the woods between 1 and 2 o'clock p.m., remaining there inactive until 5 p.m., when the enemy opened from two batteries. I opened with my entire battery on the nearest battery, which was on my right, and from 800 to 900 distant, and after firing two or three rounds from each gun, the enemy not responding, I ceased firing.

The behavior of my men was all that could be desired, but the men, whose names are given below came under my immediate observation, and discharged their duties with such calm, cool courage and discretion that I would earnestly request that their conduct may be brought to the favorable notice of the several commanding.

Their names are as follows: First Sergt. John Mitchell, Light Company B, Fourth U.S. Artillery; Sergt. Andrew McBride, Light Company B, Fourth U.S. Artillery; Sergt. William West, Light Company B, Fourth U.S. Artillery; Corp. Frederick A. Chapin, Light Company B, Fourth U.S. Artillery; Lance Corp. Alonzo Priest, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Lance Corp. Henry G. McDougal, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Privates Henry A. Childs, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; James Cahoo, Light Company B, Fourth U.S. Artillery; William Kelly, Light Company B, Fourth U.S. Artillery, John B. Lackey; Light Company B, U.S. Artillery; Jeremiah Murphy, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; William Green, Light Company B, Fourth U.S. Artillery; Charles Harris, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers; Elbridge E. Packard, Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

I desire to state that since the battery first went into action on the 26th of August, Benjamin N. Meeds, clerk at headquarters of General Gibbon, and private belonging to Company B, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, has voluntarily acted as cannoner in my section in each and every engagement in which my section has participated, and although he has never been drilled with the battery, has rendered cheerful and very efficient service, so much so that I desire to bring his name particularly to the notice of the commanding general.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES STEWART,
Second Lieutenant Fourth U.S. Artillery, Commanding Light Company B.

Report of Captain James H. Cooper, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battle of South Mountain.

At 3.30 o'clock p. m., by order of General Hooker, the battery was placed upon a high hill to the right of the turnpike and near the base of the mountain. Immediately on coming into battery, 25 or 30 caseshot were thrown among the enemy on the slope of the mountain, scattering them, but, eliciting no reply from the enemy's guns, I ceased firing, by General Hooker's order, that the infantry might advance. The position of our lines prevented any further firing during the evening no order to change position being received.

No casualties attended the engagement.
J. H. COOPER,
Captain Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding Battery B.

Report of Captain John A. Tompkins, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the battle of Antietam.

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY A, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Harper's Ferry, September 24, 1862**

GENERAL:

Here with I have the honor to hand you my report of the operations of my battery in the action on the 17th instant.

I left the division on the morning of the 16th instant, by order of Major F. N. Clarke, chief of artillery of the Second Corps, and crossed the Antietam Creek by the bridge on the Williamsport road and camped that night on Hoffman's farm. Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, I moved my command to the front, and was ordered by Major Kip, of General Sumner's staff, to report to General Hooker. By General Hooker's order I placed my battery in position on a knoll on the left of the road, directly in front of some burning ruins, and opened fire about 9 o'clock upon a battery directly in front of my position. At 9.30 the enemy appeared upon my right front with a large column, apparently designing to charge the battery. I was not aware of their approach until the head of the column gained the brow of a hill, about 60 yards from the right flank of the battery. The pieces were immediately oblique to the right, and a sharp fire of canister opened upon them, causing them to retire in confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded, and abandoning one of their battle-flags, which was secured by a regiment which came up on my right after the enemy had retreated. The enemy now opened a fire upon us from a battery in front, and also from one on the right, near, the white schoolhouse. Two guns were directed to reply to the battery on the right, while the fire of the rest was directed upon the guns in front, which were silenced in about twenty minutes, and one of their caissons blown up. On my left the troops of General French were engaged with the enemy, who occupied a corn-field, in front of which was a line of fencerails.

About 10.30 the enemy were re-enforced, and advanced their line to the edge of the corn-field. I at once ordered the battery to open on them with shell and case-shot, using 1 1/2 seconds and 2-seconds fuses. Twice they advanced their flag to the edge of the field, but were forced to retire by the rapid and destructive fire of the battery. At 11.30, finding my ammunition running low, I sent to General Sumner for orders, and at 12 m. was relieved by Company g, First Rhode Island Light

Artillery. I then withdrew my command to the ground occupied the night before, and at once refilled my ammunition-chests.

During the greater portion of the time I was engaged, the battery was without support, and exposed on its right flank to an enfilading fire from the rebel infantry. I report having expended 83 rounds of canister, 68 rounds of solid shot, 427 rounds shell, and 454 rounds of case shot-1,050 rounds in all. With the exception of the shots fired at the battery on my right, which was hid by a ridge, every shot was fired at a visible enemy, the guns pointed with care, and the accuracy of aim and length of fuse noticed. I report 4 killed and 15 wounded, a list of whom is annexed. Six horses were killed and 4 wounded. Three single sets of harness were lost by the horses getting among the burning timbers of the houses in rear of the battery.

The men of my command behaved nobly, and by their bravery and coolness prevented the loss of the guns. I would especially call your attention to Lieuts. Jefferey Hayard and Charles F. Mason, who displayed great coolness during the engagement, and handled their guns with excellent effect.

Since the battle I have exchanged my Parrott guns for a new battery of 3-inch ordnance pieces, and now report the command as ready for any duty for which you many desire to use the battery.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. TOMPKINS,
Captain First Rhode Island Light Art.,
Commanding Company A. Brigadier General

*Report of Lieutenant Evan Thomas, Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery,
of the battle of Antietam.*

CAMP NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
September 24, 1862.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit a report of the part Battery A, Fourth Artillery, now under my command, took in the action of the 17th instant.

On the 17th of September, 1862, I received orders to move to the front. I was halted in the woods the enemy had been driven out of that morning, and the

right section was ordered into position. The rest of the battery was soon ordered into position, the same occupied by Lieutenant Kirby's battery, and joined the right section there. I remained there without firing a shot until our left was driven back. I then changed front to fire to the left, and opened on the advancing enemy with spherical case, and then, as they approached nearer, with canister. They came on, and I would undoubtedly have lost my battery had not Franklin's column come up at that time. I then changed to my original front, and opened with solid shot on a battery to my right, in the opposite woods, which was soon silenced. Another battery opened on me, which I saw was out of my range. A rifled battery coming up at that time, and seeing I could do no good and was only losing horses for nothing, I deemed it prudent to withdraw. I was shortly afterward ordered to the rear, to fill up, where I staid until ordered to my division. All the orders that I received were from Captain Clarke, chief of artillery, Sumner's Corps.

All my officers and men behaved with great coolness and bravery. Several of Baxter's Zouaves helped me considerably in carrying ammunition. One was killed and one wounded. I would state that I had no infantry support during the whole engagement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. THOMAS,

First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery A.

Captain F. N. CLARKE,

Chief of Artillery, Sumner's Corps.

Report of Lieutenant William E. Van Reed, Battery K, Fifth U.S. Artillery, of operations September 11-22, including the battle of Antietam, skirmish at Blackford's or Boteler's Ford, and action near Shepherdstown.

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,

September 24, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my battery (K, Fifth Artillery) since leaving Rockville, Md.:

On the 11th of September the battery marched from Rockville and proceeded about 7 miles on the Frederick road.

12th. Passed through Clarksburg about 11 a.m.: arrived at Hyattsville about 2 p.m.

13th. Marched from Hyattsville about 6 a.m.; passed through Urbana at 9; arrived at Frederick at 4 p.m.

14th. Marched to Middletown.

15th. Marched about 6 miles; passed a number of the enemy's dead on the mountain.

16th. In camp near the Antietam Creek. One spoke of the wheel of the battery wagon was broken by a shot from the enemy.

17th. Went into position across the creek about 2 p.m.; fired about 400 rounds at the enemy, and withdrew at dusk.

18th. Remained in camp.

19th. Marched at 10 a.m.; passed through Sharpsburg about 12 m. One man was wounded (afterward died), and 2 horses had their legs broken by a shot from the enemy.

20th. Went into position near the Potomac, and fired about 50 rounds at the enemy.

21st. Remained in position.

22d. Remained in position.

I have the honor to remain, sir, yours, &c.,
WM.E.VAN REED,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery K, Fifth Artillery.

Report of Captain Rufus D. Pettit, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery, of skirmish on Antietam Creek and battle of Antietam.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, VA.,
September 26, 1862.

SIR:

In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to report that I received orders on the 15th instant to hasten with my command to the heights near Sharpsburg and join my division, which arrived there a few hours previous, there being a prospect of an engagement with the enemy at this point. I arrived at 11 a. m. and took position on an eminence about 1 1/2 miles below Keedysville, and engaged the enemy's batteries, there in number, which were in position on the hills on the opposite side of the Antietam, supported by a considerable body of infantry, this engagement lasting until near night, I having expended about 400 rounds without sustaining any loss to my command. Was relieved at 5 a. m. of the 16th by a battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns, by order of chief of artillery of General Sumner's corps, and moved a short distance to the rear, remaining under a galling fire for four hours, having one man wounded by a piece of a shell. In the mean time one section of my battery was ordered to a position on the right, but took no part in the engagement.

At 1 p. m. my command was ordered to move across the Antietam and join the artillery in the flank movement on the enemy's left, and arrived at 6 p. m. and took position in battery on a hill near where the engagement commenced on the following morning. Remained in this position until firing commenced, when I was ordered forward into position on the field. Had one man killed, while coming into battery, by a ball; was buried on the field.

My command remained in this position until the morning of the 18th, subject to a raking fire from the enemy's artillery at times. At daylight on the 18th received orders to report to General Hancock, and took position on the left of his division, under fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Here we remained until the division withdrew.

Hoping this will meet your approval, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. PETTIT,

Captain, Comdg, Battery B, First New York Vol Artillery.

Report of Captain William M. Graham, Battery K, First U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Antietam.

**CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
October 4, 1862.**

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Light Battery K, First Artillery, under my command, in the action of the 17th September at the Antietam:

In obedience to your orders, I reported to Brigadier-General Richardson, commanding a division in Major-General Sumner's army corps, about noon. I was informed by General Richardson that his division was heavily pressed by large force of the enemy's infantry and one battery, and by his direction came into position on the plowed ground occupied by General Meagher's brigade in the morning. Here I engaged one of the enemy's brass batteries at 700 yards, silenced, and drove him away in about ten minutes. At this time two heavy columns of the enemy's infantry moved upon the battery, getting within a few hundred yards of my guns before being discovered, by approaching through a heavy corn-field. A heavy fire of spherical case and shell was opened upon these troops immediately, which in a short time drove them from the field, with great slaughter, to the woods in their rear.

A very sharp fire of shot, spherical case, and shell was now opened upon my battery by two of the enemy's batteries of rifled guns, one of which enfiladed me. I returned this fire as rapidly as possible, but after firing some twenty minutes found that they were beyond my range, my solid shot falling short several hundred yards, and having called General Richardson's attention to this fact, was told by him that he wished me to save the battery as much as possible, in order that it might advance with his division at signal then expected from Major-General Sumner. While communicating this to me, General Richardson was mortally wounded by a ball of a spherical case from the battery enfilading mine. After this I continued my fire some five minutes, and then retired over the crest of the hill to a point 200 yards in rear of my first position. I then returned and brought off two of my caissons, which were necessarily left at first, the horses being all killed, and having brought all the wounded off, I replaced the limbers of the pieces and sent two caissons to the ammunition supply-train, to be refilled.

My loss in this engagement was 4 men killed, 5 severely wounded 17 horses killed, and 6 horses wounded severely, some of which will probably die of the effects of their wounds. The officers and men behaved, without and exception, with perfect coolness; and I beg leave to mention particularly Lieutenants Elder, Maynadier, Michalowski, First Sergeant Cooney, Sergeants Regan and Boyd, and Corporal Walsh. Lieutenant Elder served his section with remarkable effect, and was principally instrumental in silencing the battery first engaged. His conduct, under an extraordinarily heavy fire, was cool and gallant in the

extreme. Lieutenant Maynadier returned with First Sergeant Cooney and brought off the two caissons, under a heavy artillery fire. Lieutenant Michalowski for a long time served one of his pieces with but one cannoneer, alternating with this man in loading and firing. Some of my fuses, cut for 5 seconds, burst at the muzzle of the guns.

In closing this report I feel called upon to mention the conduct of a citizen, a Mr. ----, who resides near the battle-field. This gentleman drove his carriage to my battery while under a severe artillery fire, and carried off my wounded, who were suffering very much for the want of proper surgical attendance, and distributed ham and biscuit among the men of the battery. He also returned a second time to the battery. One of his horses was wounded while performing this service.

On the 18th the battery was not engaged. Brigadier-General Hancock, who relieved brigadier-General Richardson, directed me to procure forage for my horses and have them cared for. On the morning of the 19th General Hancock relieved me from duty with his command, and ordered me to report to Colonel Hays, commanding Artillery Reserve. By Colonel Hays' order I proceeded to the camp, immediately in the vicinity of Sharpsburg.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. GRAHAM.
Captain First Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

Report of Captain Richard Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the battles of Groveton and Bull Run and the Maryland Campaign.

**HDQRS. BATTERY C, RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., October 4, 1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the marches and operations of my command since August 15:

August 15, battery marched at daylight to the Chickahominy, and crossed pontoon bridge. At dark went into position, commanding approaches to bridge. 16th, marched at 7 a. m.; encamped at 7 p. m. 2 miles beyond Williamsburg. 17th, marched at 7 a. m. through York town to within a mile of Big Bethel, 25 miles. 18th, marched at 7 a. m. to Newport News. 19th, marched

at 9 a. m. to Hampton, and shipped battery on transport City of Norwich. 20th, embarked horses and transportation wagons in transport schooners. 21st, disembarked battery at Aquia Creek. 23rd, horses arrived at Aquia creek and were disembarked. 24th, marched at 5 a. m. through Falmouth to near Barnett's Ford, 28 miles, and encamped at 6 p. m. 25th, marched at 6 a. m. to join division and encamped at 1 p. m. 26th, marched at 5 a. m. Kelly's Ford and encamped. 27th, marched at 5 a. m. to near Warrenton Junction. 28th, marched at 3 a. m. to camp near Warrenton. 29th, marched at 6 a. m. to Groveton, and took position commanding main road. August 30, marched at 4 a. m. to battle-field of Manassas; took position, by command of Brigadier-General Butterfield, on heights commanding enemy's batteries and woods through which the First and Third Brigades were to ho forward. By command of Major-General Porter I advanced the battery to within canister-range of the woods, and subsequently, by his command, returned to my former position, and reopened fire on the enemy's batteries that were shelling our infantry. I also fired with shrapnel at shorter range at the enemy's infantry, who were endeavoring to form under cover of the woods.

Having exhausted the ammunition of my limbers I, in accordance with a previous command of General Butterfield, withdrew to the top of bull Run hill, to join the rest of the division. Not being able to find General Butterfield, I reported the battery to Major-General McDowell who was in search of a rifled battery. By his command I to position on the left of the hill, covering the charge of the left of our line I remained in this position (but without firing) nearly an hour, and then, having reported to Major-General Porter, by his command moved to Centreville at 7.30 pm.

The casualties were 1 men (Private G. W. Holded) wounded and missing, 6 horses killed, two sent of horse equipments lost. Six hundred rounds of shell and case-shot were expended in the action. Two caisson bodies were abandoned in the road, their axles having broken-one on the 29th, the other on the 30th-before the action.

August 31, by command of Major-General Morell, I retired toward Alexandria to procure forage for the horses, they being in a very exhausted state, not having had any grain for five days. Moved as far as Fairfax Court-House and encamped, three of my horses having dropped dead from exhaustion as I moved into camp. September 1, not being able to procure either rations or forage at Fairfax Station, I moved to within 5 miles of Alexandria, where I procured part of one day's ration of grain, and September 2 moved into Alexandria and encamped September 3, marched at 1 p. m. to Minor's Hill and rejoined division. Third Brigade and halted until 11 p. m., then marched to Alexandria and unharnessed,

and went into camp at 2 p. m. September 7, at 11 p. m., by command of Major-General Morell, hitched up and moved guns into position near Fairfax Seminary, returning to camp at 5 a. m. September 8. September 9, marched to Fort Corcoran and encamped September 12, marched at 8 a. m. to camp near Rockville, Md. September 13, moved at 5 a. m.; marched till 6 p. m. September 14, marched at 5 a. m. to Frederick, and encamped at 2 p. m. September 15, prepared to move at 1 a. m.; marched at 11 a. m. to Middletown and encamped. September 16, marched at 5 a. m. to near Antietam Creek and encamped. 17th, took position at 8 a. m.; remained in reserve during the action, and at sunset moved forward and took position commanding bridge on Sharpsburg road. 19th, moved at 7 a. m. through Sharpsburg, and took position, by command of Major-General Porter, overlooking the ford near Shepherdstown. 20th, received orders to cross ford near Shepherdstown, but subsequently, by order of Major-General Porter, took position on the bluffs commanding the ford, and fired about 500 rounds of case shot and shell at the enemy across the river during the day. September 23, moved, by command of Major-General Porter to present position of battery, commanding Shepherdstown, Va.

From August 3 to September 15 fifteen horses died or were abandoned in a dying state on the road from want of food and overwork.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD WATERMAN,
Captain , First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Commanding Batty. C.
Captain A. P. MARTIN,
Commanding Division Artillery.

**GENERAL ORDERS,} HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Numbers 164.} October 18, 1862.**

Certain irregularities and neglects of existing orders and regulations respecting the artillery service having been found to prevail more or less in this army, the following instructions are published for the guidance of those concerned:

I. The artillery assigned to divisions will not be distributed to brigades, but will be kept together under the orders of the commandants of division artillery.

II. The reserve batteries of each corps will either be embodied and form a distinct command, under the chief of artillery of the corps, or be distributed for instructions, for the march, and for supplies, among the divisions. For battle, these reserve batteries will be united under command of the chief of artillery of the corps.

III. The means of regularly supplying rations, forage, and quartermasters' stores will be fully provided for by orders from the corps commanders, who will report what steps they have taken to carry out this order. A neglect of this duty has caused inconvenience, and, in some cases, injury to the service. Commissaries and quartermasters will not be detailed from any battery which has not a surplus of officers for the number of its guns.

IV. The weekly inspection by commanders of batteries, prescribed in Paragraph 304, General Regulations, will be through, and will extend to the personnel and materiel of the batteries. The ammunition, primers, and fuses will be carefully examined to see that they are in good order, properly packed, and aired at proper times. The harness will be inspected to see if it be in proper repair, well oiled, and sound. The inspector will see if the supply of horseshoes and nails be sufficient, and if the horses be properly shod; and, with regard to the carriages, if they be properly screwed up, to prevent the loose working of their different parts.

V. The result of each inspection will be reported by the commander of the battery to his artillery commander, who will, at least once a month, verify the reports by a personal inspection, and report the result to the chief of artillery of the corps, who will, either on the monthly consolidated report or by a special report, inform the chief of artillery at these headquarters of the condition of each battery, and suggest necessary changes or improvements.

VI. A consolidated morning report of all the batteries belonging to each corps, according to the form in use in this army, will be sent to the chief of artillery of this army, by the chief of artillery of each corps, for the 20th of this month, and for the first day of each month hereafter. These reports will include all the batteries, present and absent, noting on separate lines, opposite each, the division to which it belongs, and, if absent, the cause of absence. The names of the officers present and absent will be entered on the back of the report. All the columns in the report will be filled as far as possible. The reports for the 20th instant will be sent in at the earliest hour practicable, as they are required to show the present condition of the artillery of this army. They will state the number of horses required from the

Quartermaster's Department, by each battery, to render it efficient. A supply of battery horses is expected soon.

VII. Chief of artillery of corps will take the necessary measures to cause the careful study, in all the batteries, of the article on field service (Instruction for Field Artillery, page 52.)

VIII. 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 one of hay, twisted, will be allowed on artillery carriages; nor will any article be placed on the spare wheels. Battery commanders will be responsible for the enforcement of this order, and they, the chiefs of artillery, and general officers will, in their respective commands, cause all articles placed on artillery carriages, contrary to this order, to be thrown off. Three days' grain forage can readily be carried in bags on the valise saddles of the off horses.

IX. On level, good 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 ride longer than half an hour at a time. If the roads are bad or pass over rolling or hilly 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 wagons are reserved. On approaching a hill, all men mounted on the chests will, without waiting orders, dismount. The chests will be mounted only by order of the commander of the battery, or by his authority.

X. In those corps to which chiefs of artillery have not been appointed, the duties imposed and reports called for by this order will be provided for at the headquarters of the corps.

XI. The attention of commanders of corps and divisions is called to the fact that they are responsible for the good condition and efficiency of their batteries, and that they are kept properly supplied.

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

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 20, 1862.**

**Major General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Commanding Army of the Potomac, Charlestown, Va.:**

GENERAL:

In view of the numerous requests now being made by commanders in the field, that artillery batteries in service may retain the extra lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that all light batteries, having six guns and the requisite number of privates, will be allowed the additional commissioned and non-commissioned officers, as described in General Orders, Numbers 126. Such officers, however, in batteries which have only four guns, or are so reduced in strength as to be equivalent to four-gun batteries, will be mustered out of service from the date of receipt of the said order, if such has not already been done.

In all future inspection of the troops under your command, the above decision will apply, and the officer making such inspections will be governed by the provisions of General Orders, Numbers 126, with the latitude expressed herein.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

**ORDNANCE OFFICE,
War Department, Washington, November 21, 1862.**

Honorable E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the last fiscal year, with such remarks and suggestions as the interests of the public service connected with that branch of it seems to require.

From these it will be seen that the principal articles provided through this department, from the beginning of the rebellion to the end of the last fiscal year, were:

Field cannon, different calibers..... 1,608

Siege cannon, different calibers..... 211

Sea-coast and garrison cannon, different calibers..... 302

Cannon balls, shells, and other projectiles:

For field artillery..... 813,212

For siege artillery..... 135,729

For sea-coast forts..... 361,748

Artillery carriages:

For field service..... 1,620

For siege service..... 377

For sea-coast forts..... 247

Mortar beds..... 232

Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons.... 2,111

Artillery harness for two horse..... 15,385

Ammunition for artillery....rounds..... 1,303,700

Friction-primers for cannon..... 3,079,340

Besides the foregoing complete articles an immense amount of material has been prepared and advanced to different stages of completion at the arsenals, embracing iron and wood work for artillery carriages, and implements and equipments and projectiles of all kinds for cannon; leather work for harness equipments and accouterments. And much work has also been done in the way of repairing artillery carriages and small-arms of every description.

The principal supplies furnished during the same period were:

Field cannon of different calibers..... 1,373

Siege cannon of different calibers..... 553

Sea-coast and garrison cannon of different calibers. .. 1,206

Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles:

For field artillery..... 829,361

for siege artillery..... 146,000

For sea-coast forts..... 322,050

Artillery carriages:

For field service..... 1,367

For siege service..... 358

For sea-coast service..... 1,472

Mortar beds..... 284

Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons..... 1,813

Artillery harness for two horses..... 11,483

Ammunition for artillery.....rounds..... 1, 184,627

Friction-primers for cannon..... 2,362,765

Also large supplies of horse medicines for artillery horses, rope for lariats and picketing purposes, an immense quantity of horse equipments, and large quantities of appendages, spare parts of arms and armorers" and saddlers" tools. And the stock of such articles remaining at the arsenals and depots at the end of the fiscal year was as follows, viz:

Field cannon of different calibers..... 466

Siege cannon of different calibers..... 202

Sea-coast and garrison cannon of different calibers.... 604

Cannon-balls, shells, and other projectiles:

For field artillery..... 74,110

For siege artillery.....120,765

For sea-coast forts.....182,054

Artillery carriages:

For field service..... 519

For siege service..... 123

For sea-coast forts..... 562

Mortar beds..... 54

Caissons, traveling forges, and battery wagons..... 695

Artillery harness for two horses.....4,488

Ammunition for artillery.....rounds..... 147,321

Friction-primers..... 80,000

Statement of ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores purchased since the beginning of the rebellion up to June 30, 1862.

Numbers 1. - CANNON AND MORTARS.

.....Field guns..... Siege guns..... Sea-coast guns.

Cast-iron smooth-bore cannon and mortars.....103.....264

Bronze cannon and howitzers723.....

Parrott rifled cannon 411.....10838

Steel rifled cannon 53.....

Wrought-iron rifled cannon 421

Total1,608211..... 302

.....Total.....Total weight. Cost.

Cast-iron smooth-bore cannon and mortars367..... 3,321,898.....
 \$252,310.49

Bronze cannon and howitzers.....723 651,937
\$314,607.08

Parrott rifled cannon
557.....1,306,577.....\$200,317.00

Steel rifled cannon.....53372,079
\$204,866.02

Wrought-iron rifled cannon
421.....

Total..... 2,121.....5,652,491.....\$
 972,100.59

Numbers 2.- CANNON, BALLS, SHELLS, AND PROJECTILES FOR RIFLED
 GUNS.

.....Field guns..... Siege guns.....Sea-coast guns

For smooth-bore guns..... 343,885 54,272297,130

Parrott projectiles199,096 36,421 5,028

James projectiles28,00034,910

Hotchkiss projectiles66,962

Schenkl projectiles 66,370

Other model projectiles108,959 45,036 24,680

Total..... 813,272135,729361,748

.....Total..... Total weight.....Cost.

For smooth-bore guns695,28729,593,074\$1,029,377.72

Parrott projectiles240,5453,664,999..... \$358,248.54

James projectiles.....	62,910	2,651,045	\$278,214.42
Hotchkiss projectiles.....	66,962	694,047	\$92,737.68
Schenkl projectiles	66,370	611,840	\$152,207.61
Other model projectiles	178,675	3,569,199	\$272,870.60
Total	1,130,749	40,784,204	\$2,183,656.57

Numbers 3.- ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.

Field-gun carriages.....	1,311
Siege-gun carriages.....	56
Sea-coast gun carriages.....	35
Mortar beds.....	92
Caissons.....	1,691
Traveling forges.....	269
Battery wagons.....	148
Total carriages of all kinds.....	3,602
Total cost.....	\$1,328,260.62

TOTAL OF CANNON, PROJECTILES, AND CARRIAGES PURCHASED.

.....	Number.....	Weight Pounds.....	Cost.
Cannon	2,121	5,625,491	\$ 972,100.59
Projectiles	1,310,749	40,784,204	\$2, 185,656.59
Artillery carriages	3,602		\$1,328,260.62
Total		46,436,695	\$4,484,017.78

Numbers 7.- ACCOUTERMENTS, HORSE EQUIPMENTS, AND ARTILLERY HARNESSES.

Horse equipments.....	118,239
Artillery harness for two horses each.....	13,223
Saddle-blankets.....	138,005
Total cost.....	\$10,227,981.67

All the stores reported as on hand in the foregoing statements include such only as are in store at the arsenals, and are exclusive of all those which are in the hands of the troops or are in service in the field, garrison, or forts. They therefore constitute the stock held in reserve at the end of the last fiscal year for supplying the future wants of the Army.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

**SPECIAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No.301. Camp near Knoxville, Md., October 27, 1862.**

1. A court of inquiry, of which Colonel C.H.Tompkins, First Regiment Rhode Island Artillery, is president, convened at the headquarters of Kearny's division, near Harrison's Landing, Va., by virtue of Special Orders, Nos.213 and 230, from these headquarters, dated, respectively, July 24 and August 8, 1862, issued at the request of First Lieutenant P.S.Jastram, First Rhode Island Artillery, "To inquire into the facts connected with the loss of one of the pieces of the section of Battery E, Rhode Island Artillery, commanded by said Lieutenant Jastram, on June 30, 1862, at Charles City Cross-Roads." The court, having carefully weighed the testimony before them, presents the following summary of evidence:

It appears that Lieutenant Jastram received an order to move his section, and was guided to a position he knew nothing about at a trotout by a person having the authority of General Kearny; that he opened fire without any definite object; that regular supports were not near the section in question, but disjointed squads were moving confusedly about near to where it was stationed; that there was a deficiency of men, owing evidently to the fact that Lieutenant

Jastram failed to mount his cannoneers before starting; that confusion prevailed around the section, the lead driver of the piece which was abandoned having been dismounted to work at the piece, the teams became entangled, one or more horses being wounded, and a difficulty in limbering was the result; that Lieutenant Jastram gave the order to spike and abandon the piece; that no enemy was nearer than 200 yards, if so near; that the remaining piece of this section, with the artillery and other troops, remained in the neighborhood of the abandoned piece until daylight the next morning.

2. The general commanding has carefully considered the proceedings in this case. They show Lieutenant Jastram to have been culpable

1st. In failing to mount his cannoneers before starting his sections.

2nd. In unnecessarily abandoning his position.

3rd. In not making proper efforts to withdraw the piece that was lost.

4th. In not making, or causing to be made, inquiries and efforts for its recovery during the night.

It appears, however, that in moving to the front and in opening fire on the enemy he acted with promptness and spirit; that objects had then become very indistinct to the eye; that confusion prevailed around; that no one gave him sufficient information or any instructions for his guidance, and that his abandonment of the position was an error of judgment.

The major-general commanding disapproves the conduct of Lieutenant Jastram, but upon full consideration of the testimony and the finding of the court is of the opinion that the interests of the service do not require any proceedings against him beyond the censure herein expressed.

**By command of Major-General McClellan:
Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 4, 1862.**

The attention of the chief of artillery has been called to the very lavish expenditure of artillery ammunition.

In small skirmishes between 300 and 400 rounds of ammunition per battery are often expended, the fire frequently averaging, and some-times exceeding, one round per minute per gun; while in general engagements batteries have been known to expend all their ammunition in little over an hour and a half. The rules which should guide officers of artillery in this matter are very distinctly laid down in the Orders of the 12th of September, 1862, Paragraph IV, page 5. An officer who expends ammunition improperly proves his ignorance of the proper use of his arm, and a want of capacity for the command of a battery.

In no case, except when firing canister at short ranges, should the fire 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.

The campaign allowance of 250 rounds per gun carried with the division 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 to leave their positions under this plea. The guns and cannoneers will remain on the ground until ammunition is furnished. 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 ineffective expenditure of ammunition, in addition to other evils, diminishes greatly the efficiency of fire to which the artillery might attain; the excessive demand giving us, in many instances, imperfectly constructed and hastily inspected projectiles, instead of carefully manufactured and approved ammunition.

If the expenditure of ammunition continues to be as extravagant as heretofore, it will be impossible to keep the army supplied. The attention of chiefs of artillery and of battery commanders is earnestly called to this subject, and to

the importance of preserving the ammunition, especially that in ordinary wagons, from being damaged by exposure.

By command of Major-General Burnside:
HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
December 7, 1862.

General J.G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: On the 22nd of October, Colonel Tyler, First Connecticut Artillery, by my direction, submitted a memorandum on the organization of a siege train. This memorandum was approved (October 26), with some modifications; submitted to Major-General McClellan; approved by him, and returned to Colonel Tyler (October 27), with orders to have it carried out. The organization of three batteries of four 4 1/2-inch guns as batteries of position, to be used in the passage of rivers and other operations requiring them, the batteries to form part of the siege train at Richmond, was ordered at the same time. This latter organization not having been carried out as ordered, and it being of the utmost importance that the inconvenience now being felt from the non-arrival of the three position batteries should not occur before Richmond, I beg to bring under your notice the proposition submitted by Colonel Tyler, in order that steps may be taken to have it, if necessary, carried out immediately. The proposal was to have ready forty 4 1/2-inch siege guns, ten 8-inch howitzers, ten 10-inch mortars, ten 8-inch mortars, with all the necessary stores and means of transportation, the whole to be shipped on board suitable barges, ready for transportation by water to any point which may be designated. Colonel Tyler was selected for the duty of organizing this siege train, because he commanded the siege train at Yorktown and in the Peninsula. His regiment, officers and men, are, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the duties required of them. In order, however, that the amount of artillery which it may be necessary to accumulate against any work previous to assaulting it may be placed in position with the greatest possible rapidity, it would be deplaned in position another heavy artillery regiment with Colonel Tyler's

The placing of rifled 32-pounders in position at Fredericksburg (6 1/1-inch caliber, corresponding to our 100-pounders) probably indicates that there are

guns of this caliber in position in the works before Richmond. It may, therefore, be necessary to place guns of equal caliber in position, and Lieutenant Baylor, ordnance officer at Fort Monroe, should be instructed to prepare such guns, with their materiel.

In case it should be necessary to move the siege train by water to a point of the Pamunkey, within a short distance of Hanover Court-House, instructions should be given to load the material upon barges (double-decked ones, if possible; such as are used for flour on the North River), not drawing more than 4 feet 6 inches or 5 feet of water, with which draught they can probably be taken up as far as the bridge at Widow Lumpkins', near Crump's Creek, within 5 miles by land of the railway. By attaching to the train about 100 feet of trestle bridging, constructed similarly to those prepared by Captain Duane, of the Engineers, for the pontoon trains, but of stronger dimensions, the train could be landed at any point required. The whole of this materiel, with the regiments, should be at Fort Monroe by the 25th of this month at latest.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

Organization of the Union forces at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 11-15, 1862.

ARTILLERY.

Brigadier General HENRY J. HUNT.

Artillery Reserve.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM HAYS.

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

1st Battalion New York Light, Battery A, Captain Otto Diederichs.

1st Battalion New York Light, Battery B, Captain Adolph Voegelée.

1st Battalion New York Light, Battery C, Lieutenant Bernhard Wever.

1st Battalion New York Light, Battery D, Captain Charles Kusserow.

1st United States, Battery K, Captain William M. Graham.

2nd United States, Battery A, Captain John C. Tidball.

4th United States, Battery G, Lieutenant Marcus P. Miller.

5th United States, Battery K, Lieutenant David H. Kinzie.

32nd Massachusetts Infantry, Company C, Captain Josiah C. Fuller.

Unattached Artillery.

Major THOMAS S. TRUMBULL.

1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery B, Captain Albert F. Brooker.

1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery M, Captain Franklin A. Pratt.

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION

Artillery.

1st New York Light, Battery B, Captain Rufus D. Pettit.

4th United States, Battery C, Lieutenant Evan Thomas.

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Captain William A. Arnold.

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Captain John G. Hazard.

1st New York Light, Battery G, Captain John D. Frank.

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Captain Charles D. Owen.

1st New York Light, Battery D, Captain Thomas W. Osborn.

3rd United States, Batteries L and M, Lieutenant Horace J. Hayden.

2nd New York Light, Battery L, Captain Jacob Roemer.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Captain George W. Durell.

1st Rhode Light, Battery D, Captain William W. Buckley.

4th United States, Battery E: Lieutenant George Dickenson. Lieutenant John Egan.

2nd United States, Battery E, Lieutenant Samuel N. Benjamin.

5th United States, Battery A, Lieutenant James Gilliss.

ARTILLERY IN RESERVE.

Captain CHARLES H. MORGAN.

1st United States, Battery I, Lieutenant Edmund Kirby.

4th United States, Battery A, Lieutenant Rufus King, jr.

CAVALRY DIVISION

2nd United States, Battery M, Lieutenant Alexander C. M. Pennington, jr.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION.

Artillery.

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Lieutenant Pardon S. Jastram.

3rd United States, Batteries F and K, Lieutenant John G. Turnbull.

New Jersey, Light, 2nd Battery, Captain A. Judson Clark.

New York Light, 4th Battery, Lieutenant Joseph E. Nairn.

1st United States, Battery H, Lieutenant Justin E. Dimick.

4th United States, Battery K, Lieutenant Francis W. Seeley.

New York Light, 10th Battery, Captain John T. Bruen.

New York Light, 11th Battery, Captain Albert A. von Puttkammer.

1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Lieutenant George W. Norton.

Massachusetts Light, 3rd Battery [C], Captain Augustus P. Martin.

Massachusetts Light,5th Battery [E],Captain Charles A.Phillips.
1st Rhode Island Light,Battery C,Captain Richard Waterman.
5th United States,Battery D,Lieutenant Charles E.Hazlett.
1st Ohio Light,Battery L.,Lieutenant Frederick Dorries.
5th United States,Battery I,Lieutenant Malbone F.Watson
1st New York Light,Battery C,Lieutenant William H.Phillips.
1st United States,Batteries E and G,Captain Alanson M.Randol.

CAVALRY DIVISION

2nd United States,Batteries B and L,Captain James M.Robertson.

LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

Artillery.

New Hampshire Light,1st Battery,Lieutenant Frederick M.Edgell.
1st New York Light,Battery L,Captain John A.Reynolds.
4th United States,Battery B,Lieutenant James Stewart.
Maine Light,2nd Battery,Captain James A.Hall.
Maine Light,5th Battery,Captain George F.Leppien.
Pennsylvania Light,Battery C,Captain James Thompson.
1st Pennsylvania Light,Battery F,Lieutenant R.Bruce Ricketts.
1st Pennsylvania Light,Battery A,Lieutenant John G.Simpson.
1st Pennsylvania Light,Battery B,Captain James H.Cooper.
1st Pennsylvania Light,Battery G,Captain Frank P.Amsden.
5th United States,Battery C,Captain Dunbar R.Ransom.
Maryland Light,Battery A,Captain John W.Wolcott.
Massachusetts Light,1st Battery [A.], Captain William H.McCartney.
New Jersey Light,1st Battery,Captain William Hexamer.
2nd United States,Battery D,Lieutenant Edward B.Williston.
Maryland Light,Battery B,Captain Alonzo Snow.
New York Light,1st Battery,Captain Andrew Cowan.
New York Light,3rd Battery,Lieutenant William A.Harn.
5th United States,Battery F,Lieutenant Leonard Martin.
1st Pennsylvania Light,Battery C,Captain Jeremiah McCarthy.
1st Pennsylvania Light,Battery D,Captain Michael Hall.
2nd United States,Battery G,Lieutenant John H.Butler.

CAVALRY DIVISION

3rd United States,Battery C,Captain Horatio G.Gibson.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 5, 1862.

By direction of the President, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take the command of that army. Also which is now commanded by General Burnside.* That Major-General Fitz John Porter be relieved from the command of the corps he now commands in said army, and that Major-General Hooker take command of said corps.

The General-in-Chief is authorized, in [his] discretion, to issue an order substantially as the above, forthwith, or so soon as he may deem proper.

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS,} Numbers 65.} DECEMBER 4, 1862.

General Orders, Numbers 63, * is hereby amended so as to read: "All the artillery in the department"-consisting of the Third Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery; Company C, First United States Artillery; Battery F, First Rhode Island Artillery; Twenty-third Independent Battery New York Volunteer Artillery; Twenty-fourth Independent Battery New York Volunteer Artillery-" is hereby formed into an artillery brigade, and will be under command of Colonel James H. Ledlie, Third New York Volunteer Artillery."

By command of Major-General Foster:
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Numbers 45.} December 6, 1862.

Captain R. B. Ayres, Fifth Artillery, is hereby announced as acting chief of the artillery of the Sixth Army Corps. He will be obeyed and respectfully accordingly. Lieutenant James A. Sayles will report as soon as possible to Captain R. B. Ayres, acting chief of artillery of Sixth Corps, for duty as adjutant of artillery.

By command of Major-General Smith:
CHAS. MUNDEE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the general operations of the artillery of this army from December 10 to 16, 1862.

It having been determined to cross the Rappahannock at attack the enemy in his position, I received orders from Major-General Burnside to make the necessary disposition of the artillery, to protect the construction of the bridges and to cover the passage of the army.

It was determined to construct at least five bridges—two at the upper part of the town of Fredericksburg; one at the lower part, and two more about 1 1/4 miles below the second crossing place, the distance between the upper and lower bridges being 2 miles.

The enemy occupied the town and a ridge of hills extending from above the Falmouth ford to Massaponax River, 5 miles below. This ridge forms an angle with the river, passes behind the town, and is itself overlooked by another ridge behind it. Between the ridge and the river extends the plain on which the town of Fredericksburg stands; narrow at this point, but spreading out toward the Massaponax and the front of the lower bridges. This ridge is, from Falmouth down to where it touches the Massaponax, about 6 miles long.

On the north of the river the prolongation of the ridge, which crosses the river at Falmouth dam, forms a high and broken country at and near Falmouth. Bordering the river a narrow plain and broken ground extend to near the position selected for the middle bridges, whence a high ridge or bluff commences, and stretches in nearly a straight line to a point below the position of the lower bridges. This high ridge is about 2,500 yards long; is broken near the center by a deep and heavily wooded ravine, and is terminated by another ravine, perpendicular to its general direction. Beyond this ravine plains extend for about 800 yards, where a lower ridge, some 900 yards in length, and curving toward the river, terminates at Pollock's Mill, near the mouth of White Oak Run. The course of the river forms a curve, opening from the upper point of this bluff, and terminating near Pollock's Mill, thus leaving a low plain, the extension of that on the south side, varying in width from

the river to the hills from 350 to 1,100 yards. Along the base of the ridge runs the main or river road, crossing White Oak Run by a ford at Pollock's Mill, about 5 1/2 miles.

In order to control the enemy's movements on the plain; to reply to and silence his batteries along the crest of his ridge; to command the town; to cover and protect the throwing of the bridges and the crossing of the troops, and to protect the left flank of the army from attacks in the direction of the Massaponax River, it was necessary to cover the entire length with artillery, posted in such positions as were favorable for these purposes. The Artillery Reserve had been so much reduced by the assignment of batteries to the cavalry brigades and infantry divisions, that all the division artillery except one battery for each, was withdrawn from the troops and temporarily attached to the reserve, which was arranged in four large divisions.

The right, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, aide-de-camp (now brigadier-general), extending from Falmouth dam to a deep, long ravine, about 500 yards below Falmouth, consisted of forty rifled guns, of which six were 20-pounder Parrotts, and the remainder light rifled guns.

The right center, under the command of Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, extended from the ravine to near the point assigned for the middle bridge, and consisted of thirty-eight guns-twenty-four light rifles and fourteen light 12-pounders.

The left center, under command of Colonel (now Brigadier General) R. O. Tyler, First Connecticut Artillery, consisting of twenty-seven rifled guns, of which seven were 4 1/2-inch siege guns, eight 20-pounder Parrotts, and twelve light rifles, occupied the crest of the high ridge, commencing near the middle bridge, and extending to the wooded ravine, near the center of the ridge.

The left, under the command of Captain G. A. De Russy, Fourth U. S. Artillery, consisting of eight 20-pounder Parrotts and thirty-four 3-inch rifles, occupied the remainder of the crest of this high ridge, and the whole of the low ridge, terminating at Pollock's Mill.

The right division was charged with the duty of clearing the hills on the south side of the river in front of them, and their slopes down as far as the town; to engage the enemy's batteries of position on the crests, and to sweep the plain from below the ford to the hills, so as to clear it of the enemy, and thus aid the advance of Sumner's grand division in the assault, which, in the original plan of battle, was intended to be made on the enemy's extreme left.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARTILLERY.

The Right.

- 6 20 pdrs. E, 2nd U. S., Lieutenant Benjamin.
- 6 3-inch, A, 4th U. S., Lieutenant King.
- 6 3-inch, G, 1st R. I., Captain Owen.
- 4 3-inch, L, 2nd N. Y., Captain Roemer.
- 6 10 pdrs., 2nd Pa. Batty, Captain Durrell.
- 6 10-pdrs., B, 1st N. Y., Captain Pettit.
- 6 10-pdrs., D, 5th U. S., Lieutenant Hazlett.

The Right Center.

- 6 10-pdrs., 4th N. Y. Batty., Captain Smith.
- 6 12-pdrs, K, 1st U. S., Captain Graham.
- 4 12-pdrs., G, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Miller.
- 4 12-pdrs., K, 5th U. S., Lieutenant Kinzie
- 6 3-inch, D, 1st N. Y. Battn., Captain Kusserow.
- 6 3-inch, C, 1st R. I., Captain Waterman.
- 6 3-inch, H, 1st Ohio, Captain Huntington.

The Left Center.

- 4 41/2, B 1st Conn., Captain Brooker.
- 3 41/2, M, 1st Conn., Captain Pratt.
- 4 20-pdrs., A, 1st N. Y. Battn., Captain Diederichs.
- 4 20-pdrs., B, 1st N. Y. Battn., Captain Voegelée.
- 4 10-pdrs., 3rd N. Y. Batty., Lieutenant Harn.
- 4 10-pdrs., C, 1st Pa., Captain McCarthy.
- 4 10-pdrs., D, 1st Pa., Captain Hall.

The Left.

- 4 20-pdrs., 5th N. Y. Batty, Captain Taft.
- 4 20-pdrs., C, 1st N. Y. Battn., Lieutenant Wever.
- 6 3-inch, A, 1st Md., Captain Wolcott.
- 6 3-inch, 2nd Maine, Captain Hall.
- 6 3-inch, 1st N. Y. Batty, Captain Cowan.
- 4 3-inch, L, 1st N. Y., Captain Reynolds.
- 4 3-inch, 4th Pa. Batty., Captain Thompson.
- 4 3-inch, F, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Ricketts.
- 4 3-inch G, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Amsden.

The right center was directed to protect the throwing of the bridges and to cover the pontoons and workmen, by subduing the fire of the enemy's troops from the houses

and

cover opposite the points selected; to sweep the streets of all columns of re-enforcements, and to destroy any guns that might be placed in position to bear on the bridges. The left center commanded the ground between Sumner's left and Franklin's right, from Hazel Run to Deep Run, and was specially directed to prevent the enemy from re-enforcing either of his flanks from the other, except by the circuitous route in rear of his position; to sweep the valley of Hazel Run, and to control the railroad bridges across it. The left division was directed to cover the ground below the lower bridges; to protect the left flank of the army; to assist in covering the workmen employed in throwing the bridges, and to move its light batteries down the river as occasion required, so as to prevent the enemy crossing the Massaponax River and annoying our left. The left center and left divisions were directed to unite their efforts in keeping clear the plain in front of the lower bridge, and in covering the passage of the troops.

Orders were given for all the batteries, first, to concentrate their fire on such of the enemy's works or guns as should open on our masses as they approached the crossing places; second, to burn their fire upon such bodies of the enemy's troops as should offer to oppose the passage; third, to cover the deployment of the troops when across, by checking any advance of the enemy; fourth, after the deployment not to fire over the heads of our own troops, except in case of absolutely necessity, and, lastly, to aid their advance, when possible to do so, by sweeping the ground in front of them with their fire. These instructions having been carefully communicated, the batteries of the four divisions were ordered to rendezvous, the right at a point about a mile behind Falmouth; the right center on the plateau in the rear of the Phillips house; the left center in the open ground near general headquarters camp, about 2 miles from the river; the left at White Oak Church, all being out of view of the enemy. At these points the divisions were met by their commanders, who conducted the batteries to their respective positions. The movement commenced at dusk, and by 11 o'clock all were properly posted, without confusion or any noise by which the enemy could learn that a movement had taken place.

On the morning of the 11th (December), the construction of the bridges commenced before day. Soon after daylight, the upper and middle bridges being about half constructed, a heavy fire of musketry was opened upon them from the opposite bank, which, after considerable loss, drove the engineer troops from their work at both places, notwithstanding the fire from their infantry supports. The batteries were then opened, and partially silenced the fire of the enemy. As the fog was dense and the batteries at a distance, and those on

the bluff could not be used safely on the immediately banks of the river, six light 12-pounder batteries (thirty-six guns) were drawn from the divisions and posted on the banks, four near the upper and two near the middle bridges, all being attached to the command of Colonel Tompkins. In this first cannonade no less than five stock-trails of the 12-pounders were broken by the shock of firing. They were defective, and, it is almost needless to say, contract work, the contractors being Wood Brothers, of New York. A severe cannonade was now opened upon the cover which protected the enemy's sharpshooters, and after this fire was silenced another attempt was made to throw the bridges, but the enemy's skirmishers soon opened again, and, in addition, a column of infantry moved down the principal street toward the water.

I, 1st U. S., Lieutenant Kirby.
Fand K, 3rd U. S., Lieutenant Turnbull.
K, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Seeley.
A, 5th U. S. , Lieutenant Gilliss
G, 1st N. Y., Captain Frank.
B, 1st R. I., Captain Hazard.

Miller's battery drove these back, but their sharpshooters succeeded in stopping the work on the bridges, as it was impossible to open with our artillery so long as the pontoniers were at work and the enemy's cover was proof against our infantry fire.

All the batteries that could be brought to bear were now, by order of General Burnside, turned upon the town, and soon rendered it untenable by any considerable body. Again the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was beaten down by the artillery; the work of throwing the bridges resumed by men who volunteered for the purpose, but with the same results. A few hundred sharpshooters, scattered among the cellars, in ditches, and behind stone walls, drove them from the bridges.

About 2.30 o'clock I proposed to fill the bateaux, not yet in their placed in the bridges, with infantry, to make a dash to the opposite side, while the troops should land and attack the enemy in his cover, to row the pontoons to their places and complete the bridges. This plan was adopted. Major Doull, inspector of artillery, on my staff, took charge of all the operations at the middle bridge. The guns were again brought into operation at both bridges, and, under direction of Colonel Tompkins at the upper and Major Doull at the middle bridge, a furious cannonade completely suppressed the enemy's fire, when the boats, at a given signal-the cessation of the fire-pushed across. The men (volunteers from the Seventh Michigan and Eighty-ninth New York) jumped out and

dashed at the enemy, driving him from his cover and capturing over 80 prisoners.

At the lower bridges less difficulty was experienced two. Five batteries-two withdrawn from the divisions waiting to cross, and three from De Russy's division-were brought near the bridges, and soon drove off the enemy's sharpshooters' who endeavored to prevent the cutting down of the banks, to form practicable road for artillery.

When the troops commenced crossing, the enemy opened on them from his batteries on the crests opposite the upper bridges, but without doing any damage. They were replied to by some of the batteries of the right, right center, and left center divisions.

This day (Friday, December 12) was spent in crossing the troops and their batteries. The enemy occasionally fired upon the troops during the passage, and were replied to by our rifle batteries in position. The light 12-pounders, which had been drawn from the divisions the previous day, to cover the construction of the bridges, rejoined them as they crossed.

At the upper bridges there passed the river, with Sumner's grand division, ten batteries, consisting of fourteen rifles and forty-two 12 pounders; and with Butterfield's corps and Whipple's division, of Stoneman's corps, nine batteries, consisting of twenty-six light rifles and twenty-two light 12-pounders, making in all nineteen batteries, of one hundred and four guns, which passed the river with the troops.

The greater number of these could not be used, but were left in the streets of Fredericksburg, and a portion was ordered back to the north side. Of the nineteen batteries which crossed, seven (marked*) were wholly or partially engaged.

4 12-pdrs, C, 5th, U. S., Captain Ransom.
4 12-pdrs., A, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Simpson.
6 3-inch, 1st N. Y. Pa., Lieutenant Cowan.
4 3-inch, F, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Ricketts.
4 3-inch, G, 1st Pa., Captain Amsden.

With Sumner's Grand Division.
6 3-inch A, 1st R. I., Captain Arnold.
4 10-pdrs., E, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Dickenson.
4 10-pdrs.} L and M, 3rd U. S., Captain Edwards.

2 12-pdrs. howitzers}
6 12-pdrs., B, 1st R. I., Captain Hazard.
6 12-pdrs., C, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Thomas
6 12-pdrs., I, 1st U. S., Lieutenant Kirby
6 12-pdrs., A, 5th, U. S., Lieutenant Gilliss.
6 12-pdrs., G, 1st N. Y., Lieutenant Frank
6 12-pdrs., D, 1st N. Y., Captain Osborn.
4 12-pdrs., D, 1st R. I., Captain Buckley.

With Butterfield's Corps and Whipple's Division.

4 3-inch, I, 5th, U. S. Captain Weed.
4 3-inch, C, 1st, N. Y., Captain Barnes.
6 3-inch, E, 1st Mass., Captain Phillips.
6 10-pdrs., D, 5th U.S., Lieutenant Hazlett.
6 12-pdrs., C, 1st Mass., Captain Martin.
6 12-pdrs., L, 1st Ohio, Lieutenant Dorries.
4 12-pdrs., E and G, 1st U. S., Captain Randol.
6 3-inch, 11th N. Y. Batty, Captain Von Puttkammer.
6 12-pdrs., 10th N. Y. Batty, Captain Bruen.

With Franklin's Grand Division.

4 3-inch L., 1st N. Y. Captain Reynolds.
4 3-inch A, 1st N. H., Captain Gerrish.
4 3-inch, 4th, Pa. Batty., Captain Thompson.
6 3-inch, 2nd Maine, Captain Hall.
4 3-inch, B, 1st Pa., Captain Cooper.
4 3-inch, G, 1st Pa., Captain Amsden.
6 3-inch, A, 1st Md., Captain Wolcott
4 3-inch, B, 1st Md., Captain Snow.
6 3-inch, 1st N. J., Batty, Captain Hexamer.
4 10-pdrs.} F, 5th, U. S., Captain....
2 12-pdrs.} Ayres.
6 12-pdrs., B, 4th, U. S., Lieutenant Stewart.
4 12-pdrs., C, 5th, U. S., Captain Ransom.
6 12-pdrs., D, 2nd U. S., Lieutenant Williston.
6 12-pdrs., 5th Maine Batty., Captain Leppien.
6 12-pdrs., A, 1st Mass., Captain McCartney.
4 12-pdrs., A, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Simpson.

With Birney's and Sickles' Divisions.

6 10-pdrs., B., 1st N. J., Lieutenant Clark.
6 12-pdrs., K, 4th, U. S., Lieutenant Seeley.

6 12-pdrs., H, 1st U.S., Lieutenant Dimick.
6 12-pdrs., F and K, 3rd U. S., Captain Livingston.
6 12-pdrs., E, 1st R.I., Captain Randolph.

On the left, seventeen batteries, consisting of forty-six light rifles and forty light 12-pounders, were crossed with Franklin's grand division. To complete this number, five batteries of twenty-four rifles (marked*) were drawn from Captain De Russy's command and ordered to rejoin their divisions. Franklin was re-enforced by Birney's and Sickles' divisions, with which crossed five batteries of six rifles and twenty-four light 12-pounders, making in all twenty-three batteries, of one hundred and sixteen guns, which crossed the river at the lower bridges. The development of the attack on this flank was such that all the batteries were in position, and all but one of them engaged, many of them very severely.

Sumner's and Franklin's attacks (Saturday, December 13) were entirely independent of each other. In Sumner's the front of attack was limited by the Plank road on the right and Hazel Run on the left, and there was but little opportunity for the employment of artillery to advantage until the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters were driven off. The divisions accordingly moved out of the town without their batteries, but artillery was soon called for. Dickenson's battery (four 10-pounders) of horse artillery and Arnold's (six 3-inch guns) were then placed in action upon the outer edge of the high ground on which Fredericksburg stands. The first (a horse) battery being very much exposed, within a short distance of the enemy's works, Lieutenant Dickenson himself killed, and a number of his men killed and wounded, I sent, on the application of General Couch, two batteries, of six 3-inch guns each (Kusserow's and Waterman's), under command of Major Doull, Second New York Artillery, inspector on my staff, to replace it. Major Doull placed these guns on the right of the Plank road, about 800 yards from the enemy's batteries, and at short musket range from their infantry, and, preparatory to each infantry attack, the fire was directed obliquely to the left, to take en echarpe the enemy's batteries, and, as far as possible, the stone wall at the foot of the hill, behind which their infantry lay. During this time Arnold had been engaged with the enemy's batteries, but was, from his position, compelled to cease action when our infantry advanced, as at such time it masked his fire. The batteries under Major Doull were on these occasions turned on the enemy's guns, and invariably silenced them.

During the afternoon the enemy brought up a field battery to the assistance of his guns in position; but it was soon driven off by Kusserow's and Waterman's batteries, under the immediate direction of Major Doull.

In front of the crest occupied by these batteries was a second crest, separated from the first by a wide ditch. About 3.30 p.m. it was determined by General Couch to risk a battery in this position. Captain Morgan, his chief of artillery, carefully examined the ground, and directed Captain Hazard to place his battery (six 12-pounders) at the point indicated. The order was executed with coolness and gallantry, the battery being brought within 150 yards of the enemy's position. In about fifteen minutes, 16 men and 15 horses, including those of the captain and his two lieutenants (Bloodgood and Milne) were placed hors de combat. Hazard's battery was supported by four guns of Frank's battery (12-pounders) which were taken into action in fine style a little to the left and rear of Hazard's. Both batteries were handsomely served, and the retreat of a regiment, the men of which rushed pell-mell through them, produced no bad effect on the cannoneers.

These batteries were withdrawn when the assault of Humphreys' division failed. Hazard's battery had been so much disabled that one gun had to be brought off by hand, and its limber, left temporarily on the field, was then brought off by the Sergt. Anthony B. Horton (First Rhode Island Artillery), who volunteered for the purpose. When these batteries were moved to the advanced ridge they were replaced on the first by Phillips' battery (six 3-inch guns), the fire of which was very effective.

When Lieutenant Dickenson was killed, the command of the battery devolved upon Lieutenant Egan, First U. S. Artillery, the only other officer with it, who was compelled to withdraw it from the superior fire of the enemy. First Sergeant Moran (Fourth U.S. Artillery), badly wounded in the face of the first fire, continued at his post, and, when his commanding officer was killed, took command of a section.

Franklin's attack on the left was made by his grand division, Smith's and Reynolds' corps, re-enforced by Birney's and Sickles' divisions, of Stoneman's corps, and the deployment of the attack enabled him to bring all his division artillery into action.

The right of the troops connected with Getty's division between Deep and Hazel Runs. On the right of Deep Run was placed Williston's battery (six 12-pounders.) On the left, Ayres' (under command of Lieutenant Martin), Butler's, McCartney's, Clark's, and Snow's batteries, in the order named, were in line parallel to and in front of the Bowling Green road, forming a large battery was posted Hexamer's (six 10-pounders).

This development of artillery was rendered necessary, first, to keep clear the spur on our right, from which our advancing line could be enfiladed; second, to prevent the enemy striking at our bridges and cutting our communication with them, and, third, to clear the hill in front of our line of battle, should the enemy attempt to prevent our deployment. This line of artillery was prolonged to the left by Hall's Ransom's and Cooper's batteries, the last of which extended to the road which runs perpendicular to our front, and strikes the river at Smith-field. Our troops occupied this road, thus forming a crotchet at Cooper's position. On the prolongation of the Bowling Green road, at its intersection with another cross-road, the enemy had placed a battery, which could enfilade our left batteries.

About 9 a.m. the enemy's whole line opened on our front and left, and Simpson's battery (four 12-pounders) changed front to fire to the left, on the guns already mentioned as being on the Bowling Green road and enfilading our line. He was assisted in this duty by Wolcott's battery (six 3-inch guns), stationed at Smithfield, where our extreme left struck the river.

From this position the enemy's battery was taken obliquely one of their dismounted, and the rest driven off. The enemy also opened fire from his advanced position on the spur near Hazel Run. Martin's, Butler's, and McCartney's batteries immediately changed front, by order of Captain Ayres, chief of artillery, Sixth Corps, and, assisted by Hexamer's battery, already in position, entirely subdued the enemy's fire by 12 m., and drove him from his position with the loss of a part of a battery, left disabled on the field.

Amsden's battery (four 3-inch guns) now joined from the north side of the river, and was posted near Ransom's.

About 2 p.m. our guns opened all along the front, to clear the woods for an infantry assault by Meade's and Gibbons' divisions. Simpson's battery changed front to its right to participate in the cannonade. The enemy replied with his artillery, but was silenced on the right by the dismounting of one of his guns and the blowing up of two of his caissons. On the left the enemy replied by his batteries in our front, and also from six or eight guns to the front and left of his former enfilading position on the Bowling Green road. Wolcott's battery of five guns (one having been disabled by the enemy's shot) was brought up to the Bowling Green road and posted about half way between Simpson's battery and the enemy's former enfilading position.

Three batteries (Gerrish's, Stewart's, and Reynolds', numbering in all fourteen guns) were placed in position at the point formerly occupied by the enemy. The batteries all opened, and in half an hour silenced those of the enemy, after blowing up four of his caissons.

Our line had been steadily extending toward the left. This was safely done under protection of De Russy's batteries, on the north side of the Rappahannock River, which he moved up and down the river, and so maneuvered as to defeat all the demonstrations of the enemy against our left flank. One of his batteries (Taft's) was so placed as to sweep the valley of the Massaponax for about 1 1/2 miles from its mouth, and so command its bridges that the enemy were unable to communicate across the creek, except by the head of it, and were thus prevented from extending toward the river on our left. As our line extended to the left, the openings were filled by Birney's and Sickles' divisions, which brought Randolph's, Turnbull's, and Seeley's batteries in position, giving a total force of sixty-seven guns on this front.

The assault of our infantry having been repulsed, they were closely followed by the enemy, who were driven back by the canister fire of Randolph's, Ransom's, Cooper's, Turnbull's, and Amsden's batteries, and charged by Robinson's brigade, which was acting as their support. Hall's Maine battery (six 3-inch guns), having been moved forward with Gibbon's division, was especially exposed to the attack of the enemy, and was ordered to retire. Five horses were killed at one piece in attempting to limber it up, and he was compelled to leave it; but as soon as the rest of the battery was placed in its original position in line, he returned and brought off not only the piece, but the harness of the horses which had been killed.

About sunset the enemy opened again for a short time, and there was some artillery fire on both sides until dark. The batteries which remained in position on the north side of the river opened fire upon the enemy whenever they could do so without damage to our own troops.

The siege guns of the First Connecticut Artillery, Major Trumbull commanding, dismounted one of the heavy guns of the enemy in their works behind Fredericksburg.

(Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th), the divisions and batteries which had been most engaged during the battle of Saturday were, when possible, relieved by others, more especially when the men could not stand to their guns, except during an engagement, when the smoke disturbed the aim of the enemy's skirmishers. Whenever on our left the enemy brought his guns to bear, they were soon silenced. A Whitworth gun, beyond the Massaponax, enfilading our lines at a range of 2,700 yards, was not silenced until three guns of Hall's Maine battery had been concentrated upon it.

The army recrossed on the night of the 15th, the rifle batteries which had crossed the river resuming the positions occupied by them on the night of the 10th. These positions they retained until the bridges were taken up and removed.

The losses of the batteries engaged were, 1 officer (Lieutenant George Dickenson, Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery) and 30 men killed: 2 officers (Captain George A. Gerrish, Battery A, First New Hampshire Artillery and Lieutenant William Stitt, Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Simpson's) and 127 men wounded; 2 men missing, and 168 horses killed and disabled. (See return of casualties, appended.)* Lieutenant Dickenson's death is a loss to the service. When at Antietam all the officers of this battery were killed or wounded, he was selected to reorganize and prepare it for the field. Without any one to assist him, until at a comparatively recent period, he accepted the trust, and, although the labors and difficulties were enhanced by the fact that the battery was one of the horse artillery, yet, by unwearied industry and vigilance, he brought it up to a high of efficiency. Young, modest, and retiring in his disposition, he added to the qualities of a Christian gentleman those of a brave and manly soldier, and his bearing in the action in which he lost his life was but a continuation of that he had before exhibited on the battle-fields of Missouri, of the Peninsula, and Maryland.

My personal staff, Captain Edward P. Brownson, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army; Lieutenant W. S. Worth, Eighth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Captain John N. Craig, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Warner, First New York Artillery, and Major Alexander Doull, Second New York Artillery, inspectors of artillery, performed the duties devolving upon them with alacrity and intelligence. Major Doull, charged with the direction of the operations when the middle bridge was successfully thrown, and in command of Kusserow's and Waterman's batteries on the 13th instant, is entitled to special commendation for the energy, conduct, and gallantry displayed on these occasions, and I respectfully call your attention to those services.

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Hays, additional aide-de-camp; Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery; Colonel (now Brigadier General) R. O. Tyler, First Connecticut Artillery, and Captain G. A. De Russy, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanding the divisions of artillery in position, discharged their respective duties with skill, judgment, and efficiency. The duties of Colonel Tompkins were arduous, and required constant attention and exposure, charged as he was with the protection of the workmen at the two upper bridges, within close musket range of the enemy's sharpshooters.

In addition to the duties of the batteries in position, Captain De Russy was charged with the protection of the left flank of the army, with clearing the ground for our deployment to the left, and with confining the enemy to the east bank of the Massaponax, so as to prevent his annoying our rear and threatening the bridges. These very important duties required him to keep his batteries in movement and almost constantly at work, and demanded unceasing watchfulness and vigilance on his part night and day. They were performed with excellent judgment, efficiently and thoroughly, and Major-General Franklin has intimated to me their value. Captain De Russy has thus added to the character he had already acquired on many fields for gallantry and skill. An old soldier, a captain of fifteen years standing, who won that grade by leading a storming party at Chepultepec, and whose reputation was established by his whole record in the war with Mexico, the services he has rendered in this war in important positions have been neglected and unrewarded, and I avail myself on an occasion, upon which his command and duties have been so far beyond the rank he holds, to bring his claims through you, who are well acquainted with them, specially to the notice of the Government.

The chiefs of artillery of corps whose batteries were engaged were Colonel C. S. Wainwright, First New York Artillery, First Corps; Captain C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, Second Corps; Captain L. L. Livingston, Third Artillery, Third Corps; Captain S. H. Weed, Fifth Artillery, Fifth Corps, and Captain R. B. Ayres, Fifth Artillery, Sixth Corps. They performed these duties with their accustomed skill and gallantry, and I respectfully refer to their reports and those of their corps commanders for particulars. The artillery seems to have been managed by them with judgment. The expenditure of ammunition was notably reduced when compared with the effect produced and former experience; and in all cases where the material was endangered, or from reduction in the number of men and horses exposed to danger, proper measures were adopted to secure them. Not a gun nor a carriage was lost; repairs of damages were effected promptly, and the batteries were placed in as effective condition as circumstances would permit.

The supply of artillery ammunition from the division trains was uncertain, and, until those trains are placed under the exclusive control of the chiefs of artillery, reliance cannot, in my opinion, be placed upon them. The ammunition train of the Artillery Reserve, however, as has always been the case, under the very efficient management of Lieutenant W. D. Fuller, Third Artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Elbert, Third Cavalry, supplied all deficiencies. All artillery, and I might add infantry, ammunition should be transported in caissons, under the direction of properly organized companies. In this way only

can supplies under all circumstances, on the field of battle as elsewhere, be certainly provided when wanted.

Attention has been called in the course of these reports, and it is of sufficient importance to make it a subject of notice in connection with the reports of battles, to the absolute necessity of keeping up, especially in the light 12-pounder batteries, the number of men required for their efficient service. This should never be less than 150 for a six-gun battery. The service of guns on the field requires a great amount of physical power. Under all circumstances the work is exceedingly exhausting, and when the number of men is much reduced it becomes too great for endurance. Details of 20 and 30 men in several cases had to be furnished from the infantry. The men furnished were necessarily unacquainted with the duties and worked to disadvantage, while their services in the positions for which they had been trained were lost.

I respectfully request that attention be called to this subject. It is one affecting all batteries throughout the army, and can only be adequately provided for by some general regulations, rigidly enforced. Batteries, when too much reduced have from necessity been broken up and the officers and men distributed to others. This works manifest injustice, and creates discontent, and the custom of temporarily transferring men from the infantry to the artillery is beset with difficulties of many descriptions. A special recruiting service for the artillery of each State, with one or more depot batteries for their instruction, and to which sick and wounded men can be sent, with perhaps authority to enlist for volunteer batteries in the field, from the regiments of their own State, a limited number of men, as now permitted for regular batteries, would do much to relieve the service of the evils it suffers from this cause.

Inclosed I transmit a sketch* of the field of operations, marked A, and the reports of Brigadier-Generals Hays (B) and Tyler (C), Colonel Tompkins (D) and Captain G. A. De Russy (E), commanding artillery divisions, with the reports of the captains of the batteries under their command.

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

HEADQUARTERS INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY,
Washington, December 16, 1862.

GENERAL: It having been stated in various public prints, and in a speech of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, in his place in the United States Senate, quoting what he stated to be a portion of the testimony of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, military governor of Washington, before the joint Senate and House Committee on the Conduct of the War, that Major-General McClellan had left an insufficient force for the defense of Washington, and not a gun on wheels -

I have to contradict this charge as follows:

From official reports made at the time to me (the chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac), and now in my possession, by the commanding officer of the light artillery troops left in camp in the city of Washington by your order, it appears that the following-named field batteries were left:

Battery C, First New York Artillery, Captain Barnes, two guns; Battery K, First New York Artillery, Captain Crouse, six guns; Battery L, Second New York Artillery, Captain Robinson, six guns; Ninth New York Independent Battery, Captain Morozowicz, six guns; Sixteenth New York Independent Battery, Captain Locke; Battery A, Second Battalion New York Artillery, Captain Hogan, six guns; Battery B, Second Battalion New York Artillery, Captain McMahon, six guns; total, seven batteries, thirty-two guns.

With the exception of a few horses, which could have been procured from the Quartermaster's Department in a few hours, the batteries were all fit for immediate service, excepting the Sixteenth New York Battery, which having been previously ordered, on General Wadsworth's application, to report to him for special service, was unequipped with either guns or horses.

**I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General, Inspector of Artillery, U. S. Army.**

*Report of Captain George F. Leppien, Fifth Maine Battery,
Acting Chief of Division Artillery.*

**HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION ARTILLERY,
Camp Belle Plain, Va., December 21, 1862.**

CAPTAIN: Inclosed I have the honor to forward the reports of the parts taken by each battery of this division in the engagement near Fredericksburg, Va.,

December 13, with detailed reports of casualties, ammunition expended, and damage sustained. From these reports i have consolidated the following report of the division artillery:

On the 10th instant, Battery F, First Regiment Artillery, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, four 3-inch; Thompson's battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, four 3-inch guns, and the Second Battery, Maine Volunteers, six 3-inch guns - in all, fourteen 3-inch guns - were detached from the division and placed under the command of Captain De Russy. They were employed to cover the passage of the left grand division over the Rappahannock, and held a position on the bluff on the north bank.

On the 11th instant, these batteries were engaged in shelling the--, or any cover on the extended flat on the south of the river, covering the laying of two pontoon bridges, and clearing the field for the operations of the left grand division. The Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers marched with the division on the 11th, in readiness to cross the river.

On the morning of the 12th, the division crossed on the upper bridge, and the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers on the lower. Shortly before crossing, the Second Battery Maine Volunteers reported back to the division and crossed in rear of the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers.

The Second Battery Maine Volunteers took a position between the two brigades in line, the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers remaining in reserve in rear of the reserve brigade of infantry, Colonel Root commanding. The 12th and night passed without change.

On the morning of the 13th, Thompson's battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, reported back to the division. The infantry advanced in a south-easterly direction, crossed the sunken road, and at 9 a.m. the Second Battery Maine Volunteers went into position on the left of the division. At this time the fire from the enemy's artillery was accurate and well sustained, occasioning losses to this battery.

At 10 a.m. the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers took position in the rear of the sunken road. At about 10 a.m. (Captain Thompson's report says 9 a.m.) Thompson's battery took position on the right of the division, engaging a battery of the enemy on his front and right. The Second Battery Maine Volunteers and Thompson's battery followed the advance of the infantry and the assault with the third, which, after carrying the railroad and the wood, being repulsed, fell back and reformed in, and in the rear of the sunken road, the batteries, checking the advancing enemy, withdrawing also the rear of the sunken road.

At 3.30 p.m. the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers moved to the front of General Birney's division, on the left of Randolph's First Rhode Island Battery (Birney's division having relieved Meade's division), and at 4.15 p.m. sustained a heavy cannonade from the enemy's artillery in front, on wooded, rising ground the enemy's pieces being placed on a road in front of the wood. At 5 p.m. Thompson's battery took position on the left of the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers. The night was spent in filling ammunition chests, issuing rations, and repairing damage.

On the 14th, the Second Battery operated with General Doubleday's division, the Fifth Battery and Thompson's battery holding their former position. The day and night passed without any general engagement, an occasional shot being exchanged.

The 15th passed in the same manner, when, after sunset, the left grand division commenced to recross the river, withdrawing the troops from left to the right in succession, the rifled batteries taking their former positions on the bluff on the north of the Rappahannock, and the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers taking a position on the flat, covering, with other 12-pounder light batteries, the withdrawal of the pontoon bridges.

The officers and men of artillery conducted themselves in a manner worthy the service.

I have the honor to remain, with due respect, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE F. LEPPHEN,
Captain, Commanding Fifth Battery Maine Vols., Actg. Chief of Artillery.

**ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 21, 1862.**

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the practice in the recent battle with the 20-pounder Parrott was in some respects very unsatisfactory, from the imperfection of the projectiles, which, notwithstanding the pains which have been taken to procure reliable ones, are nearly as dangerous to our own troops as to the enemy, if the former are in advance of our lines. In addition, the guns themselves are unsafe. At Antietam two of the twenty-two, and on the 13th instant another, were disabled by the bursting of the gun near the muzzle. The gun is too heavy for field purpose, and can be used with advantage only as batteries of position. For the last purpose it is inferior to the 4 1/2-inch

siege-gun, which requires the same number of horses and only half the number of drivers. I therefore respectfully propose that, as the allowance of artillery in this army is small, the 20-pounders be turned in to the Ordnance Department as soon as they can be replaced by light field guns, and that a portion of the siege train (sixteen guns) be organized to accompany the force in the field for service in such positions as require heavy guns, and, in case of a siege, to form a part of the train. Seven such guns are now here. Twelve were asked for, and it is a misfortune they were not furnished. Two companies of the First Connecticut Artillery are serving with the guns now here. I propose that two other companies of that regiment be detailed, each company be organized as a battery with four guns, the whole to be placed under the command of a field officer of the regiment, and attached to the Reserve Artillery.

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

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 13, 1863.

I submitted this paper on the 27th of December, in General Halleck's office, and in his presence, to his chief of staff, General Cullum. The paper was returned to me, with the remark that "not a man nor a gun should be spared from the works about Washington." No written answer, nor any other beyond an intimation that ordnance stores were to be drawn in the usual way from the Arsenal, was given me.

I respectfully return this paper to general headquarters, Army of the Potomac.

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

Report of Colonel C.S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the part taken by the batteries of this corps in the late action beyond the Rappahannock:

By orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of four 12-pounders, was detached on the 8th instant, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Ninth Corps. By a similar order the batteries of Captains Reynolds, Hall, and Thompson, and Lieutenants Amsden and Ricketts, comprising twenty-two 3-inch guns, were ordered to report to Captain De Russy, on the heights above Pollock's Mill, on the night of the 10th. All these batteries, excepting that of Lieutenant Ricketts, rejoined the corps during Friday and Saturday.

Before daylight on Thursday, the 11th, Captain Ransom and Lieutenant Simpson, with eight light 12-pounder, were placed in position on the first bank of the river, to aid in protecting the construction of pontoon bridges. Here they did excellent service in repelling the charge which the enemy made on the head of the first bridge when just occupied, Lieutenant Simpson's battery being within long canister range. They were also effective in driving out a body of the enemy, who had collected in a small wood and ravine, some 250 yards above the bridges, at a later hour the same afternoon, killing or wounding quite a number. About 1 p.m. of that day, Lieutenant Amsden brought his battery of four 3-inch guns down from the hills, and was posted on the bank below the other batteries.

On Friday, the 12th, the following batteries crossed with their divisions: Ransom's, Stewart's, Leppine's, and Simpson's twenty light 12-pounders; also Cooper's, and Gerrish's eight 3-inch guns. That night they remained in rear of our lines.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, General Gibbon, commanding the Second Division, threw his left wing around and crossed the Bowling Green road, in prolongation of General Smith's line. At the same time, by your direction, I posted Captain Hall's Second Maine Battery, of six 3-inch, which had just joined us from the heights, on his left, behind the crest of a small rise. The battery had come up at so rapid a pace that the cannoneers were unable to keep alongside of their guns, but they soon had them in battery, and opened upon some guns of the enemy, stationed about 1,600 yards off, on the hills to their right and front. They were exposed at the time to a severe cross-fire from the guns against which the battery was directed, and from others to the left and front of the crest.

Meanwhile the Third Division, under General Meade, had also changed front, and formed one brigade in line, with the Second Division on the left of the fence;

Ransom's battery was posted to the right of a small hut, and Cooper's about 100 yards to the left of it, while Simpson took up a position at right angles, with his left resting on the public road. The first two of these batteries replied to the enemy's guns on the crest, and to a battery in the open field to their left, while Lieutenant Simpson engaged a section posted in the corner of the hedges, at the junction of the Bowling Green road and that to Captain Hamilton's. This section was so well sheltered by the cedar trees and hedge that it was difficult to meet its fire effectually, until the advance of General Double-day's division, which now covered our left flank, enabled Captain Wolcott, of the First Maryland Battery, to take it in rear from a position near the brick house, afterward used as hospital, when it was soon silenced and withdrawn. Captain Wolcott reports that one of his shot overthrew the enemy's right piece. About this time Lieutenant Amsden, with his four 3-inch guns, joined from this side of the river, and was placed in position on the left of Captain Ransom, his right piece close to the small hut.

By 12 m. all the guns of the enemy were silent, and firing was pretty much suspended on our side. It now being determined to attack the crest of wood in front of Gibbon's and Meade's division, and having received your orders to shell the wood preparatory to the attack, I portioned them off the batteries of Hall, Ransom, and Cooper, and thus opened on them with eighteen guns. In about five minutes this elicited a reply from all the enemy's guns on the crest, some ten or twelve in number, which, enfilading Simpson's battery, obliged him to change front to the right, and throw his battery forward some 200 yards, an operation of considerable difficulty in the heavy ground, and accomplished with a severe loss of men and horses. Soon after they also opened from six to eight guns behind the fence, beyond our left, which took our batteries and troops in the flank. I therefore hastened to that wing, where I found that General Doubleday had advanced his lines, so that his left wing had possession of the wood and ravine near some small houses. He had also been joined by Captain Gerrish's New Hampshire battery, under Lieutenant Edgell, of four 3-inch guns which had previously been on the right with General Smith's corps. This I posted behind the crest to the right of the straw-stacks, and directed against the batteries above mentioned. I then, by your order, placed Lieutenant Stewart's six light 12-pounder in the corner of the field, at the junction of roads above mentioned, directed against the same batteries, and posted Captain Wolcott behind the fence, on this side of the Bowling Green road, just to the left of the road leading from the brick house. Soon after, Captain Reynolds, with four 3-inch guns, was ordered up on the right of Gerrish's battery, so that we had twenty-one guns bearing on the enemy's batteries on the crest, one of Captain Wolcott's having been dismounted a few moments after he took position along the road, and fourteen guns bearing on

their batteries behind the fence. The fire at this time was fearful for the space of about half an hour, when the enemy's batteries were silenced, and our columns advanced to the attack.

What damage we had done them I cannot say; two of their ammunition chests were certainly blown up on the crest, and one, if not two, on the other line. We had also suffered considerably ourselves. Lieutenant Edgell, on the left, had 2 men killed and a number wounded. Lieutenant Stewart had suffered in the same way, and the shot which dismounted Captain Wolcott's gun killed 2 of his cannoneers and wounded 3 others.

On my return to our extreme right at the time our infantry had been repulsed, I found Captain Hall had been moved forward about 200 yards by General Gibbon, over the crest of the hill. As his supports were retiring, and he was suffering much from the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, I directed him to fall back, with the infantry, to the position in which I had first placed him. Just as he had limbered to the rear, 5 horses were killed at this left piece, and he was obliged to leave it until he had removed the others, when he returned with teams and men belonging to his battery and brought it safely off, under a heavy musketry fire from the enemy, who had now advanced behind the hill to within 250 yards of Livingston's and Randolph's batteries, then stationed on his left, where they laid hid, only their colors showing above the crest. They had also advanced out of the wood in front of the batteries of Meade's division, but were prevented from forming, and were soon driven back by a well-directed fire from Ransom's, Cooper's, and Amsden's batteries - first of canister, and afterward, as they retired, of short-time cease. Soon after this the enemy's guns ceased firing and our own did the same.

About sundown the enemy's batteries on the crest and on our left again opened and ours replied. The firing was quite brisk on both sides until it had become dark, when we both ceased. At a later hour Reynolds' and Gerrish's batteries were withdrawn from their position on the left, and posted acting along the Bowling Green road, on Stewart's right. I also relieved Captains Ransom and Cooper and Lieutenant Simpson, replacing their batteries with Leppien's and Thompson's, which had been but partially engaged during the day, along the road behind our right wing. Captain Hall's battery was also withdrawn and parked near Bernard's house, our Second Division having been relieved by that of General Sickles.

During Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th, the batteries remained in the following positions, commencing along the Bowling Green road, on the right: Captain Leppien and Thompson were to the west of the avenue leading to the brick house; then Captain Cooper's, with one section of Amsden's battery (two of his axles having been broken by the recoil of the pieces), Reynolds' and

Gerrish's, Captain Cooper relieving Captain Wolcott on Sunday afternoon, who was directed to report to his own, the Sixth Corps. Lieutenant Stewart continued to hold his former important position, and during the day Captain Hall had three guns behind the rise formerly held by Gerrish's battery. He had suffered so severely in men and horses that he could only make half his battery effective. Ransom and Simpson were held in reserve. There was no general engagement on either of these days, and the batteries only opened on our left when the enemy attempted to get some of their guns in position to our left and front, or gathered in considerable numbers at any of the advanced picket posts. About noon on Sunday they planted a Whitworth gun in the bend of the Massaponax, which annoyed us considerably, throwing its bolts over the whole of the plain. It was so well posted as to be entirely screened from our batteries across the river, and at such a distance, and so hid by trees, as to be hardly discernible by the naked eye. After considerable difficulty, we succeeded in getting the range, which was found to be 2,700 yards with Hall's three guns, and soon silenced it. It did not reopen from that point.

Soon after 8 o'clock on Monday night, in accordance with your orders, I commenced withdrawing the batteries along our line, beginning with Lieutenant Stewart's, which was the most exposed, being within 200 yards of the enemy's pickets. This and all the others were got off without any disturbance, and before 11 o'clock they were safely on this side of the river, without, so far as I can learn, leaving even a serviceable harness-strap behind. With hardly an exception, the officers and men executed this delicate movement to perfection. Stewart's battery, being most exposed, deserves especial praise for the noiselessness with which they brought off their guns and caissons. I take great pleasure in stating that all the batteries of this corps behaved exceedingly well under fire, and regret exceedingly that I am obliged to say that Lieutenants Edgell and Amsden withdrew their batteries without permission, being out of ammunition, and the latter having two axles broken. Having done such good service, and suffered severely (especially the former), this cannot be attributed to cowardice, but shows a great want of forethought and proper management in not providing a fresh supply before their chests were exhausted, besides being directly contrary to orders.

To Captain Wolcott and his battery I am indebted for much very valuable service during the time he was temporarily serving with this corps. Hall's Second Maine Battery suffered the most severely, having one limber chest blown up and a gun carriage smashed. The captain, with his officers and men, merit especial praise for their excellent service in a most exposed position, and for bringing off their left piece, after all but one of the horses were killed, under a heavy

fire of the enemy's infantry. All the harness from the dead horses was also removed.

The behavior of Captain Ransom's and Cooper's batteries, and the accuracy of their fire, under the very able direction of these officers elicited much praise. Lieutenant Stewart showed himself, as at all times, the thorough soldier.

To Captain Reynolds, acting chief of artillery of the First Division after Captain Gerrish was wounded, I am indebted for much valuable aid. All the reports of the battery commanders speak in praise of the behavior of those under their command.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C.S.WAINWRIGHT,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, First Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Falmouth, Va., December 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the batteries under my command in the battle of Fredericksburg:

Between 8 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, the batteries were all placed in their positions on the bank of the river, in the following order, from right to left: Battery E, Second U.S. Artillery, Lieutenant Benjamin; Battery A, Fourth U.S. Artillery, Lieutenant King; Battery G, Rhode Island Artillery, Captain Owen; Battery L, Second New York Artillery, Captain Roemer; Battery B, First New York Artillery, Captain Pettit; Second Independent Pennsylvania Battery, Captain Durell; Battery D, Fifth U.S. Artillery, Lieutenant Hazlett, and Fourth New York Independent Battery, Captain Smith.

On the morning of the 11th, after our troops had crossed, the enemy opened on the city. Our batteries immediately opened on theirs, causing them in a few minutes to cease firing.

On the 12th, our batteries fired more or less at the enemy's batteries whenever they opened on the city or our troops, and in every case the enemy would cease firing in a few minutes after our batteries commenced firing.

On the 13th, fired pretty much in the same way, and with the same effect as on the 12th. Not knowing the exact position of our troops or the enemy's, and fearing we might injure our troops, the batteries did not fire during the attack on the 12th, except at the enemy's batteries.

On the 14th and 15th, fired more or less at the enemy's batteries whenever they opened on our troops or the city, with a view to induce them to cease firing, which was always the result of our firing at their batteries.

The batteries belonging to the Artillery Reserve, being under the orders of other commanders during the operations, I do not deem it proper to make any report of them, only to state that they were all engaged during the entire operations.

For a more detailed account of the services of the batteries under my command, I refer you to the report of the commanders of batteries, herewith transmitted, and fully indorse what they say with regard to the conduct of their officers and men.

All my own staff, consisting of Lieutenant H.F. Brownson, Third Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general, acting during the engagement as aide to Colonel Tyler; Lieutenant F.S. French, First Artillery, acting aide-de-camp; Captain N.J. Sappington, commissary of subsistence, who during the operations performed the duties of aide-de-camp; Capts. S.P. Suydam and S.B. Bean, assistant quartermasters, and Dr. C.B. White, medical director, performed their respective duties with energy and ability.

Lieutenant W.D. Fuller, Third Artillery, in charge of the ammunition train, volunteered for and had the command of a section of Lieutenant Hazlett's battery until ordered to relieve Lieutenant Elbert, Third Cavalry, on account of illness, who had been left in charge of the train.

The important duty of supplying the batteries during the battle with ammunition was well performed by Lieuts. W.D. Fuller and Elbert.

List of ammunition expended. Rounds.

Lieutenant Benjamin..... 817

Lieutenant Hazlett..... 390

Captain Owen..... 230

Captain Pettit.....	1,330
Lieutenant King.....	140
Captain Smith.....	1,600
Captain Roemer.....	195
Captain Durell.....	192
Total.....	4,894

WILLIAM HAYS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.
General HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery.

*Report of Colonel James H. Ledlie, Third New York Light Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.*

**HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
New Berne, N.C., December 24,1862.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade in connection with the recent expedition:

The artillery under my command consisted of Batteries B,E,F,H,I, and K, Third New York Artillery; Battery F, First Rhode Island Artillery, and a section each of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth New York Independent Batteries.

Leaving New Berne December 11, at 7 a.m., marched 14 miles. About 5 p.m., December 12, the Twenty-third New York Independent Battery, Captain Ransom, was left, with the Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to guard the bridge over Beaver Creek, 13 miles from Kinston. Captain Ransom remained there until the 14th, when he moved toward Kinston, and, supported by a company of the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, was assigned to the defense of a bridge near there. On the 15th he rejoined the main column.

About 9 a.m. December 13 the right section of Battery B, Third New York Artillery, under Lieutenant Day, which had been sent in advance of the main column with a squadron of cavalry, engaged a force of the enemy at Southwest

Creek and shelled an earthwork commanding the bridge. The remaining two sections of Battery B, under Captain Morrison, were shortly after brought up and fired about 40 rounds. Batteries E, F, H, and K, Third New York Artillery, were brought into position on the center and left of our line, but did not open fire.

December 14, the skirmishers of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers having engaged the enemy, the right section of Battery B, Third New York Artillery, under Lieutenant Day, was sent forward and took position in the road leading to the river bridge. The remaining sections of the battery, under Captain Morrison, were posted in an open field on the right of the road and shelled the woods. Battery F, Third New York Artillery, Captain Jenney, came into battery on the left of the road, 200 yards in rear, and fired at the bridge at the distance of 1/4 miles, the direction and distance being given by a guide. Batteries E and I, Third New York Artillery, were ordered to the support of Captain Morrison, and a section of Captain Jenney's battery, under Lieutenant Birchmeyer, was then ordered to the support of Colonel Heckman, Ninth New Jersey, on the extreme right, and opened on the enemy with great effect. The remaining two sections of the battery were soon after sent to the support of Colonel Heckman, and, moving down within

a short distance of the bridge, opened a destructive fire upon the enemy attempting to cross, effectually cutting off their retreat. Under cover of this fire a part of the cannoneers of Battery F, assisted by a few of the Tenth Connecticut, extinguished the fires which the enemy had kindled on the bridge. Battery B, Third New York Artillery, which was now moved forward and posted on the left, opened with canister on the woods, and Batteries E and I, Third New York Artillery, took position in a field on the right. At this time 41 privates and 2 commissioned officers, belonging to the enemy, surrendered as prisoners to Captain Morrison, of Battery B, who sent them to the rear under guard. About one hour later Batteries E and I moved forward to the bank of the river and shelled the enemy over the town. Action closed about 1 p.m.

Loss in artillery brigade at Kinston: Battery B, Third New York had been ordered, December 13, up the main road to a point 7 miles from Kinston, encamped there with the Forty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

On the morning of the 14th one piece, under Lieutenant Cady, was sent up the road with a detachment of cavalry, and opened on the enemy, who were behind intrenchments, with two pieces of artillery, at a point where Southwest Creek crosses the direct road to Kinston. The enemy retired after a brisk engagement

of three-quarters of an hour, and after the battle of Kinston the Twenty-fourth Battery rejoined our main column, December 16.

The affair at White Hall, Tuesday, December 16, commenced about 9.30 a.m. by a skirmish between a detachment of the Third New York Cavalry, accompanied by the Twenty-third New York Independent Battery, Captain Ransom, and the enemy's sharpshooters. This skirmish lasted but a few minutes, after which the cavalry and battery moved forward past the enemy's position. Shortly after, the Seventeenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Fellows, having engaged the enemy, Battery F, Captain Jenney, Third New York Artillery, was posted on the hill-side directly opposite the enemy's works and opened fire. One gun of this battery burst at about the twentieth round.

At 10.30 a.m. Battery K, Captain Angel, Third New York Artillery, was sent to the support of Captain Jenney and posted on his right. The right section of Captain Jenney's battery, under command of Lieutenant J.F. Dennis, was then sent forward and posted on the left of the bridge, across the river. Battery E, Third New York Artillery, Lieutenant Ashby commanding, and Battery F, First Rhode Island Artillery, Captain Belger, were shortly afterward put in position on the hill above Batteries F and K, Third New York Artillery, and opened fire. The Twenty-fourth New York Battery, Captain Lee, was then posted in the swamp on the right of our line. Battery I, Third New York Artillery, Lieutenant Thomas, was sent forward to the left of the bridge, and a section of Battery K, Third New York Artillery, under Lieutenant Mersereau, was also brought up to that point. Battery H, Third New York Artillery, Captain Riggs, was now placed at about the center of our line, on the bank of the river, and, together with Captain Belger's battery, which had been posted on the right of the bridge, opened upon the enemy at a point-blank range. The action terminated a little after 12 m., the enemy's batteries having been completely silenced.

I desire particularly to mention the gallant conduct of Lieutenant J.F. Dennis, commanding the advance section of Battery F, Third New York Artillery, who maintained his position until his ammunition was exhausted, under a very severe fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, and worked at his guns himself after a large number of his men had been shot down.

The Twenty-third New York Independent Battery, Captain Ransom, after passing White Hall on the morning of the 16th, marched with the cavalry command of Major Garrard to Mount Olive, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and assisted in tearing up the railroad track, burning the trestle-work, and destroying the telegraph at that point. Thence, on the morning of the 17th, marched to Thompson's Bridge, on the Neuse, 9 miles below Goldsborough. At that

point a brisk engagement ensued, during which two sections of Battery K, Third New York Artillery, Captain Angel, came to Captain Ransom's support. After thirty minutes the combined efforts of these batteries completely silenced the enemy's fire, both of musketry and artillery. About midnight they rejoined the main column.

Loss in artillery brigade at White Hall: Battery E, Third New York Artillery, 3 men wounded; Battery F, Third New York Artillery, 5 men wounded; Battery I, Third New York Artillery, 1 man wounded; Battery K, Third New York Artillery, 2 men killed, 5 men wounded; Battery F, First Rhode Island Artillery, 2 men killed, 2 men wounded; Twenty-fourth New York Independent Battery, 1 man killed. Loss in horses very heavy.

About 11 a.m. Wednesday, December 17, the skirmishers of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers and Ninth New Jersey Volunteers having engaged the enemy, Battery H, Third New York Artillery, Captain Riggs, was ordered to the front and posted on an elevation overlooking the railroad track. A few rounds of spherical case scattered the enemy, who took refuge in the woods. Battery B, Third New York Artillery, was then brought into position on the right of and close to the railroad track, and opened upon the bridge, which was visible at about 200 yards distance. Batteries E and I, Third New York Artillery, Major T.J. Kennedy, commanding, now moved forward, opening upon the railroad monitor and the enemy's battery on the other side of the bridge. The effect of this concentrated fire was very destructive. The railroad bridge, which had been fired by Lieutenant Graham, aide-de-camp to Colonel Heckman, was torn down in about half an hour and the enemy's battery and monitor completely silenced. The batteries then retired, Captain Morrison taking position on an elevation commanding the whole open field. Between 3 and 4 p.m., after our forces, with the exception of Colonel Lee's brigade, had taken up the line of march, two regiments of the enemy's infantry formed across the railroad track, cheering and waving their colors, and charged upon Captain Morrison's battery. He opened upon them first with spherical case and then with double canister with deadly effect, literally mowing them down. Belger's Rhode Island battery was ordered up and opened fire to the left, where the woods were lined with rebel infantry. The enemy then opened a well-directed fire upon us from a concealed battery. Battery H, Third New York Artillery, Captain Riggs, was ordered to the support of Captain Belger and posted on his left, opposite the enemy's right flank. After an hour's vigorous cannonading the enemy's fire, both of musketry and artillery, was completely silenced by Captains Belger and Riggs, and, as night was closing in, orders were received to retire, which was done in the best

order. One section of Battery H, under Lieutenant Clark, was left with the rear guard.

Loss in artillery brigade at Goldsborough; Battery B, Third New York Artillery, 2 men wounded; Battery K, Third New York Artillery, 1 man wounded; Battery F, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, 3 men wounded. Loss in horses slight.

The officers of the various batteries, without exception, handled their commands with coolness and skill, and when all did so well it is difficult to particularize.

I desire to mention Majors Stone and Kennedy, who commanded the reserve artillery, for the prompt manner in which they brought their batteries into action, and the efficiency with which they were served; also the members of my personal staff, Lieutenant Alexander H. Davis, Lieutenant E.P. Peters, and Chaplain William Hart, volunteer aides-de-camp, who were constantly under fire during the engagements, for the promptness displayed by them in performing the various duties assigned them. Lieutenant Frederick W. Prince, acting brigade quartermaster, was also indefatigable in his exertions.

JAMES H. LEDLIE,
Colonel , Commanding Arty. Brigadier and Chief of Arty., Dept. of N.C.

Report of Captain Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, SIXTH CORPS,
December 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following general report of the operations of the artillery of this corps in the recent operations on the Rappahannock, including the battle of the 13th instant:

A number of the batteries were detached, under the general directions of the chief of artillery of the army, and posted to cover the crossing and recrossing of the river. The special service rendered by those batteries will, doubtless, be reported upon by the officers under whom they served.

The crossing was made and line of battle formed on the 12th, two divisions in line, one in reserve.

The general commanding the corps decided that the ground was such that but one battery could properly be posted along the line of the right division, and that on its left; so that the artillery service was rendered on the left division front mainly. The right of this division rested on the ravine known as Deep Run. On the right of this run, and sweeping it, was posted Platt's battery (D), Second U. S. Artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant Edward B. Williston. On the left of the run was posted Ayres' battery (F), Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant Leonard Martin. Snow's battery (B), First Maryland Artillery, was posted near the left of the division; between it and Ayres' were posted Battery G, Second U. S. Artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant J. H. Butler; McCartney's battery (A), First Massachusetts Artillery, and Clark's battery (B), First New Jersey Artillery. Finally, in the plain, quite in rear of Platt's, was posted Hexamer's battery (A), First New Jersey Artillery, bearing upon the heights in front, which frowned upon our line, and from which artillery fire could partially enfilade it.

This was attempted on the 13th instant, but Ayres' battery wheeled up to the right; two batteries were thrown upon its left, and those three, with Hexamer's, silenced the enemy's fire, which did not again open from that point, save once, for a short time.

On the 13th, the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire upon our front, which was responded to by our batteries in position. The batteries were engaged from about 10 a. m. until 11 a. m., when the enemy were forced to retire, leaving a portion of one of their batteries upon the field. About 2 p. m. on the same day, two batteries of the enemy were brought into position in our front. A brisk fire was sustained for about an hour by both parties; in the mean time one or two of the enemy's caissons were blown up and a gun dismantled. Occasional firing was kept up during the remainder of the day.

Sunday, the 14th instant, there were but few shots exchanged, but the batteries were particularly troubled by the incessant fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

On Monday, the 15th instant, a battery of rifled guns opened a heavy fire upon Ayres' battery, which battery returned the fire with great accuracy and alacrity, blowing up two caissons of the enemy's, and forcing them to abandon their position.

Captain Wolcott's battery (A), First Maryland Artillery, was detached on the

13th, reporting to General Doubleday, and engaged on our left. He was relieved that night, but did not report to me till next day.

During the 15th instant the batteries were not engaged. That night the troops were withdrawn to the north bank of the river, and I have gratification in mentioning the alacrity manifested by Captain F. W. Seeley, Fourth Artillery, of General Stoneman's corps, Captain McCartney, and Lieutenants Martin, Williston, and Butler, commanding batteries, when called upon to remain on the south bank of the river, to repel any attack, in case daybreak of the 16th should find the troops not all passed over. Also rifle gun batteries were posted on the north bank, sweeping the plateau. The positions of these batteries were pointed out by that able officer, Acting Aide Preston C. F. West, U. S. Coast Survey.

I would specially mention the gallant style in which First Lieutenant Leonard Martin, Fifth Artillery, and First Lieutenant J. H. Butler, Second Artillery, commanded their batteries, and the splendid practice of those batteries. Captain McCartney showed coolness in his duties, and his battery did fine service. Captains Hexamer's and Snow's batteries did some good firing. First Lieutenant James A. Sayles, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, rendered valuable aid.

The artillery in these operations, it will be seen, generally performed its part of the duties with efficiency and success. When it is remembered that all this has been accomplished without organization, it is manifest that with it, no artillery in the world would be its superior.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,

Captain Fifth Artillery, Acting Chief of Artillery, Sixth Corps.

The Battle of Shiloh, Organization of the Federal Artillery under the Army Of The Tennessee, Maj. Gen. U.S. GRANT, Commanding

FIRST DIVISION

1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E.

14th Ohio Battery

SECOND DIVISION

1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D.
1st Battery Light Artillery, Battery H
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery K.

THIRD DIVISION

1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L
9th Indiana Battery

FOURTH DIVISION

13th Ohio Battery
Missouri Light Artillery, Mann's battery.
2d Michigan Battery

FIFTH DIVISION

1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E

SIXTH DIVISION

5th Ohio Battery
1st Minnesota Battery
18th Wisconsin
23d Missouri
15th Iowa

UNASSIGNED

15th Michigan
14th Wisconsin
8th Ohio Battery
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery F.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

SECOND DIVISION

5th U.S. Artillery, Battery H

FIFTH DIVISION

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery G.
4th U.S. Artillery, Batteries H and M

**SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Numbers 18. } April 4, 1862.**

In pursuance to Orders, Numbers 33, Headquarters District of West Tennessee, April 2, 1862, the following changes are made in this division:

1. All batteries and detachments of cavalry now attached to this division or hereafter to be attached will not be reported with brigades, but will make separate morning reports direct to division headquarters.
2. Colonel Taylor, commanding Fifth Ohio Cavalry, now attached to this division, having been transferred to the Fourth Division, will report his command to Brigadier-General Hurlbut.
3. Captain Emil Munch, Minnesota battery, having been assigned to the Sixth Division, will report forthwith to Brigadier-General Prentiss.
4. Captain Stone, commanding battery in the Second Brigade, will report forthwith to his immediate commander, Major Cavender, and through him to Major-General Smith, commanding Second Division.

Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries, Morton's Indiana battery, and two battalions of Fourth Illinois Cavalry, having been assigned to this division, will constitute separate commands, under the charge of the senior officers respectively, who will report in person daily and receive orders from the division commander.

Captain Taylor is announced as chief of artillery of this division. He will make an immediate personal inspection of the artillery of this command and report its condition for service, and make such suggestions as his judgment and experience may suggest to increase the efficiency of this command.

**By order of Brigadier General W. T. Sherman:
J. H. HAMMOND**

*Report of Captain William R. Terrill, Fifth U. S. Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, Second Division.*

BATTLE-GROUND OF PITTSBURG LANDING, April 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report:

On Sunday, April 6, by a forced march, General McCook's division, to which my battery was attached, reached Savannah, Tenn., at 8 o'clock p. m. We waited in a drenching rain until 3 o'clock on Monday morning, April 7, for a steamer to take us to Pittsburg Landing. The battery was embarked by daylight, and immediately after reaching Pittsburg Landing was disembarked and hurried into action. By Lieutenant Hoblitzell, General McCook's aide-de-camp, the battery was conducted to the ground occupied by General Nelson's division, which at that time was sorely pressed by the enemy. The battery fought until about 4 o'clock p. m., then the fire of the enemy was silenced. General Nelson then moved his division forward, and we encamped on the ground the enemy had occupied the night before. In the early part of the action the right section of my battery was assigned a position near the right of the division, and was of great service in silencing one of the enemy's, which was playing on the left and center of the division. After the firing on the left became very severe the section was moved, by permission of General Nelson, to the support of the remainder of the battery, and was of great assistance in repelling the advance of the enemy. This section was commanded by First Lieutenant Francis L. Guenther, who behaved with that coolness and bravery which he displayed on a former occasion in Western Virginia, and I especially commend him to the favorable consideration of the highest authorities. Sergeants Davis, Egan, and Maubeck, and Corporals Ervin and Lynch, are especially commendable, though the conduct of all the men attached to the section gave much satisfaction to their chief.

Soon after the commencement of the action I advanced the left and center sections, commanded respectively by First Lieutenant J. H. Smyser and Second Lieutenant Israel Ludlow, along the line of skirmishers, where the fire was most galling. I was compelled to this to gain the crest of the ridge to fire upon the enemy's batteries, which were playing upon our skirmishers. After silencing their fire they seemed to be re-enforced with fresh troops, and with vociferous cheers charged along the whole line. The infantry with us gave way before the storm of musket balls, canister shot, and shell, which was truly awful. Lieutenant Ludlow's section was immediately sent to the rear to protect the retreat of Lieutenant Smyser's, which was well done. One of Lieutenant Ludlow's caissons was left here, all the horses having been killed or wounded, but we recovered it later in the day. I served one of Lieutenant Smyser's pieces (the fifth, a Napoleon) and he the other. We fixed prolonges and fired retiring. The enemy charged us, but were staggered by our discharges of

canister, whilst Lieutenants Guenther and Ludlow, on our left, poured spherical case-shot into them. We checked their advance three times, retiring as they charged upon us. From the vigor of their fire, their cheering, and the impetuosity of their advance I judged they were re-enforced each time. For a time Lieutenant Smyser and Corporal Roberson served the fifth piece (a Napoleon) alone. Sergeant Metcalf, chief of the sixth piece, behaved with great gallantry and devotion. Though wounded in the head by a musket-ball, he gallantly stood by his captain till wounded in the leg and compelled to crawl off. Corporal Brodie and Private John T. Carroll served at this piece until we silenced the enemy's fire. A sergeant of infantry, seeing us sorely pressed, brought up ammunition at my request. He served but a few moments, when he was shot down. I do not know his name nor the regiment to which he belonged, and was not able to find his body after the battle. Private John Marshall, of Company E, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, having expended his cartridges, threw down his musket and served as a cannoneer during the remainder of the action. He was of great service.

After checking the advance of the enemy we shelled the woods where they were, and at 3.30 p. m. all was quiet in front of General Nelson's division, when he ordered a change to the position last occupied by the enemy. The Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers were then reserved as a support to my battery. The skirmishers thrown to our front discovered that the enemy had abandoned that position. Seeing General McCook sorely pressed and a battery in the woods about half a mile to our right playing upon his division, I opened fire upon the battery with two Napoleon guns. In an instant that battery and one to its rear, and nearer us, opened. Having but few cannoneers, I called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson for a detail of men from his regiment to man the guns. The men soon came forward, and the Napoleons began to tell. Lieutenant Smyser's piece was disabled by a shot tearing off the center axlestrap, when the next recoil of the piece tore off the other two. Lieutenant Guenther, in the mean time, with his section had advanced with General Nelson's skirmishers, and he took these batteries in reverse. They were soon silenced, and I enfiladed the enemy's line with shells and spherical case-shot. My center section was posted so as to prevent our left flank being turned. Our fire must have told fearfully, for very soon General McCook's whole line rapidly advanced and drove the enemy before them, and the day was ours. After ascertaining that the enemy had retreated, Captain Fry, chief of staff, ordered me out on the road leading to Corinth, to camp for the night with General Nelson's division. We remained all night in the camp occupied by the enemy the previous night, and the next morning at daylight returned to the battle-ground.

I have already spoken of Lieutenant Guenther's gallant conduct, but I cannot close my report without doing justice to my other gallant officers. Asst. Surg. Dallas Bache, U. S. Army, who has been with my battery, and the chief medical officer of the artillery of the Second Division, was on the field of battle, attending the wounded, not only of the artillery, but of all arms, friends and foes. Words can hardly express my appreciation of his services and great devotion to duty.

For five long, weary months in camp, during the most trying weather, he has been unremitting in his devotion to the sick, and yesterday his conduct on the battle-field crowned it all. First Lieutenant Jacob H. Smyser, Fifth Artillery, behaved with great gallantry, and fought his piece with desperation amid the hail of missiles of every description. With but one man left at his piece he brought it safely off. Second Lieutenant Israel Ludlow, Fifth Artillery, behaved with great gallantry, and for so young a man acquitted himself with great credit. I commend him and Lieutenant Smyser to the favorable consideration of my superiors. Second Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery, had been left on the road to Savannah with our baggage train, and did not participate in the action. I regret his absence, inasmuch as it deprives me of the pleasure of adding his name to those of his gallant brother subalterns.

The Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, when selected to support my battery, came forward with alacrity. They stood by me to the last, and when the fire of two of the enemy's batteries was concentrated upon us, the shot and shell falling around us, not a man moved. Their gallant commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, proved himself a true soldier, and had the enemy charged us again, my Napoleons would have been protected by a support in which I have the utmost confidence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. R. TERRILL, Captain Fifth Arty.,
Comdg. Bat. H, Chief of Arty., Second Div.

*Report of Captain John Mendenhall, Fourth U. S. Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.*

BIVOUAC NEAR PITTSBURG, TENN., April 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the action of the 7th instant:

After having disembarked and formed in column of pieces upon the bluff above the Landing I was ordered by General Crittenden to advance with the Fifth Division toward the scene of action. On my way thither my battery was detached by General Buell and sent to a position upon the right of an open field, near the left of our lines, where a brisk firing was going on between the rebel infantry posted in the opposite woods and our own near me. I opened fire at once upon the enemy with my sections of rifled guns. My left section had been previously halted by General Buell, but was soon afterward ordered up. My fire was now returned by the enemy's artillery, posted apparently in rear of his infantry, but so screened from observation by the forest that his position could only be determined by watching the smoke of his pieces. After about half an hour the enemy ceased firing, but soon after opened a gain with artillery and infantry, but to the right of his former position. I immediately answered, and in a very short time his fire again ceased. After a brief interval he recommenced a well-directed fire from his first battery, to which I replied at once, at the same time separating my pieces somewhat, to avoid a concentration of fire upon my whole battery. After about ten minutes' duration the enemy's fire ceased for a short time, and was not renewed again from the same battery until late in the action. Half an hour afterward, however, he opened from a battery to my right, and evidently in anticipation of an advance upon the center of our lines. I at once changed front, and replied first with case shot and subsequently with canister, as the enemy's infantry advanced through the underbrush. So disastrous was the effect of this fire that the enemy fell back and opened again upon us from his guns on the opposite side of the field, at the same time moving forward for a general advance upon our left. As this movement was continued we received, besides the direct fire of the enemy's first battery, a destructive enfilading fire from artillery and infantry on his right.

Finding our left closely engaged I changed front in that direction, and reopened with case shot and canister so effectively that the enemy's second battery was silenced; when, finding our infantry intervening, I changed position to the right and again engaged his first battery, which at this time recommenced firing upon us. The first section of Captain Terrill's battery also opened upon the same, and firing was maintained at intervals for about an hour and a half, when the enemy ceased firing. His third battery then opened upon the right of our center, but, our own infantry being between himself and my battery, I changed the position of the howitzer, in order to open with canister upon his flank as soon as it should be unmasked by our infantry. Before this occurred, however, our troops drove the enemy back, when I opened upon his first battery, to which he replied with but two shots. His fire was evidently

directed upon our right, then pressing him to a rapid retreat, and in a short time his battery ceased firing.

At this moment I was directed, by orders from General Buell, to move around to the right and silence a rebel battery from which a heavy firing was being carried on against the Fifth Division. I moved briskly to the point designated, and as soon as our infantry could be separated to the right and left I opened upon the enemy with canister. After firing some five rounds I drove him back from his position, and moving forward occupied it myself, continuing the fire of canister upon a thicket where he had sought shelter after abandoning his guns. As soon as this thicket was cleared I moved a short distance to the left, and continued my fire upon some rebel cavalry who were retreating through the woods beyond an open field before me. After dispersing these I moved some 80 yards to the right, in rear of a burning house, for the purpose of shelling the wood beyond it, but I found that the enemy had all disappeared and their positions were being fast occupied by our forces. The rest of the day was passed under the direct notice of the general commanding, and will need, I presume, no further mention.

My battery suffered the following casualties: Killed, Privates Kelly and Williams, of Company H, Fourth Artillery. Severely wounded, Privates Riese, Campbell, and Coyle, of Company H, Fourth Artillery; Privates Quigly, of Michigan Volunteers, Alexander, Swallow, and Rooney, of Company F, Fourth Artillery, very slightly. Horses killed, 6; wounded, 8; escaped and missing, 4. Ammunition expended: Rounds of case shot, rifle, 244; rounds of canister, rifle, 40; spherical case, howitzer, 120; shell, howitzer, 90; canister, howitzer, 32; total, 526.

In accordance with an order from General Boyle I this day sent out Lieutenant C. C. Parsons to examine the apparent effect of our fire and that of the enemy, upon which he made the following report:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your instructions, I have this day visited the position upon which our fire was directed in the engagement of the 7th instant, and have made the following observations:

In the skirts of wood upon which our direct fire was first opened there were posted six bronze field pieces, supported by a formidable body of infantry. Of the effective nature of our fire upon this point I was enabled to judge from the appearance of trees shattered by case shot at very low range; of carriage wheels strewn over the ground; of one caisson completely disabled and abandoned; of dead horses, four of which were left here, and of the enemy's dead, nine of whom still remain, besides those already buried. To the rear of

this point I found one gun abandoned, behind which were 5 dead horses, and around which the trees were again shattered at so low range as to show that the enemy must have been driven from this position with great loss, although from the fact that the dead had been buried I could not determine the number. I am satisfied that the cannonading from the right of this point, to which we afterwards replied, was from guns of the same battery, which was abandoned near the spot. Along the skirts of the wood enfiladed by our fire the underbrush was completely cut up, but I found only 2 dead horses to give evidence of the enemy's presence there.

Proceeding through the thicket from which the enemy emerged later in the day I found the bushes broken down by our canister and the ground thickly strewn with their dead. From the fact that our burying parties were already engaged in covering the dead, I found it impracticable, without erring upon one extreme, to determine the number killed by our own fire; but I venture to mention the fact that within the narrow area where I stood more than 100 dead were still to be counted. The position occupied by the enemy's battery silenced by our own contained 27 dead horses and 7 dead bodies still unburied. I was assured by a soldier that large numbers of the enemy's dead had already been removed from the thicket showered by our canister. In the wood beyond the field over which we last fired I found the remains of 2 horses and graves in which a number of the dead had been buried, but how great I could not ascertain.

In terminating these observations I could not forbear remarking that in every case except one our battery, although engaged with a superior artillery force of the enemy, excelled the latter in accuracy of aim, range, and destructive effect.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. C. PARSONS, First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

Captain JOHN MENDENHALL, Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.

It gives me pleasure to call attention to the coolness and courage exhibited by my officers, First Lieutenant Charles C. Parsons, Second Lieutenant, S. Canby, and Henry A. Huntington, all of the Fourth U.S. Artillery, all of whom rendered me most valuable and efficient service throughout the engagement. Lieutenant Parsons commanded the right section (Rodman's rifled guns), and Lieutenant Canby the left section (12-pounder howitzers). Lieutenant Huntington took charge of one of the howitzers during the firing. Bartlett's battery was separated from me before I engaged the enemy, and remained so separated until the battle was over. I have the honor herewith to inclose his report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MENDENHALL,
Captain, Fourth Art., U. S. A., and Chief of Art. Fifth Div.

*Report of Major Ezra Taylor, First Illinois Light Artillery,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.*

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the forces under my command in the affair of the 6th and 7th instant:

By instructions from the general commanding the division, the Morton Battery, Captain Behr commanding, was placed on the Purdy road, in rear of McDowell's brigade; Taylor's battery, Captain Barrett commanding, to the right and in advance of the chapel, on the road leading to Corinth; Captain A.C. Waterhouse's battery near the left of the division-four guns on the right bank of Owl Creek and two guns on the left bank of Owl Creek.

The enemy appearing in large masses, and opening a battery to the front and right of the two guns, advanced across Owl Creek. I instructed Captain Waterhouse to retire the two guns to the position occupied by the rest of his battery, about which time the enemy appeared in large force in the open field directly in front of the position of this battery, bearing aloft, as I supposed, the American flag, and their men and officers wearing uniforms so similar to ours, that I hesitated to open fire on them until they passed into the woods and were followed by other troops who wore a uniform not to be mistaken. I afterward learned that the uniform jackets worn by these troops were black. As soon as I was certain as to the character of the troops I ordered the firing to commence, which was done in fine style and with excellent precision. After instructing the battery to be cool and watch all the movements of the enemy, who was throwing large forces into the timber on the left of its position, I went to the position occupied by Taylor's battery and ordered Captain Barrett to open fire with shell, which was done promptly, causing the enemy to take shelter in the timber, under cover of which he advanced to within 150 yards of the guns, when they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, accompanied by terrific yells, showing their evident intent to intimidate our men; but the only effect it had on the men of this battery was to cause them promptly to move their guns by hand to the front and pouring into them a shower

of canister, causing both the yelling and the firing of the enemy to cease for a time.

In the mean time the enemy was pushing our force on the left of both of these batteries-Waterhouse's and Taylor's. Seeing Waterhouse's battery limbering to the rear, and fearing the result of a too hasty retreat, I hastened to thee position, and finding him retiring, I at once ordered him to unlimber and contest every foot of ground, while I sent a messenger to find another battery to come to their assistance. My order was promptly obeyed, and they were soon throwing canister among the enemy; but their bravery alone could not drive back the masses who were swarming around their left and pushing back the infantry and opening a flank fire of musketry and a battery, which they had succeeded in planting in the timber in front, they were compelled to retire under a galling fire, leaving three guns and their entire camp and garrison equipage on the field. I take great pleasure them to my entire approbation, and I consider too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their gallant conduct on their first battle-field.

I respectfully refer you to the official report of Lieutenant J.A. Fitch, commanding, Captain Waterhouse and Lieutenant Abbott both being severely wounded.

Some time after this battery had retired the infantry support on the left of Taylor's battery, Captain Barrett commanding, had fallen back, and the enemy had planted his flag on the ground occupied by Waterhouse's battery. I deemed it prudent to order Captain Barrett to limber to the rear and retire in good order to a new position, which was accomplished without any confusion, but owing to a number of his horses being shot he was compelled to leave two of his caissons on the field, one of which he has recovered.

Instructing Captain Barrett to take up a new position on the left of the First Brigade, First Division (General McClermand's), and taking the responsibility of ordering two guns of Schwartz's battery to take position on their left (Major Schwartz having been wounded and left the field), I had not long to wait before I opened fire again, silencing a battery which the enemy had opened with terrific effect upon them. After five hours' hard fighting in these two positions, having one man killed and several wounded, their ammunition became exhausted, and I instructed them to retire out of range and get a new supply, after which our section engaged the enemy for half an hour, driving him to the corner of the timber.

For casualties I refer you to the official report of Captain Barrett. In regard to the services done by this battery I can only state, from my personal

observation on the ground in front of the positions occupied by them during the engagement, I am satisfied that the enemy's mortality list has been much increased by their being there. The bravery of both officers and men of this battery needs not my evidence at this time to establish. I can only say that I am satisfied with their conduct, which must add new luster to their well-earned laurels. Their camp and garrison equipage was completely destroyed, the enemy probably experiencing great satisfaction in capturing anything belonging to Taylor's battery. In regard to Captain Behr, Morton's Battery, I confess I am unable to give you any further information than that I sent a messenger to him in the morning to have his battery ready for action immediately; to which he replied, "All is ready." The next news from his battery was that it was in the hands of the enemy; a consummation which I must regret, and trust that it may soon be recaptured. In the mean time I think he may be supplied with a battery from those captured from the enemy, there being seven guns at your disposal which have been taken from the enemy, together with five caissons and a good supply of fixed ammunition.

I regret that Captain Silfversparre's battery of four 20-pounder Parrott guns have not been able as yet to report with the battery to this field, owing to some deficiency in his horses and other equipage. I understand, however, that he did good service near the Landing on the evening of the 6th instant.

I deem it my duty to make honorable mention of the services of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, under command of Lieutenant P.P. Wood, on the 7th instant. The battery, not having been assigned to this division, did not properly come under my jurisdiction, but by instructions received from General U.S. Grant and Colonel Webster, I was authorized to take any battery or parts of batteries from the State of Illinois and use them at any point of attack where I could put them to advantage. Consequently I brought them up, and turned over to the general commanding this division Lieutenant P.P. Wood, with four guns, but from some cause he had to send one gun to the rear. How well he served the other three guns I refer you to the general himself, who assures me he never saw guns better served. I have also to mention Captain Bouton's battery of six guns (James rifled 6-pounders), which I found on Sunday, the 6th, anxious to distinguish themselves, and as good fortune would have it I got them a good position near Colonel McArthur's division, where they did most excellent service, driving the enemy from a very commanding position, both officers and men behaving themselves like veterans, notwithstanding they only landed the day previous and their horses had never heard a gun fired. Yet the battery stood its ground gallantly under the fire of the enemy's batteries until they had expended their entire supply of ammunition.

On Monday morning, after taking a new supply of ammunition, I brought them into action again on the hardest-contested portion of the field, near the forks of the road, near General McClernand's headquarters, where the enemy opened a terrific fire from across Owl Creek, which made sad havoc among his horses, rendering them quite unmanageable; yet by a few well-directed shots the enemy's guns were silenced, and he was able to retire out of range and repair damages, and I am proud to predict that with proper time to drill their horses and men the battery will be second to none in the service.

In order to do justice to all I cannot close this report without mentioning Dresser's battery, commanded by Captain Timony, who were put in battery under my direction on Sunday, the 6th, under the most terrific fire, perhaps, that occurred at any point or at any time during the fight. This occurred at the same point on the field, in front of General McClernand's headquarters, where the enemy had a full sweep of the field in front with his batteries and a galling fire of musketry on our left. To say that they fought bravely till their horses were literally piled up, creating a barrier to the retreat of their guns, is a simple statement of facts, and I doubt not the general commanding the First Division will give to them the credit due them. Such bravery cannot but obtain its reward.

Trusting you will not consider this somewhat lengthy report more than is in justice due to those who have sought to do their best to inflict a just chastisement upon these rebellious subjects against the best government under the sun, I have the honors to be, your obedient servant,

EZRA TAYLOR,
Major, Commanding, and Chief of Artillery.

GENERAL ORDERS, HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No.38. Hamburg, April 24, 1862.

The following organizations of brigades and divisions is established for this army:

First Division, commanded by Brigadier General E. A. Paine, to consist of First Brigade, Brigadier General John M. Palmer: The Forty-second, Twenty-seventh, Fifty-first, and Twenty-second Illinois; Houghtaling's battery. Second Brigade, Colonel James D. Morgan: The Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan, Yates Sharpshooters, Hescocock's battery.

Second Division, commanded by Brigadier General D. S. Stanley, to consist of First Brigade, Colonel John Groesbeck: The Twenty-ninth, Twenty-seventh, Forty-third, and Sixty-third Ohio; Dees' Michigan battery.

Second Brigade: Infantry hereafter to be designated; F Company, Second Artillery.

Third Division, commanded by Brigadier General Schuyler Hamilton, to consist of First Brigade, Brigadier General J. B. Plummer: The Twenty-sixth Illinois, Eighth Wisconsin, Forty-seventh Illinois, and Eleventh Missouri; Spoor's Iowa battery of artillery.

Second Brigade, Brigadier General N. B. Buford: The Fifth Iowa, Fifty-ninth Indiana, Tenth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Missouri; Sands' Ohio battery.

The First and Second Divisions will constitute the battle corps, and the Third Division the reserve of this army.

Cavalry Division, commanded by Brigadier General Gordon Granger, to consist of First Brigade, Colonel W. P. Kellogg: The Seventh Illinois and Third Michigan. Second Brigade, Colonel W. L. Elliott: Second Iowa and Second Michigan.

Division commanders will take immediate steps to have their commands, both of artillery and infantry, fully supplied with ammunition, keep their men within the limits of their camps, and will be prepared to move forward at short warning.

As directed heretofore, division commanders will report in person to the major-general commanding this army at 9 o'clock every morning, as will also the chief of artillery, the chief quartermaster, and chief commissary on duty at these headquarters. Adjutants-general, chief quartermasters, and chief commissaries of divisions will report at 9.30 o'clock every morning to the chiefs of their respective departments at these headquarters.

Division commanders will be held responsible for the condition of their transportation, and will see that it is at all times in the best condition for service.

Habitually the order of march and encampment will be in two lines, as follows: Paine's division on the right, with his Second Brigade in rear and opposite the intervals of the First. Stanley's division on the left, disposed in like manner, so that the First Brigade of the First and Second Divisions shall constitute the first line, the Second Brigades of those divisions the second

line, and in this order this army will be engaged in battle, modified of course by circumstances of ground.

The Third Division, with the reserve artillery, will take position in the rear, and as nearly opposite the center of the two divisions which precede it as possible.

As nearly as practicable the cavalry division will occupy by brigade a position on the right and left of the reserve.

When ground is unfavorable for this purpose the mass of the cavalry will march and encamp in rear of the reserve.

Such details of cavalry as may be necessary to accompany the advance of the army or division will be designated hereafter. The commander of the cavalry division will detail immediately 20 orderlies, to report to each of the division commanders. These three detachments, of 20 men each, will be commanded by a commissioned officer, or by some discreet and trustworthy non-commissioned officer, and will carry with them their rations, cooking utensils, camp equipage, and baggage.

The baggage trains of divisions will follow in rear of their respective division, in the order of rank of the brigade commander; in all cases the ammunition wagon being at the head of the train.

The two 20-pounder and the four 30-pounder Parrott guns and the four 24-pounder guns will constitute the heavy siege artillery, to be commanded by Captain George A. Williams, First Regular Infantry, and manned by the companies of that regiment. Captain Williams will report immediately to these headquarters.

**By order of General Pope:
SPEED BUTLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

**SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No.31. Pittsburg Landing, April 28, 1862.**

I. The troops on the Tennessee River will retain their present organization of three distinct army corps, viz: The First, of the Tennessee, commanded by Major-General Grant, which will constitute the right wing; the Second, of the Ohio, commanded by Major-General Buell, which will constitute the center; and the Third, of the Mississippi, commanded by Major-General Pope, which will

constitute the left wing. The reserve will be formed of detachments ordered from the several army corps.

II. Each general commanding an army corps will be charged with its organization, discipline, and preparation for service in the field, as well as police in camp. Having his own staff and chiefs of administrative corps he will be held responsible that his troops are properly provided for through the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments. The commanding general will interfere in these matters only in cases of negligence or abuse.

III. Brigadier General A. J. Smith is chief of cavalry; Colonel f. D. Callender, chief of ordnance; Colonel J. V. D. Du Bois, chief of artillery; and Brigadier General H. M. Judah, inspector general of the entire army. Surg. Charles McDougall is chief medical director of the army in the field, and the medical directors of each army corps will report to and receive their orders from him. Major J. J. Key is provost-marshal-general in the field.

IV. In advancing into the interior the amount of transportation must be reduced as much as possible. To this end the commanders of army corps will regulate the number of wagons to each division, brigade, and regiment according to its effective force, not more than two tents being allowed to any company, and a corresponding reduction being made for all officers of the staff. The usual allowance of wagons per regiment will be thirteen, one for each company, two for field officers, staff, and surgeons, and one for extra ammunition. Where a regiment is greatly reduced the number of wagons will be diminished in proportion. All surplus regimental transportation will be turned over to the quartermaster's department for the general supply train.

V. Care will be taken that each regiment and battery is fully supplied with ammunition. In addition to the 40 rounds in the cartridge boxes, each man in going into a battle should carry upon his person 60 additional rounds, making 100 in all, a further supply being kept at a convenient distance in the rear. The chiefs of army corps and divisions will be held responsible for any want of ammunition, and the inspector-general and chief of artillery will report any neglect of preparation in this respect. When the cartridge boxes of the men are found unfilled, the commanding officer of the company will be arrested for neglect of duty.

VI. The commanding general is satisfied, from his own observation and from reports of others, that the sick list is greatly increased by the defective cooking of the soldiers' food. A company officer will be detailed to inspect the food at each meal and to see that it is properly cooked, and field and

general officers will give this subject their particular attention. The soldier's health and comfort depends in a great measure upon the care and attention of his company and regimental officers, and those who neglect to provide and care for their men are unworthy to command. Medical officers should also give particular attention to the condition of the soldiers' food, and should instruct them in the manner of cooking it whenever they observe a want of knowledge in this respect.

**By order of Major-General Halleck:
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.**

Report of Colonel James Barnett, U. S. Army, of ordnance captured.

**HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1862.**

GENERAL: Below is a report of the number and caliber of guns, mounted and dismounted, at Nashville, which were captured from the enemy:

Numbers 1, 24-pounder iron gun, mounted on bank of river near reservoir.

Numbers 2, 32-pounder iron gun (Parrott), mounted on corner of reservoir.

Numbers 3, 24-pounder iron gun (smooth bore), mounted on Lebanon pike.

Numbers 4, 32-pounder iron gun (Parrott), mounted on end of Summer street.

Numbers 5, 32-pounder iron gun (Parrott), mounted at General Palmer's headquarters.

Numbers 6, 24-pounder iron gun (smooth bore), mounted under Saint Cloud Hill.

Nos. 7 and 8, 24-pounder iron guns (smooth bore), mounted on Fort Negley.

Numbers 9, 24-pounder iron gun (smooth bore), mounted at railroad tunell.

Numbers 10, 24-pounder iron gun (smooth bore), dismounted at Fort Negley.

Numbers 11, 32-pounder howitzer (iron), mounted at old Lunatic Asylum.

Numbers 12, 32-pounder iron Parrott, mounted on floating bridge.

Dismounted at ordnance depot: one 100-pounder columbiad, two 32-pounder rifled

iron guns, five 24-pounder carronades, and twelve 6-pounder iron guns, unserviceable, spiked; three 24-pounder iron smooth bores and one 18-pounder iron smooth bore, serviceable, and four 6-pounder iron guns, unserviceable.

Of the guns at the ordnance depot there are but three 24-pounders and one 18-pounder iron smooth bores that are considerable safe.

Very respectfully,

JAMES BARNETT,

Colonel, and Chief of Artillery Fourteenth Army Corps.

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