

**Entries for the One hundred and twenty-second New York State Volunteers in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion**

ALBANY, August 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The **One hundred and twenty-second Regiment** left Syracuse for Washington, via Albany, at 10 a.m. to-day. We hope to give you at least ten additional regiments this week.

THOS. HILLHOUSE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington City, D.C., August 31, 1862.

General HILLHOUSE,  
Albany, N. Y.:

Your telegram received, and I am glad of the promise of ten regiments during the week. They are much needed, for the exigency is pressing.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

PIEDMONT, VA., November 7, 1862--12.25 a.m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch by signal just received. In compliance therewith, I have to state that, in accordance with the orders received from, you, through General Whipple, to make reconnoissance of Manassas Gap, I marched through the gap on the evening of the 5th as far as the cavalry had advanced. We reached that point after dark. The cavalry being in doubt as to the real strength of the enemy, and not being acquainted with the road myself I deemed it prudent to wait till morning.

On the following morning the cavalry were ordered to join General Averell, and did so. I threw out skirmishers on each side, and, without cavalry, moved forward. In this way we proceeded to the northwest end of the gap, when my advance skirmishers were fired upon by artillery. I immediately placed a section on a commanding point, on the left-hand side of the road, commanding the position occupied by the enemy's artillery, and on the right-hand side another section, commanding the main position of the enemy. Both sections were supported by infantry. I placed one regiment in the center, on the road, so as to be available on either side, or to be rallied upon, if necessary. The infantry were all kept out of my sight of the enemy. The artillery of the enemy was soon silenced, and they were forced to retire from their position, Not yet satisfied as to their real strength, I ordered up a skirmishing party on the mountain, to drive in their vedettes, which they did, capturing two cavalry horses. I immediately changed the section on the left of the road placing it in a commanding position on the right. I ordered up the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York to move on the right, so as to flank their position, and the **One hundred and twenty-second** on the left, for the same purpose, while the Eighty-sixth New York moved up the center in front. The **One hundred and twenty-second**, owing to the inequality of the ground, and not fully understanding the order, failed to come up in time. Finding this, I threw them on the right to support the artillery. After a few well-directed shots, which wounded 2 or 3 of their men (the enemy's), if not killing some, they were routed from their position. The One hundred and twenty-fourth having reached its point of destination, drove them completely out of the gap, passing to the valley beyond. The enemy changed the position of their guns five times, in order to get the range of my infantry, intending to rake their ranks and then precipitately retire. This they failed to do. Having dispersed them as far as possible with infantry, I made a careful view of the valley from the main point, whence I was able to discover the three camps and park of wagons noticed in my signal report to-day.

I was informed by a citizen, living in the mouth of the gap, where the enemy was posted, that General Hill's forces were at Front Royal, and lie himself being present in the gap at the commencement of the skirmish.

Having received an order from General Whipple to join him at Waterloo, if the force in the gap did not require the presence of my brigade, which I did not think it did, as I look upon the enemy there as a strong outpost, to prevent an attack in the valley' without notice to them, and being relieved by a squadron of cavalry reporting to me, and being without provisions, tents, or blankets for my men, I gave what instructions I deemed necessary to the cavalry officer, and marched back to this point.

En route, at Markham, I met Generals Pleasonton's and Averell's trains, where I was able to obtain provisions for one company. This company I left for the better protection of the train, ordering them to report to me if anything occurred.

Here I await further orders, and am, general, your obedient servant,  
A. SANDERS PIATT,  
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,  
Commanding.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,  
Bivouac near Banks' Ford, May 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, in pursuance of instructions from headquarters, to make the following report of the movements, operations, and casualties of this command since April 28, 1863:

On Tuesday evening, 28th ultimo, this regiment was detailed to carry five pontoon-boats to a point on the river opposite Deep Run. This was accomplished quietly, and before daylight of the 29th ultimo, the regiment having the honor of launching the first boat. On the 29th and 30th ultimo and 1st instant we lay opposite the bridges, moving several times from the upper to the lower one. On Saturday evening the regiment crossed the pontoon bridge at Deep Run and moved to the left of the Bernard house, where we remained until midnight, whence with the brigade we moved along the Bowling Green road to Fredericksburg, where we arrived about 3.30 a.m. of Sunday, after considerable skirmishing at the head of the column. We there relieved the First U. S. Chasseurs, taking the head of the column on the right of the railroad near the depot in the rear of the town, and fronting the noted stone wall rifle-pits. Just at daybreak we received orders to feel the enemy at that point. I immediately ordered the right wing, composed of Companies A, D, G, H, and F, under Lieut. Col. John F. Glenn, to be deployed forward as skirmishers, and supporting him myself with the left wing, Companies C, E, I, K, and B, my skirmishers advanced to within a few yards of the stone wall, when the enemy arose from behind it and delivered a very heavy fire upon us. Not being supported, and knowing the impossibility of gaining anything by being thus exposed, we fell back to our position in the ravine, from where we started, in good order. We experienced but a slight loss in this movement, having 2 men killed and 6 wounded. We remained in this position until about 11 o'clock, when our artillery opened with much vigor upon the enemy, and under cover of this cannonade the assaulting party moved forward, the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine on our right flank. I had no orders to move forward, but I took the responsibility of ordering my regiment to the charge, when I heard the orders given to the Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine to storm the enemy's works on my front. We charged up the hill under a most furious cross fire, and arrived simultaneously on the enemy's

works with the two regiments before mentioned, the colors of the Sixth Maine being the first on the stone wall, and the colors of my regiment being the first unfurled on the heights, immediately behind the stone wall. Capt. H. Reese, of K Company, captured eighteen prisoners, including one commissioned officer (Lieutenant Clements) of the Sixth(\*) Mississippi Regiment. My regiment then reformed and rapidly pursued the enemy on the left of the plank road. We arrived on the second line of hills and reported to General Newton, who ordered the regiment into line on the left side of the road, and remained there for an hour. Then, by your orders, we rejoined our brigade. About 4 p.m. we were moved with the brigade to the support of a battery, which was in danger. In this position we remained all night.

At daylight on Monday we were placed on picket and under the command of Colonel Eustis, who had charge of the picket lines, where we remained until 6.30 p.m. Then by your orders we prepared to fall back. This we had scarcely commenced when Colonel Eustis ordered me to resume my position, which was done. Orders were then received from Major-General Newton to fall back, which was done in good order and without loss. We then moved to the rear toward Banks' Ford, about one mile and a half, when we were directed by you to support a battery under Major Duncan [Doull?] and to be relieved by his orders. This being accomplished we again fell back and rejoined our brigade, and arrived on the hills near Banks' Ford about 10.30 p.m. Detailed one company under Captain Merchant on provost duty at the lower bridge. After crossing: my regiment and the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** were ordered by General Newton to report to General Tyler to support Battery M, Second U.S. Artillery, which was on the extreme right of our crossing position. We remained there under a very annoying fire from a rebel battery (though a harmless one) until all the troops and artillery had recrossed and the bridges taken up, when we rejoined our brigade and encamped with it on the Falmouth road. From crossing the river at Deep Run, below Fredericksburg, and its recrossing at Banks' Ford I have to report the following casualties, viz: Four killed, 18 wounded, and 40 missing; total, 62. I cannot close my report without acknowledging my obligations to the field, staff, and line officers, and to every man in this regiment for the prompt and efficient manner with which every order was executed by them.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,  
JOHN ELY,  
Colonel Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

Capt. W. P. ROOME,  
Assistant Adjutant-General

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH CORPS,  
July 21, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the movements and operations of the several regiments of this brigade while under command of Brigadier-General Geary, during the action of the morning of July 3:

At 9 a.m. the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, Col. Silas Titus commanding, was directed to relieve the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, then occupying a position in the front line.

Finding the breastworks had been hastily vacated by that regiment, they were immediately reoccupied by the **One hundred and twenty-second**, and held by them, under a severe fire of the enemy, until relieved by the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers at 11.30 a.m.

At 9.20 a.m. the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John F. Glenn commanding, was placed in position as support to, and 150 yards in rear of, the front line. After about three hours, five companies were, by direction of General Geary, reported to the lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment of the Second Division, Twelfth Corps.

These companies, being deployed in rear of the works, were, under a galling fire of musketry, advanced into them. Owing to the heavy fire immediately opened by the enemy, the design of feeling them with skirmishers was found impracticable. Skirmishers were advanced, however, about 15 paces, but were shortly afterward withdrawn.

At 11 a.m. the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers, Col. Nelson Cross commanding, marched into the woods and forward to the breastworks, from which the enemy were then fleeing. They succeeded in capturing about 20 prisoners.

At 11.15 o'clock the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Col. Joseph E. Hamblin commanding, occupied a position as support to the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, of this brigade.

At 11.30 a.m. the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. I. C. Bassett commanding, advanced to the front line, relieving the **One hundred and twenty-second New York**, and occupying the position until relieved by a portion of General Geary's command at about 3 p.m. At this hour the brigade was reformed under my command.

I annex a list of killed, wounded, and missing during the engagements. (\*)

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
ALEXANDER SHALER,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,  
Second Division, Twelfth Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,  
Near Catlett's Station, Va., July 29, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations of this division from June 28 until the 26th instant, including the engagement with the enemy near Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d and 3d instant:

...

About 8 a.m. [July 3] the enemy redoubled their efforts, and, massing all the force against us that the ground would admit, pressed forward with an evident determination to carry the position at all hazards. Our entire line was hotly engaged, and, fearing that the overwhelming force might prove too much for us, General Slocum was solicited for re-enforcements, and General Alexander Shaler's (First) brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, reported at 8.45 o'clock, and was posted as a reserve. Ten minutes before the arrival of this brigade, the Fourteenth Brooklyn and One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers (both together about 150 strong) reported again from General Wadsworth's division, and were sent in to re-enforce Kane's brigade, on the right. They were shortly afterward relieved by Candy's and Lockwood's troops. Instructions having been given me not to actively engage Shaler's brigade, unless unavoidable, only a portion of it was employed briefly. Those engaged displayed the accustomed gallantry which has enrolled Shaler's brigade among the best veterans of the army.

At 9 a.m. the **One hundred and twenty-second New York** (Col. Silas Titus), of this brigade, relieved the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, of Kane's, which had been engaged in the front line all the morning, and whose ammunition was failing. The Eighty-second Pennsylvania (Col. Isaac C. Bassett), Shaler's brigade, relieved the **One hundred and twenty-second New York** after our occupancy of the breastworks.

...

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

JNO. W. GEARY,  
Brig. Gen. U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps.

BRANDY STATION,  
November 9, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from the headquarters of the Sixth Corps, of this date, I have the honor to report the operations of the troops under my command in the action at Rappahannock Station, on the 7th instant.

My division left Warrenton early in the morning, and reached a point on the railroad about 1 mile from Rappahannock Station about 3 p.m. The enemy was found occupying field-works on the left bank of the Rappahannock and on the west of the railroad, extending from the crossing at the Rappahannock Station to near Beverly Ford; also, the range of heights some 900 yards north of the river, covering the two crossings, with a wooded covering on his left. The heights north of the river commanding his strongest works immediately on the river.

Between 3 and 4 p.m., by direction of General Wright, commanding the corps, General Shaler's brigade and two batteries of artillery (Martin's and Waterman's) were ordered to report to me, and with this force and my division I was ordered to take the heights that commanded the enemy's works immediately on the left bank of the river.

With a line of battle of three deployed regiments of General Shaler's brigade, and General Neill's brigade deployed on General Shaler's right, and the Fifth Vermont, under Major Dudley, thrown to the right of General Neill's brigade; with a skirmish line of three regiments and the Vermont brigade in rear of General Neill's enfilade of battalion by the left, I advanced upon the heights, and without check and with but little loss took possession of them. Martin's battery was then thrown into position on the heights, and opened fire upon the enemy's works on the river with good effect. I then threw forward a force, and drove the enemy from and took possession of Beverly Ford. Between Beverly Ford and the enemy's right the river makes a strong bend to the left, so that occupying the left bank between those two points with our artillery, it gave us a fire upon their only crossing and a reverse fire upon the enemy's right. After getting possession of Beverly Ford, I caused General Neill to change front to his left, with his right resting on the left

bank, and then threw Waterman's battery into position on the enemy's left. The enemy now strongly re-enforced his left. It was becoming quite dark. At this time General Wright ordered an attack upon the enemy's right by the First Division of the corps, which was gallantly and successfully executed, resulting in the capture of all the enemy's artillery in the works and a large number of prisoners.

A nominal list of the casualties (\*) of the command and the prisoners taken has been forwarded.

Much credit is due to Generals Neill and Shaler for the skillful and gallant manner in which they handled their brigades, and promptly executed every requirement made of them. The officers and men of their brigades, one and all, bore themselves handsomely.

The Vermont brigade, under Colonel Grant, in the second line, was for a portion of the time under a severe fire of the enemy's artillery, yet every man was in his right place, and they bore themselves in a manner worthy of their former reputation.

I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to the four regiments and their commanders (Colonel Baker, Forty-third New York; Capt. J. M. Dwight, **One hundred and twenty-second New York**; Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Sixth Maine, and Major Dudley, Fifth Vermont), for their good conduct and gallant bearing on the skirmish line. It could not have been bettered.

My thanks are due to Major Munde, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Edgerton and Gates, aides-de-camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Stone, division inspector, and Captain Braze, provost-marshal of the division, for the gallantry and intelligence with which they transmitted orders during the action.

Surgeon Sire, medical director of the division, also voluntarily rendered gallant and efficient service in transmitting orders on the front until his services were claimed at the rear by the effect of the enemy's shots.

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

A. P. HOWE,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. M. T. MCMAHON,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,  
November 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the operations of my brigade in the action of the 7th instant:

On arriving on the ground near Rappahannock Station, I was directed by an aide of General Wright to take position on the left of General Neill's brigade, which was deployed in two lines. My first line was accordingly formed with the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** in the center, and Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers on the left.

Two regiments of General Eustis' command, the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts, were subsequently ordered to report to me and were assigned positions in the second line. (Two of my own regiments had been previously detached as guard to the wagon train.)

Meantime, by orders from the corps commander, I reported with my brigade to General Howe, commanding the Second Division, and under instructions from him skirmishers were deployed from the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** covering the brigade front and connecting with those from General Neill's line on the right, supported by two companies from the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers and one from the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers.

At 3 p.m. the lines were advanced to a crest about half a mile to the front, and the troops disposed in a position best sheltered from the fire of the enemy's artillery.

While in this position, 1 officer and 5 men were lost by the artillery fire and a loss of 9 men was sustained by the line of skirmishers. The casualties were 4 killed and 11 wounded.

I am, major, your very obedient servant.

ALEXANDER SHALER,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,  
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,  
November 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on arriving at Rappahannock Station, in the afternoon of the 7th instant, I found that General Shaler's brigade, arriving some minutes before, had been ordered to report to Brigadier-General Howe, and formed a portion of his line of battle. Three regiments only of that brigade being present (the other two being on detached duty), I directed, in pursuance of orders received on the field, that Brigadier-General Eustis should send the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts to report to General Shaler, which was done.

General Wheaton's entire brigade, and two regiments (Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island) of General Eustis' brigade, were in reserve, and before the close of the action were moved forward to the foot of the crest occupied by our artillery, where they remained until the enemy's works were carried.

I have no casualties to report, except those occurring in the **One hundred and twenty-second New York** and the Tenth Massachusetts, under the immediate command of General Shaler, a full list of which has been already reported by him. (\*)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. TERRY,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. M. T. MCMAHON,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, HDQRS. U. S. FORCES  
AT SANDUSKY AND JOHNSON'S ISLAND,  
No. 1. Sandusky, Ohio, January 14, 1864.

I. In pursuance of orders from the General-in-Chief of the Army, the brigadier-general commanding the Third Division, Sixth Corps, assumes command of this post and Johnson's Island, and the troops thereat, and the charge of the prisoners of war on the island.

II. The Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh Regiments of New York Volunteers, the Twenty-third and Eighty-second Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers will be quartered on the

island. The division quartermaster is charged with the furnishing of the necessary quarters. The **One hundred and twenty-second New York Regiment** will be quartered in Sandusky until further orders.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Pierson, commanding the battalion of infantry now on the island, will continue his administrative duties and his daily military duty in relation to the prisoners of war until further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Terry:

ADAM E. KING,  
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,  
Columbus, Ohio, April 1, 1864.

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

GENERAL: In compliance with your telegram of the 29th March, I proceeded to Sandusky and made a personal inspection of Johnson's Island with reference to the removal of part or the whole of General Shaler's brigade for return to the Army of the Potomac. I am of the opinion that only the **One hundred and twenty-second New York**, Lieutenant-Colonel Dwight, Sixty-seventh New York, Colonel Cross, and Sixty-fifth New York, Colonel Hamblin, can be spared to return to the Army of the Potomac.

The heavy artillery furnishes no guards for prisoners, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery is encamped near Sandusky, and has all it can do to care for its horses and the necessary drills. This leaves Colonel Bassett's regiment, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, 425; Colonel Glenn's regiment, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, 474; Colonel Hill's regiment, One hundred and twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, 735; enlisted men present for duty, 1,634.

Out of this force there has to be detailed a daily guard of 306 men for the prisoners and pickets and 100 men for fatigue, as well as the regimental guards and fatigues. The commanding officers are unanimously of the opinion that this is as small a guard as can be relied upon to cover the extensive prison inclosure. In this opinion I fully concur.

An additional objection to any further reduction is that a large portion of Colonel Hill's One hundred and twenty-eighth Ohio is composed of recruits who will not be so reliable as the old soldiers.

This leaves but little provision to repel an attack from without, of which, however, I think there is but little danger.

I have at last been able to settle the question as to the existence of an armed vessel lying in Canadian waters, which has been such a bug-bear in some quarters. The inclosed report of General Terry, dated Sandusky, Ohio, March 29, 1864, will fully explain.

I am satisfied, however, that there is an organized band in Canada watching for an opportunity to do us some damage should a favorable occasion offer. It will probably be turned into burning steamboats and warehouses of stores. This must be guarded against by increased vigilance in the employment of deck-hands on board steamboats, and laborers and watchmen around warehouses.

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

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,  
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,  
July 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The Fourth Brigade of the Second Division of this corps is now reduced to one regiment, the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, and some attached companies remaining from the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island, numbering for duty some 500 men, and the Fourth Brigade, First Division, will on the 24th of August lose two regiments, and on the 4th of September a third, leaving but one regiment remaining. I therefore propose for the consideration of the major-general commanding the propriety of discontinuing these two brigades, and assigning the regiments belonging thereto as follows: To the First Division, the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, with the attached companies of the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts, and the Second Rhode Island and the Twenty-third and Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers to the Third

Brigade, and the Sixty-fifth New York to the Second Brigade; to the Second Division, the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** to the Third Brigade.

It will be perceived that on this proposition the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, with the attached companies, is to be transferred from the Second Division to the First, which is done to secure to the Third Brigade the services of Col. O. Edwards, an excellent officer, as brigade commander. The brigade was being commanded by a lieutenant-colonel of limited experience. This change is compensated for by the proposed transfer to the Second Division of the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, which has a term of service differing only a few days from that of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts. The other regiments, which have at the longest only two months of service, are transferred to the brigade of their division, where they are most needed. Should this proposition be approved I would ask that Captain Ellis, commissary Fourth Brigade, Second Division, be assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, the present commissary being relieved, and Captain Persing, assistant quartermaster of that brigade, to the Second Brigade, Second Division, which is now without a regular quartermaster. This will leave Captain Roome, assistant adjutant-general Fourth Brigade, First Division, as the only regular staff officer unprovided for. The aides and acting aides-de-camp should of course be ordered to rejoin their regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,  
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,  
July 6, 1864.

Pursuant to authority received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Fourth Brigade of the First Division and the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division of this corps are discontinued, and the regiments composing them are assigned as follows: The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, with the attached companies of the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island, and the Twenty-third and Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the Third Brigade, First Division. The Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, with attached companies of the Sixty-seventh New York, to the Second Brigade, First Division. The **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** to the Third Brigade, Second Division.

The commanding officer of each regiment affected by this order will report at once for instructions to the commander of the division to which his regiment is assigned. Captain Roome, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division.(\*). Captain Ellis, commissary of subsistence, is assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division. Captain Persing, assistant quartermaster, is assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division. These officers will at once report to the officer commanding the brigade to which they are respectively assigned.

All officers detailed from regiments, serving on the staff of these brigades and rendered supernumeraries, will report to the commanding officers of their regiments.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSLEY,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
Philadelphia, July 16, 1864.

Capt. C. S. HALDEMAN,  
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report: About 10 p.m. on the 10th instant I received an order to send four companies of the One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to assist in guarding a portion of the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. At 2 a.m. of the 11th instant Companies A, D, E, and I left for the depot at Broad and Prime streets, under command of Capt. John H. Jack, Company A, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the following orders:

The following named companies of the One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, properly officered, will proceed at once to assist temporarily in protecting the bridges upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Company A will be stationed at Havre de Grace for the protection of the depot and steam-boat, under advisement of the railroad agent stationed there. Company D will be sent to cooperate with any troops from other sources to protect the Bush River bridge. Company E will be sent to co-operate with any troops from other sources to protect Gunpowder River bridge. Company I will be sent to co-operate with any troops from

other sources to protect Back River bridge. The officers commanding the above companies will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of their men, who shall not be suffered under any pretext to straggle or wander away from their posts. Should any attack be made by the enemy upon any of the bridges it will be sudden and unexpected: therefore the men will be required to be vigilant upon their posts at all times, whether by night or day.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 134, paragraph V, headquarters military commander, dated Philadelphia, July 9, 1864, convalescents from the different hospitals arrived so fast that on Monday, the 11th instant, it was found that the accommodations at these barracks were totally inadequate for the purpose of organizing, arming, and disposing of them, whereupon an order was issued to take possession of the buildings in Logan Square lately occupied by the Sanitary Commission. At 4 p.m. on July 12 twelve companies of 100 men each, fully armed, equipped, and provided with forty rounds of ammunition per man, with five days' rations, were ready to move, but for want of the necessary transportation they were retained until 8.30 a.m. July 13, when, in two battalions of six companies each, they were sent to Arch-street wharf, to be placed on board transport Manhattan. The First Battalion, under command of Colonel Woodward, Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, was composed of the following companies: First Company, Sergeant-Major Carter, Forty-third New York Volunteers; Second Company, Lieutenant Lancashire, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Seventh Company, Lieutenant Fox, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Eighth Company, Captain Giller, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Ninth Company, Sergt. O. C. Squires, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers; Twelfth Company, Lieutenant Wannewetsch, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; and the Second Battalion composed of the following companies: Fifth Company, Lieutenant Simpson, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Tenth Company, Lieutenant Lytle, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Eleventh Company, Captain Perkins, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Thirteenth Company, Lieutenant Carmichael, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers; Fifteenth Company, Lieutenant Kelso, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sixteenth Company, Captain Patrick, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; the whole under command of Col. S. D. Oliphant, Veteran Reserve Corps.

At 5 p.m. July 13 five companies, fully armed, equipped, provided with forty rounds of ammunition per man, and furnished with five days' rations, were forwarded to go by rail to Washington, as follows, under command of Capt. Aug. Volkhausen, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers: Third Company, Sergt. P. Savage, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers; Fourth Company, Sergt. G. F. McGee, I, Second Michigan Volunteers; Sixth Company, Sergt. Maj. C. E. Berry, Fourteenth U.S. Infantry; Seventeenth Company, Sergt. W. H. Forsyth, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers;

Twentieth Company, Sergt. T. W. Hyde, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. At 7.30 p.m. July 13 Lieut. G. G. Leavenworth, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, was sent with a company (Eighteenth) of 110 men belonging to that arm of the service, fully armed, equipped, and rationed. At 4.30 p.m. July 14 three companies of 100 men each, fully armed, equipped, and rationed, and 204 unarmed cavalymen, under command of Captain Wood, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, were sent to take cars at Broad and Prime streets depot, as follows: Twenty-first Company, Sergt. James B. Oliver, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Twenty-second Company Sergt. Martin Ryan, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**; Twenty-third Company, Sergt. C. W. Miller, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Nineteenth Company (unarmed cavalry), Lieutenant Ingersoll, First Michigan Cavalry. At 6 p.m. July 14 200 men, not capable of bearing arms, but fit to perform many other duties in trenches, were sent under command of Lieut. John Banets, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. A number of men were returned to hospitals, being unfit to send. A report of these will be made as soon as lists can be prepared.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

H. A. FRINK,  
Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, HARDIN'S DIVISION,  
Tennallytown, July 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations in this brigade from the 9th to the 13th instant, inclusive:

On the afternoon of the 9th instant, Captain Wing having reported with about sixty of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was at once sent on the Rockville road to observe and report the movements of the enemy, with instructions to go as far as Rockville and beyond on the Frederick or River road as circumstances should develop.

Captain Wing subsequently joined Major Fry, who passed through Tennallytown about 10 p.m. the same evening with 500 cavalymen. Major Fry encountered the enemy's advance guard about four miles beyond Rockville on the Frederick road. Soon they appeared in force and Major Fry was compelled to fall back, and at 4 p.m. had fallen back to our infantry pickets, about two miles out from Tennallytown. I immediately caused the infantry pickets to be strengthened from the River to the Brookeville pike, and Major Fry was directed to make a stand in his present position. It was decided to

concentrate troops to man the guns and rifle-pits from Fort Kearny on the right to Fort Simmons on the left. This I was enabled to do by the opportune arrival of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. H. G. Thomas, the First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, under Col. G. W. Gile, Major Snyder's battalion of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and by the withdrawal of Battery I, Second U.S. Artillery, and a company of the One hundred and fifty-first regiment Ohio National Guard, from the river batteries to the front line. The troops this night bivouacked at the guns and along the rifle-pits.

On the following morning, the 11th, at daybreak Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, with about three squadrons of his own regiment and one squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, relieved Major Fry's command, who were nearly out of ammunition. Skirmishing was kept up with the enemy during the entire day, and although their line was visible from the signal station at Fort Reno, the long-range guns of the fort could not be brought to bear upon them without endangering our own men. Colonel Lowell transmitted from time to time accurate and reliable information of the enemy's numbers and movements. About 11 a.m. the infantry pickets between the Rockville and River roads were driven in, but were promptly strengthened and advanced. About the same time the enemy showed signs of shifting to our right, and during the entire afternoon could be seen (by the aid of a glass) moving in large force toward the Seventh-street road. Their intention was so apparent that orders were at once issued to mass troops rapidly on the right, and at 2 p.m. when skirmishing commenced at Forts Stevens and De Russy, the movement was accomplished. For a detailed account of the operations in that vicinity, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of Col. John M. C. Marble, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, who was assigned to command at this point.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, Colonel Lowell was sent out on the River road with two squadrons of his own regiment, while Lieutenant-Colonel Crowninshield with about the same force operated in the enemy's front on the Rockville road. By a preconcerted arrangement, Colonel Lowell attacked the enemy's right, while Lieutenant-Colonel Crowninshield attacked in front, forcing them back about a mile and a half, the enemy throwing away arms, equipments, and retiring in great confusion. Major Fry relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Crowninshield on the Rockville road about dark, and strong cavalry pickets were placed on the Rockville, River, and Aqueduct roads. On the same night from information given by Co]one] Lowell, and reports of Col. John M. C. Marble, commanding at Fort De Russy, the troops were transferred to our extreme left and massed at Forts Simmons and Sumner.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th, Colonel Lowell's cavalry force, about 900 strong, was pushed out as far as Rockville. Here a sharp encounter occurred, in which we were

driven back with some loss, but held a position at night about a mile and a half this side of the town.

On the following morning, the 14th, the enemy had entirely disappeared from our front. During the entire period in which these events transpired, I am greatly indebted to Col. C. R. Lowell, jr., commanding cavalry, who early succeeded in developing the enemy's force, which proved to be General McCausland's brigade, composed of the Tenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Regiments of West Virginia Cavalry and two regiments of Jackson's old brigade; in all about 1,500 strong, with two pieces of artillery. Col. John M. C. Marble, commanding at Fort De Russy, and Capt. L. A. Dillingham, **One hundred and twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteers**, signal officer, contributed valuable information. Colonel Gile's brigade of Veterans were conspicuous for conduct in the skirmish of 12th instant.

I inclose herewith a report of casualties, (\*) a record of artillery practice, also Colonel Marble's report, to all of which your attention is respectfully called.

J. M. WARNER,  
Colonel First Vermont Artillery, Commanding.

Capt. R. CHANDLER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,  
September 1, 1864.

MAJOR: In this connection, I desire to report the part taken by my command and the Third Brigade, of this division, in the operations around Fort Stevens, Washington, D.C., July 11 and 12, and of which no report has been called for:

Upon arrival at Washington, July 11 at 12 m., I was directed by General Wright to move toward Chain Bridge. While marching up Pennsylvania avenue, in compliance with the instructions of the corps commander, I was halted by Colonel Taylor, chief of staff, Department of Washington, and informed by him that the enemy was driving in our picket-line and seriously threatening Fort Stevens on Seventh street, and received through him General Augur's instructions to march at once in that direction instead of Chain Bridge, as first ordered. I turned my brigade up Eleventh street, and while on the march to Fort Stevens was passed by General Wright, commanding the corps, and

received his verbal instructions to mass near Crystal Spring, in the neighborhood of Fort Stevens, where we arrived at 4 o'clock in the p.m.

At 5 p.m. the force outside of Fort Stevens, consisting of a portion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, War Department clerks, and citizen volunteers, were driven in toward the fort by a portion of the enemy's forces under Early. At the same time I was ordered to move 500 men of my brigade out to recover the line held in the afternoon. This was successfully accomplished before 7 by the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. J. F. Ballier; One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Maj. Thomas McLaughlin, and One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. James McGregor, which deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy's advance back to their main lines. The position was strengthened at dark by the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. S. Long, and Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. T. B. Hamilton, and extended from a point opposite the center of the line between Forts Stevens and Reno to the west, and a point opposite Fort Slocum to the east, a distance of about two miles. Skirmishing continued through the night and following day.

At 5 p.m. of the 12th, while in charge of the division during the temporary absence of its permanent commander, General Getty, I was ordered to drive in the enemy's skirmish line and to occupy, if successful, two strong wooded hills in our front, the possession of which gave the enemy great advantage of position near our intrenched line. I ordered Colonel Bidwell, Forty-third New York Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, to move his command outside of the fort and, under cover of a ravine and woods, at trail arms, and every precaution taken to prevent the enemy discovering the movement, form in two lines in rear of my brigade (which was all deployed as skirmishers), and about 300 yards on the right of the Rockville pike, the position being entirely covered by scrub timber and underbrush. Colonel Bidwell was then directed to select three of his very best regiments at an indicated point a few paces in rear of our skirmish line and fronting the strong wooded position held by the enemy. The attack was ordered to be made by the whole skirmish line of the First (my own) Brigade, and these three regiments from the Third Brigade were to assault and carry the strong position referred to, the remainder of the Third Brigade to be held ready to support the general movement. The Seventh Maine, Forty-third New York, Lieut. Col. J. D. Visscher, and Forty-ninth New York, Lieut. Col. G. W. Johnson, were very skillfully placed in position near the skirmish line under the direction of Colonel Bidwell without the enemy discovering the movement. A preconcerted signal was made by a staff officer when these regiments were in position, at which time the batteries from Forts Stevens and Slocum opened fire upon certain indicated points strongly held by the enemy. As had been previously arranged, after the thirty-sixth shot from Fort Stevens had been fired, a signal was made from the parapet of that work and the commander of the skirmish line and three assaulting regiments dashed

forward, surprising and hotly engaging the enemy, who was found to be much stronger than had been supposed. It became necessary to deploy immediately the three remaining regi-ments-Seventy-seventh New York, Lieut. Col. W. B. French; **One hundred and twenty-second New York**, Lieutenant-Colonel Dwight, and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Bidwell's brigade, on the right of those he had already in action, and the picket reserve of 150 men from One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a detachment of eighty men from the Vermont brigade to support the skirmish line immediately on the right and left of the Rockville pike. The enemy's stubborn resistance showed that a farther advance than already made would require more troops, and two regiments were sent for. Before their arrival, however (the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Montague, and Second Rhode Island, Capt. E. H. Rhodes), an aide-de-camp from General Wright directed me not to attempt more than the holding of the position I had gained, as the object of the attack had been accomplished, and the important points captured and held.

This whole attack was as gallant as it was successful, and the troops never evinced more energy and determination. The losses were very severe, the brave Colonel Bidwell losing many of his most valuable regimental commanders.

The following are the casualties among officers and enlisted men of the First and Third Brigades :(\*)

Severely wounded: Col. J. F. Ballier, Lieut. William Wilson, Capt. Martin Hammer, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Crawford, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. J. W. Crosby, Sixty-first Pennsylvania; Capt. Davis Cossitt, **One hundred and twenty-second New York**; Capt. George H. Baker, Seventh Maine Veterans. Killed: Lieut. Col. J. D. Visscher, Forty-third New York; Lieut. Col. G. W. Johnson, Forty-ninth New York;Maj. James P. Jones, First Lieut. John E. Bailey, Seventh Maine; First Lieut. David E. Lambert, jr., Forty-ninth New York; Second Lieut. William Laughlin, Sixty-first Pennsylvania. Wounded slightly: Lieut. Col. W. B. French, Seventy-seventh New York.

The last shot was fired about 10 o'clock, and the remainder of the night was occupied in strengthening the position, burying the dead, and caring for the wounded, and relieving the skirmish line, which had been two days in front constantly under fire, by troops of the Second (Vermont) Brigade. This was accomplished at 4 a.m. of the 13th.

On the morning of the same day the enemy was reported moving away from our front in the direction of Rockville, Md., and in the afternoon the command joined in the march on

the new campaign, which culminated in the brilliant victories of the Valley of the Shenandoah.

To my gallant and efficient staff, I am under the deepest obligations, and for their valuable services during the past unprecedented campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, I desire to ask for them the promotion and favorable consideration they have earned. To Capt. George Clendenin, jr., assistant adjutant-general of my brigade, I am especially grateful for the energy and devotion he has displayed in the performance of his varied duties, and for his conspicuous gallantry in every battle; though painfully wounded in the Wilderness, this officer declined to leave the field. Captain Clendenin has been with me and rendered important service in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged since its organization. Capt. James H. Coleman, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general, deserves especial mention for the creditable manner in which he conducted his department while in camp, and for the support rendered and gallantry displayed on every field. To Captain Denny O'Neil, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. William J. Bradford, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, aides-de-camp, are due my thanks for their faithful services and unflinching attention during the varied and trying scenes of the campaign. Capt. John Snodgrass, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, pioneer officer, executed his duty of repairing the roads, bridges, &c., with skill and alacrity, facilitating materially the movements of troops and the passage of the trains. In time of action he acted as aide-de-camp, and was conspicuous for bravery. Lieut. John M. Schneipp, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster, and Capt. Hibbert B. Masters, commissary of subsistence, merit the highest commendation for the able manner in which they managed their departments, supplying the troops with all they required, notwithstanding the many serious physical difficulties encountered. And Surg. S. F. Chapin, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of brigade, was devoted and indefatigable in his attentions to the sick and wounded. To the professional skill and devotion to duty of this accomplished officer, the command is under deep obligations.

Of the brave men of this command who have so promptly and so gallantly engaged the enemy in the many battles and skirmishes of this memorable campaign, I cannot speak in too high terms of praise. They have never faltered in battle nor murmured at the fatigues and hardships they have been called upon to endure.

They have nobly earned the admiration of their commander and the gratitude of the nation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,  
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,  
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLS.,  
September 14, 1864.

SIR: I hereby transmit you a detailed account of the operations of this regiment from May 4, 1864, to July 9, 1864.

I. On the 3d day of May my regiment was on picket, I being division officer of the day. At noon was ordered to report to General Rick-etts, and from him received orders to withdraw my pickets at 8 a.m. that day, as the corps was to move at 4 a.m. next morning. At the appointed time I withdrew the line and reached camp about midnight. Next morning, May 4, moved from camp with 419 muskets and 23 officers in line, taking the road to Germanna Ford, which we reached and crossed about 4 p.m., and went into camp for the night, supporting the artillery of the corps, who had also encamped for the night. Just before 6 a.m. on the 5th Brig. Gen. T. Seymour arrived and assumed command of the brigade, relieving Col. B. F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Next morning [?], May 5, marched at daylight in the direction of the Wilderness by the plank road, about 4 miles, but found we had passed the point where the brigade was to turn to the right; consequently we had to countermarch, and moved back about 1 mile, turning to the left into the woods, and took up a position on the right of our corps: our brigade being formed in two lines of battle, my regiment and the One hundred and tenth Ohio forming the first line, my regiment being on the left, connecting with the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps. As soon as the line was formed, I was ordered to throw out one company from my regiment as skirmishers, relieving a portion of the Fourth New Jersey and covering my own regimental front. This I did, and they at once became heavily engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. About 5 p.m. I received orders that the enemy's works were to be charged, and that I should move forward the moment the First Division on my left did. At a few minutes past 5 p.m. the lines went forward with a shout, driving the enemy before them until we came upon their works, when we were checked, and a terrible fire of musketry opened upon us. We held the position gained, however, until about 10 o'clock at night, having no orders to fall back, although I had repeatedly reported that I had no support upon my left, the regiment on my left having fallen back as soon as checked by the enemy. Shortly after 10 (as near as I can remember) I received orders to fall back, which

I did. I fell back about 200 yards, and formed the remainder of my regiment in line of battle, ordering them to rest upon their arms. In the engagement I lost heavily in officers and men, some of my dead and wounded falling into the hands of the enemy.

May 6.--I was with my regiment withdrawn from the first line just before day, and took up position in the second line, covering and supporting the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, which was in the first line. As soon as it was day skirmishing commenced in our front, and about 9 a.m. we were again ordered to charge the enemy's works. The line went forward with a yell, but were soon checked by a heavy fire of musketry from the works of the enemy. At this time I held a position in the rear of the first line, sheltered by a rise in the ground, and about 35 yards from the line engaged. I was ordered forward from this position to within about 20 yards of the first line, where there was no shelter. I remained in this position during the entire engagement, and suffered severely, although the men were lying down all the time. Shortly after 10 a.m. the line withdrew, and strong skirmish line established, which engaged the enemy. About 2 p.m. General Shaler came up with a brigade of the First Division and took post upon our right. About 3 p.m. I was assigned to the command of General Shaler, and took post near the left of his line. I was then informed that General Shaler was to charge the enemy's works with his command, and bayonets were fixed for that purpose. Shortly after, however, we fell back a short distance and began throwing up earth-works. There not being a sufficient number of intrenching tools, and not being permitted to cut any timber, our progress was necessarily slow. I was compelled to wait until the **One hundred and twenty-second New York** on my left had completed the work in their front before I could get the tools. After finishing their own work officers and men worked with a will, aiding my regiment in the completion of our work, which was finished in a short time, and the tools turned over to Colonel Cross, on my right. About this time the firing had almost ceased in our front. Near sundown, however, the enemy having massed heavily on our right, charged and drove in the regiments of General Shaler's command on my right in the utmost confusion, the enemy pressing on their flank and rear. To prevent the capture of my whole command, I ordered my command to fall back, which was done, but they soon became mixed up with other troops, and panic and confusion ensued. General Shaler did all that man could do to rally his troops, being captured by the enemy while so engaged. After considerable exertion, assisted by Captain (now Major) Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, Lieutenant Ocker, of my regiment, and another officer, whose name I do not now remember, we succeeded in rallying quite a number of the men, and marching them back to the line held by Colonel (now General) Upton. Here I was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Ebright, who had also succeeded in rallying quite a number of the men of our brigade. About 10 p.m. the enemy again made an attack upon the line held by General Upton in our front, but were easily driven back.

II. May 7.--Moved by the left flank about 2 p.m. to a point near the Wilderness Tavern, and took up a position. At daylight the enemy made a show of attack, but were severely punished, and driven back by the artillery in position. During the day we were joined by the rest of the regiment, which had gotten separated from us in the confusion occasioned by the turning of our flank on the 6th instant. We remained in this position until 8 p.m., when we took up the line of march for Spotsylvania Court-House. This march was very slow and tedious, the men dropping to sleep at every halt. On the 8th found the enemy in strong position, and at once made preparation to storm his works. This was abandoned, however, and we moved forward as much as possible without bringing on an engagement. Early in the morning of the 9th skirmishing began, and continued during the entire day. In the morning threw up a line of intrenchments; remained in this position during the day. About 5 p.m. sent 90 men, under the command of Lieutenants Kuhn and Orr, upon the skirmish line; about 1 p.m. General Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter near the right of my regiment.

May 10.--Early in the morning heavy skirmishing commenced, which was continued throughout the entire day. Some desperate fighting took place on our right, the enemy endeavoring to break through our lines. During the day Lieut. David G. Orr was killed upon my skirmishing line, and quite a number of my men wounded.

May 11.--Opened with heavy skirmishing along our entire front; about 10 a.m. heavy artillery practice; shelled during the day, but sustained no loss. About 4 p.m. I was relieved and ordered with my regiment to guard the corps train. I left the front about 5 p.m. and joined the train at their park on the plank road. The march here was rather severe on account of the rain and mud. On reaching the train I established guards and went into camp for the night. Next morning, May 12, started in the direction of Fredericksburg, guarding the train. The march was very severe on the men, made so by the heavy rains and the wretched condition of the roads; about noon we reached a point about 3 miles from Fredericksburg, where the trains went into park. Upon the assembling of my regiment I received an order to report back to my division at once, as every available man was required at the front. I at once moved out with my regiment and by a forced march reached the front again, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and took up a position with my brigade.

May 13.--Nothing of special interest took place. Read the congratulatory [address] of General Meade to the regiment. Received orders to move at daylight.

May 14.--Moved with the corps, about 6 a.m., to the Richmond and Fredericksburg pike, which position we reached about 11 a.m. and remained until about 3 p.m. We then moved down the pike a short distance, and filed off to the left, forming two lines of battle on the Anderson farm, my regiment being in the front line. Shortly after 5 p.m. we

received orders to charge across the Ny River and occupy a position on the opposite side, from which a brigade of the First Division had been arriving a short time previous. At the word the men went forward on a run, but in crossing the river found it so deep in many places as to be over the heads of the men. All the ammunition and most of the rations on the persons of the men were rendered worthless by being submerged in water. We met with no opposition, however, and about dusk began throwing up intrenchments. This being completed we went into camp.

May 15.--We remained in the works, all being quiet in our front.

May 16.--All quiet; had the men engaged in renovating their arms and accouterments.

May 17.--My regiment was detailed for picket, I being detailed as division officer of the day. About 6 p.m. I received orders to advance the picket-line about 1 mile, resting on the Massaponax road. Here my line, while advancing, became exposed by a portion of the First Division line on my right falling to the rear. They were at once advanced again, however, and the line was established. About 10 p.m. I received orders to withdraw my line at 3.30 o'clock next morning, and marched back to battle-ground of the 12th.

May 18.--I withdrew the picket at the hour named, and marched to join the division, which I did about 8.30 a.m. Here we remained until about 4 p.m., when we moved with the corps back to our former position on the Ny, and encamped for the night.

May 19.--Moved out with the corps about 9 a.m., with orders to get as near the enemy's works as possible without bringing on an engagement. This we did, and at once intrenched.

May 20.--The troops rested to-day.

May 21.--Early in the morning my regiment was detailed to assist throwing up a second line of works in rear of the first line and occupied the second. About this time the enemy charged our skirmishers, and succeeded in driving them a short distance. About 9 p.m. marched in the direction of Guiney's Station.

May 22.--Crossed the Fredericksburg railroad near Guiney's Station about 7 a.m. In the afternoon crossed White River, and went into camp at sundown near Bowling Green.

III. May 23.--Our brigade was detailed to guard the wagon train, which we did until the afternoon of the 25th. We then left the train, about 1 mile from the river, and crossed, taking a position in the works.

May 26.--Crossed the works and marched for the Virginia Central Railroad, but immediately countermarched and occupied our position in the works. About dusk we again marched out from the works and recrossed the North Anna River, and went into camp near Chesterfield Station about 12 o'clock at night. This march was very severe on the men, a portion of road marched over being knee-deep with mud.

May 27.--Left camp about 8 a.m. and marched in the direction of the Pamunkey River, and encamped within a few miles of it for the night.

May 28.--Crossed the Pamunkey about 12 m. on pontoons, formed line of battle, and intrenched about 2 miles from its southern bank.

May 29.--All was quiet to-day; ordered to be in readiness to support General Russell; received orders to be in readiness to move in the morning.

May 30.--Marched at daylight in a northeastern direction, striking the Hanover Court-House and Richmond pike at the 17-mile post; thence along that road, marching with the corps, to the Totopotomoy. Formed line of battle on the north side of the stream and remained in this position in sight of the enemy until noon of the 31st.

May 31.--Moved across the stream and formed line of battle, the brigade being in two lines; heavy skirmishing all day, the enemy firing from their works.

June 1.--About 12.30 a.m. marched to Cold Harbor; this march was forced, and was the heaviest of the campaign. The day was very warm and the dust heavy, yet the men never marched better, and there was less straggling than on any other march of the same length. We reached this place about 10.30 a.m., and at once threw up earth-works. We had hardly completed them, however, before we moved to the left and formed in four lines of battle previous to charging the enemy's works. I was taken with my regiment from the fourth line and placed in the first, the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on my left, About 5 p.m. the order was given to forward, which was done with a yell, driving the enemy about 1 miles, capturing quite a number of prisoners. We were, however, checked by the enemy, who opened a fearful fire of grape upon us, compelling us to fall back until relieved by the lines advancing. Night soon closed the scene, we holding the position gained.

June 2.--Turned the works constructed by the enemy for our own protection.

June 3.--I received orders to assume command of the brigade. At the same time I received orders that the enemy's works were to be charged at once. I formed the brigade in four lines of battle, with bayonets fixed, ready for the charge. I was ordered to move

when the Second Division on my right did, but for some cause the charge was not made. In the afternoon I received orders to hold the position gained and intrench it; this was done that night. From the 3d to the 11th we were approaching the enemy's works by zig zag lines. On the afternoon of the 10th I received orders to be in readiness to move to the left for the purpose of relieving a portion of the Second Corps. Moved to the left and rear about 2 a.m. June 11. At night relieved the Second Corps, holding a position 50 yards from the works of the enemy.

June 12.--Colonel Smith took command of the brigade. About 10 p.m. moved from the works and marched in the direction of Charles City Court-House, leaving a greater portion of my regiment in the trenches.(\*)

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. W. HORN,  
Colonel, Comdg. Sixth Regt. Maryland Vols.

Lieut. J. A. GUMP,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,  
Camp at Harrisonburg, Va., September 27, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this division in the late engagements at Opequon and Fisher's Hill.

At 2.30 a.m. September 19, 1864, this command broke camp near Clifton, Va., with orders to proceed across the country in the direction of the Opequon River; crossed the river about 7 a.m., on the Berryville and Winchester pike; from thence it was moved to within three miles of Winchester and formed under the crest of a hill to the right of the pike on the right of the Second Division--First Brigade, Colonel Emerson, on the left, Second Brigade, Colonel Keifer, on the right, which was the right of the Sixth Corps. This position was attained about 9 a.m. Skirmishers were thrown forward immediately for the purpose of driving the enemy's skirmishers back, that a battery might be placed in our front. This being accomplished the fighting was confined to the skirmish line and the artillery until 11.40 a.m. The Nineteenth Army Corps was formed about 11 a.m. upon the right of the Sixth Corps, connecting with the right of my division. At the hour last mentioned the whole line advanced. As soon as we commenced to advance we were exposed to a heavy artillery fire from the enemy. Major Vredenburgh, commanding

Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, who was charged with the direction of the line, and while bravely urging his troops onward was struck by a shell and instantly killed, his last words being, "Guide on me, boys; I will do the best I can." The division moved quickly forward for about one mile, passing Mr. Dinkle's house on the right of the pike and capturing almost all of the enemy in our immediate front. The Nineteenth Corps did not move and keep connection with my right, and the turnpike upon which the division was dressing bore to the left, causing a wide interval between the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. As the lines advanced the interval became greater. The enemy discovering this fact, hurled a large body of men toward the interval and threatened to take my right in flank. Colonel Keifer at once caused the One hundred and thirty-eighth and Sixth-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and tenth Ohio Regiment to break their connection with the right of the remainder of his brigade and move toward the advancing columns of the enemy. Those three regiments most gallantly met the overwhelming masses of the enemy and held them in check. As soon as the Nineteenth Corps engaged the enemy the force in my front commenced slowly retiring. The three regiments named were pushed forward until they came upon two batteries (eight guns), silencing them and compelling the enemy to abandon them. The three regiments had arrived within less than 200 yards of the two batteries when the Nineteenth Corps, after a most gallant resistance, gave way. These guns would have been taken by our troops had our flanks been properly protected. The enemy at once came upon my right flank in large force; successful resistance was no longer possible; the order was given for our men to fall back on the second line, but the enemy advancing at the time in force threw us temporarily into confusion. The line was soon reformed and the enemy again driven from the house above mentioned and our line formed about 100 yards in advance, the men protecting themselves with rails, &c. Heavy firing on both sides was kept up. While holding this line the enemy charged twice, but was repulsed, with heavy loss, both times. About 4 p.m. a general advance took place, the enemy gave way before the impetuosity of our troops and were soon completely routed. This division pressed forward with the advanced line to and through the streets of Winchester to the heights beyond. Night came on and the pursuit of the enemy was stopped. The troops of my division encamped with the corps on the Strasburg and Front Royal roads south of Winchester.

This division took in this engagement 149 prisoners.

This division lost in the battle of Opequon some valiant and superior officers. Among others, the division mourns the loss of the gallant Major Dillingham, of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers. Major Vredenburg, commanding Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, was killed instantly early in the action. He was a brave and skillful officer. Col. J. W. Horn, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, than whom none excelled for distinguished bravery, was severely if not mortally wounded. Lieut. Col. A. W. Ebright, commanding

One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, was killed instantly early in the action. He was uniformly brave and skillful.

The enemy was pursued on the 20th to Fisher's Hill about one mile and a half south of Strasburg, Va., on the Staunton pike, where he was found strongly fortified in an apparently impregnable position. About 12 m. on the 21st, the division, except the Ninth New York [Heavy Artillery] Volunteers, which was detailed as wagon guard, moved with the corps to the right of Strasburg, Va., and was formed again upon the extreme right of the corps. In compliance with an order from Major-General Wright, I ordered forward the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, commanded by Captain Hoge, to aid in driving the enemy from a hill in our front. This regiment soon became engaged with the enemy. The Sixth Maryland, commanded by Capt. C. K. Prentiss, was soon after ordered forward to its support. After a brisk fight the two regiments charged with the line of battle, under Colonel Horn [Keifer], and took the heights, thereby gaining a very important position, upon which the troops bivouacked for the night. Captain Prentiss displayed great gallantry in this action.

The division remained in the position occupied on the night of the 21st instant until about 12 m. of the 22d instant. The Sixth Maryland being on the skirmish line was constantly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. At the hour last named, as directed by Major-General Wright, the division moved off to the right and upon the enemy's left. The Second Brigade, Colonel Keifer, forming the first line, with the First Brigade, Colonel Emerson, as a support, attacked and drove the enemy from two hills, which he held in considerable force. So rapid was their flight that they abandoned shelter-tents, blankets, and a considerable amount of infantry ammunition. During this advance the Sixth Maryland was ordered to push forward upon the extreme left of my skirmish line to resist an attack from the enemy in that direction, which it was successful in doing. In this attack portions of the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio were thrown forward as a strong line of skirmishers, under the command of Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, Maj. A. Spangler, commanding the One hundred and tenth Ohio. Colonel Granger and Major Spangler exhibited their usual skill and good judgment in the successful management of troops. The skirmishers were pushed over the crest of the hill and to within long rifle range of the enemy's main works, in which were mounted heavy guns. The division was formed behind the crest of the hill confronting the enemy. Although near the enemy he was not able to do us much injury with his artillery. Sharp skirmishing continued until about 4 p.m., when the Eighth Corps commenced and advanced some distance farther to the right and upon the left flank and rear of the enemy. A heavy fire had been opened upon the enemy's works by artillery to my rear and left. My skirmishers were pushed forward with orders to halt near the enemy's works and open fire upon his gunners. The whole line soon after advanced and charged the works, capturing many prisoners and guns and dispersing the rebel

infantry in all directions. As we charged a battery opened upon us still farther to our left. The Eighth Corps came up on our immediate right, and with them we moved forward without delay and charged the second battery, capturing it also. At about this time the whole army commenced advancing. The Eighth Corps and my division, being fully upon the enemy's left flank and rear, pushed forward with wild and victorious shouts along the entire line of the enemy, from his left to extreme right, capturing all his artillery in position and capturing and dispersing his troops. Not a regiment or company of the enemy left the field in anything like order. Of the number of pieces of artillery captured, this division is entitled to the credit of capturing four at least, and 219 prisoners. The division pursued the enemy with the corps all night. The pursuit of the fugitive enemy was continued by the infantry to Harrisonburg, Va., at which place the army arrived on the 25th instant.

The loss in my division was very light on the 22d, considering the results attained.

Throughout the two engagements Col. William Emerson, commanding First Brigade, and Col. J. Warren Keifer, commanding Second Brigade, displayed great bravery and energy in the discharge of their important duties, maintaining their usual reputation for cool courage and excellent judgment and skill. The officers of their respective staffs were conspicuous for bravery and good conduct. I cannot too highly commend their gallantry.

In connection with the above, I would mention the following-named officers of my command who have particularly distinguished themselves in the late engagements, and who are worthy and deserving of promotion:

Third Division staff: Capt. Andrew J. Smith, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Benjamin W. Richards, additional aide-de-camp; Capt. George B. Damon, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, judge-advocate; Capt. Robert T. Cornwell, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. George J. Oakes, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, ordnance officer; Lieut. O. V. Tracy, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, division inspector; Surg. Robert Barr, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief.

First Brigade: Col. William Emerson, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, commanding brigade; Capt. Charles H. Leonard, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; Capt. Hiram W. Day, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, brigade inspector; First Lieut. John A. Hicks, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp. Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers--Capt. William W. Conover, First Lieut. William B. Ross. One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers--First Lieut. Edward E. Russell.

Second Brigade: Col. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, commanding brigade; First Lieut. John A. Gump, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. J. T. Rorer, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. J.P. Dudrow, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. R. W. Wiley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp. Sixth Maryland Volunteers---Col. John W. Horn, Capt. Clifton K. Prentiss, Capt. J. J. Bradshaw. Ninth New York [Heavy Artillery] Volunteers--Maj. Charles Burgess (at Winchester only). One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers---Col. William H. Ball, Lieut. Col. Moses M. Granger, First Lieut. M.D. Wheeler, First Lieut. I. R. Hendershott. One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers--Lieut. Col. O. H. Binkley, Maj. Aaron Spangler, Capt. J. B. Van Eaton.

The already great length of this report forbids my making special mention of the many acts of daring bravery that were performed by officers and men of this command.

A nominal list of casualties is herewith transmitted.(\*)

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

JAMES B. RICKETTS,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. C. A. WHITTIER,  
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,  
September 28, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, in the battle at the Opequon Creek on the 19th instant:

We broke camp at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 19th and moved to the Berryville and Winchester pike, where we had the advance of the infantry column of the army. Crossing the Opequon River, and having proceeded about one mile and a half toward Winchester, we came up to the cavalry line, engaging the enemy, and were ordered to take position on the left of a deep ravine and also form the extreme left of the general line. This position was taken up by the regiments in this brigade in the following order: The **One**

**hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** were moved into a rail breast-work the cavalry had thrown up, and the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers were placed fifty paces in rear, in support; the Forty-third New York Volunteers were placed on the left, in rear of the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, in echelon, the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers on their left, with their left refused, and the Seventh Maine on the left of the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, with its left still more refused and resting on Abraham's Creek, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers in reserve, in rear of the last three mentioned regiments. While making the dispositions the enemy opened on the brigade with a battery, which did us considerable injury. As soon as the brigade was in position a skirmish line was thrown out crossing Abraham's Creek and connecting with a dismounted cavalry skirmish line. About noon I was ordered to have my skirmish line advance, connecting and guiding with the line of the First Brigade of this division, which was on our right. This was done and our line advanced about 300 yards. Shortly afterward the lines of battle were all ordered to advance, we guiding to the right. In executing this movement the regiments on the left of the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** were moved so much more rapidly as to be able to conform to the direction of the general line when we had reached the most advanced point gained in this charge. The enemy making a charge on the skirmish line on the left of the creek, which charge also threatened our left, I had the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers moved to protect that flank, and some of the regiments of the brigade on our right having been thrown into confusion by advancing too rapidly and the enemy charging them, I had the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers deployed on the right of my line, and at the same time ordered Battery M, Fifth U.S. Artillery, to take position on my right, which, opening fire, checked the advance of the enemy. In this position we remained about two hours, when we were again ordered to advance. The enemy had been pressed back on the right of our general line and retreated across our front to our left. As before, I was ordered to guide and connect with the First Brigade of this division, which in advancing kept obliquing to the right, and as the enemy were accumulating in large numbers in a piece of woods on our left, I had to throw the Forty-third New York Volunteers in the skirmish line, who extended their intervals as we advanced toward Winchester. In all this maneuvering the battery before spoken of followed us up and went into position and opened fire as each successive crest was gained. After having nearly reached Winchester the enemy all disappeared in our proper front, and the whole brigade line was formed facing to what had been our flank, perpendicular to the Strasburg and Winchester pike, and a division of the Nineteenth Corps came up and prolonged our line to the left. We were then again advanced about half a mile, but the enemy being in full retreat, and it growing dark, we were halted and bivouacked for the night. This was the close of the action before Winchester.

Herewith I send a nominal list of casualties in this engagement. (\*) On the 20th instant we pursued the enemy and came upon them in their intrenchments at Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, when two regiments of this brigade, the Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, were thrown forward as skirmishers and pickets, with their left resting on the Strasburg and Winchester pike, and the remainder of the brigade went into camp for the night. About 2 p.m. the next day the skirmish line was moved forward and prolonged to the right, and this brigade moved about one mile west of the Strasburg and Winchester pike, taking position on the right of the Second Brigade and on the left of the First Brigade, and at the same time deployed the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** as skirmishers in our front, who, attempting to advance, found such a heavy line of the enemy in the front as to effectually resist their advancement. Shortly afterward a regiment of the Third Division charged through them, attempting to dislodge the enemy, but were repulsed, and they fell back through our lines. Just at dark the First Brigade of this division charged the enemy at this point and drove them from their position, when we took position in the woods on their left in two lines, which we intrenched during the night. The **One hundred and twenty-second New York** were withdrawn and two companies of the Seventh Maine were advanced as skirmishers. In this position we remained until about 4 p.m. of the 22d instant, when we were ordered to advance and take possession of a crest immediately in front of the enemy's position, guiding on the First Division, on our left. We moved forward to the crest designated and halted. In executing this maneuver we were exposed to a heavy artillery fire, and the brigade on our right, being still more exposed than we, halted in an old rifle-pit about 100 yards in rear of our front line. In this position we remained from twenty minutes to half an hour, when reports having come that the left of the enemy had been turned, and they showing uneasiness on our right, we were ordered to charge their works in our front, which had been considered by them to be impregnable. At the command "forward," the brigade started considerably in advance of the First Division and the remainder of this division, and succeeded in planting simultaneously the colors of the **One hundred and twenty-second** and Forty-third New York Volunteers in an earth-work of the enemy, containing four guns, which were captured, together with about 150 prisoners. Some men of the Forty-third New York Volunteers and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers turned and fired two of the guns on the retreating enemy, who fled in wild confusion, when the whole brigade started in pursuit. Arriving near the Winchester pike they found the enemy had one piece of artillery with a slight support, which they were about to open on us, when the Forty-third New York Volunteers charged and captured it, shooting the horse of the major of the First Louisiana, in command of it, capturing him, together with the colonel of the Twenty-sixth Georgia, who was at the time in command of the Georgia brigade. The brigade then followed the enemy up the pike until halted, where they remained until joined by the Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, who had during this time been skirmishing in front of the Nineteenth Corps. Here we remained until the pursuit of the enemy was taken up by the whole army.

Annexed you will find a numerical list(\*) of casualties on this occasion. I would call attention to the following officers, whose conduct during these engagements was particularly meritorious: Lieut. Col. W.B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, for the able manner he handled the skirmish line before Fisher's Hill, the 20th and 22d instant. Maj. C. A. Milliken, Forty-third New York Volunteers, for leading his regiment in the charge at Fisher's Hill, assisting in capturing five pieces of artillery. Second Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. William J. Kaiser, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, for bravery during the engagement at Winchester, in which he was wounded. Lieut. R. H. Moses, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, for leading his regiment in the charge at Fisher's Hill. Capt. Alexander B. Sumner, Seventh Maine, for ability shown in handling the skirmish line before Winchester; and I am particularly indebted to Maj. William H. Long, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George H. Selkirk, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. George S. Orr, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. L. C. Small, aide-de-camp, for the assistance and services rendered on both these occasions, and every officer and man in the command did his duty.

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

DANL. D. BIDWELL,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,  
October 28, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of this brigade during the action of the 19th instant, together with the reports of regimental commanders: Just before daybreak on the 19th instant, hearing firing on the picket-line on the right, and shortly afterward hearing it on the left, reveille was sounded, and the brigade held under arms. About 6.30 o'clock orders came from division headquarters to fall in and move out by the left flank at once, and in a few minutes orders came to move out at double-quick and take position on the left of the Second Brigade of this division, in two lines, parallel to the pike. This position was taken up by the regiments of this brigade, the first consisting, from right to left, of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-ninth New York, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; the second, of the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, **One hundred and twenty-**

**second New York Volunteers**, Forty-third New York Volunteers. We were immediately ordered to move forward, and at the same time to hold the right, so that the left should swing forward and extend across the pike. We had moved but a short distance when we were halted and ordered to move back and take position on the crest of the hill just left. This we did, and seeing the enemy moving to our left the regiments were so moved that when they had reached the crest they were formed on the left of the Second Brigade, in one line, in the following order, from right to left: Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventy-seventh New York, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**. The Forty-third New York was thrown slightly to the rear, in reserve, on the left. Our line, conforming to the crest of the hill, formed an arc of a circle. Two companies of the First Maine were thrown forward and to the left as skirmishers, and the enemy pressing them strongly and moving past their left (the skirmish line previously thrown out from the Vermont Brigade having retired), they were re-enforced by two companies of the Forty-third New York Volunteers, and the line extended to the left, connecting with a cavalry skirmish line. The three left regiments, as soon as formed on the hill, threw up a slight breast-work of rails, and the three right regiments sent forward vedettes.

During all this time the fog had been very dense, and the smoke from the guns of our skirmishers, who were warmly engaged with the foe, rendered the atmosphere still more dense, so that it was almost impossible to see through it a short distance, when suddenly the enemy appeared in two lines, within thirty yards of our line of battle. The density of the fog had allowed them to rush over our vedettes without their being able to warn the line, and under cover of the steeliness of the hill they approached thus near unobserved. Instantly upon seeing the lines, ours was ordered to fire, which they did, and which was returned almost simultaneously by the enemy. Seeing the lines waver a charge was ordered, which was executed in fine style, driving the enemy off the hill, they leaving a number of prisoners in our hands, together with some of their killed and wounded. It was while leading in this charge that the commanding officers of the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. J. M. Brower and Capt. D. J. Taylor, were killed, both brave and faithful soldiers. We followed them about 100 yards, when the regiments were ordered back and directed to reform on the crest of the hill in the position just vacated. Mounted officers (who were afterward said by prisoners to be General Early and staff, and two of whose horses we succeeded in killing) were seen through the mist reforming and urging their men to a second assault, and we had scarcely reformed on the hill when the enemy appeared again on the crest within thirty yards of our lines, and, as before, we poured a heavy volley into them, charging, when they fled in the wildest confusion. We returned to the hill again, and the enemy opened a very heavy artillery fire upon us. We remained in this position a few moments, when orders came to retire, and General Bidwell went to the right of his line to superintend the movement, when he was mortally wounded by a shell, and a

second afterward Capt. G. S. Orr, of his staff, lost an arm. Lieut. Col. W. B. French assumed command, and the lines were retired without the slightest confusion or disorder about 300 yards, obliquing toward the Winchester pike. We then took position in one line on a road running perpendicular to the Winchester pike, threw up a breast-work of rails, and replenished our ammunition. During this retrograde movement the enemy did not press us, they having received too hot a blast already. Our skirmish line, under command of Captain Sumner, First Maine Volunteers, was wheeled so as to be perpendicular to the Winchester pike, the left resting near it and the right connecting with the skirmish line of the Second Brigade, and placed under cover of a stone wall.

The main line was again ordered to retire and oblique to the right so as to gain ground toward the Winchester pike. General L. A. Grant ordered a position to be taken on a crest of a hill about one mile and a half in rear of Middletown, but this order was countermanded by General Getty, and the brigade placed in single line about one mile from Middletown, on the right of the Winchester pike and extending across and perpendicular to it, connecting with the Second Brigade on our right and on our left with the cavalry. We then threw up a slight breastwork of rails and remained in this position until 1 p.m., when the Second Brigade was withdrawn, and their position taken up by the Forty-ninth New York, Forty-third New York Volunteers, and a battalion of heavy artillery belonging to a provisional brigade, which had wandered to the front and was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel French into the position. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were thrown forward as skirmishers, resting their left on the pike and their right on the skirmishers of the First Maine. About 3.30 p.m. the Second Brigade resumed their former position, and the Forty-third New York and Forty-ninth New York theirs, and the heavy artillery battalion went to join their command to the rear. About 4 p.m. we were ordered to advance, the line being then formed from right to left, in the following order: Seventy-seventh, Forty-ninth, **One hundred and twenty-second**, Forty-third New York Volunteers, First Maine Veteran Volunteers. In advancing we were ordered to guide left on the Winchester pike, but to move very slowly, so as to allow the brigades on the right to gain ground in advancing, that the whole division might execute a change of direction to the left. This brigade was ordered to commence the movement, which was done, but the brigade on our right did not gain ground as fast as was expected, and we had advanced about 250 yards, when the enemy opened on us with canister from a battery behind the mill, and an infantry fire from a line posted behind a stone wall in our front and right, and whose fire upon the troops on our right was masked by houses and the nature of the ground; also a battery on the left opened directly upon that flank. This enfilading artillery fire on both flanks and heavy musketry caused the brigade to waver, and as there was no protection or cover in front we were ordered to fall back, it being intended to retire a short distance until the troops on our right should advance and divide the enemy's fire, but the nature of the ground afforded no cover until the position occupied during the day was reached, where the troops were speedily reformed and

advanced at a double-quick, and took possession near Middletown of a stone wall, from behind which we engaged the enemy for a short time, when another charge of the whole line was ordered. We advanced at a double-quick, and when near Middletown the battery which had played into our left was seen in position, and the left of the regiments supporting it not over fifty yards distant from the pike. About twenty men of the Forty-third New York Volunteers and First Maine Veteran Volunteers opened fire on their flank and charged; the battery limbered up and retired at a run, accompanied by the supports. Our men passed through the town, formed themselves again, opened fire on the flank of the same battery, and it was limbered up and ran again to the rear, with its supports, without returning a shot. Pursuit was kept up until we reached the works on the Winchester pike near Cedar Creek, and fire was opened on the confused mass of men and vehicles crossing that stream, and kept up until they were charged upon [by] the cavalry, when the brigade moved back and went into camp on the ground occupied the previous day.

The voice of all present bears witness to the skill with which Lieut. Col. W. B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, handled the brigade after the lamented Bidwell fell, and to the gallantry of Major Long, assistant adjutant-general, who by his coolness and good judgment contributed no unimportant part to the success of our arms.

Good service was rendered by Capt. George H. Selkirk, acting assistant inspector-general, by Capt. George S. Orr, acting aide-de-camp, until seriously wounded, and by Lieut. Lemuel C. Small, aide-de-camp.

The behavior of the officers and men was everything that is commendable. When so many deserve a mention, to name a few would but excite invidious comparison.

Herewith appended is a nominal list of casualties.(\*)

General D. D. Bidwell, attached to the brigade from its first organization as colonel Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, and endeared to all by his many soldierly virtues, kindness of heart, and sterling patriotism, has at last fallen in the first line of battle.

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

THOMAS W. HYDE,  
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD BATTALION NEW YORK VOLS.,  
October 1, 1864.

SIR: Learning that the First Brigade of the division claims to have captured the battery at Fisher's Hill on the 22d of September, 1864, I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the Forty-third Battalion New York Volunteers and other regiments belonging to the Third Brigade:

The Forty-third Battalion New York Volunteers was in the second line of battle, and directly in front of the battery captured, the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** on the right, and the First Division on the left, the left of the First Brigade resting about 150 yards in rear of the right of the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**. When the line advanced the Forty-third Battalion and **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers** moved at double quick, mixing with the first line of battle, composed of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and Seventh Maine Volunteers, the Forty-third Battalion placing the first colors upon the enemy's works, and, in conjunction with the Seventh Maine, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, and **One hundred and twenty-second New York**, captured the battery claimed by the First Brigade. As soon as possible John Singleton, C. Fitzgerald, and Dennis Ganey, of the Forty-third Battalion, turned and fired one of the guns upon the flying enemy, who were retreating toward the Winchester and Staunton pike. The First Brigade did not advance until the Third Brigade was within fifty yards of the battery, and were some 200 yards in rear and to the right of the Third Brigade at the time the guns were captured. Thinking that quite a number of prisoners could be captured if the enemy were pursued, I ordered forward the Forty-third Battalion without detailing men to guard the captured guns, and when some 500 yards from the guns the battalion was fired upon by men belonging to the First Brigade who had just entered the works. One gun was also captured after crossing the pike by men belonging to the Third Brigade, and half a mile from the first guns captured. From the position occupied by the First Brigade in the line of battle at the time the advance commenced, it was impossible for them to capture any artillery unless they obliqued to the right and rear of the Third Brigade and passed through them, which they did not do.

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

CHARLES A. MILLIKEN,  
Major, Commanding Forty-third Battalion New York Volunteers.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LONG,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,  
October 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this regiment took in the engagement of the 19th ultimo near Winchester, Va.:

In marching to take position my regiment was second in the column and followed the **One hundred and twenty-second New York**. Soon after sunrise we were formed in line and advanced through a cornfield and took position in an old road on the crest of a hill and at the left of the **One hundred and twenty-second New York**, somewhat protected from the enemy's fire, which was quite severe, by temporary breastworks taken from the enemy by Wilson's cavalry, which we relieved. I at once detached twenty good shots to go a little in advance, with orders to fire upon two of the enemy's pieces of artillery, and which were very annoying to us, and also to act as sharpshooters to keep down those of the enemy who were constantly picking off my officers and men, [and they,] together with the occasional firing of the **One hundred and twenty-second New York**, in a measure kept the two pieces silent. There were two other pieces of the enemy's artillery in a ravine running between the First and Third Brigades, and so far in front as to be out of rifle reach, which gave us much trouble. Having remained in this position for some hours, I was ordered to throw out skirmishers, connecting with the First Brigade on the right, which rested in a deep ravine before mentioned, and extending left to the road in which we were lying. Four companies were deployed, under the charge of Major Babcock, and the six remaining companies moved so as to give them support. We were ordered to advance, keeping connection with the First Brigade, and to move at the same time with them. When the order to advance was given the skirmishers moved forward promptly and in good style, closely followed by the six companies, in line. The enemy's fire of artillery and musketry was very severe, their infantry holding a strong position on the crest of a hill and behind a fence directly in front, but they soon broke and ran, leaving the open field clear for 500 yards to a piece of woods, to which we quickly advanced, keeping good connection with the First Brigade, but losing it entirely with the **One hundred and twenty-second New York**. In advancing the First Brigade moved forward, changing direction to the left, thereby compelling me to do the same. When we reached the woods the First Brigade slowly fell back, but owing to the conformation of the line I was able to keep my position and line intact. We remained here several hours and at length advanced, with skirmishers well out, driving the enemy rapidly back, keeping good connection with the First Brigade until the victory was won and the enemy routed.

My loss was not severe--2 killed and 38 wounded.

I take great pleasure in saying that the officers and men under my command did their duty manfully and bravely.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. B. FRENCH,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LONG,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
March 7, 1865.

In accordance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 19, of 1862, from the War Department, and in conformity with the reports of boards convened to examine into the services rendered by the troops concerned, and by the authority of the lieutenant-general commanding Armies of the United States, it is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of the following regiments and batteries serving in this army the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part, and as hereinafter specified, viz:

...

**One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers.**--Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

...

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,  
March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command on the 25th instant:

In the morning were distributed along the breastworks from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Tracy; at 2 p.m. were massed at Fort Fisher. An hour later two regiments, the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and the Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, were sent to the assistance of the Third Brigade to the right and front of the fort, but in a few moments were driven back in disorder; the remaining two regiments were at once moved to their assistance. At 5 p.m. was directed by General Getty to carry the enemy's skirmish pits in our front. The line was formed in the following order from left to right: One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and about fifty of the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**. The behavior of the troops was admirable. The pits and a crest about 300 yards beyond was carried, capturing many prisoners.

The following-named commissioned officers of the regiments displayed great personal gallantry in leading their respective commands: Bvt. Col. John G. Parr, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Bvt. Col. James Patchell, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. D. C. Keller, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers (who was severely wounded), of the First Brigade, and Lieut. Col. S. C. Fletcher, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, and Maj. A. H. Clapp, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, of the Third Brigade. The Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers became detached from the brigade and did not participate in the charge. Capt. Edward A. Todd, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. L. Pettit, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieuts. H. J. Nichols and B. F. Krieger, acting aides-de-camp, and Lieut. Hugh McIlwain, pioneer officer, rendered excellent service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WARNER,  
Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,  
April 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade upon the 2d of April and during the subsequent movements of the division:

At midnight preceding the 2d instant my command moved from camp; filed out to the right of Fort Welch, where had been piled the knapsacks and canteens, and took position just in rear of the picket-line of the Third Division, on the right of the Second Brigade. My column of attack was formed in four lines, each line nearly equal in numbers. The first line was composed of the Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York Battalions; the second of the First Maine Veteran Volunteers; the third of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the fourth of the Forty-third New York Battalion and the **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**. Axmen were stationed in the first line to cut away the abatis of the enemy. Regimental commanders had been carefully instructed as to the direction to be taken, and as to the location in their front of the passageway through the enemy's works and obstructions by which their pickets passed out and in. While the brigade was being put in position the pickets of the Third Division opened fire, which was replied to with vigor by the enemy, occasioning the loss of several brave officers and men, About 4 a.m. the signal gun was fired and the first line ordered forward. After they had advanced 100 yards the second advanced, the third in like manner, and the fourth after the third had got 250 yards in advance. The first line got nearly to the picket-pits of the enemy before their movement was discovered; swept over them easily, followed by the second and third. At the edge of the swamp, just in front of the enemy's abatis, they halted a moment to form again, and again swept on through the openings in the abatis and over the works. Some confusion occurred on account of the intense darkness, but the colors of the different regiments and those directly about them, guided by the fire of the enemy, went straight on to their destination. Several regiments of the brigade claim their colors as first on the works, but the darkness must leave that honor forever undecided.

After crossing the works the men pushed rapidly to the front, the colors ahead, and I succeeded in getting some 200 of the brigade in line at a point near the South Side Railroad and a mile from the works. By this time a line had been formed on a small road parallel to the works, and the brigade was got together in the center of the division, having the Second Brigade upon the left and the First Brigade upon the right. An advance was ordered by Major General Getty and the command swung to the left and front toward Hatcher's Run, capturing many prisoners and driving all of the enemy in that vicinity not taken into the hands of other troops of ours advancing from that direction. The brigade, with the rest of the division, was then moved back to attack the inner lines of Petersburg and formed upon the left of the division. I formed the three left regiments in echelon, as orders had been given me to protect the left against a line of battle and a battery upon the Cox road, and sent out a company of the First Maine

Veteran Volunteers to dislodge the battery that was already enfilading the line. This was quickly done, and the advance was hastened under a heavy artillery and scattering musketry fire. The enemy's batteries and force were driven from crest to crest till they finally halted with some determination upon a commanding position where were located General Lee's headquarters. Orders were given to move to the left and front and take the battery. At this time my three left regiments were wholly extended as skirmishers to the left and rear to protect that flank, and were along the South Side Railroad and the bank of the Appomattox. The rest of the command moved through a difficult swamp, under a heavy fire of canister, and those first over, without much regard to formation, were rushed upon the battery, which was taken by detachments from nearly every regiment in the division. The command was then moved forward till its left rested upon the Appomattox, and the enemy's artillery across the river was driven away by my skirmishers. The command from these exhaustions did not advance beyond this point. They had now been in motion some eighteen hours, and had taken guns, colors, and a great many prisoners; it would be impossible to estimate them.

The brigade marched with the division in the subsequent pursuit of Lee's army till his surrender at Clover Hill and till the return of the Army of the Potomac to this place (Burke's Station). Three times they were maneuvered to fight, but did not have opportunity. They were double-quickened for over a mile to get in at Sailor's Creek and were put in position as the last shots were firing.

For names of those killed and wounded and those recommended for promotion for special service, see subjoined reports.

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

THOMAS W. HYDE,  
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Col. CHARLES MUNDEE,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,  
April 20, 1865.

Maj. C. H. WHITTEELSEY,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following list of officers in this command who by distinguished gallantry and meritorious services in the assault of the enemy's works and the subsequent engagements of the 2d instant are deserving of promotion; also the names of enlisted men, including those who captured battle-flags, who by their conduct on the same day are entitled to receive medals or other rewards of merit: Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. M. Warner, colonel Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, to be brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines on the 2d instant, and in the subsequent operations of the day; also for gallantry in the attack upon the enemy's picket-line in front of Fort Fisher on the 25th of March, 1865. Col. Thomas W. Hyde, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines on the 2d instant, and in the subsequent operations of the day; also for gallantry in the attack upon the enemy's picket-line in front of Fort Fisher on the 25th of March, 1865. Bvt. Col. Charles Munde, assistant adjutant-general, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallantry and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's line on the 2d, and in the subsequent operations of the day? when in command of the Vermont brigade. Bvt. Col. Hazard Stevens, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the whole day, and for material services rendered in forming and reforming the troops. Capt. Henry R. Murray, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet for meritorious conduct on the 25th of March, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and very meritorious conduct on the 2d instant. First Lieut. Charles H. Anson, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet for distinguished services in the assault, and for great gallantry in every movement throughout the day. Bvt. Maj. James D. Duncan, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for very meritorious conduct during the entire day. Bvt. Maj. William H. Terrell. Forty-third New York Volunteers, commanding division sharpshooters, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for his skill and bravery in leading his men to the assault of the enemy's lines. Capt. H. J. Gifford, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, ordnance officer, to be major by brevet for very meritorious conduct and valuable services on this and all former occasions, in supplying the troops promptly with ammunition on the battle-field and in the skirmish. First Lieut. John S. Cornue, regimental quartermaster, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, to be major by brevet for distinguished bravery in leading the assault with his regiment, which services by his position as acting assistant quartermaster were entirely voluntary. Lieut. Col. D. J. Caw, Battalion Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for distinguished gallantry in the first assault where he commanded and led the first line of the brigade, and contributed greatly to the successful entrance into the enemy's main line of works, where he was wounded. Capt. I. D. Clapp, Battalion Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallantry in the first assault when he was

wounded while tearing away abatis. Lieut. Col. S.C. Fletcher, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for distinguished gallantry and coolness while in command of the second line of the brigade, and for materially contributing to our success in penetrating the enemy's lines and for planting his colors upon their works among the first, if not the very first. Maj. A. B. Sumner, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for special skill and judgment in leading the skirmish line during the last assault. Capt. A. Merrill, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, to be major by brevet for advancing his picket-line with the assaulting column and with six men capturing sixty-nine of the enemy and recapturing several of our men whom they had taken prisoners. Lieut. Col. Robert L. Orr, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for distinguished gallantry in the assault when he was the first of his regiment in the enemy's works and for gallantry in the last assault, where he was severely wounded yet did not leave his regiment. Capt. O. A. Parsons, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallantry in the assault, where he was wounded while tearing away abatis. Lieut. Col. William H. Long, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for meritorious conduct in remaining on the field during the day when unfit from illness to keep the saddle. Bvt. Maj. George H. Selkirk, Battalion Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for coolness and bravery while putting the brigade in position under fire from the enemy's skirmish line and for gallant bravery throughout the day. Capt. George W. Bonett, Third Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the, whole day, to be major by brevet. Bvt. Capt. Henry C. Baxter, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the day. Lieut. Col. A. S. Tracy, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for the gallant manner in which he conducted the assault of the brigade on the enemy's works in the morning. Capt. A. C. Douglass, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the engagement on the 25th of March, when he was severely wounded. Lieut. Col. D. C. Keller, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct on the 25th of March, when he was severely wounded. Maj. John Fritz, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct on the 25th of March, when he was severely wounded. Capt. S. C. Crawford, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct both on the 25th of March and 2d of April. Bvt. Maj. R. W. Lyon, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct on the 2d instant. Capt. B. Frank Hean, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant services rendered on the 25th of March and 2d of April. Capt. P. G. Mark, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant services rendered on the 25th ultimo and 2d instant. Lieut. O. Sharpless, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant services rendered on the 25th ultimo and 2d instant. Lieut. B. F.

Krieger, acting aide-de camp, to be captain by brevet for services rendered on the 25th ultimo and 2d instant. Maj. Eugene O. Cole, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for distinguished service in advancing the skirmish line of the division and capturing a fort. Capt. Charles G. Gould, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, to be major by brevet for great gallantry in mounting the enemy's works, where he received a severe bayonet wound in the face. Capt. E. W. Harrington, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in leading and cheering his men on through the whole day. Maj. William J. Sperry, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallantry in assisting to capture two pieces of artillery. Capt. George G. Tilden, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be major by brevet for distinguished services in capturing Colonel Nelson (commanding a rebel brigade), and a large number of prisoners. First Lieut. George A. Bailey, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallantry in aiding to capture two pieces of artillery and for untiring energy and good conduct throughout the day. First Lieut. John H. Macomber, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallantry in the assault of the morning, in which he received a very dangerous wound. Capt. R. L. Annesley, Battalion Forty-third New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for bravery throughout the whole day. Capt. J. C. Sample, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault on the enemy, when he was severely wounded. Lieut. Col. Charles Reen, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for gallant conduct in the first charge, when he was wounded, causing the loss of leg. Capt. William L. Pettit, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the day. First Lieut. H. J. Nichols, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet and major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct both on the 25th of March and 2d of April. First Lieut. Hugh Mcilwain, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, pioneer officer, to be captain by brevet for meritorious services rendered throughout the day. First Lieut. William H. Savage, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet for gallantry and good behavior throughout the day. First Lieut. D. A. Monroe, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, acting aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet for gallantry and good behavior throughout the entire day. First Lieut. Thomas Lynch, Battalion Forty-third New York Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for bravery throughout the entire day. First Lieut. French W. Fisher, Battalion Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, to [be] captain by brevet for distinguished gallantry in the assault when he was wounded. Capt. Charles H. Bewley, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for special bravery throughout the entire day.

I respectfully recommend that medals be awarded to the following-named enlisted men: Sergt. Lester G. Hack, Company F, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, who captured the colors of the Twenty-third Tennessee rebel regiment. Corpl. Charles W. Dolloff, Company K,

Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, who captured the colors of the Forty-second Mississippi rebel regiment. Sergt. Charles Marquette, Company F, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who captured a rebel battle-flag. Private Milton Matthews, Company C, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who captured the colors of the Seventh Tennessee rebel regiment; Private Theodore Mitchell, Company C, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who captured the battle-flag of the Tennessee brigade. Sergt. Frank Shubert, Company E, Forty-third New York Volunteers, who captured two guidons of a rebel regiment. Sergt. Thomas I. McColley, Company F, Second Vermont, for general good conduct and for gallantry in carrying the brigade flag at the head of the brigade during the entire engage-sent; Corpl. A. A. Carter, Company D, Fourth Vermont, who recaptured an officer of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, and brought in the captors, two rebel prisoners; First Sergt. Israel Highhill, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who captured one of the pieces near General Lee's headquarters; Corpl. Isaac Colburn, Company D, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, for being the first man of his regiment in the enemy's line, and for shooting down a gunner while in the act of discharging a piece directed toward our assaulting column; Sergt. Frank E. Johnson, Company D, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, and Sergt. M. H. Smith, Company G, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, for capturing and destroying twenty-one of the enemy's wagons and also capturing part of the mules. The following-named enlisted men are deserving of especial honorable mention for gallant and meritorious conduct during the engagements of the 2d instant: Color-Sergt. D. W. Young, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private E. G. Kennedy, Company C, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Sergt. Orlando S. Turner, Company D, Second Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. Hoxsey C. Rogers, Company I, Second Vermont Volunteers; Private Ira Pierce, Company F, Second Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. J. E. Johnson, Company E, Third Vermont Volunteers; First Sergt. James D. Willard, Company F, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. Benjamin A. Patch, Company A, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; First Sergt. Carlos H. Rich, Company D, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. Henry McCole, Company E, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. John B. Kenney, Company C, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. William H. Eaton, Company C, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. James M. Crossman, Company E, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Private E. F. Fish, Company F, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. Jackson, Company D, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. Nelson E. Carle, Company A, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. Henry H. Recor, Company A, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Peter Begot, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Orris Pier, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Private William S. Jenne, Company H, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Private Sidney Wells, Company H, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Samuel L. Daggett, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Patrick Byrne, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. J. C. Mathews, Company A, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. George W. Dawson, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Corpl. Thomas Pendergast, Company B, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers;

First Sergt. Josiah S. Brown, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Sergt. Edward J. Kenney, Company B, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Sergt. Albion Syphers, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private Delon Newcomb, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private Alden S. Baker, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private Peter Brackett, Company B, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. John B. Fleming, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Sergt. James A. Foss, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. J. B. Maxwell, Company F, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. John E. Yates, Company E, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. Green C. Spencer, Company C, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. T. W. Gilpatrick, Company D, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. George M. Littlefield, Company C, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. A. C. Clark, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. Richard Webster, Company K, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private George Lamb, Company K, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private Asa B. Lovell, Company D, First Maine Veteran Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,  
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,  
April 15, 1865.

Recommendations for promotion for gallant conduct at the battle of Petersburg, Va.,  
April 2, 1865.

Staff, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps: Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Andrew J. Smith, **One hundred and twenty second New York Volunteers**, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. and Bvt. Maj. O. V. Tracy, **One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers**, division inspector, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. E. S. Norvell, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, chief of pioneers, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, to be brevet major; First Lieut. R. N. Verplanck, One hundred and eighteenth U.S. Colored Troops, aide-de-camp, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. S. H. Lewis, jr., Tenth Vermont Volunteers, provost guard, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, to be brevet captain.

First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps: Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, commanding brigade, to be brevet brigadier-general; Capt. and

Bvt. Maj. Charles H. Leonard, assistant adjutant-general, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Charles M. Bartruff, acting aide-de-camp, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Benjamin F. Miller, acting aide-de-camp, to be brevet major; Lieut. Col. George B. Damon, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet colonel; Lieut. Col. Alvah W. Briggs, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, to be brevet colonel; Lieut. Col. J. J. Janeway, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be brevet colonel; Lieut. Col. Charles Bogardus, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, to be brevet colonel; Capt. Thomas Shaw, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. and Bvt. Maj. S.C. Bailey, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Cornelius S. Barkalow, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. Hiram A. Kimball, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. Hobart Williams, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. George J. Oakes, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. James Tearney, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. Z. E. Hersh, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. F. I. Thomas, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. George W. Robbins, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, commanding sharpshooters First Brigade, to be brevet major; First Lieut. and Adj. James M. Read, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. James C. Birge, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, to be brevet captain.

Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps: Capt. W. L. Shaw, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, brigade inspector, to be brevet major; Col. M. R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet colonel; Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Artillery, to be brevet colonel; Maj. Clifton K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet colonel; Maj. John W. Ross, One hundred and twenty second Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Maj. William Wood, Ninth New York Artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Maj. Anson S. Wood, Ninth New York Artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. and Bvt. Maj. S. B. Lamoreaux, Ninth New York Artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Charles J. Gibson, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. Harrison D. Yarmett, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. Corydon E. Patterson, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. James W. Moffat, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. John J. Bradshaw, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. Thomas Ocker, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet major; First Lieut. and Adj. G. A. Brown, Ninth New York Artillery, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. Jason L. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. Albert A. Hubbard, One hundred and

tenth Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. William H. Harry, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. Joseph L. Mahan, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. Thomas Duff, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. Albert F. Rittenhouse, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. G. M. Eichelberger, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, to be brevet captain.

T. SEYMOUR,  
Brigadier-General.