



E 525
.5
122 ND

Author _____

Title _____

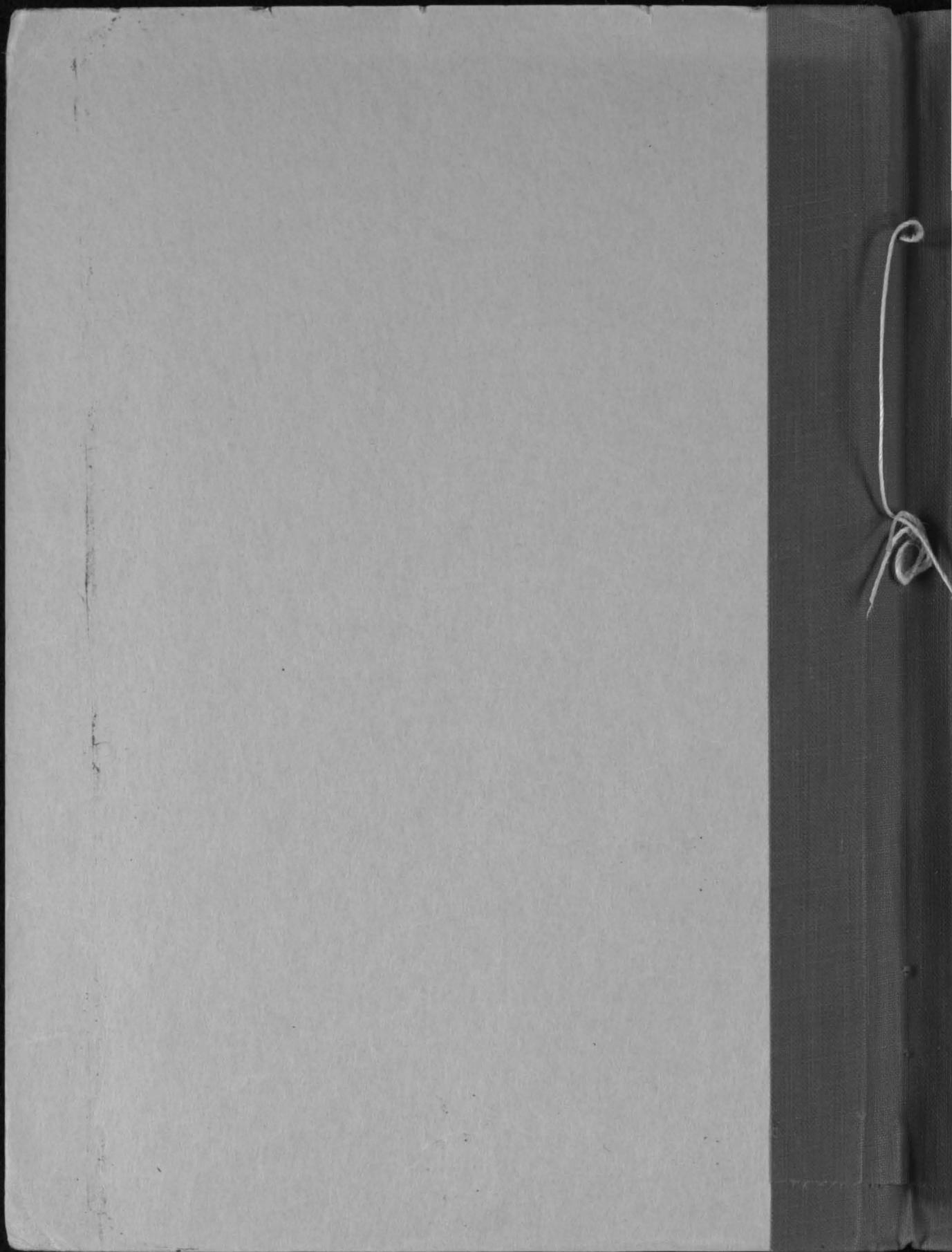
Imprint _____

16-47372-2 GPO

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



00010161150



THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORD
—OF—
THE 122ND REGIMENT
—OF—
OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
—FROM—
OCTOBER 8, 1862, TO JUNE 26, 1865.



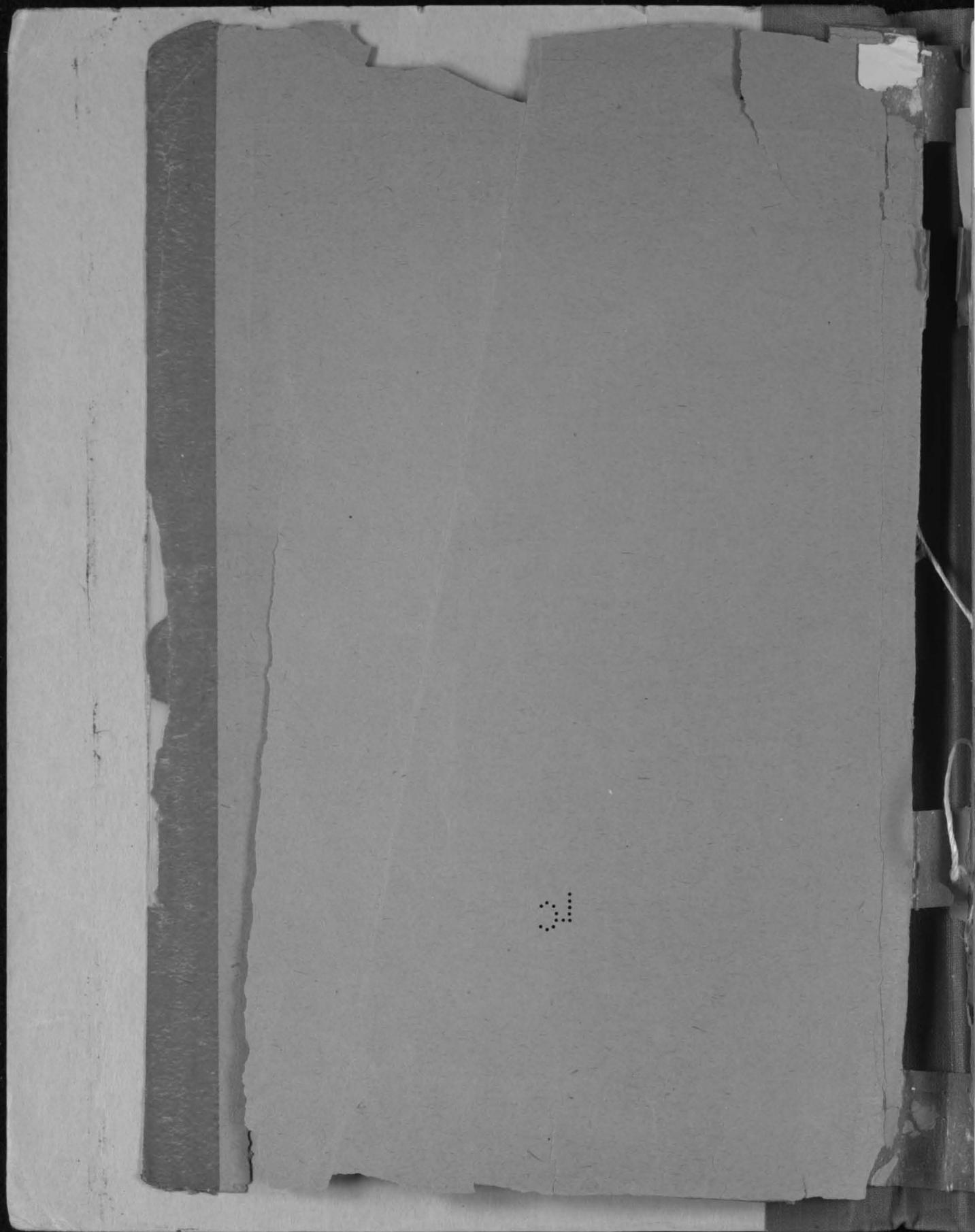
COPIED FROM

Volumes 25, 27, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43 and 46, Series I, U. S.
War Records, and from Volumes 3 and 5 of Series III.

BY

MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER

Who served from September 10, 1862, to December 16, 1864, as Major and
Lieutenant Colonel of Said Regiment.



THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORD
—OF—
THE 122ND REGIMENT
—OF—
OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
—FROM—
OCTOBER 8, 1862, TO JUNE 26, 1865.



COPIED FROM
Volumes 25, 27, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43 and 46, Series I, U. S.
War Records, and from Volumes 3 and 5 of Series III.

BY

MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER

Who served from September 10, 1862, to December 16, 1864, as Major and
Lieutenant Colonel of Said Regiment.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO
GEORGE LILIENTHAL, PRINTER
1912

E525
.5
122d

Gift
Judge M. M. Granger
n. 22. 12

01

U.S.A. 784.15

THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORD

—OF—

The 122nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry

From October 8, 1862, to June 26, 1865.

The "War of the Rebellion" lasted from April 12, 1861, to the last of June, 1865. 2,763,670 men were furnished by the States and Territories under calls made by the President of the United States for service in the National army. These were organized as

	Regiments.	Companies.	Batteries.
Cavalry	258	170	...
Artillery	57	22	232
Infantry	1666	306	...
Total	1981	498	232

Making in all 2047 Regiments, having about 16,400 Regimental and Company commissioned officers.

General officers were commissioned to command the brigades, divisions, corps and armies. Laws and orders made it the duty of every commander of a detachment, company, regiment, brigade, division, corps and army, to make a written report to his commander of each and every skirmish, battle or action in which he was engaged, besides regular monthly and other periodical reports of himself and his command. Every commander above—in the line—could forward each report indorsing his views thereon, and all finally went to the War Department.

Other laws provided for compiling and publishing said reports. When published they made 128 octavo books, each containing on an average over 911 pages; total number of pages 138,579. They were designated as volumes "one," "two," and so on, including "fifty-three"; each volume relating to a specified campaign, or campaigns, but twenty volumes were published in two separate "parts"; twelve volumes were published in three

separate "parts"; three volumes were published in four separate "parts," and one volume was published in five separate "parts," "relating specially to the subject of the First and Second series. It embraces the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General in Chief, and of the Chiefs of the several Staff Corps and Departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and several State authorities.

SERIES IV.

This consists of three volumes—serials numbered 127 to 129, both included; and contains "Correspondence, orders, reports and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series."

ATLAS.

"The index to the Atlas accompanying the volumes contains a complete table of contents, to which reference should be had for detailed information respecting the maps, sketches and illustrations therein published."

EXPLANATIONS.

On pages XXV to XLII, both included, in Serial No. 130—The General Index will aid anyone searching for information about any person, or fact.

As every soldier—whether a commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private—was mustered into the United States service by a "mustering officer" duly detailed for that duty, the name of every one of the 2,763,670 appears at least once in these "War Records."

Volume 130, containing 1,248 pages, is a General Index. It states that the name of every person, who is named in any officer's report as to his command, and the volumes and pages in which any of said persons name appears, in any of Serials numbered 1 to 129, both included; being all of Series I, II, III and IV, are duly indexed.

Said 130 volumes constitute "Series One" of the War Records, which Series contains "Formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders and returns relating specially thereto.

SERIES TWO.

This consists of eight volumes—Serials numbered 114 to 121, both included; and contains “Correspondence, orders, reports and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.”

SERIES THREE.

This consists of five volumes—Serials numbered 122 to 126, both included, and contains “Correspondence, orders, reports and returns of the Union authorities, (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials).

In order that every person wishing to know any fact about the One Hundred and Twenty Second (122) Ohio Volunteer Infantry may find it easily, I will copy the official records made between the 8th day of October A. D. 1862, when said Regiment was mustered into the United States Military Service at Camp Zanesville, four miles westerly from the City of Zanesville, Ohio, by Captain Charles Convers Goddard of the 17th United States Regiment of Infantry, and the 26th day of June A. D. 1865, when said Regiment was mustered out of said service by J. C. Robinson, Brevet Major and A. C. M. Third Division, 6th Army Corps, at or near Washington City, D. C.; and so report all the marches, skirmishes, actions, combats, battles and other facts in the conduct of said Regiment, and its Companies and detachments; and as almost every one of said reports was made by a commanding officer who never belonged to said Regiment, this publication will furnish the testimony of disinterested witnesses.

I begin “The Official War Record of the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry” with the following necessary

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

On the 23rd day of October A. D. 1862, said Regiment, under orders from David Tod, Governor of Ohio, marched from Camp Zanesville to the south end of Fifth street in that city; embarked upon the sternwheeled steamers “Powell” and “Patton,” and were transported on and by them down the Muskingum river to Marietta; traveled by railroad cars about 13 miles along the north side of the Ohio river; crossed by ferry to Parkersburg (then in Virginia); and after a few days traveled by railroad cars to

Clarksburg (then in Virginia); and thence again by railroad cars to New Creek Station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad line in Allegany County, Maryland, and there made temporary camp on November 15, 1862, and were reported to Major General Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Vols.

The first report in the War Records as to said Regiment I now quote:

SERIES I, VOL. XXV, PART II, PAGES 92 AND 93,
WAR RECORDS.

Winchester, Va., February 20, 1863.

Maj. Genl. R. C. Schenck.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 16th inst., but postmarked 18th, reached me last evening and I hasten to reply. Inclosed you will find a statement showing what batteries, regiments and detachments compose my command, by which it will be seen that I have under my immediate command at this place two 6 gun batteries of 10 pounders (one battery being Parrott guns, and the other regulation guns), six regiments of infantry, two cavalry regiments, less one company, besides two detached companies of cavalry. These aggregate for duty, as follows: Artillery 245, Infantry 3,984, Cavalry 1,306. That portion of my command, left behind under Col. James Washburn, and now at Romney, consists of two regiments of infantry, aggregating for duty 1,385 men, and one detached company of cavalry 60 strong. I understand that there are at Romney some five or six other companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, of the Ringgold battalion, and a full battery.

While at New Creek I reorganized my division into two brigades: The First Brigade consist of the Eighty Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Regiments Virginia Infantry, and Battery B, First Virginia Artillery, which is still its organization. This Brigade was for a time under command of Brigadier General Clusevet, but since the 12th ultimo, has been under the command of Col. George Hay of the Eighty Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania. He is a most ardent patriot, a highly honorable gentleman and an excellent officer.

The Second Brigade consisted of the 110th, the 116th, the 122nd, the 123rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery D First (West) Virginia Artillery, and was commanded by Col. James

Washburn of the 116th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is a good officer.

Col. Washburn is left behind at Romney with only two regiments of his brigade, to-wit: the 116th and 123rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E Third (West) Virginia Cavalry. The other half of his brigade, to-wit: the 110th and 122nd Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery D, First (West) Virginia Artillery, are here, under the temporary command of Col. J. W. Keifer of the 110th Regiment, who is also a most excellent officer. The two brigades of my command, as originally organized, was, I think, the best disposition that could be made of these eight regiments.

I should be much pleased, if the good of the service would permit, to get back the two regiments I left west of the mountains, as they are two of my old veteran regiments that went through Virginia with me last year and participated in all the battles under Fremont and Pope. (Note Aug. 13, 1912 by Col. Granger.) (This is a mistake. The 116th and 123rd Ohio Volunteer Regiments were first organized in Ohio during August, September and October, 1862.)

If General Roberts is assigned to me, I would like to have him take command of my Second Brigade, if it can be gotten together, as it is the strongest in numbers.

You are informed as to the composition and strength of the forces under the rebel General Jones in my front. That force, as I am reliably informed, has recently been re-inforced by the forces under General Imboden, consisting of one battery, about 1,200 cavalry, and about 500 infantry, and they are promised the 25th and 31st Regiments Virginia Infantry, from Fredericksburg, and it is rumored that they are soon to be joined by Floyd with a force of about 6,000.

I am general with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. H. MILROY, Brigadier General.

VOL. 25, PART II, PAGES 123, 124.

General Orders No. 14.

Hdqrs. Middle Dept., 8th Army Corps.
Baltimore, Md., March 5, 1863.

The following named troops of the Eighth Army Corps will constitute the Second Division, to the command of which, General

R. H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Volunteers, commanding—

The 110th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. W. Keifer.

The 116th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. James Washburn.

The 122nd Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. H. Ball.

The 123rd Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. T. Wilson.

Battery D, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Captain John Carlin.

The First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Andrew T. McReynolds.

The Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Col. L. B. Pierce.

The Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Col. James A. Galigher.

Second Brigade, Col. George Hay, 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanding:

The Ninth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. Isaac H. Duval.

The Tenth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thomas M. Harris.

The Twelfth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Col. John B. Klunk.

The Eighty Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. John W. Schall.

Battery L, Fifth Regiment U. S. Artillery, Captain S. F. Chalfin.

Battery B, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Capt. John V. Keeper.

Company K, First Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Capt. Weston Rowand.

Companies D and E, Third Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Capt. James R. Utt.

By command of Major General Schenck.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,

Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

VOLUME 25, PART I, PAGES 142 AND 143.

April 17, 1863, Colonel William H. Ball in command of the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with two guns of Battery D, First West Virginia Artillery, Lieutenant Chalfant commanding, marched to Stump's tannery, and returned to Winchester next day; distance marched 40 miles. Captured a lot of leather from rebel owners.

May 5, 1863, Brigadier General Washington L. Elliott, with One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty Second and One Hundred and Twenty Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Tenth Virginia Infantry, went on scout up the valley, proceeding as far as Newmarket, Virginia, and returned to Winchester May 9, 1863. Captured nine prisoners and lost five men, of Company G, 122nd Ohio Volunteers—captured near Edinburg, Virginia.

The above paragraphs are in the "Itinerary of the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps—April 4-May 28, 1863. Major General Robert H. Milroy commanding said division.

VOL. 25, PART II, PAGES 34, 92, 123, 590, PAGES 33-4-5.

Troops in the Middle Military Department (or Eighth Army Corps) Major General Robert C. Schenk, U. S. A., commanding, January 31, 1863. Page 34. The troops at Winchester, Va., commanded by Major General Robert H. Milroy, U. S. A.

1st New York Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schickfuss.

110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William N. Foster.

122nd Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.

13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. James A. Galigher.

87th Pennsylvania Infantry, Lieut. Col. John W. Schall.

10th Virginia, Col. Thomas M. Harris.

9th West Virginia, Col. Isaac H. Duvall.

12th West Virginia, Col. John B. Klunk.

1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Weston Row-
and.

3rd West Virginia Cavalry, Company D, Capt. James R. Utt.

1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery B, Capt. John V. Keeper.

1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery D, Capt. John Carlin.

SERIES I, VOL. 25, PAGE 590.

Extract from tri-monthly return of Middle Department,

Eighth Army Corps, Major General Robert C. Schenck commanding, for May 31, 1863. Headquarters, Baltimore, Maryland.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott.

110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Foster.

116th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes.

122nd Ohio, Lieut. Col. Moses M. Granger.

123rd Ohio, Lieut. Col. William T. Wilson.

12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Lewis B. Pierce.

13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. James A. Galigher.

West Virginia Battery (D), Capt. John Carlin.

Second Brigade.

Col. William G. Ely.

18th Connecticut, Col. William G. Ely.

87th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Schall.

1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Weston Rowand.

3rd West Virginia Cavalry, Companies D and E, Capt. James R. Utt.

5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Wallace F. Randolph.

Third Brigade.

Col. A. T. McReynolds.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.

1st New York Cavalry, Major Timothy Quinn.

67th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. H. B. Burnham.

Baltimore (Maryland) Battery, Capt. F. W. Alexander.

SERIES I, VOL. 27, PART 2, PAGE 41.

No. 383.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations June 1-15.

Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1863.

Colonel: I have been compelled by the exigencies of public duties connected with my late command to defer until the present time a report of the recent operations about Winchester. Having no reports from Brigade commanders, and not even an opportunity of conferring with them, I am still unable to give a detailed

nd- report. A sense of duty to myself and to the officers and soldiers whom I had the honor to command requires that I should submit some general statements.

I occupied Winchester with my command on December 25 last, and continued in the occupancy up to Monday morning, the 15th instant, when, for reasons which will appear in the sequel of this report, I was compelled to evacuate it.

When I first occupied Winchester, the Valley of the Shenandoah from Staunton to Strasburg was occupied by the rebel General Jones, with a force variously estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 men, and constituted principally of cavalry. Imboden at the same time occupied Cacapon Valley with a force composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, estimated at 1,500 men. These were the only forces by which I was in danger of being assailed, unless by a force from Lee's army, which, it was supposed, would be prevented from hostile demonstrations in my direction by the Army of the Potomac.

The object of holding Winchester was to observe and hold in check the rebel forces in the Valley, and to secure the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against depredations.

Late in March, in pursuance of an order issued upon my own suggestion, I stationed the Third Brigade of my Division, consisting of the Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Sixty Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, First Regiment New York Cavalry, and the Baltimore Battery, at Berryville, Colonel McReynolds, of the First New York Cavalry, commanding. My instructions to Colonel McReynolds were to keep open our communication with Harper's Ferry and to watch the passes of the Blue Ridge (Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps) and the fords of the Shenandoah River known as Snicker's and Berry's. To this end he was to cause to be diligently scouted the country between him and those localities, and as far south as Milwood. I was expressly instructed to undertake no offensive operations in force. Acting in accordance with these instructions, I kept my forces well in hand in the vicinities of Berryville and Winchester, excepting that during the expedition of General Jones into West Virginia, by order from your headquarters, I sent portions of them into that State. During my occupancy of Winchester, I almost continually kept out heavy cavalry scouts on the Front Royal road as far as Front Royal, and on the Strasburg road as far as Strasburg. My cavalry frequently drove the enemy's

pickets as far up the Valley as Woodstock, and I held almost undisputed possession of the Valley as far as Strasburg until about June 1. By means of these cavalry expeditions, and information furnished me by Union citizens, I kept myself continually posted as to the rebel forces in the Valley under Jones and Imboden, and was at no time deceived as to their numbers or movements.

About June 1 the enemy became bolder, and small detachments of his cavalry were met as far down the Valley as Middletown.

On Friday, June 12, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there had been any accumulation of rebel forces in my front, I sent out two strong reconnoitering parties, one on the Strasburg and the other on the Front Royal road. The one on the Strasburg road consisted of the Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and one section of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, under command of Colonel Schall, of the Eighty Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This reconnaissance was conducted with energy, in pursuance of instructions, and its results were in every way satisfactory. The expedition proceeded up the Valley, the cavalry in advance, but within supporting distance of the infantry and artillery, until it had arrived within two miles of Middletown, at which place a messenger from Major Kerwin, who was in command of the cavalry, announced to Colonel Schall that a superior force of cavalry of the enemy had been discovered in line of battle immediately north of Middletown. The infantry and artillery were immediately concealed, the former in a dense grove to the right of the road and within 100 yards of the same, and the latter behind a ridge. Our cavalry retired, skirmishing with that of the enemy until he was drawn within reach of the fire of the infantry. Upon the first fire of our infantry the enemy retreated precipitately, followed by our cavalry, which pursued beyond Middletown.

In this affair the enemy lost 50 (as has since been ascertained) in killed and wounded, and we took 37 prisoners.

Colonel Schall remained on the ground for an hour, during which time his cavalry scoured the country in every direction, but could detect no traces of an accumulation of rebel forces.

The prisoners taken all belonged to the Maryland Battalion and Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, troops which had been in the Valley and on picket duty during the whole period of my occu-

pancy of Winchester. Besides, separate examinations of the prisoners disclosed that there was no accumulation of forces there. Colonel Schall made his report to me about 7 o'clock in the evening, and it relieved me from all apprehensions of an attack from the Strasburg road. It is now known that no part of Lee's army approached Winchester from that direction.

The reconnoissance on the Front Royal road was abortive. The expedition consisted of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, about 400 strong, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moss. It returned to Winchester about 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday. Its commanding officer reported that at Cedarville, a place about 12 miles from Winchester, he had encountered a large force of the enemy, composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. It did not appear, however, that he had placed himself in a position to ascertain the number or character of the force which he had encountered, or exercised the usual and necessary efforts to obtain that essential information. Officers of his command and reliable scouts who were present gave contradictory reports.

This report was discredited by myself and by General Elliott, my second in command. There was nothing in the report which indicated the presence of General Lee's army. It was supposed that the force on the Front Royal road could not be other than the enemy which we had faced during the occupancy of Winchester, or that the anticipated cavalry raid of General Stuart was in progress, against either or both of which combined I could have held my position. I deemed it impossible that Lee's army, with its immense artillery and baggage trains, could have escaped from the Army of the Potomac, and crossed the Blue Ridge through Ashby's, Chester, and Thornton Gaps in concentric columns. The movement must have occupied five or six days, and notice of its being in progress could have been conveyed to me from General Hooker's headquarters in five minutes, for telegraphic communication still existed between Baltimore and Winchester.

On Friday night I doubled my pickets and kept out strong patrols of cavalry on the leading roads, and I also sent a messenger to Colonel McReynolds, at Berryville, notifying him that the enemy was reported to be in considerable force on the Front Royal road. I instructed him to keep a strong party of observation in the direction of Millwood; to place his command in readiness to move at a moment's warning; if attacked by a superior

force, to fall back upon Winchester by the route which he might deem most practicable, and that if his command should be needed at Winchester, he would be notified by four discharges from the large guns at the main fort at Winchester.

The whole forces under my command at this time were:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott commanding—One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Keifer; One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Washburn; One Hundred and Twenty Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Ball; One Hundred and Twenty Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Wilson; Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Gallagher; Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Moss, and Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Randolph.

The Second Brigade, Colonel Ely, Eighteenth Connecticut, commanding—The Eighty Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Schall; Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Klunk; Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols; Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Captain Holton; Battery D, First West Virginia Artillery, Captain Carlin; Company K, First West Virginia Cavalry, Lieutenant Dawson, and Companies D and E, Third West Virginia Cavalry, Captain White.

The heavy guns of the main fortifications—consisting of four 20-pounder Parrotts and two 24-pounder howitzers—were served by a company of the Fourteenth (First) Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, commanded by Captain Martins. The command numbered, according to Friday morning's return, 6,900 effective men.

On Saturday morning, at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, my cavalry patrols on the Front Royal road reported that the enemy was approaching in force. Deeming it advisable that under the circumstances the whole command should be united at Winchester, I gave Colonel McReynolds the concerted signal above stated. I immediately sent forward on the Front Royal and Strasburg roads forces to observe and report the forces and movements of the enemy. That on the Front Royal road consisted of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, Fifth Maryland Infantry, and one section of Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Colonel Ely commanding. A little over a mile from Win-

chester this force encountered a battery of the enemy's artillery, located in a wood at the right of the Front Royal road. After a short artillery skirmish, Colonel Ely retired his command to near the junction of the Front Royal and Strasburg roads, immediately south of and adjoining Winchester. The enemy did not pursue in force. Occasionally during the day small detachments of rebel cavalry approached from that direction, but were driven off by our infantry pickets, which were well protected, and directed to remain at their posts and act as skirmishers. The force on the Strasburg road consisted of the One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty Third Ohio, the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry and Carlin's Battery, Brigadier General Elliot commanding.

A little to the west and adjoining Winchester is a high ridge, which extends from the town south for over a mile to Mill Creek, which is known as Apple-Pie Ridge. Around the southern terminus of this ridge the creek and a mill-race wind across the Strasburg road, and from thence in a northerly direction across the Front Royal road, and north of that road to Hollingsworth Mills, where the race terminates and the creek takes an abrupt easterly course. The whole length of the race is about two miles. The creek and race combined afford a strong protection against cavalry, and for that reason and the additional one that stone fences and other covers abound in its vicinity, they had been adopted as a portion of my infantry picket line.

The force above designated, excepting two sections of Carlin's Battery, stationed on the southern extremity of the ridge above described, proceeded up the Strasburg road to within a short distance of Kernstown, where it remained, encountering no enemy, excepting occasional parties of skirmishers, until about 2 p. m., when Brigadier General Elliott, through Lieutenant (William) Alexander, of his staff, reported to me at the place where the two sections of Carlin's battery were stationed that he could find no enemy in his front, but that there were indications that he was massing his forces on our left, in the vicinity of the Front Royal road. I then directed General Elliott to retire his force on the Strasburg road back to the creek and race above described, so as to put it in a position to support Colonel Ely on the Front Royal road or the forces in the forts, as the exigency might require. While this order was being executed, and when General Elliott's command had arrived within 600 yards of the creek and race, a

considerable force of the enemy's infantry in two lines of battle displayed itself to our right, with the apparent intention to flank and cut off our retiring troops. I estimated the force of the enemy then in sight at 2,000.

The two sections of Carlin's battery on the ridge as above stated commanded the position of the enemy, and immediately opened on him with sufficient effect to throw him into confusion, when the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Keifer, and One Hundred and Twenty Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Wilson, charged upon him and drove him back in disorder with considerable loss. Simultaneously the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, Colonel Klunk, engaged a large body of the enemy's skirmishers in a woods south of the ridge and on the opposite side of the creek and race, and, after holding them in check some two hours, being outflanked and greatly outnumbered, retired. Our whole force, which had been advanced on the Strasburg road, retired behind the creek and race above described. That creek and race then constituted the line of our forces in front of the town, and was held by Colonel Ely, with a portion of his Brigade, on the Front Royal road, and by General Elliott, with a portion of his Brigade, on the Strasburg road. The remainder of my forces were in the forts immediately north of the town.

Immediately after our forces had retired from the Strasburg road to the Winchester side of the creek and race, the enemy advanced his skirmishers, and brisk skirmishing ensued until dark.

About 5 o'clock the enemy advanced and took possession of a picket post, surrounded by a stone wall on the south, east and west, and which commanded the Strasburg road, from which they were dislodged by two companies of the Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

In this affair, which occurred about 6 o'clock in the evening, we captured a prisoner, from whom I learned that he belonged to Hays' Louisiana Brigade, which was a part of Ewell's Corps, the whole of which, and part of Longstreet's, was in our immediate vicinity. A deserter who came in shortly afterward confirmed his statement. This was the first intimation that I received that Lee's army had quietly retired before the lines of the Army of the Potomac, and performed a five or six days' march.

Telegraphic communication with my headquarters continued until 12 m. on Saturday. The Blue Ridge screened the operations

6

Cl

to

A

or

C

n

of Lee's army from me. I had always relied with implicit confidence upon receiving timely notice by telegraph of its advance in my direction.

On Saturday, under cover of the night, I withdrew my forces on the Strasburg and Front Royal roads in front of Winchester to the southern suburbs of the town, under orders to retire to the forts north of the town at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Colonel McReynolds arrived with his command between 9 and 10 p. m., and was assigned to the star fort, immediately north of the main fortification. At this time it was evident that at least two Corps of Lee's army, numbering not less than 50,000 men, and abundantly supplied with artillery, were in my immediate vicinity, and that my retreat by the Martinsburg and Berryville roads was cut off. I still hoped that there had been some corresponding action of the Army of the Potomac, and that if I could sustain myself for twenty-four hours I would be relieved.

Early on Sunday morning detachments of cavalry were sent out on the Berryville and Martinsburg roads, but were driven back by the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters.

From 7 o'clock on Sunday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, detachments of the Eighteenth Connecticut, Fifth Maryland, and Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under the direction of Colonel Ely, continually skirmished with the enemy in front of the forts and east of town, between the Front Royal and Martinsburg roads. During this skirmishing the rebels took possession of a large brick dwelling, surrounded by dense shrubbery, on the Berryville road, about half a mile from Winchester. Our skirmishers attacked and carried the house, killing one officer and five men and captured eleven prisoners.

At one time during the day the rebels in considerable numbers appeared in the town, but were driven out by the Eighteenth Connecticut and Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

On Sunday morning General Elliott, with a portion of his Brigade, Carlin's Battery, and the Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, took position on the ridge above described, about a quarter of a mile south of the Romney road. He had frequent and sometimes severe skirmishing. The enemy did not, however, at any time appear before him in force.

In consequence of the everwhelming masses of the enemy about me, I kept my forces during the day well in hand and in

immediate connection with the forts.

As early as Saturday evening, after I learned of the presence of Lee's army in force, I made up my mind to act on the defensive, economize my forces, wait until the enemy had massed himself for the final attack, and then, unless relieved, force my way through what might appear to be the weakest portion of his lines. My belief was superinduced by the maneuvers of the enemy on Saturday and by the ground that the real attack would come from the Romney road.

Early on Sunday morning, I ordered Captain Morgan, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a detachment of two companies of that Regiment, to proceed out the Pughtown road as far as Pughtown, if practicable; thence across to the Romney road, and by that road back to the forts. I instructed him to carefully observe the disposition and forces of the enemy, if any, in that direction. That officer returned with his command to the forts about 2 p. m., and reported that he had made the round indicated without meeting or detecting any traces of an enemy in that direction. Immediately west of and parallel with the ridge on which the main fortification is constructed, and about 2,000 yards distant therefrom, is another range, known as Flint Ridge, on which there was in process of construction a line of earthworks, which commanded the Pughtown and Romney roads and all the approaches from the west. These works were occupied on Sunday by the One Hundred and Tenth and part of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, under Colonel Keifer.

The report of Captain Morgan relieved me from all apprehension of an immediate attack in that direction, and induced me to turn my attention to the approaches in other directions. I am still at a loss to know how Captain Morgan could have made the tour which he reported without seeing or encountering the enemy, for within two hours after he made his report the enemy opened upon me from the west with at least four full batteries, some of his guns of the longest range, under cover of which fire he precipitated a column of infantry, at least 10,000 strong, upon the outwork held by Colonel Keifer, which, after a stubborn resistance, he carried. This outwork was commanded by the guns of the main and star forts, which were immediately brought to bear upon the enemy, driving him from the position, and affording a protection to Colonel Keifer's command, under which it re-

6

Cl
to
A
or
C
n

treated, with small loss, to the main fort. The guns at the fort, and the Baltimore Battery, Captain Alexander, at the star fort, and Carlin's Battery, immediately south of the main fort, engaged the guns of the enemy, and an artillery contest ensued, which was maintained with energy on both sides until 8 o'clock in the evening. During its progress, I massed my troops in the main and star forts and in the rifle-pits in front of them. To my regret, the enemy made no effort to take my position by assault.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, I convened a council of war, consisting of Brigadier General Elliott, commanding First Brigade, Colonel Ely, commanding Second Brigade, and Colonel McReynolds, commanding Third Brigade. Before stating the result of this council, it is proper that I should state the circumstances by which we were surrounded. It was certain that Lee had eluded the Army of the Potomac, and was at liberty to use his whole force against us without hinderance from any source. Our position at Winchester, although affording facilities for defense which would enable an inferior to maintain itself against a superior number for a limited time, could not be successfully defended by the limited means at my command against such an army as surrounded me. Six principal roads, known in the army as the Romney, Pughtown, Martinsburg, Berryville, Front Royal, and Strasburg roads, lead into the town. The names of these roads indicate their course. They are all intersected and connected by cross-roads in close proximity to the town. Cavalry and artillery can approach the town and the forts from every direction. We had but one day's rations left, and our artillery ammunition was almost entirely exhausted. On Monday morning the enemy could have brought one hundred guns to bear on us, to which we could have made no reply. Precedents which have occurred during this rebellion and in other countries would have justified a capitulation; but I thought, and my comrades in council thought, that we owed our lives to the Government rather than make such a degrading concession to rebels in arms against its authority. The propositions concluded upon in that council were, that in consequence of the entire exhaustion of our artillery ammunition, it was impossible to hold the post against the overwhelming forces of the enemy, and that a further prolongation of the defense could only result in sacrificing the lives of our soldiers without any practical benefit to the country; that we owed it to the honor of the Federal arms to make an effort to

force our way through the lines of the beleaguering foe; that the artillery and wagons should be abandoned, and the Division, Brigade, and Regimental Quartermasters instructed to bring away all public horses, and that the Brigades, in the order of their numbers, should march from the forts at 1 o'clock in the morning, carrying with them their arms and usual supply of ammunition.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was attached to the Third Brigade. The forts were evacuated at the time designated, and immediately thereafter the cannon spiked and the ammunition which could not be carried by the soldiers thrown into the cisterns of the forts. The column proceeded through a ravine, avoiding the town of Winchester, about 1 mile, until it struck the Martinsburg road. It then proceeded up the Martinsburg road to where a road leads from it to Summit Station, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Winchester, when I received a message from General Elliott that he was attacked by the enemy's skirmishers. I heard the firing, and was riding forward. The enemy was on elevated ground in a woods east of the road and a field east of and adjoining the woods. This occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. General Elliott immediately filed the One Hundred and Twenty Third, One Hundred and Tenth, and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Regiments to the left, and formed them in line of battle west of and in front of the woods in which the enemy was posted. He then advanced the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, Colonel Keifer, into the woods, to feel the enemy. This Regiment soon became actively engaged, and was immediately supported by the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, which promptly took its position on the right of the One Hundred and Tenth.

It soon became evident that the enemy was present in considerable force, with at least two batteries of artillery. It was evident, however, that a retreat could not be effected excepting under cover of a heavy contest with him. The One Hundred and Tenth Ohio and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio maintained the contest for over an hour, occasionally falling back, but in the main driving the enemy. They captured one of the enemy's caissons, and silenced two of his guns by killing his gunners and artillery horses. Although immediately under the guns of the enemy, they preserved their lines, and kept up an incessant, heavy, and murderous fire of musketry, under the effect of which

the enemy's right flank fell into disorder and recoiled.

During this contest, Colonel Keifer especially distinguished himself by the display of the qualities of a brave soldier and a judicious and skillful officer.

About the time the contest commenced on my left, by my orders the Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel Schall, advanced against the enemy's left, but was soon driven back. I then supported the Eighty Seventh by the Eighteenth Connecticut and the two Regiments, under Colonel Ely, again advanced into the woods, but were again driven back. I then supported Colonel Ely with the One Hundred and Twenty Third Ohio, and again advanced the line, but it was repulsed with inconsiderable loss, the range of the enemy's guns being so elevated as to render his artillery inefficient.

At this time a signal gun fired at Winchester announced the approach of the enemy in my rear. Colonel Ely's command was again rallied, and formed in line of battle west of the Martinsburg road, and that officer again directed to engage the enemy.

At this time the One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments were still maintaining their fire on the left with unabating energy. I then gave instructions that my forces unengaged and trains should retreat under cover of the contest, taking the Martinsburg road for a short distance, and then turning to the right. I instructed my staff officers, excepting Captain Baird, who was engaged with the One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on my left, to diligently convey these instructions. They were conveyed to Colonel Washburn, commanding the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Colonel Klunk, commanding the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry; Major Adams, commanding First New York Cavalry, and Major Titus, commanding Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. These forces immediately marched, but, instead of taking the route indicated, took a road which leads to the left through Bath, in Morgan County. They were followed by considerable bodies of the Eighteenth Connecticut and Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania, and some stragglers from the One Hundred and Twenty Third, One Hundred and Tenth, and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Ely was instructed to fall back and retreat as soon as the troops had passed his rear. Major (John L.) McGee and Captain Palmer, of my staff, who were at

different times dispatched to Colonel McReynolds with his instructions, each separately reported that they could not find that officer or any portion of his command, excepting Major Adams, with the First New York Cavalry. It was supposed that during the battle he had retreated to the right of the Martinsburg road.

About the time that I had given the directions above indicated, my horse was shot under me. Some time intervened before I could be remounted. When I remounted, I went in the direction of the One Hundred and Tenth and the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, and met them falling back by the Martinsburg road.

The retreat was now in full progress—the two columns by different routes—and it was impossible to unite them. I proceeded with the One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Regiments, and fragments of other Regiments which followed after them. This portion of the command, by way of Smithfield, arrived at Harper's Ferry late in the afternoon of Monday. I was not pursued. The column that proceeded in the direction of Bath crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and subsequently massed at Bloody Run, 2,700 strong.

Having no report from Colonel McReynolds, I am unable to state the operations of his Brigade on Monday morning. That officer arrived at Harper's Ferry about 12 m. on Monday, unaccompanied by any considerable portion of his command. The Sixth Maryland Infantry, attached to his Brigade, arrived at that place Monday evening, almost intact. His other Infantry Regiment, the Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, was principally captured.

I have learned that while Colonel Ely was endeavoring to retreat, in pursuance to directions, he was surrounded, and compelled to surrender, with the greater portion of the command which he led in the last charge.

The force which we encountered on Monday morning in our front was Johnson's Division, of Ewell's Corps, from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. The whole number of my Division which have reported at Harper's Ferry and Bloody Run and other places exceeds 5,000. The stragglers scattered through the country are perhaps 1,000. My loss in killed and wounded cannot be large.

It is not my object at this time to bestow praise or cast censure, but I feel it to be my duty to say that during the late operations near Winchester generally the officers and men under my command conducted themselves with distinguished gallantry

and deserve well of their country. If they could be again united (as they should be) under their appropriate Brigade and Regimental organizations, they would be formidable on any field.

It is proper that I should here refer again to the instructions under which I occupied Winchester. They were not materially changed from those above given until Thursday, June 11, 12 o'clock at night, when I received from Colonel Piatt, at Harper's Ferry, the following telegram:

In accordance with orders from Halleck, received from headquarters at Baltimore today, you will immediately take steps to remove your command from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. You will, without delay, call in Colonel McReynolds and such other outposts not necessary for observation at the front. Send back your heavy guns, surplus ammunition, and subsistence, retaining only such force and arms as will constitute what General Halleck designates as a lookout, which can readily and without inconvenience fall back to Harper's Ferry.

DONN PIATT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

I immediately telegraphed to Major General Schenck as follows:

I have the place well protected, and am well prepared to hold it, as General Tyler and Colonel Piatt will inform you, and I can and would hold it, if permitted to do so, against any force the rebels can afford to bring against me, and I exceedingly regret the prospect of having to give it up. It will be cruel to abandon the loyal people in this country to the rebel fiends again.

R. H. MILROY, Major General.

Early on Friday morning, June 12, I received this telegram:

Baltimore, Md., June 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy:

Lieutenant-Colonel Piatt, as I learn by copy of dispatch sent me, which he forwarded to you from Harper's Ferry, misunderstood me, and somewhat exceeded his instructions. You will make all the required preparations for withdrawing, but hold your position in the meantime. Be ready for movement, but await further orders. I doubt the propriety of calling in McReynolds' Brigade at once. If you should fall back to Harper's Ferry, he will be in part on the way and covering your flank; but use your discretion as to any order to him.

Below I give you a copy of the telegram of the General-in-Chief. Nothing heard since. Give me constant information.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major General, Commanding.

(Copy of General Halleck's telegram.)

Washington, June 11, 1863—12 p. m.

Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. (The troops at Martinsburg should also be ready to fall back on Harper's Ferry.) No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Late on Friday evening I received a dispatch from General Schenck, which is lost, but which was in substance as follows:

A dispatch just received from Colonel Donn Piatt says: "I read Halleck's last dispatch by the light of his of April 30, and considered it a positive order to fall back to Harper's Ferry, and I so ordered Milroy. I have been on the ground, and gave it advisedly. Milroy cannot move from his present position in presence of the enemy. He has not transportation enough to move in face of the enemy, and has not cavalry he can rely upon to scout beyond Strasburg." What are your facilities for transportation?

This telegram I immediately answered as follows:

I can at any time, if not cut off from Martinsburg, have sufficient transportation to take all public stores from here in six hours.

R. H. MILROY,
Major General.

Late on Friday night, June 12, perhaps about 10 o'clock, I sent Major General Schenck this dispatch, to-wit:

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry had a slight skirmish with a rebel cavalry force of about 500, twelve miles from here, on the Front Royal road, this afternoon. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, with one section of artillery, had a splendid little skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry this side of Middletown at the same time. The Thirteenth skirmished with the rebels a short time, and drew them into an ambushade of the Eighty Seventh and artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed and a number wounded, and 37,

including a captain and two lieutenants, were taken prisoners. No casualties on our side.

The enemy is probably approaching in some force. Please state specifically whether I am to abandon this place or not.

R. H. MILROY,

Major General.

To this communication no reply was received. (See note attached.)

It is clear that I received no order to evacuate Winchester, excepting that of Colonel Piatt, which was annulled by the telegram of Major General Schenck on Friday, the 12th. The telegram above copied of the General-in-Chief was before me, but that is advisory in its tone, and I in common with General Schenck did not construe it as amounting to an order, or as indicating that immediate compliance was intended. I rather construed it as indicating the course which should be pursued upon an emergency yet to happen. This telegram, although sent as late as Thursday, the 11th, must have been written in the absence of all knowledge of the impending emergency; otherwise language calculated to hasten my action would have been used. The language contained in my telegram expressive of my confidence in my ability to hold Winchester was used with reference to any contingency which would probably happen. I did not mean that I could hold it against such an army as that which I knew to be at the disposal of General Lee, and it was no part of my duty to watch the movements of that army. My limited cavalry force did not enable me to scout beyond the Blue Ridge.

That army was faced, however, by the Army of the Potomac, between the headquarters of which and my own, by way of Washington, a continuous line of telegraphic communication existed. I believed that Lee could not move his large army, with its immense artillery and baggage trains, and perform a six days' march in my direction, unless I received timely notice of the important fact. The immense cavalry force at the disposal of General Hooker strengthened this confidence. Therefore, on Friday, when I perceived indications of the approach of the enemy in some force on the Front Royal road, I felt confident that it was composed of the forces which I had faced, or that the expected cavalry expedition of General Stuart was in progress.

Acting upon this belief, I regarded it as my duty to remain at my post at Winchester.

Lee's army, in parallel columns, once across the passes of the Blue Ridge, from the direction of Front Royal, it was impossible for me to retreat upon either Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry without encountering it. I could not at any time after Friday have retreated without encountering it, and I had no knowledge of its presence, as above stated, until late Saturday, when I learned it from prisoners.

After all, it may well be doubted whether the three days' delay, and the loss which my presence at Winchester occasioned the rebel army, were not worth to the country the sacrifice which they cost it.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
R. H. MILROY,
Major General.

Lieut. Col. Donn Piatt,
Chief of Staff, Eighth Army Corps.

(NOTE:—My telegraph operator at Winchester had just commenced receiving a cipher dispatch on Saturday, the 13th, when the wire was cut between that and Martinsburg by the rebels, and nothing could be made of what was received. I have since learned from General Schenck that that dispatch was an order to me to fall back immediately to Harper's Ferry.

R. H. MILROY,
Major General.)

SERIES I, VOL. 27, PAGES 579-580.

Report of Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division:

Hdqrs. Third Division Third Army Corps.
July 27, 1863.

Captain: In accordance with circular of this date from Headquarters Third Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division on July 23, 24 and 25:

The division is organized as follows: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris commanding; Sixth New York Artillery, One Hundred and Fifty First New York Infantry, Tenth Vermont Infantry, Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry; the Second Brigade, Col. J. W. Keifer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding, 110th and 122nd Ohio Infantry, 138th Pennsylvania In-

fantry, and 6th Maryland Infantry; the Third Brigade, Col. B. F. Smith, 126th Ohio Infantry, commanding, 126th Ohio Infantry, 106th New York Infantry, and Sixty Seventh and 87th Pennsylvania Infantry.

On the 23rd the division marched from Piedmont to Linden, in Manassas Gap; the Tenth Vermont Infantry detached as guard for trains of corps.

About 5 p. m. the division advanced in order of battle to support the First and Second divisions, and in the following order: The First Brigade on the left, Third Brigade on the right, and Second Brigade in reserve. The One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry of the Third Brigade was detached by order of the Major General commanding, to report to Col. De Trobiand, Fifty Fifth New York Infantry; the remainder of the Third Brigade to report to Brigadier General Ward, commanding First Division. About dark the division bivouaced for the night.

On the 24th the division was ordered to occupy the position vacated by the advance of the First Division.

About 12 o'clock the division was ordered to march and encamp near Piedmont. It reached there about sundown.

On the 25th the division marched via Salem to camp near Warrenton, Va.

The only casualty I have to report is Private John Heffler, Company K, Sixth Maryland, severely wounded by the enemy, on the 23rd, in right leg, rendering amputation necessary.

The division having been but recently organized, and the First Brigade composed of troops unaccustomed to marching, I think it due to the division to say that the severity of the march, through mud and broken fields, was cheerfully borne, and this, too, from necessity, upon a scanty ration. The entire division, officers and men, showed a desire to press forward to engage the enemy.

I am, Captain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,

Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

Capt. W. F. A. Torbert,

A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., Headquarters Third Corps.

Reports mentioning the 122nd Ohio are contained in volumes 25, 27, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43 and 46 of Series I; and in volumes 3 and 5 of Series III.

In 1863 said Regiment was in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps—

William H. French, Major General U. S. V., commanded the Corps.

Washington L. Elliott, Brigadier General U. S. V., commanded the Division.

Benjamin F. Smith, Colonel 126th Ohio Volunteers, commanded the Brigade.

By October 10, 1863, Brigadier General Joseph B. Carr succeeded General Elliott as commander of the division; the 122nd Ohio had been transferred to the Second Brigade, which included

The Sixth Maryland, Colonel John W. Horn;

The 110th Ohio, Major Otho H. Binkley;

The 122nd Ohio, Colonel William H. Ball;

And the 138th Pennsylvania, Colonel Mathew R. McClelland; and was commanded by Colonel J. Warren Keifer of the 110th Ohio.

SERIES I, VOL. 27, PART 3, PAGES 295-6.

Headquarters 8th Army Corps,
Baltimore, June 24, 1863, 3 p. m.

Brigadier General Tyler, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

General Milroy's Inspection Report shows present there of the First New York Cavalry 18 officers and 284 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry 23 officers and 274 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the 87th Pennsylvania 9 officers and 230 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the Twelfth (West) Virginia 17 officers and 423 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the 5th Maryland no officers and 73 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the 6th Maryland one officer and 5 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the 116th Ohio 24 officers and 429 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the 122nd Ohio 7 officers and 104 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the 18th Connecticut 4 officers and 172 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the 110th Ohio 3 officers and 111 non-commissioned officers and privates; total 110 officers and 2,236 enlisted men. Many are without arms or shoes, and the whole in generally bad condition.

DON PIATT,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Staff.

PAGE 444.

Troops on the march and not accounted for on Department Returns, June 30, 1863.

Elliott's Command.

Brig. Genl. Washington L. Elliott.

First Brigade.

Brig. Genl. W. L. Elliott.

6th Maryland, Col. J. W. Horn.

110th Ohio, Col. J. Warren Keifer.

122nd Ohio, Col. W. H. Ball.

67th Pennsylvania, Col. J. F. Staunton.

87th Pennsylvania, Col. J. W. Schall.

138th Pennsylvania, Col. M. R. McClennan.

Third Brigade, French's Division.

Col. Benjamin F. Smith.

106th New York, Col. Edward C. James.

126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Harlan.

Elliott's (First) Brigade.

Officers 121, men 1,865, present 2,141.

Smith's Brigade.

Officers 57, men 1,135, present 1,237.

SERIES I, VOL. 27, PART 3, PAGE 446.

Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Major General Darius N. Couch, U. S. V., commanding. June 30, 1863.

BLOODY RUN, PA.

Col. Lewis B. Pierce.

18th Connecticut.

5th Maryland.

1st New York Cavalry.

One Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia.

*110th Ohio, two Companies.

116th Ohio.

*122nd Ohio, two Companies.

123rd Ohio.

12th West Va. Infantry.

1st West Va. Cavalry, Company K.

3rd West Va. Cavalry, Companies D and E.

12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

1st West Va. Artillery, Battery D (detachment).

*Both Regiments reported for same date at Maryland Heights. Detachments may have been at Bloody Run.

**Note by Col. Granger, Sept. 9, 1912—Some were then at Bloody Run.

SERIES I, VOL. 27, PART 3, PAGES 597-8.

Headquarters Department of Washington.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, July 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant General.

Extract from letter.

On July 5, 8 p. m., received order for the movement of Elliott's Brigade; at 11 p. m. was notified by General Rucher, Chief Depot Quartermaster, that early on morning of July 6 transportation for 1,500 men, 150 horses would be at the depot; and George S. Koontz, the railroad agent, answered that he could load the force as soon as they came. I immediately communicated to General Elliott, at Tenallytown, Md., and to his Brigade Quartermaster, that the troops should be at the Washington railroad depot not later than 6 o'clock on the morning of the next day, July 6th; also notified Capt. McKnight, commanding the Batteries, to report at the same hour. At 6 a. m. exactly on July 6th I arrived at the Washington depot; vainly sought for Mr. Koontz, railroad agent, or any one representing him. The two Batteries had arrived and were waiting in the rain. By accident I found an assistant of Agent Koontz, who informed me that a train of cars would be ready for the Batteries in a short time. As soon as the cars were ready the Batteries embarked. After considerable difficulty I finally succeeded by 2 o'clock p. m. in getting from Agent Koontz cars to load and embarked the 126th Ohio, 616 officers and men; the 106th New York, 611 officers and men; 67th and 87th Pa. Vols.; 12th Virginia, and 18th Connecticut—in all 1,503 officers and men, and their impedimenta. In the meantime I had the remaining troops fed at the Soldiers' Rest, while trains were being prepared, and at 6:45 p. m., the balance of General Elliott's Brigade—the 110th Ohio, 116th Ohio, 123rd Ohio, 382 officers and men, Col. Keifer commanding; the 122nd Ohio, 385 officers and men; the 138th Pennsylvania, 704 officers and men; Sixth Maryland, 365 officers and men, and orderlies 7; in all 103 officers and 1,740 men were started following the Philadelphia

trains. At 8:30 p. m. the 175th Pennsylvania was embarked and started for Frederick. After 1 o'clock, when Mr. Koontz, railroad agent, personally took charge of the management of the railroad, affairs assumed a more satisfactory shape than they had in the morning, and the business was transacted promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS M. GREENE,

Lieut. Col. Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Washington.

SERIES I, VOL 27, PART 3, PAGE 641.

Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Genl. Darius N. Couch commanding, July 10, 1863.

At London, Pa.

Col. Lewis B. Pierce.

18th Connecticut.

5th Maryland, Company D.

1st N. Y. Cavalry, detachment.

116th Ohio.

122nd Ohio, Company D.

123rd Ohio Company D.

12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

87th Pennsylvania.

1st West Va. Cavalry, Company K.

3rd West Virginia Cavalry, Companies D and E.

12th West Va. Infantry.

1st West. Va. Artillery, Company D, detachment.

SERIES I, VOL. 27, PART 3, PAGE 694.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,

Hagerstown, Md., July 14, 1863.

Brig. Genl. S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General Army of the Potomac.

* * * *

While at Chambersburg, and on the evening of the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, I received orders from Major General Couch, whose headquarters are at that place, to take command of that portion of Major General Milroy's division that were in Pennsylvania at and about Chambersburg, London and Greencastle, and march the same to the Army of the Potomac.

In obedience therewith I had said force concentrated and moved to this place, where I arrived this evening. Finding the position of the Army of the Potomac changed, I deemed it advisable to wait at this point for further orders as to my advance which I now respectfully ask. With this object in view, I have taken the liberty of dispatching to your headquarters, Lieutenant Watkins of the First New York Cavalry. I beg to submit the following statement, exhibiting the character and strength of the command, viz.:

Lieutenant Harris.....	Detach. 1st Va. Vol. Artillery...	1	5
Colonel Klunk.....	12th Virginia Vol. Infantry.....	21	43
Colonel Washburn.....	116th Ohio Vol. Infantry.....	19	39
Capt. Sells.....	112th Ohio Vol. Infantry.....	3	9
Capt. Kellogg.....	123rd Ohio Vol. Infantry.....	3	17
Capt. Mathewson.....	18th Connecticut Vol. Infantry..	7	15
Capt. Farquberg.....	5th Maryland Vol. Infantry.....	2	8
Major Ruhl.....	87th Pennsylvania Vol. Infantry.	9	22
Major Adams.....	1st New York Vol. Cavalry.....	12	30
Major Titus.....	12th Pennsylvania Vol. Cavalry..	16	27
Lieut. Clark.....	1st and 3rd Virginia Cavalry....	2	24
		95	218

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,
 ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS,
 Colonel First New York Cavalry Commanding

SERIES I, VOL. 27, PART 3, PAGE 811.

Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.

First Division.

Brig. Gen. William F. Smith.

First Brigade.

Col. Andrew T. McReynolds.

18th Connecticut, Maj. Henry Pedry.

116th Ohio, Col. James Washburn.

122nd Ohio, Capt. Benjamin T. Sells.

129th (123rd) Ohio, Capt. Dwight Kellogg.

87th Pennsylvania, Major Noah G. Ruhl.

12th West Virginia, Col. John B. Klunk.

1st New York Cavalry, Major Timothy Quinn.

12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. Darius Titus.

West Virginia Cavalry, detachment.

30th New York Battery, Lieut. Alfred Von Kleisor.

Includes stragglers, convalescents, etc., as follows: (See above)

Present for duty 76 officers, 3,108 men—aggregate present 3,453.

SERIES I, VOL. 27, PART 3, PAGE 794:

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863, filling pages 794 to and including page 806.

Extract from page 799.

Third Division—Third Army Corps.

Organized July 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William H. Morris.

14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Caldwell K. Hall.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Howard Kitching.

151st New York, Lieut. Col. Erwin A. Bowan.

10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. William W. Henry.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. Warren Keifer.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.

110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Wm. N. Foster.

122nd Ohio, Col. Wm. H. Ball.

138th Pa., Col. Mathew R. McClennan.

Note—Detachment of 116th and 123rd Ohio, serving with the 110th Ohio since July 12.

Third Brigade.

Col. Benjamin F. Smith.

106th New York, Col. Edward C. James.

126th Ohio, Col. Wm. H. Harlan.

67th Pennsylvania (two Companies), Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham.

87th Pennsylvania (four Companies), Lieut. Col. James A. Stahle.

Artillery Brigade.

Capt. A. Judson Clark.

Maine, Light 4th Battery (D), Capt. O. W. Robinson, Jr.

Massachusetts, Light 10th Battery, Lieut. Henry H. Granger.

New Jersey, Light 2nd, Battery (B), Lieut. Robert Sims.
 1st New York, Light 12th Battery, Capt. George F. McKnight,
 Keystone (Pennsylvania) Light Battery, Capt. Mathew
 Hastings.

1st Rhode Island, Light Battery (E), Lieut. Benjamin Free-
 born.

4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. Robert James.

The Third Corps consisted of three Divisions and was com-
 manded that day by Maj. Gen. William H. French, page 778,
 and had present for duty 764 officers, 12,731 men; present for duty
 equipped, 716 officers and 10,761 men, infantry; 27 officers and
 929 men, artillery; and 48 guns. See page 806.

SERIES I, VOL. XXVII, PART 1, PAGE 492.

Headquarters Third Army Corps,

August 16, 1863.

General: I have the honor to report, in compliance with
 circular from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, dated August
 14, 1863, the following list of re-enforcements, which joined this
 command between the 7th and 14th of July, which composes the
 Third Division:

First Brigade—Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Tenth
 Vermont Volunteers, Sixth New York Artillery, and One Hundred
 and Fifty First New York Volunteers.

Second Brigade—One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteers,
 One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteers, One Hundred
 and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sixth Maryland
 Volunteers.

Third Brigade—One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio Volun-
 teers, One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers, Eighty
 Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sixty Seventh Pennsyl-
 vania Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,

Major General Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. Williams,

Asst. Adj. Gen. Army of the Potomac.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 2, PAGE 46.

Aug. 14, 1863. Genl. Geo. G. Meade by letter tells Genl. H. W. Halleck that he (Meade) had directed the 8th, 110th and 122nd Ohio Infantry Regiments, and the 7th Michigan and First Minnesota Regiments to proceed to Alexandria today and report to him (Halleck). He states: "These Regiments are much weaker than I supposed at the time they were detached, numbering in the aggregate only 1,300 for duty. Other Regiments will be promptly forwarded, but I understand that the road will not probably be able to transport today more men than are already ordered.

PAGE 94.

General Orders No. 12.

Hdqrs. U. S. Troops in City and Harbor, New York,
New York, August 23, 1863.

Under the orders of the Major General commanding the Department of the East, constituting the troops of this command and division, they will temporarily organize into Brigades as follows:

First Brigade—Brig. Gen. R. B. Ayres commanding; Second U. S. Infantry; Third U. S. Infantry; Fourth; Sixth; Seventh; Tenth; Eleventh; Twelfth; 14th, and 17th U. S. Infantry Regiments; 152nd New York; Second; Third; Fourth; Fifth and Sixth Vermont Infantry; 14th and 18th New York Cavalry and 7th Massachusetts Battery.

Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger commanding; 4th; 5th; 7th; Eighth; 29th; 66th; 110th; 122nd and 126th Ohio Infantry; 14th and 27th Indiana Infantry; 3rd; 5th, and 7th Michigan Infantry; Second Massachusetts; 3rd Wisconsin; First Minnesota and 2nd Connecticut Battery.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 1, PAGE 220.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, Oct. 10, 1863, pages 216 to 226.

Third Army Corps—Major General William H. French.
Pages 219-221.

Third Division—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr.
First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
14th New Jersey, Col. Wm. Truax.

151st New York, Lieut. Col. Erwin A. Bowen.
10th Vermont, Col. Albert B. Jewett.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. Warren Keifer.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.

110th Ohio, Major Otho H. Binkley.

122nd Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.

138th Pennsylvania, Col. Mathew R. McClennan.

Third Brigade.

Col. Benjamin F. Smith.

106th New York, Maj. Andrew N. McDonald.

126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Harlan.

67th Pennsylvania, Capt. Samuel Barry.

87th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Schall.

Artillery.

Capt. Geo. E. Randolph.

Maine, Light 4th Battery, Capt. O. W. Robinson.

Massachusetts, Light 15th Battery, Capt. J. H. Sleeper, Jr.

New Jersey, Light, Battery B, Capt. A. J. Clark.

1st New York, Light Battery D, Capt. G. B. Winslow.

N. Y., Light 12th Battery, Lieut. G. K. Dauchy.

1st R. I., Light, Battery E, Lieut. J. K. Bucklin.

4th U. S. Battery K, Lieut. Robert James.

October 10, 1863.

Third Army Corps.

Present for duty 741 officers, 13,862 men, Infantry.

Present for duty, equipped, 708 officers, 12,653 men, Infantry.

Equipped 23 officers, 794 men; 42 guns Artillery.

October 20, 1863.

Present for duty 784 officers, 14,015 men, Infantry.

Present for duty, equipped, 738 officers, 12,762 men, Infantry.

Equipped, 23 officers, 790 men, Artillery.

42 guns, Artillery.

See page 226 said Vol. 29, Part 1.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 1, PAGES 334-5-6.

No. 72.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, 110th Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Corps.

Camp near Bealeton Station, Va., Nov. 3, 1863.

Lieutenant: In compliance with the circular of this date

from Division Headquarters, I have the honor to report the following movements and operations of my command (composed of the 110th and 122nd Ohio, 6th Maryland and 138th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments) from the commencement of the march from Culpepper Court House to the present time, viz.:

On the 10th of October, 1863, my camp (located two miles from Culpepper Court House on the Sperryville road), was broken up by an order from Brigadier General Carr, commanding Third Division Third Army Corps, and the troops of my command took up a position a short distance in front of my camp, to meet an attack of the enemy should one be made.

On the morning of the 11th we left our position and marched to the rear and crossed the Rappahannock river about 11 p. m. at Freeman's Ford.

On the evening of the 12th the 138th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was detailed as train guard to the Corps ammunition and ambulance trains, and did not rejoin the Brigade until October 22, 1863. On the 13th my Brigade was ordered to take the advance of the Corps and march upon the road leading to Three Mile Station on the Warrenton branch railroad. Captain Winslow's Battery, First New York Artillery, reported to me and was with my Brigade on the march to Three Mile Station.

Flankers were thrown out, and an advance guard kept well to the front. My Brigade arrived at Three Mile Station without incident, about 12 m. During a temporary halt at this place the Ohio troops voted. About 3 p. m. the Brigade moved in advance of the Division, for Greenwich, arriving at that place about 9 p. m. The head of the column of the First Division was engaged near Auburn. My Brigade was ordered forward to take part, but arrived after the enemy was retreating. During this day's march my Brigade was under the immediate direction of and was accompanied by Brigadier General Carr.

On the 14th inst. I was ordered, with my Brigade, to form the rear guard of the Third Corps. Captain McKnight, Twelfth New York Battery, reported to me to accompany the rear guard. I received verbal instructions from Brigadier General Carr to cover the rear with a good rear guard, avoid bringing on a general engagement, and as far as possible baffle the enemy in their endeavor to delay the main column.

The Corps arrived at Bristoe Station about 12 m. The enemy, with a small force of cavalry, and a large body of infantry, fol-

lowed closely, but did not attack. They succeeded in capturing few, if any, stragglers from the Third Corps. After a short halt at Bristoe Station the Third Corps moved, by way of Manassas Heights towards Centerville. At Manassas Heights I received an order from a staff officer of the General commanding, to take position and hold the heights of Manassas, until the arrival of the Fifth Army Corps. Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris, commanding First Brigade, also took position upon the heights at Manassas. Upon the arrival of the Fifth Army Corps I marched my Brigade across Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford. Under the direction of the General commanding division, I took up a position with my command for the night, covering, with the other troops of the Third Division, Mitchell's Ford. On the 14th the Division marched to Union Mills via Centerville. The troops remained at Union Mills until October 19th, 1863, when orders were received and the troops marched to near Bristoe Station. On the 20th day of October marched again to near Greenwich.

On the 21st day of October marched to Catletts Station. My Brigade remained at the latter-named place until October 23, when in compliance with an order emanating from Corps Headquarters, marched to Bristoe Station, and relieved Brigadier General Merritt's command, stationed at that place.

My Brigade was relieved, at Bristoe Station, by the First Army Corps, October 24, and in accordance with orders from Division Headquarters, rejoined the Division at Catletts Station, October 25, 1863. The Brigade changed position, under the direction of Division Commander, about 9 p. m., to cover the ford over Cedar Run near Weaverville.

On the 26th, about 9 p. m., the Brigade again changed position, and formed line of battle, with the left resting on railroad, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Catletts Station.

At 3 p. m., October 28th, I received orders from Division Headquarters to proceed with my Brigade to near Bealeton Station, and relieve the Third Brigade, Third Division (Colonel Smith's). Marched the same evening, relieved Colonel Smith's Brigade, and encamped on the right of railroad, about two miles from Bealeton Station, which position the Brigade still occupies.

During the time included in this report, nothing of any special importance occurred in the operations of my Brigade. My orders were, with one exception, received from or through the Division Commander, in many instances on the march, from the

Division Commander in person. Considering the amount of rations (eight days), constantly required to be kept on the person of the soldier, and the loss of sleep, occasioned by night marching, the troops in my command endured the march very well. Eight men are yet absent, and unaccounted for, who straggled upon the march. From the best information, it is thought that they were not captured, but wilfully separated themselves from the command and escaped to the rear. The officers were, with few exceptions, prompt in the discharge of their important duties, and especially was this the case upon the part of Regimental Commanders. All were separated from their baggage, during the march to the rear, and suffered uncomplainingly the many inconveniences and privations.

Lieutenants Hathaway, Yarger and Black, members of my staff, rendered all possible assistance on the march, in keeping the command together, keeping up stragglers from other commands as well as my own, and aided in carrying out orders generally.

I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,

Colonel Commanding.

Lieut. J. Johnson, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 1, PAGES 562-3-4.

No. 4.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of action at Kelly's Ford, and skirmish at Brandy Station.

Hdqrs. Second Brig., Third Div., Third Army Corps,

Camp at Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 10, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report, in compliance with circular order of this date, from Headquarters Third Division, Third Army Corps, the following movements and operations of my command, since leaving our camp four miles south of Warrenton Junction, Va.

My Brigade is composed of the Sixth Maryland, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Twenty Second, and One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry Regiments, commanded respectively by Cols. John W. Horn, M. R. McClennan, William H. Ball and Lieut. Col. W. N. Foster.

On the night of the 6th inst., at 11:30 o'clock, I received a

written order from Division Headquarters, to report with my Brigade at Division Headquarters at daylight on the 7th inst., in readiness to march, the men to have eight days rations on their persons. I reported in accordance with the order. At 8 a. m. my Brigade moved in rear of the First Brigade of the Third Division, toward Kelly's Ford, over the Rappahannock river, arriving at that place about 1 p. m. The Brigade was massed near a brick church about one-third of a mile from Kelly's Ford, as directed by a verbal order from Division Headquarters. About 2:30 p. m. we changed position to the heights to the left of the ford, as directed by a similar order from Division Headquarters. I received orders from Division Headquarters to cross the Rappahannock about 5 p. m. After some temporary delay at the pontoon bridge, I crossed the river and bivouacked the troops in line of battle by battalions in mass, in the rear of the Third Brigade, facing in a southerly direction. The Brigade was put in position, under direction of General Carr, commanding Third Division. Two hundred men were detailed by me from the Sixth Maryland Infantry, under command of Major J. C. Hill, of the same Regiment, for picket duty, as directed by verbal orders from Division headquarters. I personally assisted in posting the pickets in front of the Third Division, Third Corps, causing them to connect with pickets of the First and Second Divisions of the Third Corps on the right and left.

A circular order was received from Division Headquarters to have the men under arms at daylight, and in readiness to march.

At 4 a. m., November 8, a verbal order was received to detail two Regiments immediately to make a reconnaissance to the front. Accordingly, the One Hundred and Twenty Second and One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry were detailed, and under command of Col. William H. Ball, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Infantry, proceeded to make the reconnaissance, taking with them one Company of the Sixth Maryland Infantry, that had been on picket. The reconnaissance advanced about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, discovering the enemy in no force. At the late camp of the enemy, officers and 35 enlisted men were captured.

My Brigade was then ordered to take the advance of the Division and Corps, which was the advance of the army. The march was resumed in the direction of Brandy Station, Va., Sixth Maryland Infantry in advance of the Brigade. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

from Brandy Station, and on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, the advance encountered the rebels in considerable force, principally cavalry and horse artillery. After a short halt my command was disposed in order of battle, to advance and drive the enemy from a hill which he occupied in some force, with artillery in position. The Brigade was formed with the Sixth Maryland Infantry upon the right, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry upon the right of the railroad, and in the center the One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry upon the left supported by the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Infantry upon the right of the railroad, in front of the 110th Ohio and Sixth Maryland Infantry Regiments. Skirmishers were advanced from each Regiment. The 138th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was ordered to deploy to the left of the railroad, as soon as an advance was ordered.

The One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio was ordered to closely support the 138th Pennsylvania. An order was received from Division Headquarters, to advance two Companies as skirmishers, one upon each side of the railroad. One Company from the 110th Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant Fox, and one Company from the 138th Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain Fisher, were advanced. An order was received from Division Headquarters to move forward two Regiments of my Brigade. Accordingly the 110th Ohio and 138th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry were ordered forward. The 138th Pennsylvania soon came under the enemy's artillery fire. The skirmishers were rapidly pushed forward, supported by the two Regiments named, and the hill was soon carried. Captain Lazarus C. Andrews, 138th Pennsylvania, fell, mortally wounded. Orderly Sergeant A. G. Rapp, 138th Pennsylvania, lost his left arm and was otherwise slightly wounded. Five other members of this Regiment received slight, but not dangerous wounds. As soon as the hill was gained, I ordered the skirmishers and the two Regiments that were in advance to pursue the enemy.

The pursuit was continued, with constant skirmishing, until the enemy was driven past Brandy Station, at which place the troops were ordered to halt by an order from Brigadier General Carr. The enemy placed artillery in position and shelled my Brigade, wounding two men slightly in the 122nd Ohio Infantry. The Brigade bivouacked near Brandy Station until this morning, when orders were received for it to go into camp at the Station, in which position it still remains.

Officers and men were prompt in obeying orders. The manner in which they performed the services required of them fully warrants me in saying that when more important and dangerous duties are assigned to them they will willingly and cheerfully discharge them. Special commendation is due Colonel McClenan and his Regiment for their splendid conduct on the 8th instant. The Regiment was on that day for the first time under fire. Captain Andrews, who fell mortally wounded, was a brave and accomplished soldier. His loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Surgeon C. P. Harrington, chief surgeon of the Brigade, also Lieutenants Hathaway, Black and Yarger, members of my staff, each cheerfully performed his duty, and all proved themselves competent and skillful officers.

I beg most respectfully to represent that the eight days rations required to be carried upon the person of the soldiers prevented rapid movements essential to the accomplishment of important ends in engaging or pursuing the enemy.

I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WARREN KEIFER,
 Colonel Commanding.

PAGE 671, VOL. 29.

Report of organization of Army of the Potomac, Major General George G. Meade commanding, November 20, 1863, showed the Third Division, Third Corps, Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr commanding; in which the Second Brigade commanded by Col. J. Warren Keifer, still consisted of the Sixth Maryland, 110th and 122nd Ohio and 138th Pennsylvania.

PAGE 682, VOL. 29

Showed the report of casualties in the Union troops in the Mine Run (Virginia) campaign, November 26-December 2, 1863, shows that in the Second Brigade, Third Division, commanded by Col. J. Warren Keifer, the casualties were as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Ag.
	O.	M.	O.	M.	
6th Maryland	10	3	39	32
110th Ohio	1	5	25	31
122nd Ohio	5	1	32	38
138th Pennsylvania	8	3	40	51
Total	1	28	7	136	172

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PAGES 780, 781, 782, 783.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

Camp at Brandy Station,
December 3rd, 1863.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to report the movements and operations of my command from November 26, 1863, to this date, as required by circular order of this date from Division Headquarters.

The command marched from Brandy Station at 8 a. m., November 26th, and arrived at Jacob's Ford, on the Rapidan river, at 2 p. m. Before starting from Brandy Station, 200 men were detailed from the 110th Ohio Infantry, under command of Major O. H. Binkley, as Corps train guard. About 4 p. m. the troops crossed the ford, and marched about 3 miles on a road leading to the turnpike road from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg. The troops were then countermarched to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the ford, where they bivouacked for the night. My Brigade marched in the rear of the Third Brigade, which was the advance of the Division on that day.

The march was resumed at 7 a. m., Nov. 27th, and toward the turnpike road above named. On this day the First Brigade was in advance of the Division, and the Second Brigade marched in its rear. Brisk firing commenced in the advance about 12 m., between the enemy and the Second Division of the Third Corps. After some delay my Brigade was ordered by Brigadier General Carr into the woods, with directions to form upon the left of the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Morris. On account of the density of the undergrowth in the woods, and the absence of roads, it was with some difficulty that I succeeded in reaching the position designated.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of the enemy's fire, I discovered they occupied a hill to my front, upon the slope of which were posted the troops of General Morris' Brigade. I determined at once to carry that hill and occupy it, deeming it the only defensible position that could then be taken. As I was marching my troops by the left flank, and along the hollow behind the hill, I ordered the two advancing Regiments (110th and 122nd Ohio) as soon as they had become unmasked, upon General Morris' left, to move by the right flank, in line of battle, carry the crest of the hill, and take post behind a fence upon its summit. The 6th

Maryland and 138th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments were ordered to file in rear of the two Ohio Regiments, and take position upon their left, from right to left in the order named. The hill was carried, and the fence gained with slight loss. On account of misunderstanding an order the 122nd and 110th Ohio Regiments momentarily fell back a short distance, but upon being ordered back retook their position and became immediately engaged with a heavy force of the enemy.

The right of the Brigade was found to be in advance of the First Brigade, leaving it in great danger of being turned by the enemy. I promptly reported this fact to General Morris, and urged him to advance his line, and also occupy the crest of the hill, which he did after a slight delay. The Ohio regiments maintained their position until near dark, when, their ammunition being exhausted, they were relieved. The Sixth Maryland was under a heavy fire from the commencement of the action until near its close, and maintained its ground gallantly.

Two assaults were made upon my line, the first in front of the Sixth Maryland, and the second in front of the One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania. The enemy was formed in columns of attack not less than three regiments deep. He was both times repulsed with very heavy loss. During these assaults Cols. John W. Horn of the 6th Maryland, and M. R. McClellan of the 138th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments, distinguished themselves by their superior courage and gallantry. The Sixth Maryland remained in its position until the battle was about ended. It was relieved about 6 p. m. Its supply of ammunition was also exhausted. The 138th Pennsylvania was withdrawn at night, and after the close of the engagement. The Brigade bivouacked for the night a short distance to the rear of the battle ground. The men were supplied with ammunition immediately upon their withdrawal. The enemy's loss in my front was very heavy. His killed and wounded were left upon the field. During the engagement, with rare exceptions, the officers and men behaved gallantly, and deserve high commendation. I take pleasure in mentioning the uniform good conduct of Col. W. H. Ball, 122nd Ohio; Lieut. Col. W. N. Foster, 110th Ohio; Col. J. W. Horn, 6th Maryland, and Col. M. R. McClellan, 138th Pennsylvania Infantry, Regimental commanders. They remained at their posts, and with skill and bravery urged on their men. Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, Maj. J. C. Hill, Captains, Sells, Ross, Cornyn, Guss, Wal-

ter Stewart, Prentiss, Bradshaw, Martin, Beaver, Rouzer, Spangler, Moore, McElwain and many others deserve high commendation. Col. McClennan was severely wounded in the foot late in the action and was obliged to leave the field. Lieutenant James A. Fox, 110th Ohio Infantry, was killed. He commanded a Company, and, as upon former occasions, distinguished himself. He rose from the ranks to his position in the army. He was not only brave, but an accomplished gentleman and soldier. He commanded the esteem of all who knew him. His loss will be deeply deplored by his many friends.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PAGES 782-3.

The total killed in my Brigade was one officer and 32 enlisted men; wounded, 7 officers and 137 enlisted men. A list of the casualties by regiments is hereto appended.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy having retreated, the Brigade was marched to a point between the plank and turnpike roads leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House. A short halt was made near Robertson's Tavern. The troops were put in position facing the enemy, where he was strongly posted behind Mine Run, between us and Orange Court House, and covering the two roads named. The troops bivouaced in their position until 2 p. m. November 29, when my Brigade, under the direction of Brigadier General Carr, was formed for an attack in line of battle, and in rear of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps (Colonel Smith). The attack was not made.

At 4 a. m., November 30, was marched to the left upon the plank road, and again formed as before, for an attack, which was again abandoned. About 2 p. m. the Brigade, with the other troops of the Division, was marched to its late position near the center of the whole line. The troops bivouacked in this position until 7 p. m., December 1, 1863, when orders were received from Brigadier General Carr to march in advance of the Division. The troops marched to the Rapidan river, and crossed at Culpepper Ford, about 4 a. m., December 2. The troops bivouacked about sundown near Richardsville. At 12 o'clock midnight the march was resumed for Brandy Station, at which place the Brigade arrived about 6 a. m., December 3, and went into camp, where it still remains.

During the march temporary delays were occasioned by get-

ting upon the wrong road, and also by artillery and teams stalling on bad roads. This latter was particularly the case upon the march to Culpepper Ford, on the night of the 1st instant.

On the entire campaign my orders were received from Brigadier General Carr, commanding division. I beg further to report that many sick were conveyed from Brandy Station in ambulances, to their great injury and the inconvenience of the troops. The ambulances being required for the conveyance of the wounded, many of these men, although unable to perform the day and night marches, had to be sent to their regiments.

The wounded received all possible care and attention at the hands of the medical officers. Surgeon C. P. Harrington, chief surgeon of the Brigade; Assistant Surgeons Richards, Bryant, Owens, Cady, Thornton and Foreman, were actively engaged in care of the wounded. The last named remained upon the field during the engagement of the 27th of November, and amid the danger rendered important service to the severely wounded.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PAGE 783.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the important service rendered by Lieutenant William A. Hathaway, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Samuel J. Yarger, Acting Inspector General, and Lieuts. Thomas S. Black and E. S. Norvell, Acting Aides-de-Camp, on my staff.

During the engagement they each displayed care, courage and excellent skill. For their prompt action in conveying orders upon the field, and skill exhibited in posting troops, I cannot too highly commend them. They also deserve commendation for their efficiency in the movement of troops upon the march, during the entire campaign.

I am, Lieutenant, with high esteem, your obedient and
humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Colonel Commanding.

Lieut. J. Johnson, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Summary of casualties by Brigades in Third Division, Sixth

Army Corps, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th day of October, 1864.

	Killed. Wounded. -Missing.						Ag.
	O. Men.		O. Men.		O. Men.		
First Brigade	4	34	15	190	...	...	243
Second Brigade	4	60	19	311	1	18	413
Third Division	8	94	34	501	1	18	656

On the 10th day of November, 1864, Sheridan placed his "Army of the Shenandoah" in cantonments constructed south of Kernstown; and on the 3rd of December the Sixth Army Corps, under orders from Lieut. General Grant, moved by cars to Washington, D. C., and thence, by steamers, to City Point, Va. A few days later the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio was in the lines before Petersburg, holding the curtain between Forts Keene and Wadsworth, just west of the Weldon railroad.

In January, 1865, it moved with the Corps to the left, when Grant extended his lines beyond Hatcher's Run, and was placed in position near Fort Fisher.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 2, PAGE 94.

The garrison of the forts in the harbor; the guards at Davids Island and Rikers Island; Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and the First Delaware Battery will not be Brigaded and their commands will report direct to these Headquarters.

The original organizations of the troops from the Army of the Potomac will be resumed as soon as the temporary service upon which they are now engaged has terminated.

By order of Brigadier General Canby.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 2, PAGE 122.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, on Aug. 31, 1863.

(See pages 118 to 129), shows present—

The 3rd Corps, Maj. Genl. W. H. French commanding.

The 3rd Division, Brig. Genl. Washington L. Elliott commanding.

And the Second Brigade of said Division—

Col. John W. Horn.

6th Maryland, Maj. Joseph C. Hill.

110th Ohio, Col. J. Warren Keifer.

122nd Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.

138th Pennsylvania, Col. Mathew R. McClennan.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 2, PAGE 140

Shows among the troops in the Department of West Virginia, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Vols., commanding, on Aug. 31, 1863, at Martinsburg, W. Va.:

Col. Andrew T. McReynolds.

Infantry Brigade.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Wildes.

116th Ohio, Capt. William Myers.

122nd Ohio (detachment), Capt. Benjamin F. Sells.

87th Pennsylvania (five Companies), Maj. Noah G. Ruhl.

12th West Virginia, Maj. William B. Curtis.

Maryland Battalion (Potomac Home Brigade) Cavalry, Company B, Capt. William Firey.

1st New York Cavalry, Maj. Timothy Quinn.

12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Lewis B. Pierce.

1st and 3rd West Virginia Cavalry (detachments), Capt. Geo. W. McVicker.

30th New York Battery, Lieut. Alfred Von Kleison.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 2, PAGE 145.

Report of troops in the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, August 31, 1863, City and Harbor of New York.

Brig. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby.

Showing among said troops:

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.

14th Indiana, Lieut. Col. E. H. C. Cavins.

27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.

2nd Massachusetts, Col. Wm. Cogswell.

3rd Michigan, Col. Byron R. Pierce.

7th Michigan, Maj. Sylvanus W. Curtis.

1st Minnesota, Capt. Henry C. Coates.
 4th Ohio, Major Gordon A. Stewart.
 5th Ohio, Col. John H. Patrick.
 7th Ohio, Col. Wm. R. Creighton.
 8th Ohio, Maj. A. H. Winslow.
 29th Ohio, Col. Wm. T. Fitch.
 66th Ohio, Lieut. Eugene Powell.
 110th Ohio, Col. J. Warren Keifer.
 122nd Ohio, Col. Wm. H. Ball.
 126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Harlan.
 3rd Wisconsin, Col. Wm. Hawley.
 2nd Connecticut Battery, Capt. John W. Sterling.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 2, PAGE 167.

Headquarters of the Army,
 Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1863.

Brigadier General Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

General: General Canby telegraphs that the following Regiments are enroute to the Army of the Potomac: The Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twenty Ninth, Sixty Sixth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio.

The 2nd Massachusetts, First Minnesota, Third Wisconsin, Fourteenth and Twenty Seventh Indiana, Seventh Michigan, Third and Fourth Vermont, Thirty Third New Jersey and First Delaware, and Seventh Massachusetts Batteries; and the Second, Third, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Twelfth U. S. Infantry are waiting transportation. The Third Michigan, Second, Fifth and Sixth Vermont, and Fifth Michigan will sail as soon as relieved. These Regiments have been ordered to march from Alexandria.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
 Assistant Adjutant General.

SERIES I, VOL. 29, PART 2, PAGE 602.

In the organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Genl. John Sedgwick, U. S. A., (Maj. Genl. George G. Meade temporarily absent), commanding.

Page 602 shows present a part of the Third Corps, Maj. Gen. Wm. H. French commanding, its
 Third Division—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr.
 First Brigade, Brig. Gen. William H. Morris.
 Third Brigade, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.
 The Second Brigade.
 Col. J. Warren Keifer commanding.
 6th Maryland, Maj. Joseph C. Hill.
 110th Ohio, Captain Wm. S. McElwain.
 122nd Ohio, Col. Wm. H. Ball.
 138th Pennsylvania, Capt. George W. Guss, and also an
 Artillery Brigade of eight Batteries commanded by Capt.
 O'Neil W. Robinson.
 All on the 31st day of December, 1863.

SERIES I, VOL. 33, PAGE 466

Is part of the report of the organization of the Army of the Potomac as it was on January 31, 1864, and shows that the Third Division and all its Brigades were on that day precisely as shown by Vol. 29, Part 2, Page 602, on Dec. 31, 1863.

SERIES I, VOL. 33, PAGE 744-5.

Headquarters Sixth Army Corps,
 March 26, 1864.

General Order No. 14.

The Third Division (Prince's) Sixth Corps, will be reorganized to consist of two Brigades, as follows:

First Brigade—To be composed of the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Fifty First New York Volunteers, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers to be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. H. Morris.

Second Brigade—One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty Second, and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio Volunteers, Sixty Seventh, and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sixth Maryland Volunteers, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell.

The general staff officers of the Third Brigade, broken up by this order, will turn over the public property for which they

are accountable, to the proper staff officers of the other Brigades of the Division, and will report in person at these headquarters for assignment.

All enlisted men with Third Division belonging to Regiments serving with other Divisions will be relieved and ordered to re-join their Regiments.

Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, and will report to Brigadier General Prince.

By command of Major General Sedgwick.

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SERIES I, VOL. 33, PAGE 1042.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Genl. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, on April 30, 1864, showed:

The Sixth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, consisting of the First, Second and Third Divisions, present.

The Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, having a First, Second and Artillery Brigade, of which the Second Brigade was commanded by

Col. Benjamin F. Smith.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.

110th Ohio, Col. J. Warren Keifer.

122nd Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.

126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright.

67th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Stanton.

138th Pennsylvania, Col. Mathew R. McClennan.

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PAGES 112, 127, 146, 161, 174, 205, 728, 730,
732, 734, 735, 744, 747.

Page 112. Organization of the Army of the Potomac, May 5, 1864, shows same as that for April 30, 1864, as to Third Division, except that "Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour was in command of the Second Brigade; Col. Benjamin F. Smith was in command of the 126th Ohio; and only a detachment of the 67th Pennsylvania, commanded by Capt. George W. Guss, was present of that Regiment."

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGE 188

Gives general summary of casualties in the Army of the Potomac and the 9th Corps, from the Rapidan to James River, May 5-June 24, 1864, covering the period of operations on the north side of the James River, and terminating with the cavalry engagement at Saint Mary's Church June 24.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		Aggre.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
The Wilderness May 5-7	143	2,103	569	11,468	138	3,245	17,666
Spottsylvania C. H., May 8-21...	174	2,551	672	12,744	62	2,196	18,399
North Anna, Pam- unkey and To- topotomy, May 22-June 1	41	550	159	2,575	17	644	3,986
Cold Harbor, Be- thesda Church, June 2-15	143	1,702	433	8,644	35	1,781	12,738
Todd's Tavern to James River (Sheridan), May 9-24	7	57	16	321	10	214	625
Trevilian Raid (Sheridan), June 7-24	14	136	43	695	25	599	1,512
	<u>522</u>	<u>7,099</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>36,447</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>8,679</u>	<u>54,926</u>

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGES 198 TO 209.

(Both included)

Show the organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade commanding, as it was on May 31, 1864, including the Field Return of that Army for June 1, 1864.

Page 205. Shows the Third Division, Sixth Corps.

Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, commanding.

Second Brigade, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.

9th New York Heavy Artillery, 1st and 3rd Battalions, Lieut.

Col. William H. Seward, Jr..

110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.

122nd Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.

126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright.
 67th Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Stanton.
 138th Pennsylvania, Col. Mathew R. McClennan.
 Field Return of the Army of the Potomac for June 1, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate.
	O.	Men.	
Second Corps	1,431	26,986	28,327
Fifth Corps	939	18,382	17,321
Sixth Corps	850	19,540	20,390
Ninth Corps	729	17,418	18,147
Cavalry Corps	613	11,807	12,420
Artil. Battal. with reserve army train....	29	676	705
Dismounted Cavalry Train Guard.....	43	2,674	2,717
Headquarters, Squadron 1st Ind. Cavalry	4	114	118
First Mass. Cavalry.....	4	110	114
N. Y. Engineers (Det.).....	5	211	216
U. S. Engineers Battalion.....	5	329	334
Provost Marshal's General Command....	63	1,003	1,066
Total	4,625	99,250	103,875

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGES 160, 161, 174, 182, 183, 188.

Shows return of casualties in the Union forces from May 21 to June 2, 1864—North Anna, Pamunkey and Totopotomy, on pages 160 to 164, both included.

3rd Division, 6th Corps, Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts; Second Brigade, Col. B. F. Smith.

	Captured or						
	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
6th Maryland	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
122nd Ohio	2	...	...	5	...	...	7
126th Ohio .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
138th Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total 2nd Brigade.....	3	...	...	7	...	...	10
Total 1st Brigade.....	3	...	...	18	...	1	22
Page 161. Total 3rd Div....	6	...	...	25	...	1	32

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGES 166 TO 180.

(Both included.)

Show casualties Army of the Potomac and 9th Army Corps at Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, June 2-15, 1864.

Page 174 shows those in the 3rd Division, 6th Corps, commanded by

Brig. Genl. James B. Ricketts.
Second Brigade, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
6th Maryland	4	...	29	...	1	...	34
9th New York Heavy Artillery, 1st and 3rd Battalions	16	5	121	1	5	...	148
110th Ohio	5	1	45	...	1	...	52
122nd Ohio	1	3	3	42	...	...	49
126th Ohio	1	...	...	10	...	...	11
67th Pennsylvania .....	...	1	...	14	...	6	21
138th Pennsylvania	1	5	1	55	...	5	67
Total 2nd Brigade.....	3	34	10	316	1	18	382
Total 1st Brigade.....	13	86	13	378	2	41	533
Page 174. Total 3rd Div...	16	120	23	694	3	59	915

Officers killed or mortally wounded.

Pages 182-3.

Lieut. James Hartley, 122nd Ohio Infantry.

Lieut. Charles P. McLaughlin, 138th Pennsylvania Infantry.

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PAGES 137 TO AND INCLUDING PART OF 153,

Show the casualties in the Army of the Potomac in the battles about Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 8 to 21, 1864.

Page 146 reports as to 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 6th Corps, commanded by

Col. Benjamin F. Smith.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.
6th Maryland	1	1	...	4	...	6
110th Ohio .....	...	4	2	28	...	34
122nd Ohio .....	...	1	1	10	...	12
126th Ohio	1	20	...	56	1	78
67th Pennsylvania .....	...	1	...	12	2	15
138th Pennsylvania .....	...	1	...	11	...	12
Total Second Brigade.....	2	28	3	121	3	157
Total Third Division.....	3	42	6	249	6	334
Total First Brigade.....	1	14	3	128	3	177

PAGES 150 AND 152.

Show the officers killed or mortally wounded in said Spottsylvania battle.

Of 6th Maryland, Lieut. David G. Orr.

Of 126th Ohio, Captain Reuben Lampton.

Page 149 shows the casualties in said battles about Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, during May 8 to 21, both included, as follows:

Army of the	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or		Ag.
	O. Men.		O. Men.		Missing.		
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
Potomac	153	2,086	595	10,631	47	1,742	15,253
9th Army Corps...	21	465	77	2,114	15	454	3,146
Totals	174	2,551	672	12,745	62	2,196	18,399

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PAGE 127, TO AND INCLUDING PAGE 136,

Shows the casualties in the Army of the Potomac in the battle of The Wilderness, Va., on May 5th, 6th and 7th, 1864.

Page 127 shows for Second Brigade, 3rd Division, Sixth Corps.

Brig. Genl. Truman Seymour captured by the enemy.

Col. Benjamin F. Smith succeeded to the command.

Staff	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or		Ag.
	O. M.		O. M.		Missing.		
	O.	M.	O.	M.	O.	M.	
Staff .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6th Maryland	2	22	8	104	...	34	170
110th Ohio	1	16	6	100	...	25	148
122nd Ohio	1	17	4	106	1	47	176
126th Ohio	1	21	7	118	2	60	209
67th Pennsylvania .....	...	7	...	39	...	19	65
138th Pennsylvania	1	20	2	95	...	32	150
Total Second Brigade.	6	103	27	562	4	217	919
Total Third Division..	7	112	27	615	5	225	991
Total First Brigade...	1	9	0	53	1	8	72

Officers of Second Brigade killed or mortally wounded:

Captain Adam B. Martin, killed, 6th Maryland.

Major William S. McElwain, 110th Ohio.

Captain John M. Smith, 110th Ohio.

Lieut. Joseph McKnight, 110th Ohio.

Captain Joseph Work, 122nd Ohio.

Captain Jonathan S. McCrady, 126th Ohio.

Lieut. Robert Hilles, 126th Ohio.

Lieut. John E. Essick, 138th Pa.

Lieut. John H. Fisher, 138th Pa.

Page 133 shows total casualties on May 5, 6 and 7th in the battle of the Wilderness were:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
Army of the Potomac	127	1,879	513	10,292	137	3,078	16,026
Ninth Army Corps	16	229	56	1,176	1	167	1,640
Totals	143	2,108	569	11,468	138	3,245	17,666

SERIES I, VOL. 37, PART 2, PAGE 551.

Organization of the Union forces commanded by Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, July 31, 1864.

EXTRACT FROM PAGE 547, VOL. 37, PART 2.

Sixth Army Corps (Wright). Present for duty 634 officers, 11,611 men; aggregate present 16,175; aggregate present and absent 31,260; pieces of artillery—field 24.

EXTRACT FROM PAGE 551, VOL. 37, PART 2.

Third Division (6th Corps).

Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts.

First Brigade—Col. William Emerson.

14th New Jersey, Maj. Peter Vredenburg, Jr.

151st New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Fay.

106th New York, Capt. Samuel Parker.

10th Vermont, Col. William W. Henry.

Second Brigade—Col. John F. Staunton.

6th Maryland, Capt. John J. Bradshaw.

110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.

122nd Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.

126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright.
 67th Pennsylvania, Lieut. John F. Young.
 138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.
 9th New York Heavy Artillery, Major Charles Burgess.

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGES 728 TO 735,
 BOTH INCLUDED.

Report of Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, of operations May 5-6, 1864, at The Wilderness, Va.—pages 728-9 and 730.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, pages 730-735 both included.
 Williamstown, Mass, August 12, 1864.

General: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command, the Second Brigade, Third Division (Ricketts) in connection with the battles of May 5th and 6th, in The Wilderness.

To this Brigade I was assigned on the morning of the 5th instant. It consisted of the 110th Ohio (Col. J. W. Keifer); One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio (Col. William H. Ball); One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio (Col. B. F. Smith); One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania (Col. M. R. McClennan), to which was attached a Battalion of the Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, and the Sixth Maryland (Col. J. W. Horn).

During the morning I was directed to report to you (then commanding First Division, Sixth Corps), and was posted on the extreme right of the line of battle then forming; the Sixth Maryland and One Hundred and Tenth Ohio were placed in the first line, the latter Regiment on the right; the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, in a second line, in the order named, from left to right, the latter Regiment being well thrown back to protect the right flank. The position was on gently rolling ground, thickly covered with trees. The enemy was directly in front. About 5 p. m. an advance was made and the enemy's skirmishers driven back some distance, so as to clear the ground in our immediate front. About 6 o'clock an attack was made along the line, and under the impression that we overlapped the enemy's left, and that he was weak in our front, from the detaching of troops to his right, I was to swing around so as to take him in flank. A vigorous advance was made and

the enemy was soon found, but sheltered by log breastworks and extending so far beyond me that his fire came upon the prolongation of our line with the greatest severity.

Under these circumstances it was impossible to gain any decided advantage. Ground somewhat in advance of our original position was, however, held. The Sixth Maryland and One Hundred and Tenth Ohio suffered very severely; the Sixth Maryland losing 180 officers and men in killed and wounded, and the One Hundred and Tenth losing 113. Major McElwain, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, was unfortunately killed—one of the best and bravest officers of my command. Captain Smith and Lieutenant McKnight of the same Regiment were mortally wounded, both excellent officers. Captain A. B. Martin and Lieut. Alexander F. Myers of the Sixth Maryland were also lost (two of the choicest officers of that superior Regiment), and during the night there was close firing by which a number fell. Among others the gallant Colonel Keifer was disabled, after having conducted himself with distinguished courage and energy during the day. The enemy through the night was constantly strengthening his line; the cutting and felling of trees was continued, and the movement of guns to his left was distinctly heard. On the morning of the 6th Brig. Genl. Alexander Shaler reported to me with a part of his Brigade, which was immediately used in the extension of my right. The additional force did not much more than compensate for the loss of space due to the casualties of the preceding afternoon, and the closing in to General Neil's Brigade, on my left, for the same cause. The second line of my Brigade now replaced the first, and at 7 o'clock another attack was ordered, and the two Brigades moved forward impetuously, but when within a few rods of the enemy's works received such discharge of musketry as entirely to deprive the attack of impulsion. The fire from the enemy's artillery was also severe and close. In spite of the superb steadiness of the men and the best efforts of their brave officers of both Brigades, no decisive advantage could be claimed. The enemy's line still extended beyond our right, and our formation was even now thin and weak for attacking. The casualties were again very heavy. The One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania lost 153 during the day, with two of the finest young officers—Lieuts. J. H. Fisher and John E. Essick.

Of the 122nd Ohio, Captain Work was killed, known for a

noble coolness in battle, an officer held in high esteem by his Regiment, and Captain Harding, Lieutenants Kilburn and Niemeyer were, unfortunately, severely wounded. Captain R. M. Lyons of the One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, Capt. O. W. France, Capt. J. S. McCready and Lieut. Robert Hilles, among the choicest and best of officers, were killed. During the day directions were received to strengthen our line, by laying up log shelters, which was effected, except on the extreme right of Genl. Shaler's line, where contact was so close, and exposure so great as to forbid this work by day. The two Brigades were now, virtually, in a single line, the One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Tenth Ohio being alone held in the second line as supports. Just before sunset the enemy made an attack by throwing a Brigade around the right and directly into the rear of my line, which was rolled up with great rapidity. Portions of the command faced to the rear and held their position for a short time, but were compelled to give way. The One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania was promptly moved to check the enemy's advance, but yielding to the temporary panic, also fell to the rear. Near the termination of this attack, while riding toward the enemy to ascertain his force and position, I was taken prisoner. Lieut. A. J. Harrison, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of my staff, while bravely exerting himself to rally our men, was severely wounded, and fell into the enemy's hands. To Capt. J. W. Ross, Brigade Inspector, and my aides, Lieut. C. N. Jackson, Lieut. Daniel Peck, and Lieut. J. A. Gump, as well as to Lieut. Harrison, I am indebted for the display of the highest soldiery qualities on every occasion, and I acknowledge my indebtedness for their constant attention to duty. And I cannot fail to mention Surgeon J. S. Martin, Fourteenth New Jersey, for gallant conduct, in remaining under close fire and attending faithfully upon many severely hurt, who, from our situation, could not readily be moved. His example was glorious. In the movements of my command, I am pleased to say that it behaved with the most commendable gallantry, and the conduct of every officer and man so far as I know, was praiseworthy and exemplary. That after two such combats, worn and fatigued, they should have failed before comparatively fresh troops, will be justly considered as no more than was to be expected, nor was it more than anticipated and expressed to the then commander of the Corps. The right of the line was perfectly unsupported, and of necessity so

thin, that successful resistance to such a flank attack was at least improbable. The commanders of Regiments, without exception, are recommended to your favorable notice—Colonels Smith, Keifer and Horn more particularly, for prominent gallantry and efficiency.

The report of Brigadier General Shaler accompanies this. I respectfully commend him to your consideration for the personal bravery and intelligence with which he handled his Brigade.

Very respectfully, General, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier General.

Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, Commanding Sixth Army Corps.

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGES 172 TO 735,
BOTH INCLUDED.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

Hdqrs. Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps,

Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., November 1, 1864.

Captain: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this command, commencing May 4, 1864, and ending July 9, 1864:

This Brigade was composed May 4, 1864, of the One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty Second and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, Sixth Maryland, and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments, and a detachment of men from the Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, temporarily attached to the One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania. The Regiments were commanded respectively by myself, Col. W. H. Ball, Lieut. Col. E. W. Ebright, Col. John W. Horn and Col. M. R. McClennan. The Brigade was commanded on that day by Col. B. F. Smith, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio. The Brigade moved from its camp near Culpepper Court House, Va., at daylight on the 4th of May and crossed the Rapidan river at Germanna Ford about sunset of the same day and bivouacked for the night on the bank of the river. Early on the morning of the 5th of May, Brig. Gen. T. Seymour assumed command of the Brigade, relieving Colonel Smith.

FIRST EPOCH.

The Brigade moved about 8 a. m. upon the Germanna Ford road, leading to the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House

pike, but had not proceeded far until orders were received to return to and guard the ford and pontoon bridges, which it did. At about 11 a. m. the Brigade again marched toward the turnpike above named, and arriving near it was halted upon a hill to the right of the road upon which it had marched. About 1 p. m. orders were received for the Brigade to proceed to the right of the line, and report to General H. G. Wright, commanding a division of the Sixth Corps. Heavy firing had already commenced along the line. This Brigade went into position in two lines about 2 p. m., upon the extreme right of the army, the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio and Sixth Maryland in the front, and the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio in the rear line. Under orders from Brigadier General Seymour, skirmishers were advanced from the two Regiments in the front line, who soon brought on a brisk skirmish. Capt. Luther Brown, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, and Capt. C. K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, who were in command of our skirmishers, pressed the enemy's skirmishers back for a short distance, and closely engaged them until about 5 p. m., when an advance of the Brigade was made. I received orders from General Seymour to assume general charge of the first line, to press the enemy, and, if possible, outflank him upon his left. The troops charged forward in galant style, pressing the enemy back by 6 p. m. about one-half mile, when we came upon him, upon the slope of a hill, intrenched behind logs, which had been hurriedly thrown together. During the advance the troops were twice halted, and a fire opened, killing and wounding a considerable number of the enemy. The front line being upon the extreme right of the army, and the troops upon its left (said to have been commanded by Brigadier General Neil), failing to move forward in conjunction with it, I deemed it prudent to halt, without making an attack upon the enemy's line. After a short consultation with Col. John W. Horn, I sent word to Brigadier General Seymour that the advance line of the Brigade was unsupported upon either flank, and that the enemy overlapped the right and left of the line and was apparently in heavy force, rendering it impossible for the troops to attain success in a further attack. This word was sent by Lieut. Gump of General Seymour's staff. I soon after received orders to attack at once. Feeling sure that the word I sent had not been received, I delayed until a second order was received to attack. I accord-

ingly made the attack without further delay. The attack was made about 7 p. m. The troops were in a thick and dense wilderness. The line was advanced to within 150 yards of the enemy's works, under a most terrible fire from the front and flanks. It was impossible to succeed, but the two Regiments, notwithstanding, maintained their ground, and kept up a rapid fire for nearly three hours, and then retired, under orders, for a short distance only. I was wounded about 8:30 p. m. by a rifle ball passing through both bones of the left forearm; but did not relinquish command until 9 p. m. The troops were required to maintain this unequal contest under the belief that other troops were to attack the enemy on his flank. In this attack the Sixth Maryland lost in killed two officers and 16 men, and 8 officers and 132 men wounded, and the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio lost one officer and 13 men killed, and 6 officers and 93 men wounded, making an aggregate in the Two Regiments of 271.

Maj. William S. McElwain, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, who had won the commendations of all who knew him, for his skill, judgment and gallantry, was among the killed. Capt. John M. Smith and Lieut. Joseph McKnight, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, and Capt. Adam B. Martin, Sixth Maryland, were mortally wounded and have since died. Capt. J. B. Van Eaton and Lieuts. H. H. Stevens and G. O. McMillen, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio; Major J. C. Hill, Capt. A. Billingslea, J. L. Goldsborough, J. J. Bradshaw and J. R. Roieyar, and Lieuts. J. A. Schwartz, C. A. Damuth, and D. J. Smith, Sixth Maryland, were more or less severely wounded. All displayed the greatest bravery and deserve the thanks of the country. Col. John W. Horn, Sixth Maryland, and Lieut. Col. O. H. Binkley, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, deserve to be specially mentioned for their courage, skill and ability; Captains Brown, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, and Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, distinguished themselves in their successful management of skirmishers.

From reports of this night attack, published in the Richmond papers, it is known that the rebel Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones (commanding the Stonewall brigade), and many others were killed in the attack.

In consequence of my wound, I was not with the Brigade after the battle of the Wilderness, during its memorable and bloody campaign, until August 26th, 1864, and I am unable to give its movements and operations from personal knowledge.

The Brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, until his capture, May 6, 1864, after which, with the exception of short intervals, it was commanded by Col. B. F. Smith, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio. Colonel Smith is now absent from the Brigade.

Early on the morning of the 6th of May, the Brigade formed in two lines of battle, and assaulted the enemy's works in its front—the One Hundred and Twenty Second and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania in the front line, and the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio and Sixth Maryland in the rear line. The Brigade was still the extreme right of the army. The assault was not vigorously made, but the enemy was found in too great numbers, and too strongly fortified to be driven from his position. After suffering very heavy loss, the troops were withdrawn to their original position, where slight fortifications were thrown up. In the charge the troops behaved most gallantly. The One Hundred and Twenty Second, and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania lost very heavily. About 2 p. m. Brigadier General Shaler's Brigade of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps, took position upon the right of the Brigade, and became the extreme right of the army. Skirmishing continued until about sunset, when the enemy turned the right of the army, and made an attack upon its flank and rear, causing the troops to give way rapidly, and compelling them to fall back for some distance before they were re-formed. So rapid was the enemy's advance upon the flank and rear, that time was not given to change front to meet him, and some confusion occurred in the retreat. Few prisoners were lost in the Brigade. The lines were soon re-established, and the progress of the enemy stopped. An attack was made by the enemy upon the re-established line about 8 p. m., but was handsomely repulsed. Unfounded reports were circulated that the troops of this Brigade were the first to give way when the first attack of the enemy was made. It is not improper to state here that no charges of bad conduct are made against the troops upon its right, but this Brigade remained at its post and successfully resisted a simultaneous attack from the front until the troops upon its right were doubled back and were retreating in disorder through and along its lines.

About 7 a. m. of May 7 the troops were moved a short distance to the left, and threw up temporary earthworks. The enemy

made a show of attack soon after, but were driven back and severely punished by artillery fire. Skirmishing continued throughout the day. This Brigade was detached during the battle of the Wilderness from the other troops of the Division, and received orders from Major General Wright, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

(Note by Col. Granger, Aug. 30, 1912—This is the end of Col. Keifer's "First Epoch").

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGE 733.
SECOND EPOCH.

The march to Spottsylvania Court House was commenced at 8 p. m., May 7. The troops moved all night, and after a tedious and tiresome march, arrived in position near Spottsylvania Court House about 6 p. m., May 8, and found the enemy in front in strong works. Immediate preparations were made for an assault, which, however, was not made.

After dark an advance was made, as near the enemy's position as possible without bringing on an engagement. The troops were rationed for the first time on the campaign at this place. Breastworks were constructed along the front line. The lamented Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Army Corps, was killed by a rifle shot in the head, from a rebel sharpshooter, near the Sixth Maryland Regiment, on the 9th of May. On the 10th a desperate attack was made by the enemy on the right of the Brigade, which was handsomely repulsed. In addition to the continuous and heavy skirmishing, a furious artillery fire was kept up all day. The Brigade was moved from its position, on the 11th, a short distance to the left. Constant skirmishing still continued. On the 12th the Brigade, with the Division, was formed one mile to the left, about 11 a. m., in support of the First and Second Divisions, Sixth Army Corps, but was not heavily engaged. The One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio was detached about 12 m., and went to the assistance of Brigadier General Wheaton's Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps. It was marched to the front line and engaged the enemy. Fifty rounds of ammunition were exhausted before the Regiment was withdrawn. Its loss was 16 enlisted men killed and one officer and 53 enlisted men wounded. Lieut. Col. E. W. Ebright, commanding the Regiment, was wounded in the head. He signally

distinguished himself in this engagement. The enemy was compelled to abandon his works in the night, and on the morning of the 13th was found in a new position, some distance to the rear. At evening the Brigade moved back to the position occupied upon the 12th. The morning of the 14th of May the Brigade moved to the heights on the north bank of the Ny river. The evening of the same day the Brigade charged in line of battle across the river and took the heights upon the opposite bank, from which troops of the First Division, Sixth Corps, had been driven. The Brigade at once intrenched and remained in position until the evening of the 17th, at which time it commenced to march back again to its position of the 12th. The Brigade reached its position about 6 a. m. of the 18th, and there remained under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy until 12 m., and then commenced a march again to its position on the south bank of the Ny river, near the Anderson house, arriving about 7 p. m. The Brigade moved forward on the 16th of May about two miles, but did not bring on a general engagement and again intrenched. Some changes were made in the line on the 21st, after which brisk skirmishing ensued.

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGES 733 AND 734.

THIRD EPOCH.

The march from the position last mentioned to the North Anna river commenced at 10 p. m., May 21, and was attended with no fighting, the Brigade having been detailed as guard for ammunition and headquarters train. On the evening of the 25th of May the Brigade was relieved from duty as train guard, and reported to Brig. Gen. J. B. Ricketts, commanding Division, and immediately went into position on the south bank of the North Anna river. On the 26th of May the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. H. Seward, joined this Brigade. On the same day the Brigade was marched about three miles to the Virginia Central railroad at Noel's Station, and immediately countermarched to its former position on the North Anna river.

FOURTH EPOCH.

Leaving this last named position and recrossing the North Anna river, about 7 p. m., commenced the march for the Pamunkey river. The Brigade reached the river and crossed at Sailor's

Ford at 12 m. on the 28th of May; marched about two miles from it, and again halted and intrenched. The Brigade remained in position, skirmishing continually until daylight of May 30th, when it moved with the Division in a northwesterly direction, striking the Hanover Court House and Richmond turnpike at the 17th-mile post about 10 a. m.; thence along that road to the Totopotomoy river, arriving upon its north bank at 5 p. m., where the Brigade was formed in line of battle. In this position the Brigade remained until 12 m. of the 31st, when it was moved across the river and formed in line of battle on the south bank. Heavy skirmishing ensued throughout the remainder of the day, the enemy being in front in strong breastworks. At 12 midnight commenced the march to Cold Harbor, by way of Salem Church, arriving about 10:30 a. m., June 1, 1864. The Cavalry which preceded were relieved on the skirmish line by the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Binkley commanding. Intrenchments were thrown up. About 2 p. m. the Brigade was removed from its works, a short distance to the left, and formed in four lines of battle, preparatory to a charge—the Sixth Maryland and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania in the first line; Ninth New York Heavy Artillery in the second and third lines, and the One Hundred and Twenty Second and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio in the fourth line. At 6 p. m. a general assault was made upon the enemy in his works. This Brigade carried the works in its front and captured several hundred prisoners, who were taken to the rear. The captured works were held and the enemy forced back. Repeated efforts were made by the enemy during the succeeding night to retake the works, but he was each time repulsed with heavy loss.

SERIES I, VOL. 36, PART 1, PAGES 734 AND 735.

The officers and men of the Brigade deserve great praise for their valor in this battle. I regret to say that I am unable to mention the officers who were most conspicuous. Colonels Horn and McClennan, who commanded the advance line were particularly gallant in leading their men into the works. The following communication was received, highly commending the troops for their conduct on that day:

“Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
June 1, 1864.

“Major General Wright:

“Please give my thanks to Brigadier General Ricketts and

his gallant command for the very handsome manner in which they have conducted themselves today. The success attained by them is of great importance, and if followed up will materially advance our operations.

“Respectfully yours,

“GEORGE G. MEADE,
“Major General Commanding.”

“June 2, 1864.

“Headquarters Third Division, Sixth Army Corps,

“Brigadier General Ricketts:

“General: Major General Wright directs me to say that he transmits the within to you with great pleasure.

“Your obedient servant,

“R. F. HALSTEAD,
“Captain and Aid-de-Camp.”

June 2 the captured works were altered and strengthened for defensive operations. No general engagement occurred on this day, but skirmishing and artillery fire continued. On the 3rd of June, Col. John W. Horn assumed temporary command of the Brigade in consequence of the indisposition of Colonel Smith. The Brigade formed (One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio in the first line, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery in the second and third lines, and the Sixth Maryland, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania in the fourth line), moved forward about 6 a. m., June 3, a distance of 200 yards, and under a heavy fire of the enemy; intrenched using bayonets, tin cups and plates for this purpose, many officers were killed and wounded on this day. From the 3rd to the 10th gradual approaches were made toward the enemy's works by means of ziz-zag lines. Heavy firing was constantly kept up along the lines. The Third Division moved to the rear and left, about 2 a. m., June 11th, and halted in rear of the Second Division, Second Army Corps. At dusk the Division relieved the portion of the line then occupied by the Second Division, Second Army Corps. Colonel Smith resumed command of the Brigade June 12.

I am, Captain, truly your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,

Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. Andrew J. Smith, Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

SERIES I, VOL. 40, PART 1, PAGES 505, 506 AND 507.

No. 159.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 12-July 6.

Hdqs. Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

Camp near Cedar Creek, Va., Nov. 1, 1864.

FIFTH EPOCH.

Captain: The Brigade remained in the last named position until 10:30 p. m., June 12, when it was withdrawn and immediately commenced the march, with the Division and Corps, by the way of Hopkin's Mill, Moody's Farm and Emmons Church, to Jones Bridge, across the Chickahominy river; thence by way of the Charles City Court House road to James river, near Wilcox's Landing, arriving June 14. On the afternoon of the 15th, the Brigade, with the Corps, formed lines and intrenched. On the 16th the troops were moved to the left and toward the river, a short distance, and again intrenched. At 5 p. m. colored troops, from the Ninth Corps, relieved the Brigade, and, with the Division, it was marched to Wilcox's Landing and embarked on transports at 8 p. m. The main portion of the Brigade disembarked at about 1 a. m., June 17, at Point of Rocks. The One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio disembarked on the north bank of the Appomattox, at the confluence of that river with the James; marched and joined the Brigade at Bermuda Hundred at 10 a. m. Nothing of importance transpired at Bermuda Hundred. The Division was relieved at 3 p. m., June 19, and marched to the Corps in front of Petersburg. At 3 p. m. on the 21st the Corps moved to the extreme left of the army. The Sixth Maryland and One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, under command of Colonel Horn, relieved the Cavalry, who were then engaged with the enemy. The Brigade was formed in two lines of battle, and intrenched. The 22nd of June, about 7 a. m., an advance was made of half a mile, heavy skirmishing ensuing, in consequence of which the lines were halted and intrenched. At 2 p. m. the troops were withdrawn to the position last vacated. A charge was made by the Division at 7 p. m., causing the enemy to give way precipitately. After advancing two miles the troops halted and again intrenched.

SERIES I, VOL. 40, PART 1, PAGES 506-507.

Orders were received from Brigadier General Ricketts June 23rd, at 6 p. m., to send three Regiments to report to Brigadier General Wheaton, commanding Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. Accordingly the One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, and Sixth Maryland Regiments were sent. The remainder of the Brigade was withdrawn, and formed in rear of and as support for the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. The Brigade was withdrawn about 8:30 p. m. to the position occupied on the evening of the 21st.

The works were strengthened on the 24th, and the troops were ordered to rest for the first time on the campaign; headquarters and regimental wagons were also ordered up to the troops for the first time. The remainder of the Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. John F. Staunton, joined the Brigade June 28th. The 29th the Brigade, with the Corps, marched to Ream's Station, on the Weldon and Petersburg railroad, and formed in position and intrenched. A detail of 600 men from the Brigade aided in tearing up the railroad on the 30th of June. At 6 p. m. the troops marched, by way of the Jerusalem plank road, toward a point near the Williams House, and arrived the same night.

July 2 the Brigade went into intrenchments at the Williams House, about five miles south of Petersburg.

Colonel Staunton took command of the Brigade on the morning of the 6th of July. Orders were received at 3 p. m., July 6, to march to City Point, embark for Baltimore, and from there proceed to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Va.

Many officers who fell in this long and memorable campaign should be favorably mentioned but the already great length of this report forbids my doing it. I would do injustice to brave and valuable officers if I did not make mention of Cols. William H. Ball, John W. Horn, Mathew R. McClennan, and Lieut. Cols. A. W. Ebright, Otho H. Binkley and Moses M. Granger. These officers endured the dangers and hardships of the entire campaign, and by their personal daring and good example, did much to secure the results attained. It should not be forgotten that many of the affairs mentioned in this report as skirmishes, rise to the dignity of battles, compared with many of the so reported battles of this and former wars. In justice to line officers it should not be forgotten that they were the principal actors in managing

the skirmishes, and were, often for many hours, and even days, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. The men on the campaign, in addition to the many hard days fighting, suffered uncomplainingly the severe marches in the heat of summer, and often without a proper supply of water, etc.

This long campaign, more than all others, illustrates the endurance, valor and patriotism of the American soldier.

I am, Captain, truly your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,

Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

SERIES I, VOL. 40, PAGE 511.

Tabular statement of losses of One Hundred and Twenty Second Regiment, Ohio Infantry Volunteers.

Hdqs. 122nd Ohio Infantry Vols.

Sept. 10, 1864.

Lieut. * * * *

I append a tabular statement of the losses during the campaign (a).

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners of War.		Total.	
	O.	M.	O.	M.	O.	M.	O.	M.	O.	M.
Wilderness	1	17	3	108	..	28	1	27	5	180
Spottsylvania .....	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	23
Totopotomay .....	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	8
Cold Harbor	1	3	2	44	..	..	..	21	3	68
Petersburg .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Monaracy (b) .....	..	5	..	9	..	10	..	36	..	60
	2	28	5	188	..	40	1	84	8	340

(a)—Strength of Regiment May 4, officers 3 Field and Staff.

(b)—July 9—Not embraced in report—11 line, 490 men; aggregate, 504.

W. H. BALL,
Col. 122nd Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. John A. Gump,

Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

SERIES I, VOL. 43, PART 1, PAGES 225 TO 230.

No. 49.

Report of Col. J. Warren Keifer, One Hundred and Tenth

Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Division, of operations, October 19.

Hdqrs. Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps,
Camp before Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1864.

Major: I have the honor to report, in compliance with orders, the movements and operations of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th of October, 1864:

The Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, occupied a position, in two lines, on the left of the other two Divisions of the Corps, connecting on its left with the right of the Nineteenth Corps. The Nineteenth Corps was in the center of the army, the Eighth Corps, or Army of West Virginia, being upon the extreme left, the whole army facing Cedar Creek. The troops of the Division were to the right of the turnpike, about half a mile and not to exceed one mile and a half from Middletown. Marsh Run, which was difficult to cross, flowed through a ravine a very short distance in rear of the Division and divided the main body of the troops of the Nineteenth from the Sixth Corps. The troops of the Division consisted of two Brigades, commanded previous to the 19th of October, 1864—First Brigade, by Colonel William Emerson, One Hundred and Fifty First New York Volunteers; Second Brigade, by myself, and the Division by Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts. The First Brigade was located upon the right and Second Brigade upon the left of the Division. The aggregate strength present for duty, in line, was 151 officers and 3,818 enlisted men. On the morning of October 19th, at early day break, some firing was heard upon the right of the army and soon after rapid firing was heard in the direction of the extreme left of the army. Being in command of the Second Brigade at that time, it was immediately placed under arms, tents struck and wagons packed, and preparations were made for meeting any emergency. Immediately after the troops were formed in front of their camp, Captain A. J. Smith, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Third Division, with others of the Division staff, reported to me with orders from General Ricketts, to assume command of the Division, General Ricketts having assumed command of the Corps. General Wright being in command of the Army, I at once turned over the command of the Second Brigade to Col. William H. Ball, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, and assumed command of the Division. The firing continued to grow more rapid upon the left

of the army, and it soon became apparent that the enemy designed to bring on a general engagement. I received an order from General Ricketts to move the Division to the turnpike, and commenced the movement, but soon after received an order to re-occupy the late position, and look out for the right, as the First and Second Divisions of the Corps had been ordered from the right across the run to the turnpike and to the support of the left of the army. The firing continued to grow more rapid upon the left and extended to the rear, parallel with the turnpike and toward Middletown. The troops upon the left had fallen back from their position in disorder, and, with small bodies of cavalry, army wagons, pack animals, etc., had crossed Marsh Run and were rushing through the lines of troops; it was only by the greatest exertions of officers that the lines could be preserved. While moving the troops back to their late position orders were received to take the hills opposite the rear of the camps of the Division. When this order was received the enemy had gained them, and a portion of my command had opened fire upon him. Colonel Ball was ordered to take the position with his Brigade. The rear line of the Second Brigade, faced by the rear rank, was ordered to charge the hills, and orders were given to the other troops of the Division to follow in close support. The troops advanced in excellent order, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the enemy, but, just after the advance of the Brigade had crossed the stream, the troops of the Nineteenth Corps broke in disorder, and fell back along the stream in such numbers as to impede farther progress of the movement, and temporarily throw the advance line into some confusion. Fearing the danger of getting my command into disorder, and at the same time having ascertained that the enemy had turned the left of the army, and were already advancing and threatening the rear, the troops were withdrawn from the charge, and a rapid fire opened upon the enemy, which stopped his farther progress in my front. So great were the number of broken troops of other Corps, that for a time the lines had to be opened at intervals in order to allow them to pass to the rear. In consequence of the necessary movements of the morning the divisions of the Sixth Corps were separated, and were obliged to fight independent of each other. The Third Division, having faced about, became the extreme right of the army. A number of guns belonging to the Sixth Corps, were posted upon the hills on my left. These guns, under the command of Cap-

tains McKnight and Adams, and under the direction of Colonel Tompkins, Chief of Artillery of the Sixth Corps, were admirably handled and rapidly fired, although under a heavy and close musketry fire of the enemy.- After 100 artillery horses had been shot the enemy succeeded in capturing a portion of the guns, having approached under cover of the smoke and fog from the left, which was unprotected, but were subsequently recaptured. The Regiments principally engaged in this charge were the Tenth Vermont (of the First Brigade) commanded by Colonel William W. Henry and Sixth Maryland (of the Second Brigade) commanded by Capt. C. K. Prentiss. Great gallantry was displayed in this charge by officers and men. The rebels were fought hand to hand and driven from the guns. A position was taken upon the crest of a ridge facing the enemy, who by this time had thrown a force across Marsh Run, near its mouth, and were advancing along Cedar Creek, upon my right. The right of the Third Division was extended to near Cedar Creek, and the left rested a short distance from Marsh Run. A heavy fire was kept up for a considerable period of time, and the enemy were twice driven back with heavy loss. Orders were received from Major General Wright, in person, to charge forward and drive the enemy, and the movement was commenced, and in consequence of the disorder into which the enemy had previously been thrown, the movement bid fair to be a success; but owing to the enemy's appearance in heavy force, upon the left flank of the Division, the charge was soon suspended, and the troops withdrawn slowly to a new position. The battle raged with great fury, the line slowly retiring, in the main in good order, from one position to another. My line was at no time driven from any position, but was withdrawn from one position to another, under orders, and each time, after the enemy had been repulsed in all attacks from the front. About 10 a. m. the troops reached a road that ran parallel to my line, and at right angles to the turnpike, and a short distance to the rear and right of Middletown. The troops had been withdrawn, not to exceed one mile and a half from the position occupied in the morning. At this hour the enemy suspended attacks, but concentrated a heavy artillery fire upon the troops. In retiring, almost all the wounded of the Division were brought off, and but few prisoners were lost. From this position the Division was moved, under orders, to the left, and formed connection with the Second Division, Sixth Corps. After General Ricketts was

wounded, Brig. Gen. G. W. Getty assumed command of the Corps, from whom I received orders. The First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, was formed upon my right. Many of the troops, thrown into disorder early in the engagement, were re-formed and brought into line; those of the Nineteenth Corps were formed upon the right of the army. It was known about 10:30 a. m. that Major General Sheridan had arrived upon the field, and had assumed command of the army. Major General Wright resumed command of the Sixth Army Corps. Unfortunately, Colonel Emerson, commanding the First Brigade, failed to keep connection with the Second Brigade of the Division during a march to the rear, in consequence of which some delay took place in getting into proper position. As soon as a position was taken up, a heavy line of skirmishers was ordered forward from the Second Brigade to cover the front of the Division. Colonel Ball, commanding Second Brigade, accordingly ordered forward the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley. They took up a position about 300 yards to the front, and along the outskirts of the woods. Desultory firing and skirmishing were kept up. The enemy, about 1 p. m., attempted another advance, and after a brisk fight with the skirmishers, caused them to fall back to the main line. The attack was then immediately repulsed, and the skirmishers retook their former position. A small detachment of the Army of West Virginia, under the command of Col. R. B. Hayes, of the Twenty Third Ohio, was formed upon the left of the Third Division, and connected with the right of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, the left of which rested upon the valley turnpike, about one mile in rear of Middletown. The troops remained in position until 3:15 p. m., when a general advance was made, the order to do so having been received by me from Major General Wright. Immediately after the advance commenced the troops of the Army of West Virginia were withdrawn from the line, leaving a short interval between the left of my line, and that of General G. W. Getty, commanding the Second Division. In accordance with instructions from Major General Wright, my line was ordered to dress to the left in the general advance, and close up all intervals. Specific instructions were given by me to Brigade commanders to dress their troops to the left in the advance, leave no intervals, and to be careful to avoid dressing them too rapidly

and closely. The troops were in one line of battle, and without reserves. When the advance commenced the Division moved forward in splendid style and very rapidly. It soon encountered the enemy in great strength and well posted. The enemy opened a deadly fire with artillery and musketry upon the troops, but for a time they continued the advance, although suffering heavy losses. The order to avoid massing the troops in the advance was not complied with by the First Brigade, the troops of which—after coming under fire—dressed hastily, and in some confusion to left, and soon became massed behind and merged into troops of the Second Brigade. In addition to the confusion that necessarily ensued, the right was left unprotected. The greater portion of the Division, after returning the enemy's fire vigorously for a short time, temporarily gave way. To the failure to keep the troops properly dressed, and to the fact that the Third Division moved forward too rapidly, and in advance of the troops on its right, I mainly attribute the failure to succeed in this advance. The troops upon my left also temporarily gave way. The Division lost very heavily in this attack. Not to exceed five minutes elapsed before the troops had been halted, and were again charged forward. The enemy this time gave way and were forced back several hundred yards, when he again took up a position behind a stone fence upon the face of a hill sloping toward my troops. The Division charged forward to a stone fence which was parallel to the enemy's position and about 250 yards distant therefrom. An open field lay between the opposing troops. A stone wall extended at right angles from the right of my line to the left of the enemy's. A sharp and fierce musketry fire was kept up between the contending forces for about three quarters of an hour. Orders were received from Major General Wright, in person, to charge the enemy's position. Preparatory to giving the order for the Division to charge, I ordered Colonel Emerson to send a competent staff officer, with volunteer soldiers along, and under cover of the stone wall upon the right of the line, with orders to throw themselves upon the enemy's left, and open an enfilading fire upon him. This order was immediately carried out and had the desired effect. Capt. H. W. Day, One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers, and Brigade Inspector of the First Brigade, was charged with the execution of the order. His gallant conduct on that occasion was highly meritorious, and for which he deserves promotion. Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, One Hundred

and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteers, volunteered to assist in this strategic movement. As soon as troops could reach the flank of the enemy, the troops of the Division poured a destructive fire upon the enemy, and at once charged across the open ground, driving him in utter rout from his position. A considerable number of prisoners were taken in this charge, also small arms and two battle flags. Leander McClurg, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, captured the battle flag of what he supposed to have been the Forty Fourth (rebel) Virginia Regiment, which he was forced to give up to a staff officer, not since recognized by him. Corporal Daniel P. Reigle*, Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania, captured a battle flag from a color bearer of the enemy. The enemy retreated precipitately, throwing away guns, accouterments, etc., in their flight. He was closely pursued by the infantry to and across Cedar Creek. His columns were completely routed, disorganized and demoralized. Troops of this Division were the first to plant colors upon the works along Cedar Creek, which had been abandoned by the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps in the morning.

*Note by Col. Granger, Sept. 16, 1912:

“Page 148 of the second volume of General Keifer’s “Slavery and Four Years of War,” written by him about 1900, contains the following words:

“Colonel Moses M. Granger (122nd Ohio) voluntarily aided, and, in one sense, directed the movement of this small party.”

(I, (M. M. G.), add, that the 122nd Ohio Volunteers were then holding the right of the stone fence on our side of the open field).

The Cavalry of the army was hurled upon the broken and flying troops of the enemy after he had crossed Cedar Creek. Night came on and the Infantry gave up the pursuit. The abandoned and disabled guns and caissons of the Corps were retaken upon the ground upon which they had been left in the morning.

The Cavalry, in its pursuit of the enemy, captured many of the substantial fruits of the great victory, which had been so richly earned by the hard fighting of the Infantry soldiers. The loss in killed and wounded of the Cavalry, compared to that of the Infantry, was light, which of itself proves upon whom the burden of the battle rested and was borne.

At dark the troops, under orders, went into their respective camps, from which they had been called up in the morning.

Many officers and soldiers spent the night in ministering to their wounded and dying comrades. Instances were not a few where the miscreant enemy had stripped the persons of our wounded of clothing, and left them without covering upon the ground. The bodies of the dead were generally robbed of all clothing and effects. It may be said, however, that many of the bodies of the enemy's dead had been robbed and stripped by their own troops. A rebel officer was killed, upon whose body was found clothing and other private effects of Captain E. M. Ruhl, Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania, who was mortally wounded in the morning.

Considering the unfortunate circumstances under which the battle commenced in the morning, and its long and sanguinary character, too much praise cannot be given to officers and soldiers, Colonel William H. Ball, commanding Second Brigade, showed superior judgment, coolness, skill and gallantry. Colonel William W. Henry, Tenth Vermont, Lieut. Cols. M. M. Granger, One Hundred and Twenty Second, and Otho H. Binkley, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and Majors William D. Ferguson, One Hundred and Eighty Fourth New York, Charles Burgess, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Charles M. Cornyn, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, and Aaron Spangler, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, together with many others, were particularly efficient in the discharge of their important duties.

It is impossible to mention names of the many who displayed acts of distinguished gallantry. The Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and a Battalion of the One Hundred and Eighty Fourth New York Volunteers, commanded respectively by Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) James W. Snyder, and Major W. D. Ferguson, for their noble behavior deserve to be specially mentioned. The former Regiment had several hundred recruits and conscripts, who had just entered the service. The Battalion of the One Hundred and Eighty Fourth New York had never before been engaged. Staff officers of Brigades were very efficient in the performance of their duties. Lieuts. John A. Gump, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; J. T. Rorer (now Captain) Brigade Inspector; R. W. Wiley, Acting Aid-de-Camp, Second Brigade; and Captains Charles H. Leonard, Assistant Adjutant General; H. W. Day, Brigade Inspector, First Brigade, are among the most conspicuous. Lieutenant Gump was mortally wounded and has since died.

Cpts. Edgar M. Ruhl, Eighty Seventh Pennsylvania; L. D.

Thompson, Tenth Vermont, and Orson Howard, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery; also Lieuts. W. B. Ross, Fourteenth New Jersey; Augustus Philips, One Hundred and Eighty Fourth New York; Orrin B. Carpenter, and John Oldswager, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and Thomas Kilburn, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, were killed while valiantly discharging their duties. Capt. Wesley Devenny, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, and others of the Division, have since died of their wounds.

Lieut. R. W. Wiley, Acting Aide-de-Camp, on Second Brigade staff, was the only officer captured in the Division; he, mistaking the location of troops, rode into the enemy's lines.

Of the good conduct of the Division Staff, I cannot speak in too high terms. Capt. Andrew J. Smith, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, throughout the whole action, displayed great bravery, skill and judgment. Capt. Osgood V. Tracy, Division Inspector; Capt. George B. Damon, Judge-Advocate of Division, and Capt. Anson S. Wood, Chief of Pioneers, each carried orders faithfully and gallantly in the thickest of the battle. Each member of the Division Staff was especially efficient and active in preserving lines, keeping up and urging on the troops. Capt. George J. Oakes, Acting Ordnance Officer of the Division, deserves much credit for his energy and efficiency in supplying the troops with ammunition.

Robert Barr, Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, Chief Surgeon of Division; W. A. Child, Tenth Vermont, and William M. Houston, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, Chief Surgeons of Brigades, with the other medical officers of the Division, deserve high commendation for their great skill and energy in taking care of and ministering to the many wounded. Forty-three officers and 632 enlisted men were killed and wounded in the Division. A summary of casualties by Brigades is hereto appended. Copies of Brigade and Regimental reports are herewith transmitted.

I am, Major, with high esteem, your most obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,

Col. 110th Ohio Volunteers, Bvt. Brigadier, General Commanding.
Maj. C. A. Whittier, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Sixth Army Corps.

SERIES I, VOL. 43, PART 1, PAGE 132.

Casualties in the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, under command of Col. J. Warren Keifer of the 110th Ohio, in the battle of Cedar Creek, West Virginia, on October 19th, 1864:

First Brigade—Commanded by Col. William Emerson,
One Hundred and Fifty First New York.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
14th New Jersey.....	1	3	1	23	...	...	28
106th New York.....	..	8	3	42	...	...	53
151st New York.....	..	1	1	11	...	...	13
184th New York (Battalion)	1	2	...	42	...	...	45
87th Pennsylvania (Battal.)	1	6	2	20	...	17	46
10th Vermont.....	1	15	7	58	...	4	85
Total First Brigade.....	4	35	14	196	...	21	270

Second Brigade—Commanded by Col. William H. Ball,
One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
6th Maryland.....	..	8	4	38	...	1	51
9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery..	3	40	5	160	...	...	208
110th Ohio.....	..	5	2	27	1	...	35
122nd Ohio.....	1	3	4	31	...	6	45
126th Ohio.....	..	4	1	14	1	5	25
67th Pennsylvania.....	..	3	...	26	...	1	30
138th Pennsylvania.....	..	2	4	36	...	...	42
Total Second Brigade..	4	65	20	332	2	13	436
Total Third Division...	8	100	34	528	2	34	706

SERIES I, VOL. 40, PART 1, PAGES 218 TO AND

INCLUDING PAGE 240

Show the "Return of Casualties in the Union Forces"—
Army of the Potomac—commanded by Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S.
Grant, June 15-30, 1864, (also the Army of the James).

Recapitulation.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
Army of the Potomac	95	1,577	425	7,630	157	3,773	13,657
Army of the James	16	325	100	1,780	11	680	2,912
	111	1,902	525	9,410	168	4,453	16,569

Pages 227 and 228 show the "Return of Casualties" in the Third Division, Sixth Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Jas. B. Ricketts, June 15-30, 1864.

First Brigade, commanded by Col. William S. Truax,
Fourteenth New Jersey.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
14th New Jersey.....	...	1	...	3	...	...	4
106th New York.....	...	1	...	4	...	3	8
151st New York.....
87th Pennsylvania	7	...	33	3	61	104
10th Vermont	8	...	6	...	2	16
Total First Brigade...	...	17	...	46	3	66	132

Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Benjamin F. Smith,
One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
Sixth Maryland	2	...	3	...	...	5
9th New York Heavy Ar- tillery, 1st & 3rd Bat'ries	7	...	...	7
110th Ohio	4	...	...	4
122nd Ohio	1	1
126th Ohio	1	...	1	2
67th Pennsylvania
138th Pennsylvania
Total Second Brigade.	...	2	...	15	...	2	19
Total Third Division..	...	19	...	61	3	68	151

SERIES I, VOL. 37, PART 1, PAGES 274 AND 275.

Ag. Extract from itinerary of Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, commanded by Col. John F. Staunton, Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry:

3,657 July 9, 1864—The Brigade became generally engaged (at
2,912 Monocacy Junction, Md.,) at 2 p. m. The conflict was fierce and
3,569 bloody, but at 3 p. m., the enemy having turned our left flank
by force of superior numbers, the Brigade received orders to re-
treat, which was done in good order. Continuing the retreat we
reached Frederick and Baltimore pike, and proceeded toward
the Baltimore. At Newmarket we were joined by the Sixth Mary-
s. B. land, Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, and part of the One Hundred
and Twenty Second Ohio, which had been delayed by the slow-
ness of the transports. We halted for the night near Ridge-
ville.

Ag. July 10 to 13—We continued our march; halted one day at
Ellicott's Mills; took cars for Baltimore; encamped near Camp
4 Carroll; moved from thence to Druid Hill Park.

8 July 14—Took cars and went to Washington; encamped near
the depot.

104 July 15—Left the city at 8 a. m.; marched through George-
16 town and Tenallytown.

132 July 16 and 17—Continued the march, crossing the Potomac,
passing through Leesburg, and joined the Corps at Catoctin
Mountain.

July 18—Proceeded on and crossed the Blue Ridge at
Snicker's Gap; encamped on the east bank of the Shenandoah.

Ag. July 20—Crossed the river and marched three miles on Win-
chester road, and were ordered to retrace our steps; marched all
5 night and recrossed the mountains.

7 July 20 to 23—Continued the march and finally encamped
near Tenallytown, D. C.

4 July 27—Broke camp and took up line of march, passing
1 through Rockville.

2 July 28—Continued the march to Jefferson, near the Balti-
more and Ohio railroad.

July 29—Marched across the Potomac and encamped near
Halltown.

19 July 30—Recrossed the Potomac and marched all night.

151 July 31—Continued the march to Frederick City, where we
encamped.

SERIES I, VOL. 37, PART 2, PAGE 547.

Abstract from returns of the Union forces commanded by Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Army, for the month of July, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		
	Officers.	Men.	Ag.
Department of-West Va.			
General Headquarters	14	.....	14
Signal Corps (Town).....	15	152	170
First Infantry Division (Thornburgh)...	165	4,829	5,457
Second Infantry Division (Duval).....	160	3,556	4,191
Harper's Ferry and Defenses (Weber)...	230	6,475	7,404
West of Sleepy Creek (Kelley).....	208	4,586	5,475
Kanawha Valley (Oley).....	142	3,153	3,824
First Cavalry Division (Duffie).....	119	2,814	3,325
Second Cavalry Division (Averell).....	93	2,256	2,583
Artillery Brigade (Du Pont).....	13	434	520
Frederick, Md. (Drysdale).....	1	16	51
Wheeling, W. Va. (Oliver).....	1	73	79
Total	1,161	28,344	34,093
Sixth Army Corps (Wright).....	634	11,611	16,175
Detachment 19th Army Corps (Emory)..	338	7,315	8,577
Grand Total	2,133	47,270	58,845

PAGES 550-551.

Sixth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. David A. Russell.

Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. George W. Getty.

Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts.

First Brigade, 3rd Division, commanded by Col. William Emerson, 14th New Jersey.

Second Brigade, 3rd Division, commanded by Col. John F. Staunton, 67th Pennsylvania.

6th Maryland, commanded by Capt. John J. Bradshaw.

110th Ohio, commanded by Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.

122nd Ohio, commanded by Col. William H. Hall.

126th Ohio, commanded by Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright.

67th Pennsylvania, commanded by Lieut. John F. Young.

138th Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Mathew R. McClenan.

9th New York Heavy Artillery, commanded by Major Charles Burgess.

Artillery.

5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

SERIES I, VOL. 37, PART 2, PAGE 211.

Skirmishing began about 9 a. m. on our front; took position in the line on the right of the 126th Ohio Volunteers. About 11 a. m. Colonel McClennan, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Brigade, ordered me to send fifty men to strengthen the skirmish line. Company C and part of Company B were sent forward. About 3 p. m., we were ordered to move with the One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, some distance to the left, to extend the line from the left of the One Hundred and Sixth New York to the pike, and near a section of Alexander's Battery. As soon as we reached this position, the line moved forward, and drove the enemy near one fourth of a mile. We were ordered to lie down, and remained under fire for about half an hour, when the enemy turned our right flank, pressing up to within fifty yards of my detachment. We then fell back slowly, and in order, and were among the last to leave the field. We moved toward the Baltimore pike, by order of General Wallace, and joined the Regiment under your command at Newmarket, about 9 p. m. that day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 CHARLES J. GIBSON,

Second Lieutenant Company A, Commanding Detach.
 Col. William H. Ball, 122nd Ohio Infantry.

SERIES I, VOL. 37, PART 1, PAGE 202.

Composition and losses of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, in the battle of the Monocacy, Maryland, July 9, 1864.

First Brigade, Col. William S. Truax, 14th New Jersey, commanding.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
Staff .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
14th New Jersey.....	2	22	8	79	...	29	140
106th New York.....	2	14	3	70	...	44	133
151st New York.....	...	24	1	44	...	32	101
87th Pennsylvania	3	9	2	28	1	31	74
10th Vermont .....	...	5	1	19	...	31	56
Total First Brigade..	7	74	16	240	1	167	505

Second Brigade, Col. Mathew R. McClellan commanding.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total
	O. Men.	O. Men.	O. Men.	O. Men.	O. Men.	O. Men.	
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Wm. H. Seward, Jr.	1	12	5	84	...	99	201
110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.....	1	3	5	77	2	50	138
122nd Ohio, Detachment, Lieut. Chas. J. Gibson ...	...	4	1	9	...	46	60
126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright....	...	6	3	40	...	51	100
138th Pennsylvania, Maj. Lewis A. May.....	...	...	1	38	1	28	68
Total Second Brig..	2	25	15	248	3	274	567

In the afternoon of July 6, 1864, the Division embarked on steamers at City Point, Va., (on the river James) under orders for Harper's Ferry. The 122nd Ohio filled its steamer, and had to place about 150 men and Lieut. Charles J. Gibson on another. During the voyage down the James the steamer containing the 122nd Ohio met with an accident to its boilers and engine, and was repaired at Fortress Monroe. It did not arrive at Baltimore until about 8 a. m., July 9, and when its train arrived at the Monocacy, the battle was over; it was placed as a rear guard on the ridge east of the fighting ground; and as General Lewis Wallace, who had commanded the small Union force that had held the rebel General Early and his army all day, retreated towards Baltimore, the 122nd Ohio marched as his rear guard.

The following commissioned officers of the 110th and 122nd Ohio Infantry, and of the 87th Pennsylvania, were killed or mortally wounded, in the battle on the Monocacy, July 9, 1864:

Ohio.

Captain William A. Hathaway, 110th Ohio, killed.
Lieut. George O. McMillen, 110th Ohio, died of wound.
Lieut. Jefferson O. McMillen, 122nd Ohio, killed.

Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Anthony M. Martin, 87th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles F. Haack, 87th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel D. Dietrick, 87th Infantry.
Lieut. John F. Spangler, 87th Infantry.

ing. First Sergeant Andrew F. Linn, of Company K, 122nd Ohio
 Total Volunteers, on the 27th of June, 1864, received a commission as
 201 First Lieutenant, but had no opportunity to find a mustering
 138 officer and be mustered in. He continued to command Company
 60 and was killed during the battle on the Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
 He was highly commended for courage, bravery and skill by his
 commanding officers.

SERIES I, VOL. 43, PART 1, PAGE 108.

100 On September 19, 1864, at the battle of Winchester (or the
 68 Opequan), Va., among the forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip
 H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, was:

567 The Third Division, Sixth Corps, under command of Brig.
 Gen. James B. Ricketts; its Second Brigade was on that day com-
 manded by Col. J. Warren Keifer, of the 110th Ohio, and con-
 sisted of:

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn, until he was wounded;
 Capt. Clifton K. Prentiss then took command.

9th New York Heavy Artillery, Major Charles Burgess.

110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.

122nd Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.

126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright, until he was killed;
 then Capt. George W. Hoge took command.

67th Pennsylvania, Lieut. John F. Young.

138th Pennsylvania, Col. Mathew R. McClellan, until
 wounded; Major Lewis A. May then took command.

Pages 112 and 113 state the casualties of the 6th Corps in the
 battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, thus:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
First Division Staff.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Total First Brigade.....	...	7	4	73	...	...	9 93
Total Second Brigade.....	3	25	11	146	...	...	185
Total Third Brigade.....	1	35	14	193	...	...	243
Total First Division..	5	67	31	412	...	...	9 524

SERIES I, VOL. 43, PART 1, PAGES 221-222.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. Army, com-
 manding Third Division, of operations, September 19-22.

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 Opequan 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 Opequan 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 Vredenberg, 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 on 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 Sixty 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 of 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 re-formed 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, etc. 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 Opequan some valiant and superior officers. Among others, the Division mourns the loss of the gallant Major Dillingham, of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers. Major Vredenburgh, commanding the 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. E. W. Ebright, commanding 126th 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 on 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 Captain 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 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 22nd 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, Major A. Spangler, commanding the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio. Col. 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 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, pressed 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 22nd, considering the results attained.

Throughout the two engagements, Col. William Emerson, commanding First Brigade, and Colonel 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: Captain Andrew J. Smith, One Hundred and Twenty Second New York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Benjamin W. Richards, Additional Aid-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, Ord-

nance Officer; Lieut. O. V. Tracy, One Hundred and Twenty Second New York Volunteers, Division Inspector; Surgeon Robert Barr, Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Surgeon-in-Chief.

First Brigade: Colonel 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, Major Charles Burgess (at Winchester only); One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteers, Col. William H. Ball, Lieut. Col. M. M. Granger, First Lieut. M. D. Wheeler, First Lieut. I. R. Hendershott; One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. O. H. Binkley, Major 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 and bravery that were performed by officers and men of my command.

A nominal list of casualties is herewith transmitted.

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

JAMES B. RICKETTS,

Brigadier General, Commanding Division.

Major C. A. Whittier,

Acting Asst. Adj. Gen., Sixth Corps.

Six
Nin
Ar
Cav

Un
Fir

14th
106
151
10th

Se

6th
110
122
126
67th
138

SERIES I, VOL. 43, PAGE 118.

Recapitulation.

Union casualties in battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Ag.
	O. Men.		O. Men.		O. Men.		
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
Sixth Army Corps.....	18	193	111	1,331	..	46	1,699
Nineteenth Army Corps..	22	292	104	1,450	7	199	2,074
Army of West Va.....	6	98	34	649	..	7	794
Cavalry	7	61	29	275	6	73	451
Grand Total.....	53	644	278	3,705	13	325	5,018

Ohio officers killed or mortally wounded:

Lieut. James M. Lough, 2nd Cavalry.
 Lieut. Asa B. Carter, 34th Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander Trimble, 110th Infantry.
 Lieut. Joshua S. Deater, 110th Infantry.
 Lieut. Colonel Aaron W. Ebright, 126th Infantry.
 Capt. Thomas J. Hyatt, 126th Infantry.
 Lieut. Rufus Ricksecker, 126th Infantry.

SERIES I, VOL. 43, PART 1, PAGE 121.

Union casualties, battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 21-22, 1864.

Third Division, Sixth Corps, Gen. James B. Ricketts.

First Brigade—Col. William Emerson, 151st New York Infantry.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Ag.
	O. Men.		O. Men.		O. Men.		
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
14th New Jersey.....	3	..	..	3
106th New York.....	1	2	..	..	3
151st New York.....	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
10th Vermont.....	..	1	1	7	..	..	9
Total First Brigade....	..	2	2	15	..	..	20

Second Brigade—Col. J. Warren Keifer, 110th Ohio Infantry.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Ag.
	O. Men.		O. Men.		O. Men.		
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
6th Maryland	10	..	..	10
110th Ohio	3	..	..	3
122nd Ohio	1	..	4	..	..	5
126th Ohio	6	1	24	..	1	32
67th Pennsylvania	7	..	..	7
138th Pennsylvania	1	..	3	..	..	4
Total Second Brigade..	..	8	1	51	..	1	61
Total Third Division...	..	10	3	67	..	1	81

PAGE 124.

Recapitulation.

Army casualties 21-22nd Sept., 1864.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		
	O. Men.		O. Men.		O. Men.	Ag.	
Sixth Army Corps.....	27	18	190	...	3	238	
Nineteenth Army Corps...	15	5	81	...	13	114	
Army of West Va.....	1	7	10	142	...	2	162
Cavalry	2	...	11	...	1	14	
Grand Total	1	51	33	424	...	19	528

SERIES I, VOL. 43, PART 1, PAGES 113-114.

Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Getty.

First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		
	O. Men.		O. Men.		O. Men.	Ag.	
First Brigade	1	20	14	132	...	8	175
Second Brigade, under Col. James M. Warden, then under Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy	2	21	11	211	...	10	255
Third Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell..	3	9	13	102	...	2	129

Total Second Division 6 50 38 445 ... 20 559

Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts.

First Brigade, under Col.

William Emerson, of

151st New York.....

Total First Brigade... 3 30 17 198 ... 4 252

Second Brigade, under Col. J. Warren Keifer.

6th Maryland	1	6	5	27	...	3	42
9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery ...	6	2	34	...	...	42
110th Ohio	7	5	43	...	...	55
122nd Ohio	6	5	48	...	1	60	
126th Ohio	3	9	3	37	...	2	54
67th Pennsylvania	9	...	28	...	4	41	
138th Pennsylvania	3	4	44	...	3	54	

Total Second Brig.. 4 46 24 261 ... 13 348

Total Third Div.... 7 76 41 459 ... 17 600

Total Artillery Brig. ... 1 15 ... 16

Total Sixth Corps.. 18 193 111 1,331 ... 46 1,699

December 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

General: I have the honor to request that Brvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, U. S. Volunteers, be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, in order that he may obtain a command, for which he is eminently fitted, and that he has long exercised.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,
T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier General.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant Colonel Moses M. Granger, on tender of his resignation, was honorably discharged on December 16, 1864, and Major Charles M. Cornyn promoted.

Colonel William H. Ball, on tender of his resignation, was honorably discharged on February 3, 1865. Captain John W. Ross, of Company K, was promoted to Major February 10, 1865.

SERIES I, VOL. 42, PART 3, PAGE 1095.

Special Orders No. 473.

War Dept., Adjt. General's Office,
Washington, December 29, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
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.:

First Maine Heavy Artillery—Fredericksburg, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.

Fourth Maine Battery—Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor.

Fifth Maine Battery—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers—Spotsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteers—Winchester, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteers—Winchester, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio Volunteers—Martinsburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

By command of Major General Meade.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Memoranda

The first battle of the 122nd Ohio was with Johnston's Division of Ewell's Corps, including the Stonewall Brigade, on June 15, 1863, four miles north of Winchester; and its fighting thereafter was against troops belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, the best troops of the Confederate States. The reports of our Division and Brigade commanders tell how our service in the field resulted.

NOTE—By Col. Granger, Sept. 19, 1912:

General Meade, on June 29, 1863, stationed our Major General William H. French and his command at Frederick, Maryland, and while the army marched to Gettysburg, Pa., and fought, General French destroyed Lee's bridges across the Potomac, and kept Lee north of the Potomac until July 14. Our Brigade guarded the heavy guns from Harper's Ferry to Washington.

SERIES I, VOL. 46, PART 1, PAGE 588.

Return of casualties in the Third Division, Sixth Corps, and total in the Sixth Corps, between March 29 and April 10, 1865.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		Ag.
	O. Men.	O. Men.	O. Men.	O. Men.	O. Men.	O. Men.	
Third Division.							
Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour.							
Staff .....	...	...	1	....	...	...	1
First Brigade.							
Col. William S. Truax.							
14th New Jersey .....	...	2	1	22	...	...	25
106th New York.....	...	8	...	40	...	...	48
151st New York (five companies) .....	...	2	1	15	...	...	18
87th Pennsylvania	2	5	2	23	...	1	33
10th Vermont .....	...	2	2	44	...	...	48
Total First Brig...	2	19	6	144	...	1	172
N. Y. Light, 1st Bat...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
N. Y. Light, 3d Bat...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer.							
6th Maryland .....	...	3	6	23	...	1	33
Second Brigade.							
9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery							
110th Ohio	1	3	2	23	...	...	29
122nd Ohio .....	...	...	...	11	...	...	11
126th Ohio .....	...	2	1	8	...	...	11
67th Pennsylvania ....	...	4	...	26	...	1	31
138th Pennsylvania ...	...	3	2	21	...	...	26
Total Second Brig.	1	20	15	171	...	6	213
Total Third Div....	3	39	22	315	...	7	386
Artillery Brigade.							
Bvt. Maj. Andrew Cowan.							
First N. J. Light Bat. A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th N. Y. H'vy, Com. L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st R. I. Light, Bat. G..	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
1st R. I. Light, Bat. H..	...	4	...	9	...	...	13
5th U. S. Bat. E.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
1st V'mont H'vy, Cm. D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Artil. Brig...	...	4	1	17	...	...	22
Total Sixth Army Corps	17	187	98	1,198	...	29	1,529

Abstract from return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.		Pieces of Artillery	
	Off.	Men.		H'vy.	Field		
Gen. Headquarters...	35	.....	35	41	....	....	....
Provost Guard (Macy)	82	2,607	3,182	5,042	....	....	....
Engineer Brigade (Benham)	57	2,333	2,899	4,175	....	....	....
Independent Company Oneida (N. Y.) Cavalry (Batchelder)	1	31	61	102	....	....	....
Artillery (Hunt)	55	1,995	2,151	4,273	....	56	....
Signal Corps (Davis)	8	123	137	151	....	....	....
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	1,154	20,984	27,627	46,246	....	34	....
Fifth Army Corps (Griffin)	846	17,552	23,735	36,505	....	36	....
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	852	18,990	23,926	34,081	....	24	....
Total	3,090	64,615	83,753	130,616	....	150	....

SERIES I, VOL. 46, PART 1, PAGE 7.

No. 131.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

Headquarters 122nd Ohio Volunteers,

April 16, 1865.

Captain: I have the honor to report that on the 25th of March last I received orders to have my Regiment fall in and march out in rear of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Binkley, and form line on their right, in rear of the reserve picket-post of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, which was immediately in front of the camps of the Second Brigade of that Division, and within gunshot of the enemy's picket-line. Arriving there with my Regiment in heavy marching order, I learned that these Regiments were to charge the enemy's picket lines. I had my men unsling knapsacks and pile them on the field and prepare for the charge, with bayonets

fixed. The ground over which we had to charge was marshy, and covered with brush, which impeded much the rapidity of the advance. Receiving the order from Colonel Binkley to forward, march, a triumphant shout went up from the whole line, and all started on the double-quick for the enemy's works, from behind which heavy volleys of musketry were poured into the line as it advanced. Arriving at a point over half way between our and the enemy's picket line, a check was given to the advance by the increased fire from the enemy, and the opening of their artillery, and an immediate fall-back took place. Many soldiers, securing themselves as well as possible behind stumps and other obstructions, remained in their advanced positions rather than expose themselves to the enemy's fire in endeavoring to get to the rear. Being reorganized after the fall-back, we were re-enforced by the One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninth New York, Sixth Maryland, and Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania; formed for the second charge, which was to commence the advance at the waving of the Second Brigade flag from the reserve post. At the given signal all started with a yell, fully determined this time to go through, and nothing but the natural obstructions could or did impede our advance, and I take pleasure in saying that the colors of the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry were the second planted on the enemy's works; this, considering the ground over which we charged, is creditable to the color bearer of this Regiment (Serg. Peter Mast.)

A list of casualties has already been forwarded.*

The officers and men of the Regiment did their parts nobly, and maintained their characters as good soldiers of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

Respectfully, yours, C. M. CORNYN,

Lieut. Col., Commanding 122nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. William L. Shaw, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

*Shows 1 man killed and 23 men wounded.

SERIES I, VOL. 46, PART 1, PAGES 309, 310.

No. 127.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

Hdqrs. Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps,
Camp at Burkeville, Va., April 16, 1865.

Major: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this Brigade on the 25th day of March, 1865, in the charge upon and capture of the enemy's intrenched picket line near Forts Fisher and Welch, in front of Petersburg, Va.:

This Brigade, save the One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, occupied the line of works including Forts Fisher, Welch, and Gregg, and was situated about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's fortifications. The enemy's picket line was strongly intrenched and manned by an unusually large number of men. About 1 p. m. of the 25th ultimo I received an order from Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, commanding Division, to send two Regiments to support our picket line in an attack upon the picket line of the enemy. I accordingly ordered the One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Regiments, commanded respectively by Bvt. Col. O. H. Binkley and Lieut. Col. C. M. Cornyn, to move outside the works for the purpose ordered. Colonel Binkley was directed to take command of both Regiments. The picket of our Division was composed of troops from the Tenth Vermont and Fourteenth New Jersey Regiments, of the First Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Damon, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, had been charged with the movement of the picket. The attack was made, but the greater portion of the pickets failed to advance. The two Ohio Regiments moved forward, but being unsupported on either flank they halted before reaching the enemy's line, and subsequently retired to our own intrenched line. Both Regiments met with considerable loss. Orders were then received by me to take charge of the troops and make the desired capture. I at once moved out the Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, one Battalion Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and portions of the Sixth Maryland and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio Regiments, and under a severe fire from the enemy pushed them forward to our entrenched line, preparatory to making the charge.

About 3 p. m., at a given signal, the troops charged, and without halting to fire passed over the enemy's lines, capturing over 200 prisoners. In the last charge the picket line from the Tenth Vermont went forward in good style.

Col. B. F. Smith, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, Bvt.
Col. O. H. Binkley, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, Lieut. Cols.

C. M. Cornyn, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, and James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and Maj. C. K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, led their men with great gallantry. Bvt. Lieut. Col. Aaron Spangler, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteers, received a severe wound in the leg while gallantly urging the men forward in the last charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Damon, Tenth Vermont, did his duty nobly. Capt. Simon Dickershoff, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania, who was Division officer of the day at that time, also showed great coolness and gallantry.

Notwithstanding a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's guns was concentrated upon the troops the captured line was held. It subsequently proved to be of great benefit to the Corps by enabling troops to be formed behind it for an assault upon the enemy's main works.

Copies of Regimental reports are herewith transmitted.

A summary of the casualties is hereto appended.

I am, Major, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,

Brevet Brigadier General.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. Tracy,

Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

Numerical list of casualties in Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, March 25, 1865.

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
110th Ohio Volunteers	4	1	16	...	...	1	20	21
122nd Ohio Volunteers	1	...	23	...	...	...	24	24
126th Ohio Volunteers	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	5
67th Pa. Volunteers	2	...	11	...	2	...	15	15
138th Pa. Volunteers
6th Maryland Volunteers	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3
9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery	35	...	...	...	35	35
Total	9	1	91	...	2	1	102	103

SERIES I, VOL. 46, PAGE 992.

No. 139.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
Hdqrs. Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps,
Camp at Burkeville, Va., April 14, 1865.

Major: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the operations of this Brigade on the 2nd instant in the assault upon the enemy's works and in the engagement in front of Petersburg, Va.

Previous to the 2nd instant my command, with the exception of the One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, occupied the line of works from Fort Fisher to Fort Gregg, inclusive of the forts named, and also Fort Welch, which was about the center of the Brigade. The One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania occupied Fort Dushane, on the rear line, near the Weldon railroad. The Brigade was formed for the assault to the front and left of Fort Welch about 3 a. m., in three lines of battle, with its right resting at an almost impassable swamp and ravine, which separated its right from the left of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. The First Brigade of the Third Division was formed upon the left of my Brigade. The Brigade was formed just in rear of the old intrenched picket line of the enemy which had been taken from him on the 25th ultimo. Much difficulty was experienced in getting the troops formed, in consequence of the deep darkness and the deep swamp to be passed through, and also from a severe and annoying fire from the enemy. A number of men were killed and a number of officers and men were wounded during the formation of the troops, notwithstanding the troops preserved good order and remained cool and steady. The One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio and Sixth Maryland Regiments were formed in the front line from right to left, in the order named; the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery constituted the second line; and the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth and Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania Regiments were formed in the rear line, from right to left, in the order named.

The signal to assault the enemy's works was given, by direction of Major General Wright, at precisely 4 a. m., by discharging a piece of artillery at Fort Fisher. Immediately after the signal was given the troops in the front line moved forward upon the

enemy's outer works, which was held by a strong line of pickets, and captured them, and without halting or discharging a piece, although receiving a heavy fire from the enemy, the whole command moved upon the enemy's main works. Not even a temporary check transpired in passing through and over the double line of abatis, ditch, and strong earth-works. A hand-to-hand fight ensued within the main works, in which many gallant officers and men fell killed and wounded. The enemy in our front was soon killed, wounded, captured, or dispersed. Although the enemy had a large amount of artillery in the works in our front, we suffered but little from it. The whole of his artillery in our front fell into our hands immediately upon entering the works. This Brigade assaulted the enemy's works just to the left (the enemy's right) of a salient angle in the enemy's line of works. After gaining an entrance within the works the enemy were still firing over the works to our right and upon the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, but in a few moments he was driven from his entire line of works in front of the Corps. This Brigade captured 10 pieces of artillery immediately after entering the works, for which it received receipts; also a large number of prisoners, 3 battle-flags, and Major General Heth's Division Headquarters' flag. The troops of the Brigade were in some confusion after entering the works, but the main body was at once directed along the enemy's fortifications to the left and upon a strong fort containing four pieces of artillery, which was soon captured. Although a number of troops of the Division were hurried to this fort, yet when attacked by the enemy, owing to their unorganized condition, the troops were driven back and the fort retaken. At this juncture I directed Maj. William Wood and Brevet Major Lamoreaux, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, to place in position a four-gun battery, captured from the enemy, which they were prompt in doing, and fired the guns with good effect.

A portion of the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, after passing over the works, continued directly forward across the Boydton plank road to a camp of the enemy some distance in the rear of the fortifications, where they captured a large number of prisoners. Some of the troops continued as far to the northward as the South Side railroad and destroyed the telegraph line and tore up two rails on the South Side road. Upon their return

Corporal John W. Mauk and Private Daniel Wolford, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, became separated from the other troops. Two mounted men with pistols in their hands rode upon them and demanded their surrender, which was refused. The mounted men told them that other troops were coming upon them. The corporal and private deliberately fired upon the mounted men, the corporal killing one of them, the other escaped. The corporal and his comrade, fearing that others of the enemy were near at hand, retreated to the main body of the troops. From the manner in which it is known that Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill was killed, there can be no doubt but what Corporal Mauk killed him. One of General Hill's staff officers who was near him when he was shot, locates the place of his death at the same place the corporal related that he had shot an officer, before the death of General Hill was known by him.

The main body of the troops of the Brigade soon retook the fort from which they had been driven, and, with the other troops of the Division, swept along the enemy's fortifications to the left as far as Hatcher's Run, and small parties of the Brigade, with the Brigade sharpshooters, crossed it and captured a large number of prisoners.

Twelve pieces of artillery were captured during this movement to the left by the troops of the Third Division. Capt. William L. Shaw, with a small party of men, captured a 49-in. battery and over fifty prisoners near Hatcher's Run. The prisoners were brought away and the guns were turned over to Breve Brigadier General Harris' Brigade, in the Twenty Fourth Army Corps.

As the prisoners were all hastened to the rear, I am unable to approximate the number captured by this Brigade.

From Hatcher's Run the troops were hastened back to the place where the attack was first made, from whence the Division was sent to the right and formed, fronting Petersburg, and upon the left and in support of the Ninth Army Corps.

Particular mention has already been made of the gallantry of officers, but it is due to Col. M. R. McClennan, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio; Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery; Major Clifton K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland Volunteers; Majors William and Anson S. Wood, Bvt. Maj. S. B. Lamoreaux, Ninth New York Heavy Artil

lery, that their most brilliant services should be acknowledged here. Majors Wood and Lamoreaux, with men of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, were the first to turn and fire the enemy's guns upon him. Major Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, with a large portion of his Regiment, was the first to penetrate the enemy's works, where, after a most bloody struggle, he fell severely, if not mortally, wounded. Five other officers of the Sixth Maryland were wounded very soon after entering the fortifications. Too much praise cannot be given the officers and men of this Regiment.

So nearly at the same time were the colors of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, and Sixth Maryland placed upon the enemy's works that each claims the honor of being the first.

Capt. William D. Shellenberger, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, received a severe wound in the arm while advancing upon the enemy's works. Capt. H. H. Stevens, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteers, was shot dead after entering the fortifications.

Capt. George P. Boyer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, J. W. Moffatt and C. E. Patterson, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, J. J. Bradshaw, Sixth Maryland, and Charles J. Gibson, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, are among the many who specially distinguished themselves on that day.

Sergt. Francis M. McMillen, Company C, and Private Isaac James, Company H, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, and Private Milton Blickensderfer, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, each captured battle-flags. Private George Loyd, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, captured Major General Heth's Division Headquarters' flag. Sergt. Judah Taylor, Company A, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, is reported by his Regimental commander as having captured a battle-flag, which he gave up to two officers whose names are not known to him.

The names of many other enlisted men might in justice to them be mentioned. They have already been named in a separate report.

Capt. William L. Shaw, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of this Brigade, and other members of the Brigade Staff deserve special mention for their good conduct. Capt. Harrison De Yarmett, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteers, who commanded the Brigade sharpshooters, was particularly efficient

and active. He showed superior skill and judgment.

My orders for the day's operations were received from and through Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, who in person accompanied the troops in the assault. Major General Wright and Brigadier General Seymour were present with the troops directing the operations of the day.

Copies of Regimental reports are herewith transmitted.

A numerical list of casualties is hereto annexed.

I am, Major, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,

Brevet Brigadier General Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. Tracy,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Numerical report of casualties in Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, April 2, 1865.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Ag.
	O. Men.	Men.	O. Men.	Men.	O. Men.	Men.	
110th Ohio Volunteers....	1	3	2	22	3	25	28
122nd Ohio Volunteers....	...	...	...	8	...	8	8
126th Ohio Volunteers....	...	1	1	10	1	11	12
67th Pa. Volunteers.....	...	2	...	6	...	8	8
138th Pa. Volunteers.....	...	...	2	14	2	14	16
6th Maryland Volunteers..	...	2	6	20	6	22	28
9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery	...	4	3	59	3	63	66
Total	1	12	14	139	15	151	166

Hdqrs. Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps,

Camp at Burkeville, Va., April 18, 1865.

Major: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to forward a report of movements and operations of this Brigade from the 3rd to the 13th of April, 1865, inclusive.

After the movements and operations of the 2nd instant the Brigade bivouacked for the night in front of Petersburg, Va. Early on the morning of the 3rd it was ascertained that Petersburg was evacuated on the night previous by the rebel army and reports were received, which proved to be true, that Richmond, the rebel Capitol, was also evacuated on the same night. About 9 a. m. on the 3rd this Brigade, with the Division and Corps, commenced the pursuit of the enemy by the road in the direction of Burkeville Junction, Va. The pursuit was continued on the 4th and 5th. Just after dark of the 5th instant the Brigade went into position, on the left of the Corps, in two lines, near Jetersville.

Va., facing Amelia Court House, its left connecting with the Fifth Army Corps. The front line threw up slight earth-works.

Early upon the morning of the 6th instant the Brigade, with the Corps, advanced toward Amelia Court House, in the vicinity of which it was known that the rebel Army of Northern Virginia had been concentrated. The troops moved forward about three miles, when information was obtained that the rebel army had withdrawn and was then moving around the left flank of our army and in the direction of Burkeville Junction. The troops were marched back by the way of Jetersville and moved upon a road which enabled the Corps to strike the enemy in flank. The Corps came up with General Sheridan's cavalry about 3 p. m. of the 6th instant. This Brigade was in the advance of the Corps; the Brigade sharpshooters and the One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Regiment were rapidly deployed as skirmishers, and the other Regiments formed in two lines in their rear. Without delay or scarcely a halt for the formation the whole Brigade was pushed forward, as directed by Major General Wright through Brigadier General Seymour. During the movement I caused two companies of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio to deploy to the right to protect the flank. The enemy was moving troops and trains upon a road which extended parallel to our then front. A short distance from the road upon which the enemy was marching a brisk skirmish ensued between my advance and troops of the enemy, but the road was soon gained, and a considerable number of prisoners and wagons captured. The Brigade struck the main road upon which the enemy was moving at the junction of a road which led off to the right and at right angles with it. The greater part of the skirmish line—One Hundred and Tenth Ohio and Ninth New York Heavy Artillery—was ordered to pursue a body of the enemy which had retreated on that road. The enemy also had a section of artillery upon that road, from which they fired shell and canister shot, but without producing much damage. The troops in pursuit soon compelled the artillery to withdraw from its first position to a second. Although the troops had performed a march of over eighteen miles they eagerly pressed forward, and were in the act of making a second charge upon the artillery when orders were received purporting to come from Major General Sheridan to halt and allow the cavalry to charge. The cavalry charge was not made. The section of artillery was very soon withdrawn, but it is believed that it was subsequently captured. The Sixth Mary-

land, Sixty Seventh and One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments were re-formed in line across the main road upon which the enemy had been moving, and at once commenced his pursuit. The rear guard of the enemy was soon overtaken and attacked; it was vigorously pressed for about one mile, to and across Sailor's Creek. The enemy being cut off from retreat by cavalry, under command of Major General Custer, were forced to give battle, and for that purpose formed his line behind Sailor's Creek. The Divisions of General Pickett, Kershaw, Custis Lee, and also the Marine Brigade, commanded by Commodore Tucker, the whole under the command of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, are known to have participated in the battle. Artillery was brought within range of the enemy and opened a destructive fire upon him. The First Brigade, Third Division, and the First Division, Sixth Army Corps, were soon upon the ground and formed for an attack. Although staff officers were sent to withdraw the part of this Brigade that had been sent in pursuit of the enemy upon the other road, only a portion arrived in time to participate in the final engagement, in consequence of the refusal of officers in the Second Army Corps, which had then come up on our right, to allow them to be withdrawn from their front. An attack was ordered to be made by Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding Corps, with the troops already upon the ground. A concentrated artillery fire was directed upon the enemy's center, under cover of which the troops advanced through and across the swamp, and at once charged up the steep hills upon which the enemy was posted. A severe conflict ensued as the lines of the opposing forces came together. A number of men were bayoneted on both sides. The enemy had a heavy column massed in the rear of his center, with which he charged upon our troops. Owing to the fact that our troops could only be fought in one line, the enemy succeeded in breaking through the center and gaining a momentary success. The troops on the right and left continued the advance until the enemy's column in the center was enveloped and cut to pieces and captured. The enemy was soon routed at all points, and many general officers and many thousands of prisoners threw down their arms and surrendered. The rebel Marine Brigade fought with most extraordinary courage, but was finally cut off and captured. Commodore Tucker, Commander Hunter, Captain Semmes, and about twenty-five naval officers, with the Brigade, surrendered to me.

It is impossible to give the number of prisoners captured by troops of this brigade. Two battle-flags were taken from the enemy during the conflict. Corpl. John Keough, Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, and Corporal Trustrim Connell, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania, each captured a battle-flag.

Much gallantry and many acts of distinguished bravery were noticed during the attack. Unusual credit is due the troops for the vigorous manner in which they attacked the enemy, considering the long and tiresome march made on the same day. Lieut. Col. J. C. Hill, commanding Sixth Maryland, was captured by the enemy, but soon after persuaded his captors, including a number of officers and men, to surrender to him and come within our lines.

During the entire day's operations, Col. M. R. McClennan, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania; Bvt. Col. O. H. Binkley, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio; Lieut. Cols. C. M. Cornyn, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, and James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Regimental commanders showed great skill, judgment, and bravery. Maj. William G. Williams, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, commanding Sixty Seventh Pennsylvania, was particularly gallant.

Maj. William Wood, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, while leading his Battalion in a charge, received a dangerous wound from a canister shot in the face.

Majs. Anson S. Wood, S. B. Lamoreaux, and Capts. George W. Brinkerhoff, Henry J. Rhodes, and Chauncey Fish, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery; and Capts. George P. Boyer, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, Charles J. Gibson and Moses D. Wheeler, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, John J. Bradshaw, John G. Simpser, and Charles A. Damuth, Sixth Maryland, and Simon Diekerhof, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, are among the many who did their duty nobly.

Capt. Harrison D. Yarmett, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio, commanding Brigade sharpshooters, handled his men as skirmishers with great skill and success.

Capt. William L. Shaw, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of Brigade; Capt. J. P. Dudrow, One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio; Capt. William H. Abererombie, Sixth Maryland, and Second Lieut. R. W. Cook, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania, Acting Aides-de-Camp; and Capt. J. W. Jewhurst, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, serving upon Brigade Staff—were particularly active, efficient, and brave.

Capt. T. J. Hoskinson, commissary of subsistence of the Brigade, were conspicuous for gallantry upon the field.

Privates Richard Netz, One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, and George W. Ickes, One Hundred and Thirty Eighth Pennsylvania, mounted orderlies, accompanied me with the advance of the troops in the field attack, the former carrying the Brigade flag. Their most commendable conduct should not be forgotten.

The troops were moved from the scene of the battle after dark toward Rice's Station, and bivouacked for the night about two miles and a half from the battle-ground and about three miles from Rice's Station. The remnant of the rebel army retreated, via Farmville, across the Appomattox river toward Appomattox Court House, Va., and was closely pursued. This Brigade, with the Division and Corps, crossed the river at Farmville about 10 p. m. of the 7th, and bivouacked for the night.

The enemy was closely followed on the 8th and 9th of April until about 2 p. m. of the 9th instant, when the troops halted about six miles from Appomattox Court House, and were soon after informed that General R. E. Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. The rebel army was then in our immediate front and not to exceed five miles from Appomattox Court House, Va. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among the troops upon being informed of the surrender.

Early on the morning of the 11th instant the Brigade, with the Corps, commenced the march to this place, where it arrived on the 13th instant and went into camp.

The One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Ohio, Col. B. F. Smith commanding, was detached from the Brigade on the night of the 5th of April to guard prisoners, and did not rejoin the Brigade until April 15, 1865.

Detailed reports of the operations of Regiments are herewith transmitted.

My orders were received from and through Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, commanding division, to whom I beg here to tender my thanks for his uniform courtesy to me.

The once defiant rebel Army of Northern Virginia being utterly vanquished, the troops are in the highest possible spirits at the prospect of an early and universal peace in our country.

I am, Major, with high esteem, your most obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,

Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. Tracy,

Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

The Brigade remained at Burkeville Junction until the morning of April 23rd, 1865, when, with the Sixth Corps, it commenced a forced march toward Danville, under orders, said to have emanated from General Halleck's headquarters, "to push through as rapidly as possible for the purpose of assisting in the capture of General J. E. Johnston's army." The Corps arrived at Danville on the 27th, and halted, General Johnston's army having surrendered to General Sherman, on the 26th, at Greensborough, North Carolina.

The Brigade remained at Danville until May 16th, at which time it moved by railroad to Richmond, Va., and on the 24th of May, was reviewed, with the Corps, in Richmond, and at once commenced the march for Washington, D. C. The Corps arrived at Ball's Cross Roads, four miles from Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the afternoon of the 3rd of June, having marched through Hanover Court House, Fredericksburg, etc.

The Corps camped at Ball's Cross Roads until its organization was broken up. It was reviewed June 8th, in the streets of Washington, by the President, General Grant, and others high in authority.

The Brigade was mustered out by Regiments, in the month of June, except the 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery and 67th Pennsylvania Infantry. The former was transferred to the defense of Washington, but was mustered out in July following. The 67th, being a veteran Regiment, was retained.

The troops of the 110th, 122nd and 126th Ohio Infantry Regiments were mustered out June 25th, A. D., 1865, at Washington, and at once shipped by railroad transportation to Columbus, Ohio, where they were paid, discharged, and each man sent to his respective home.

SERIES I, VOL. 46, PART 1, PAGES 901 TO 909.

No. 105.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.

Headquarters Sixth Corps,

April 22, 1865.

Colonel: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this Corps in the operations of Sunday, the 2nd instant, which operations resulted in the evacuation of Petersburg

and Richmond by the rebel Army of Northern Virginia, and the subsequent surrender on Sunday, the 9th, of what remained of that force:

On the evening of the 30th ultimo the instructions received by me looked to an attack on the following morning at daybreak upon the enemy's lines, somewhere upon the front held by this Corps; but certain considerations relating to other portions of our army which could not be got ready in time occasioned a suspension of that order, though this Corps, which had hitherto laid quietly in its winter camps, was fully prepared for the movement. On the evening of the 1st orders were received from Major General Meade to attack at 4 a. m. the next day and the necessary instructions were promptly issued to the various commanders, designating the point of attack, formation of troops, etc., a copy of which is as follows:

Orders.

Headquarters Sixth Army Corps,

April 1, 1865.

In accordance with instructions received from Major General Meade an attack will be made at 4 a. m. tomorrow upon that part of the enemy's line between the house burnt by us on Saturday (the Jones house) and our left. The First Division will take the right, the Second Division the center, and the Third Division the left—the Second Division being in advance, the First and Third, on the right and left, being in echelon, the entire formation being by Brigade, with Regimental front, small Regiments being consolidated so as not too much to extend the column, and the Third Division being well advanced, though still in echelon. The Divisions, being moved to as near the picket line as practicable, will advance promptly at 4 a. m., on the firing of a gun from Fort Fisher. The entire picket line will be advanced at the same time, and that part of it on the right of the attacking columns will gain any point in the enemy's works that it may be practicable for it to carry—the parts of the line which it may be impossible to advance keeping up a heavy fire upon the enemy. The garrisons of the works from Fort Howard to Fort Urmston, reduced to the minimum, will be maintained, as well as those of Forts Gregg, Sampson, and Cummings, and also the one-tenth of the force in the rifle-pits connecting the works named, the line between Forts Urmston and Gregg being abandoned. The five batteries already designated to move with the Corps will accompany the attack, one

being assigned to each Division, and the other two being held in reserve, while the remainder of the batteries now present will remain in the works to the right of Fort Fisher, and to the left of Fort Gregg, as may be directed by the Chief of Artillery, under special instructions. The troops in the forts on the rear line to the left of Fort Cummings will be returned to their commands tonight in time to take part in the attack. Pioneers should be distributed along the front of the assaulting columns, to clear away abatis and other obstructions, and the Division sharpshooters will be so disposed as to be rendered most effective. The garrisons left behind will be held ready to repulse any counter attack of the enemy, and the infantry promptly to join their commands, and the artillery to go to the rear upon receiving orders to that effect.

In forming the column for attack it is recommended that the First Division be formed left in front, and the Third Division right in front, so as to form readily to the right and left respectively, if necessary.

The troops should start from their camps tonight and proceed to the vicinity of Forts Fisher and Welch in time to move to the positions assigned them near the picket line and complete their formation before 4 a. m.

The quartermaster's, commissary, and medical departments will be in readiness to conform to the movements referred to.

The necessity of perfect silence in this movement up to the time of making the assault cannot be too strongly impressed upon the command. Should we succeed in breaking the enemy's line and gaining the Boydton plank road, the subsequent movements of the Corps will be in conformity with the orders of Major General Meade, already promulgated.

By command of Major General Wright.

C. H. WHITTELEY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In addition to the above arrangements, a detachment of twenty picked artillerymen, under Bvt. Maj. G. W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, who had volunteered for the duty, accompanied the assaulting columns, with the purpose of promptly turning any captured guns upon the enemy. This detachment, which had been carefully supplied by Major Adams with rammers, lanyards, and friction primers, was of great service in the operations subsequent to the assault in turning the

captured guns upon the enemy's columns and works, thereby adding much to the demoralization of the rebel forces. The assaulting columns were in position before 4 a. m.; but the unusual darkness at that hour rendered any connected movement impracticable, and the columns did not therefore move till 4:40 a. m., when it had become light enough for the men to see to step, though nothing was discernible beyond a few yards distance. Axmen had been distributed along the front of the assaulting columns, and the sharpshooters of the Divisions had been so disposed as to produce their greatest effect. The point chosen for assault, selected after the most careful considerations, based upon personal examination and the reports of a large number of officers who had for a long time scanned the works of the enemy, was in front of Forts Fisher and Welch, over ground perfectly cleared of trees and offering few natural obstructions, except the marshes with which the front of the enemy's line was intersected. It was near the left of the Corps line; and on its right was an inundation, which was entirely impracticable, while still farther to the right, and before reaching the Ninth Corps left, were the strong works, originally constructed for the defense of Petersburg, in the vicinity of the lead-works. All examinations concurred in designating the point chosen as the true one for attack, and, after observations, concur in sustaining this conclusion. The works in front of the chosen point of attack were known to be an extraordinarily strong line of rifle-pits, with deep ditches and high relief, preceded by one or two lines of abatis; but it was not known till after our successful columns had passed over them that these two lines of abatis were not only unusually well constructed, but that a line of very strong fraise existed between them. At every few hundred yards of this line were forts or batteries well supplied with artillery. These lines might well have been looked upon by the enemy as impregnable, and nothing but the most resolute bravery could have overcome them. It should here be remarked that, but for the successes of the 25th ultimo, in which the Corps carried the intrenched picket line of the enemy, though at a cost in men which at the time seemed hardly to have warranted the movement, the attack of the 2nd instant on the enemy's main lines could not have been successful. The position then gained was an indispensable one to the operations upon the main lines, by affording a place for the assembling of assaulting columns within striking distance of the enemy's main intrenchments. By

some mischance or misapprehension our pickets in the vicinity of the forming columns commenced firing while the columns were forming, and brought, not only upon themselves but on the dense masses in their rear, a return fire which, for a moment, threatened to seriously interfere with if not break up the plan of attack. Everything was soon quieted down, however, by the exertions of the officers, though many casualties occurred from this contretemps. The men behaved well during the whole of the severe fire, without returning a shot or uttering a word to indicate their presence to the enemy. All being ready, the hour named for the assault having passed and light enough having dawned, the columns moved promptly at the signal, at 4:40 a. m., broke over the enemy's picket line, meeting little resistance, and poured their masses over the main defenses, under a heavy fire of artillery and a more deadly though less noisy fire of musketry from the parapets. Abatis was cut away, and through the openings thus made, and through those made by the enemy for his convenience of access to the front, his works were gained. Here occurred a brief but sharp conflict, which soon resulted in giving us possession of the whole front of attack. In the ardor of the movement it was quite impossible to check the advance of the troops at once, and parties from each Division soon reached the Boynton plank road and the South Side railroad, breaking up the latter somewhat and cutting the telegraph wire of the enemy. As promptly as possible the lines were re-formed, wheeled to the left, and moved, with the left of line guiding on the rebel intrenchments, toward Hatcher's Run. At first the enemy attempted resistance, but he was soon broken, and the entire rebel line from the point of attack to Hatcher's Run, with all his artillery and a large number of prisoners was in our possession. In making this movement the Second Brigade, First Division, was left at the point of assault to hold what we had gained and to resist any force the enemy might send from Petersburg. Portions of this Brigade and a part of the Second Division picket line gained a considerable extent of the enemy's line of works to the right of the point of attack; while the rest of the Corps was engaged toward the left, a portion of which it was unable to hold against the attacks of a considerable force sent from Petersburg. On reaching Hatcher's Run (a small portion of the force crossed it) I learned from staff officers of the Lieutenant General that the Second and Fifth Corps and the Cavalry were sweeping down in

that direction, and that it was not necessary to proceed farther. I therefore turned and moved toward Petersburg.

While halted and re-forming near Hatcher's Run, one Division of the Twenty Fourth Corps and a command of colored troops came in across the lines we had captured, and another Division of the same Corps came in by way of Fort Fisher to the support of the Brigade which had been left to take care of our rear. At the request of Major General Gibbon, commanding Twenty Fourth Corps, the Division first referred to was allowed to pass the Sixth Corps, which immediately followed, returning to the original point of attack. Thence the troops were again pushed forward to closely invest Petersburg—the Second Division and the First and Third Brigades of the First Division moving on the left of the Twenty Fourth Corps, the Third Division on the right of the same Corps, and the Second Brigade of the First Division on the right of the same Corps, and the Second Brigade of the First Division being sent to the support of the left of the Ninth Corps, which was reported to be hard pressed. The Third Division moved up to the position finally occupied with little resistance. The Second Division formed promptly on the left of the Twenty Fourth Corps and moved rapidly forward, under a considerable fire of artillery and musketry, till the position near the Whitworth house was gained, when our lines were halted. The two Brigades of the First Division gained the left of the Second Division as promptly as possible and moved forward with it, its left somewhat refused and reaching to the Appomattox. Several batteries of the enemy, which were very dashingely handled, occasioned some loss, but were driven back from point to point into the rebel works, with the exception of one, which was captured after its horses had been shot down by our skirmishers. On reaching the position finally occupied there was an interval of at least half a mile between the left of the Twenty Fourth Corps and the right of Getty's division, which was covered only by our skirmishers, but which was subsequently filled by Mott's Division, of the Second Corps. On reaching the position referred to the men were so exhausted as to make an assault upon the enemy's lines inadvisable. The Corps had been under arms for nearly eighteen hours; had assaulted the strong lines of the enemy; swept down them several miles and returning had moved upon Petersburg, some miles farther. It was therefore determined not to attack that night; but, under orders from Major General

Meade, the artillery was put in position and the troops prepared for an assault at daylight the next morning. On advancing the next morning it was ascertained that the place had been evacuated during the night, and preparations were at once made for the pursuit, and by 8 o'clock the troops were in motion, following the River road.

To the Division Commanders, Brevet Major Generals Getty and Wheaton and Brigadier General Seymour, too much of the credit of the successful assault cannot be awarded. They entered cheerfully and confidently into the project of attack, and handled their commands admirably during the whole of the operations of the day. The same may be said of the Brigade commanders, and, indeed, of all officers, special mention of whom is made in the accompanying reports.

To my own staff I was as usual indebted for prompt, intelligent, and gallant discharge of duty during the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major General, Commanding.

Col. George D. Ruggles,

Assistant Adjutant General, Army of the Potomac.

Headquarters Sixth Army Corps,

Danville, Va., April 29, 1865.

Colonel: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Corps from the 3rd instant, after the retreat of the rebel forces from Petersburg and Richmond, to the 9th instant, the date of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia near Appomattox Court House:

At daylight on the morning of the 3rd of April, the artillery of the Corps being in position ready to open fire and the troops prepared for the assault, in pursuance to orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac of the evening previous, the skirmish line was pushed forward and soon discovered that the city of Petersburg had been evacuated during the night and that the army of General Lee was retreating. A communication received from the city authorities surrendering the place was forwarded to your headquarters, and the skirmish line halted. Soon after orders were received to pursue the enemy, and Mott's Division, of the Second Corps, temporarily under my command, was at once put in motion by the River road, followed closely by this Corps. The other two Divisions of the Second Corps being in

our front, with the trains which usually accompany the troops, our march for the day was necessarily a slow and short one, and we camped for the night about ten miles from Petersburg. The next morning the march was resumed, and at night we camped about two miles beyond Winticomack Creek, near the place of Mr. Featherston. On the 5th the Corps moved, at 3 a. m., toward Jetersville Station, on the Danville railroad, and went into position some time before dark about two miles from that point and on the right of the Fifth Corps and of the army. It had been reported that the enemy, who had concentrated at Amelia Court House, were threatening an attack, and the latter part of the march was hurried in consequence, and the troops put in position in order of battle.

The next morning (the 6th) the Corps was put in motion at 6 a. m., in conjunction with the rest of the army, toward Amelia Court House, where it was supposed the enemy still was, with the intention of attacking him at that place. Without regard to roads the troops were moved across the country, but after proceeding some three miles information was received that the enemy had left during the night and was endeavoring to pass around our left. The Corps was at once halted and this information sent to army headquarters. Orders were soon received for the Corps to take the right of the army in the pursuit; but these orders were shortly after changed by instructions to move via Jetersville to the vicinity of Deatonsville, and take position on the left of the Second Corps and of the army. In obedience to these instructions the Corps was promptly started. Following for a time the road from Jetersville,, parallel to the railroad, and then turning square to the right, the road passing Deatonsville was reached at a point to the southward of that place. Here I found the Second Corps was engaged in skirmishing in advance of the road; and awaiting the arrival of the column the ground on the left of that Corps was reconnoitered with a view to taking up that position, but finding the country to be a difficult one through which to advance, and hearing the cavalry heavily engaged some distance to the left, I moved on the arrival of the head of the column down the Burkeville road, perhaps a mile, and, turning sharp to the right, proceeded across the country toward a nearly parallel road on which the enemy was moving with troops and trains, and along which he had thrown up some slight breast-works. As soon as Seymour's division, which was leading,

could be formed it was moved upon the road held by the enemy, which was carried after a slight resistance. This movement compelled a part of the enemy's force to move off by a branch road to the right, and in front of the Second Corps, which was rapidly coming up. The road being carried, the Third Division was wheeled to the left, with its left on the road, and Wheaton's Division, which had come up, having been rapidly formed on Seymour's left, the line was advanced down the road against a pretty sharp resistance for about two miles, when reaching Sailor's Creek, a marshy and difficult stream, it was found that the enemy had re-formed his line on the opposite side, and that he had thrown up such breast-works at various points of his line as time permitted. Readjusting the lines somewhat, the First and Third Divisions keeping their previous formation of the Third on the right, the creek was crossed, and the attack made, the artillery, previously established in position, opening with great effect upon the enemy, while the Second Division, still in rear, was hurried up to take part in the battle in case it should be needed, and at any rate to sustain the batteries which were without support. This Division was rapidly brought forward at the double-quick by Brevet Major General Getty, and though not actually engaged performed an important part by its presence. The First and Third Divisions charged the enemy's position, carrying it handsomely, except at a point on our right of the road crossing the creek, where a column, said to be composed exclusively of the Marine Brigade and other troops which had held the lines of Richmond previous to the evacuation, made a countercharge upon that part of our lines in their front. I was never more astonished. These troops were surrounded—the First and Third Divisions of this Corps were on either flank, my artillery and a fresh Division in their front, and some three Divisions of Major General Sheridan's cavalry in their rear. Looking upon them as already our prisoners, I had ordered the artillery to cease firing as a dictate of humanity; my surprise therefore was extreme when this force charged upon our front; but the fire of our infantry, which had already gained their flanks, the capture of their superior officers, already in our hands, the concentrated and murderous fire of six batteries of our artillery within effective range, brought them promptly to a surrender.

The position was won, the right of the rebel army was annihilated, and the prisoners secured were counted by thousands.

In the attack upon the road along which the enemy was passing, and already referred to, a portion of General Sheridan's cavalry operated upon our right, and in the subsequent attack the mass of the cavalry operated on the enemy's right flank and rear, doing splendid service and completing the successes of the day, capturing most of the prisoners who had been driven back, broken and demoralized, by the attack previously described. Many general officers were captured by the combined forces of the infantry and cavalry, and of those who surrendered to the Sixth Corps were Lieutenant General Ewell and Maj. Gen. Custis Lee. After the battle General Getty's Division, which was still comparatively fresh, was advanced some two miles to the front, and he pushed his skirmish line some two miles farther, meeting no serious opposition. The First and Third Divisions, following General Getty's movement, took position on his left and right, respectively, where they bivouacked for the night.

In this battle of Sailor's Creek the Corps nobly sustained its previous well-earned reputation. It made the forced march which preceded that battle with great cheerfulness and enthusiasm, and went into the fight with a determination to be successful seldom evinced by the best troops, and by its valor made the battle of Sailor's Creek the most important of the last and crowning contests against the rebel Army of Northern Virginia. To it had fallen the opportunity of striking the decisive blows, not only at Petersburg, on the 2nd of April, but at Sailor's Creek, on the 6th, and most gallantly did it vindicate the confidence reposed in it by its own officers and the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Corps has always fought well, but never better than in the assault at Petersburg, and at Sailor's Creek four days after.

On the morning of the 7th, receiving orders from your headquarters to continue the pursuit of the enemy so long as there was a prospect of success, the Corps was on the road shortly after 7 a. m., proceeding in the direction of Farmville on the road taken by the enemy. Reaching Rice's Station it was ascertained that the Twenty Fourth Corps had passed that point from Burkeville, and was of course ahead of us. Proceeding to Sandy river I was there informed that the advance of the Twenty Fourth Corps was in possession of Farmville, and not knowing what direction the enemy had taken an officer was sent forward to obtain information, with the intention of moving on Prince Edward Court House

if this intelligence was true, where the Corps would have been in position either to follow the enemy promptly or cut him off if he moved toward Danville, or to move on Appomattox Court House by the most direct route, with a prospect of intercepting a portion, at least, of his force, in the event of his taking that direction. Ascertaining that Farmville was not in our possession, I again moved toward that place, being somewhat delayed, however, by a Division of cavalry that passed Sandy river in my front and by the Twenty Fourth Corps, the rear of which was overtaken before reaching Farmville. Passing the latter, the Corps was massed on the high grounds overlooking the town, and the Lieutenant General, who came up about this time, directed me to remain in that position till further orders. It had been previously ascertained that the enemy, instead of moving toward Danville, had gone in the direction of Lynchburg, and that the main body had crossed the river at Farmville and High Bridge, burning the bridges at both these points, and that their rear guard alone had moved on the south side of the Appomattox. The river being too deep for the fording of infantry, a light foot bridge was constructed over it, and, under instructions from the Lieutenant General commanding, a pontoon train from the Army of the James was ordered up and a bridge thrown across the river for the artillery and trains. The infantry, crossing by the foot bridge, were encamped some time after dark, the trains and artillery getting into camp about midnight.

On Saturday, the 8th, orders to move at 5 a. m. were not received till 8 a. m., when the Corps was at once put in motion and rapidly overtook the Second Corps. Instead of following this Corps, the head of the column, at Major General Humphrey's suggestion, was turned off on the plank road, which runs nearly parallel to and intersects at New Store the road followed by this Corps. At New Store the Corps camped for the night, after a march of about seventeen miles.

Starting at 5 a. m. on Sunday, the 9th, the Second Corps was soon overtaken and followed closely to the vicinity of Appomattox Court House, where the troops were halted and held ready for any movement, awaiting the result of the conference then being held between Generals Grant and Lee. Soon after halting official intelligence of the surrender of General Lee's forces was announced to the army, and was received with great enthusiasm by the soldiers, who looked upon this as the result of all their priva-

tions, and as the virtual ending of the struggle which has convulsed the country for four years, in which they had willingly risked their lives and fortunes.

In the whole campaign I have been ably assisted by my staff, who, by their services, are entitled to the acknowledgments of the country; they are as follows: Maj. C. H. Whittelsey, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Walter S. Franklin, Assistant Inspector General; Majors Arthur McClellan, Richard F. Halsted, Thomas L. Haydn, and Henry W. Farrar, Aides-de-Camp; Lieut. James W. Dixon, Acting Aide-de-Camp; Maj. S. H. Manning, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Maj. James K. Scofield, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. S. A. Holman, Medical Director; Acting Staff Surgeon S. J. Allen, Medical Inspector; Maj. D. I. Miln, Provost Marshal; Capt. George E. Wood, Ambulance Officer; Maj. E. K. Russell, Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Thomas H. Fearey, Signal Officer; Lieut. Alex. Samuels, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major General, Commanding.

Col. George D. Ruggles,

Assistant Adjutant General, Army of the Potomac.

List of casualties in the Sixth Corps, on April 2, 1865.

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
First Division .	3	38	21	257	...	2	24	297	321
Second Div. ...	3	39	23	292	...	57	26	388	414
Third Division.	3	32	23	269	...	...	26	301	327
Artillery Brig..	.	5	1	13	...	...	1	18	19
Total	9	114	68	831	...	59	77	1,004	1,081

*So much of this report as relates to the operations of April 6 was furnished by Wright to Sheridan May 6, 1865.

List of casualties in the Sixth Corps, on April 6, 1865.

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
First Division..	7	70	19	277	...	...	26	347	373
Second Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third Division.	...	7	2	58	...	...	2	65	67
Artillery Brig..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Total	7	77	21	337	...	...	28	414	442

ADDENDA.

Address of General Meade, April 17, 1865, to officers and soldiers presenting battle-flags captured by the Sixth Corps.

Officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps, I thank you very much for these numerous proofs of your valor, captured during the recent campaign. I do not wish to make any invidious distinctions between your own and the other Corps of this army. They performed with valor and courage the part assigned to them. But candor compels me to say that in my opinion the decisive movement of this campaign which resulted in the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia was the gallant and successful assault of the Sixth Corps on the morning of the 2nd of April. It was with much pleasure I had received a dispatch from your commander assuring me his confidence in your courage was so great that he felt confident of his ability to break through the enemy's lines. I finally ordered the charge to be made at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd and it was with still greater satisfaction that a few hours afterward I had the pleasure of transmitting a dispatch to the General-in-Chief telling him the confidence of your brave commander had been fully borne out.

To you, brave men, I return the thanks of the country and of the army. To each of you a furlough of thirty days will be granted to enable you to present these proofs of your valor to the War Department. Let us all hope that the work upon which we have been engaged for nearly four years is over, that the South will return to its allegiance, and that our beloved flag will once more float in triumph over a peaceful and undivided country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Saint Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

SERIES I, VOL. 46, PART 1, PAGES 601 TO 605.

General Summary of casualties in the Union forces.

March 1-April 9, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		Ag.
	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	O.	Men.	
Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade.							
Provost Guard (Macy)		2		1			3
Artillery (Hunt) ..	1	12	2	27		48	90
Signal Corps.....				1			1

Second Army Corps (Humphreys) ...	24	234	106	1,609	25	747	2,745
Fifth Army Corps (Warren and Griffin)	14	265	119	1,654	9	580	2,641
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	22	241	120	1,582	1	122	2,088
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	21	341	148	1,660	24	678	2,872
Cavalry (Gregg and Crook).....	...	10	9	45	3	74	141
Independent Brig. (Collis)	3	8	6	68	...	.....	85
Total Army of the Potomac	85	1,113	510	6,647	62	2,249	10,666
Sheridan's Cavalry	20	152	101	831	15	212	1,331
Army of the James. Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord.							
Staff	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1
24th Army Corps (Gibbon)	13	161	47	1,000	5	75	1,301
25th Army Corps (Weitzel) .....	...	10	1	41	...	46	98
Defenses of Ber- muda Hundred (Hartsuff) .....	...	2	2	36	1	43	84
Cavalry Division (Mackenzie) ...	3	7	3	38	1	29	81
Unatt. Cavalry....	3	2	5	5	5	60	80
Total Army of the James..	20	182	58	1,120	12	253	1,645
Grand Total March 1 to April 9**....	125	1,447	669	8,598	89	2,714	13,642
Grand aggre- gate Jan. 1 to April 9...	146	1,638	750	9,785	96	3,187	15,692

*Includes Crook's (formerly Gregg's) Division for April only; the losses of that Division in March are counted with the Army of the Potomac.

**For losses, in detail, at Fort Stedman, and in the Appomattox campaign, see pp. 70, 581.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

April 30, 1865.

Colonel: I have the honor to submit herewith a succinct report of the operations of this army in the recent campaign, resulting in the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg and terminating in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On the 29th ultimo, in pursuance of orders received from the Lieutenant General commanding, the Second and Fifth Corps were moved across Hatcher's Run, the former by the Vaughan road, the latter by the old stage road crossing at Perkins'. The Second Corps, holding the extreme left of the line before Petersburg prior to moving, was relieved by Major General Gibbon, commanding two Divisions of the Twenty Fourth Corps.

Major General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps, was directed, after crossing Hatcher's Run, to take position, with his right resting on Hatcher's Run, and his left extending to the Quaker road. Major General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, was directed at first to take position at the intersection of the Vaughan and Quaker roads, and subsequently, about noon of the 29th, he was ordered to move up the Quaker road beyond Gravelly Run.

These orders were duly executed, and by evening Major General Humphreys was in position, his right resting near Dabney's Mill and his left near Gravelly Meeting House, on the Quaker road. In taking this position Major General Humphreys encountered but little opposition, meeting only a small force in a line of rifle-pits, who were quickly driven out. Major General Warren was delayed in his movement by having to rebuild the bridge over Gravelly Run. The advance of his column, Brigadier General Griffin's Division, was attacked about 4 p. m., when about a mile and a half beyond Gravelly Run, by Bushrod Johnson's Division. A spirited engagement ensued, in which Griffin handsomely repulsed and drove the enemy, capturing over 100 prisoners.

On the 30th Major General Humphreys again advanced, driving the enemy into his main line of works, and by night occupying a line from the Crow house, on Hatcher's Run, to the intersection of the Dabney's Mill and Boydton plank roads.

Major General Warren during this day advanced on the Quaker road to its intersection with the Boydton plank road, and pushed Ayres' Division in a northwesterly direction over to the White Oak road. No fighting of any consequence occurred this day, except picket skirmishing and exchange of artillery shots from the respective lines, now close to each other.

During the night of the 30th Major General Humphreys, who had intrenched his line, was directed to relieve Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, by Miles' Division, and Major General Warren was ordered to move both Crawford and Griffin within supporting distance of Ayres, whose position on the extreme left was considered likely to invite attack.

On the 31st, about 10 a. m., Ayres, under General Warren's orders, advanced to dislodge the enemy in position on the White Oak road. Ayres' attack was unsuccessful, and was followed by such a vigorous attack of the enemy that Ayres was compelled to fall back upon Crawford, who, in turn, was so strongly pressed by the enemy as to force both Divisions back in considerable disorder to the position occupied by Griffin, when the pursuit of the enemy ceased. Immediately on ascertaining the condition of affairs, Major General Humphreys was ordered to move to Warren's support, and that officer promptly sent Miles' Division to attack in flank the force operating against Warren.

This movement was handsomely executed by Miles, who, attacking the enemy vigorously, drove him back to his former position on the White Oak road, capturing several colors and many prisoners.

In the meantime Warren advanced with Griffin's Division, supported by such portions of Ayres' and Crawford's Divisions as could be rallied, and regaining the position held by Ayres in the morning, Griffin attacked with Chamberlain's Brigade, driving the enemy and securing a lodgment on the White Oak road.

These operations over, hearing heavy firing to the left and rear, which was presumed to be the cavalry moving up from Dinwiddie Court House, Warren was directed to send a Brigade down the White Oak road to co-operate with the cavalry. This Brigade by night reached the crossing of Gravelly Run, by the road leading through J. Boisseau's, where, not meeting any enemy, it bivouacked.

During the night, having been directed to send support to Major General Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court House, Major Gen-

eral Warren was ordered to move with his whole Corps, two Divisions by the White Oak road and one by the Boydton plank road. Major General Humphreys was ordered to extend his left as far as practicable consistent with its security.

During the foregoing operations the Sixth and Ninth Corps remained in the lines in front of Petersburg, with orders to watch the enemy closely, and, in the event of the lines in their front being weakened, to attack.

On April 1, after consultation with the Lieutenant General commanding, believing from the operations on his right that the enemy's lines on his left must be thinly held, orders were sent to Major Generals Wright and Parke to attack the next morning at 4. About 7 p. m., intelligence having been received of the brilliant success of the cavalry and Fifth Corps at Five Forks, orders were sent to Generals Parke and Wright to open their batteries and press the enemy's picket line. At the same time Miles' Division, Second Corps, was detached to the support of Major General Sheridan, and Major General Humphreys advised of the intended attacks of the Twenty Fourth, Sixth, and Fifth Corps, and directed to hold his two remaining Divisions ready to cooperate in the same, should they prove successful.

On the 2nd of April Major General Wright attacked at 4 a. m., carrying everything before him, taking possession of the enemy's strong line of works, and capturing many guns and prisoners. After carrying the enemy's line in his front, and reaching the Boydton plank road, Major General Wright turned to his left and swept down the enemy's line of intrenchments till near Hatcher's Run, where, meeting the head of the Twenty Fourth Corps, General Wright retraced his steps and advanced on the Boydton plank road toward Petersburg, encountering the enemy in an inner line of works immediately around the city. Major General Wright deployed his Corps confronting their works, in conjunction with the Twenty Fourth and part of the Second Corps.

Major General Parke's attack at 4 a. m. was also successful, carrying the enemy's lines, capturing guns and prisoners, but the position of the Ninth Corps confronting that portion of the enemy's line the longest held and most strongly fortified, it was found he held a second and inner line, which Major General Parke was unable to carry. Receiving a dispatch during the morning from Major General Parke, reporting his being pressed

by the enemy, the troops left in City Point defenses, under Brigadier General Benham and Brevet Brigadier General Collis, were ordered up to General Parke's support, their prompt arrival enabling them to render material assistance to General Parke in holding his lines.

So soon as Major General Wright's success was reported Major General Humphreys was ordered to advance with the remaining divisions of his Corps—Hays, on the right, advanced and captured a redoubt in front of the Crow house, taking a gun and over 100 prisoners; Mott, on the left, on advancing on the Boydton plank road, found the enemy's line evacuated. Hays and Mott pushed forward and joined the Sixth Corps, confronting the enemy. Early in the morning Miles, reporting his return to his position on the White Oak road, was ordered to advance on the Claiborne road simultaneously with Mott and Hays. Miles, perceiving the enemy were moving to his right, pursued and overtook him at Sutherland's Station, where a sharp engagement took place, Miles handling his single Division with great skill and gallantry, capturing several guns and many prisoners. On receiving intelligence of Miles being engaged, Hays was sent to his support, but did not reach the field till the action was over.

At 3 a. m. of the 2nd (3rd) of April Major Generals Parke and Wright reported no enemy in their front, when, on advancing, it was ascertained Petersburg was evacuated. Wilcox's Division, Ninth Corps, was ordered to occupy the town, and the Second, Sixth and Ninth Corps immediately moved up the river, reaching that night the vicinity of Sutherland's Station.

The next three days—the 3rd, 4th and 5th—the pursuit was continued along the River and Namozine roads, the Fifth Corps following the cavalry, and the Second and Sixth following the Fifth, the Ninth having been detached to guard the South Side Railroad. The progress of the troops was greatly impeded by the bad character of the road, the presence of the supply trains of the Fifth Corps and cavalry, and by the frequent changes of position of the cavalry, to whom the right of way was given. On the night of the 4th, receiving a dispatch from Major General Sheridan that his army was in position at Amelia Court House, immediate orders were given for the resumption of the march by the troops of the Second and Sixth Corps, reaching Jetersville between 4 and 5 p. m. (5th), where the Fifth Corps was found

intrenched expecting an attack. No attack being made, on the morning of the 6th of April the three Corps were moved in the direction of Amelia Court House, with the intention of attacking the enemy if found there; but soon after moving, intelligence was received that Lee had moved from Amelia Court House toward Farmville. The directions of the Corps were changed, and the Sixth Corps moved from the right to the left; the Second Corps was ordered to move on Deatonsville, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps to move in parallel direction on the right and left, respectively.

The Second Corps soon came up with the enemy and commenced a rear-guard fight, which continued all day till evening, when the enemy was so crowded in attempting to cross Sailor's Creek, that he had to abandon a large train. Guns, colors and prisoners were taken in these successful operations of the Second Corps.

The Sixth Corps, on the left of the Second, came up with the enemy posted on Sailor's Creek. Major General Wright attacked with two divisions and completely routed the enemy. In this attack the cavalry, under Major General Sheridan, was operating on the left of the Sixth Corps, while Humphreys was pressing on the right. The result of the combined operations was the capture of Lieutenant General Ewell and four other general officers, with most of Ewell's Corps.

The next day, the 7th of April, the Fifth Corps was moved to the left toward Prince Edward Court House. The Second Corps resumed the direct pursuit of the enemy, coming up with him at High Bridge, over the Appomattox. Here the enemy made a feeble stand with his rear guard, attempting to burn the railroad and common bridges. Being driven off by Humphreys he succeeded in burning three spans of the railroad bridge, but the common bridge was saved, which Humphreys immediately crossed in pursuit, the enemy abandoning eighteen guns at this point. Humphreys came up with the enemy at the intersection of the High Bridge and Farmville roads, where he was found intrenched behind rail breast works, evidently making a stand to cover the withdrawal of his trains. Before reaching this point Humphreys had detached Barlow's Division to the left toward Farmville. Near Farmville Barlow found the enemy, who was about evacuating the place, which operation was hastened by a successful attack of Barlow's.

When Humphreys ascertained the position of the enemy, Barlow was recalled, but did not reach Humphreys till evening, and after an unsuccessful assault had been made by part of Miles' Division.

The Sixth Corps moved early in the morning toward Farmville, but finding the road occupied, first by the cavalry and subsequently by the Twenty Fourth Corps, it was too late in the afternoon before it reached that place, where it was found the enemy had destroyed the bridge. On learning the position of Humphreys, orders were sent to Wright to cross and attack in support. By great exertions a bridge for infantry was constructed, over which Wright crossed, but it was night-fall before this could be effected.

The next day, April 8, the pursuit was continued on the Lynchburg stage road. On the 9th, at 12 m., the head of the Second Corps, when within three miles of Appomattox Court House, came up with the enemy. At the same time I received a letter from General Lee asking for a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for surrender. Soon after receiving this letter Brigadier General Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, came through the enemy's lines and notified me a truce had been made by Major General Ord, commanding the troops on the other side of Appomattox Court House. In consequence of this I replied to General Lee that I should suspend hostilities for two hours. At the expiration of that time I received the instructions of the Lieutenant General commanding to continue the armistice until further orders, and about 4 p. m. I received the welcome intelligence of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It has been impossible in the foregoing brief outline of operations to do full justice to the several Corps engaged. For this purpose reference must be had to the reports of Corps and Division commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received. At the same time I would call attention to the handsome repulse of the enemy by Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, on the 29th ultimo; to the important part taken by the Fifth Corps, in the battle of Five Forks; to the gallant assault, on the 2nd instant, by the Sixth Corps—in my judgment, the decisive movement of the campaign; to the successful attack of the Sixth Corps in the battle of Sailor's Creek; to the gallant assault, on the 2nd instant, of the Ninth Corps, and the firmness and tenacity with which the advantages then gained were held against all

assaults of the enemy; to the brilliant attack of Miles' Division, Second Corps, at Sutherland's Station; to the energetic pursuit and attack of the enemy by the Second Corps on the 6th instant, terminating in the battle of Sailor's Creek, and to the prompt pursuit the next day, with Barlow's and Miles' attacks—as all evincing the fact that this army, officers and men, all nobly did their duty and deserve the thanks of the country. Nothing could exceed the cheerfulness with which all submitted to fatigue and privations to secure the coveted prize—the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The absence of official reports precludes my forwarding any statement of casualties or lists of the captures of guns, colors and prisoners. To my staff, general and personal, I am indebted, as I ever have been, for the most zealous and faithful discharge of their duties.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

COL. T. S. BOWERS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Medals of honor allowed to enlisted men of the 122nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

To George A. Loyd, private of Company A, for capturing battle flag of Heth's Division Army of Northern Virginia, April 2, 1865, at Petersburg, Va., by act of Congress, April 24, 1865.

To Alexander W. Bell, First Sergeant of Company C; Elbridge G. Robinson, private of Company C, and to John T. Patterson of Company C, principal musician of said Regiment—one medal to each by the War Department, April 4, 1898, for special daring gallantry on the 14th of June, 1863 in rushing through the Confederate skirmish line on the hill south of the Romney road at Winchester, Va., and bringing to safety the body of Drummer Worthin, who had been mortally wounded in the skirmishing on that morning.

21. By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby assigned to duty according to their brevet rank: Brevet Major Generals, U. S. Volunteers—Henry J. Hunt, Orlando B. Wilcox, R. B. Potter, Nelson A. Miles, S. W. Crawford, Charles Griffin, Romeyn B. Ayres, David McM. Gregg, George W. Getty.

Frank Wheaton, J. J. Bartlett. Brevet Brigadier Generals, U. S. Volunteers—C. S. Wainwright, H. A. Morrow, J. Irvin Gregg, J. W. Hoffman, C. H. Smith, John C. Tidball, Fred Winthrop, G. N. Macy, A. W. Denison, N. B. McLaughlin, J. Warren Keifer, W. H. Penrose, Joseph E. Hamblin, H. G. Sickel, Robert McAllister, John Ramsey.

SERIES I, VOL. 40, PART 1, PAGES 100 TO 102.

Itinerary Sixth Army Corps.

1865.

January—No change of camp during the month.

(February)—The Corps remained in camp until the night of the 5th instant.

February 5—The First Division was ordered to move to Hatcher's Run and report to Major General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps.

February 6, 7 and 8—This Division (First) participated in the engagements at Dabney's Mill.

February 9—Returned to camp.

February 7—Pursuant to instructions contained in circular from headquarters, Army of the Potomac (same date), a new disposition of the lines was effected, the Corps now occupying the front line from Fort Howard, on the right, to Fort Gregg, on the left, inclusive. With these exceptions, no other events worthy of record occurred.

March 1 to 25—Remained in camp near Petersburg, nothing unusual or worthy of record taking place until the morning of the 25th.

March 25.—The enemy made a desperate assault on a portion of the Ninth Corps front, gaining a temporary advantage, at which time the First Division was ordered to the support of that Corps, but before it arrived at the point of attack the enemy had been repulsed and the lost ground regained. As soon as its services were no longer needed the Division was ordered back. In the afternoon of the same day an attack was made on the intrenched picket line of the enemy, in front of the Corps, which was carried and held, some 650 prisoners being captured; not, however, without a desperate fight, in which the Corps lost a considerable number of officers and men.

March 27—Sharp picket firing. At night the enemy re-

gained one point of the line taken on the 25th. It was not thought advisable, however, to make any strenuous exertions to retake it.

March 28 to 31—Nothing unusual occurred; troops held in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

April 1—During the night the Corps was massed near the Jones house, with a view of making an attack on the rebel works at daylight of 2nd.

April 2—Assaulted the rebel works at daylight. Carried them, cutting the rebel army in two, capturing numerous guns and prisoners; then moved in the direction of Hatcher's Run, toward the left, carrying the entire line to that point, when, turning toward Petersburg, the lines were, before night, moved close up to the rebel works at that place, preparatory to an assault the next morning. Losses in the day's operations, about 1,100 officers and men.

April 3—The city having been evacuated during the night, its surrender was received by our forces shortly after daylight of this day, and in a short time the corps was in pursuit of the retreating Army of Northern Virginia, and encamped at night at Mount Pleasant Church, near Sutherland's Station, about ten miles from Petersburg.

April 4—Moved at 4 a. m. and encamped about two miles from Winticomack Creek.

April 5—Moved at 3 a. m. to near Jetersville Station and encamped.

April 6—Moved at 6 a. m. in line of battle toward Amelia Court House; no enemy being found, proceeded, in the direction of Deatonville, to Sailor's Creek. Here, the enemy disputing our advance, a severe engagement followed, in which the right wing of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia was annihilated, many prisoners taken, among whom were Lieutenant General Ewell and Major General Custis Lee, C. S. Army. The Second Division was not engaged. Our losses in this battle were about 442 officers and men.

April 7—Continued the pursuit of the enemy, encamping near Farmville.

April 8—Marched to New Store and encamped.

April 9—Moved to Clover Hill, near Appomattox Court House, where the remnant of the once formidable Army of Northern Virginia was surrendered.

April 10—Remained at Clover Hill.

April 11—Moved in the direction of Burkeville, which was reached on the 13th. Remained encamped near Burkeville until 23rd.

April 23—Moved to Keysville, in the direction of Danville.

April 24—Marched from Keysville to Clark's Ferry, Staunton River.

April 25—Marched from Clark's Ferry to Halifax Court House.

April 26—Marched from Halifax Court House to Brooklyn.

April 27—Marched from Brooklyn to Danville, which was surrendered on that day, with numerous arms, projectiles, and machinery for manufacturing arms, locomotives, etc. Distance marched from Burkeville to Danville (100 miles) was accomplished in four days and four hours. Total number of miles marched during the month, over 300.

April 27 to 30—Remained at Danville.

May 1 to 16—Remained encamped at Danville, Va. The First Division was stationed along the line of the railroad from Burkeville Junction to Sutherland's Station, near Petersburg, and the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of the Second Brigade, Third Division, was placed on the line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, between Danville and Burkeville Junction, one company at each station.

May 16—Broke camp and embarked on cars for Manchester.

May 17 to 22—Troops arrived at Manchester and encamped near the town.

May 24—Broke camp and took up line of march for Washington, being reviewed, in passing through Richmond; by Major-General Halleck.

May 29.—Reached Fredericksburg, Va.

May 30 and 31—Continued the march in the direction of Washington.

SERIES I, VOL. 40, PART ONE, 106.

Itinerary of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps.
1865.

February 1 to 4—Troops of this command were encamped near Warren's Station, Va.

February 5—The First Division, Sixth Army Corps, being

absent on a reconnaissance, this Brigade was directed to occupy the works formerly held by First Division, extending from Battery 24 to Fort Wadsworth, which was done.

February 7—The First Division having returned from the reconnaissance, this Brigade resumed its original position near Fort Keene.

February 9—In obedience to orders received, the troops of this Brigade broke camp and marched about one mile and a half to the left, and took position in the line of works previously occupied by First Division, Second Army Corps.

February 10 to 28—No events of importance transpired worthy of narration.

March 1 to 25—The Brigade remained encamped near Patrick's Station.

March 25—Early in the morning the enemy attacked the right of the line of works held by the Army of the Potomac and gained a temporary advantage. This command was immediately ordered under arms and preparations were made for offensive movements. At 1 p. m. the One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty Second Ohio Volunteers were detached from the Brigade and ordered to charge the enemy's picket line, which they did in gallant style; but the nature of the ground being unfavorable for the maneuvering of troops, and the enemy being in considerable force, our troops were compelled to fall back. At 4 p. m. the Brigade advanced, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and succeeded in carrying the line of works held by the enemy's picket line. Skirmishing was kept up until night.

March 26—Slight skirmishing.

March 27—Heavy skirmishing.

March 28 to 30—Picket firing kept up almost constantly.

March 31—Received orders to be in readiness to move, which were afterward countermanded.

April 2—This Brigade took an active part in breaking the lines of the enemy in front of Petersburg.

April 3 to 5—The enemy having retreated toward Lynchburg, this command, in conjunction with the rest of the army, participated in the pursuit of the rebels.

April 6—This Brigade was actively engaged with the enemy near Sailor's Creek about 4 p. m., resulting in the complete rout of the enemy.

April 9.—The news of Lee's surrender was received with much rejoicing by the troops of this command.

April 11 to 13—Marched from the scene of Lee's surrender to Burkeville, where the troops encamped.

April 23.—Broke camp and took up the line of march with the division and corps in the direction of Danville.

April 27—After nearly five days of hard marching, this command arrived at Danville, Va., and encamped near the city.

Governor David Tod of Ohio, while organizing the 122nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, appointed and commissioned the following named officers for said Regiment:

William H. Ball, Colonel, October 8, 1862; Brevet Brigadier General, October 19, 1864 and he resigned February 3, 1865.

John M. Bushfield, Lieutenant Colonel, September 8, 1862; he resigned May 1, 1863.

Moses M. Granger, Major, September 10, 1862; he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel May 1, 1863, and Brevetted Colonel October 19, 1864, and resigned Dec. 16, 1864.

Charles M. Cornyn, Captain of Company F, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to be Major March 22, 1864; to be Lieutenant Colonel Dec. 21, 1864; Brevetted Colonel April 2, 1865, and mustered out with Regiment June 26, 1865.

Joseph Peach, Captain Company A, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to be Major May 1, 1863; court martialed Feb. 13, 1864.

John W. Ross, Captain of Company K, Aug. 27, 1862; promoted to be Major Feb. 10, 1865; Brevetted Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865, and mustered out with Regiment June 26, 1865.

Thaddeus A. Reamy, Surgeon, Sept. 3, 1862; he resigned Jan. 5, 1863.

William M. Houston, Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 8, 1862; promoted to be Surgeon Jan. 5, 1863, and mustered out with Regiment June 26, 1865.

Alva Richards, Assistant Surgeon, Jan. 16, 1863; promoted to be Surgeon 126th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Dec. 12, 1864.

Wilson G. Bryant, Assistant Surgeon, April 8, 1863; promoted to be Surgeon of the 197th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, March 31, 1865.

James T. Cushing, Adjutant, Sept. 10, 1862; promoted to Captain Dec. 16, 1863, but declined. He resigned Sept. 15, 1864.

Alexander A. Taylor, First Lieutenant Company H, Aug. 23, 1862; made Adjutant Nov. 14, 1864; transferred to Company A,

March 16, 1865; he was a prisoner of war from June 15, 1863 until he escaped in Nov. 1864, and, although a commission as Captain had been issued for him at Columbus, Ohio, March 26, 1864, he was not mustered on it until 1865. He was mustered out with Regiment on June 26, 1865.

David H. Danhauer, promoted from Sergeant Major to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant March 6, 1865, and mustered out with Regiment June 26, 1865.

David H. Mortley, Regimental Quartermaster Aug. 19, 1862; discharged Dec. 8, 1863 on account of physical disability.

Andrew P. Stults, promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant to be First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Dec. 8, 1863; Commissioned Captain June 27, 1864, but declined it; was mustered out with Regiment June 26, 1865.

Charles C. McCabe, Chaplain, October 8, 1862; he resigned Jan. 8, 1864 on account of physical disability.

Archibald Huston, promoted from private of Company A to be Chaplain May 4, 1864 and was mustered out with Regiment June 26, 1865.

Henry S. Harding, First Lieutenant Company A, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to Captain April 2, 1863; discharged Oct. 27, 1864 for wounds received June 3, 1864, in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.

John H. Niemeyer, Second Lieutenant Company A, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant April 12, 1863; to Captain June 27, 1864, but not mustered; discharged June 27, 1864 for wounds received May 6, 1864 in battle of the Wilderness, Va.

Benjamin S. Hering, Captain Company B, Aug. 16, 1862; he resigned April 2, 1863 on account of physical disability.

Jere J. Harris, First Lieutenant Company B, Aug. 16, 1862; resigned May 16, 1863.

George J. Henderson, Captain Company C, Aug. 16, 1862; discharged Feb. 5, 1864 for physical disability.

William Glenn, First Lieutenant Company C, Aug. 16, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1863 in battle at Mine Run, Va.; promoted to Captain March 26, 1864, but not mustered; discharged Sept. 21, 1864 for physical disability.

Judson S. Paul, Second Lieut. Company C, Aug. 16, 1862; captured June 15, 1863 at Winchester, Va.; promoted to First Lieutenant March 26, 1864; to Captain July 30, 1864, but not mustered in either grade; discharged May 15, 1865.

Benjamin F. Sells, Captain Company D, Aug. 16, 1862; court martialled Feb. 13, 1864.

Joseph Work, First Lieutenant Company D, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to be Captain March 26, 1864; killed May 6, 1864 in the battle of the Wilderness.

James M. Sells, Second Lieutenant Company D, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant March 26, 1864, but not mustered; discharged Jan. 7, 1865.

Charles J. Gibeaut, Captain Company E, Aug. 16, 1862; killed June 15, 1863 in battle of Winchester, Va.

William Barton, First Lieutenant Company E, Aug. 16, 1862; discharged April 14, 1863.

J. Parker Dudrow, Second Lieutenant Company E, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant April 14, 1863; to Captain June 27, 1864; Brevetted Major April 2, 1865; mustered out with Company June 26, 1865.

William M. Wilson, First Lieutenant Company F, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to be Captain of Company B, March 26, 1864; mustered out with Company June 26, 1865.

Orlando C. Farquhar, Captain Company C, Aug. 16, 1862; court martialled Feb. 13, 1864.

Gilbert H. Bargar, First Lieutenant Company G, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to Captain March 26, 1864; resigned Oct. 23, 1864.

John W. Anderson, Second Lieutenant Company G, Aug. 16, 1862; resigned May 16, 1863.

Charles M. Gordon, Captain Company H, Aug. 16, 1862; resigned Feb. 5, 1864 on account of physical disability.

William T. Meloy, Second Lieutenant Company H, Aug. 16, 1862; resigned Dec. 15, 1863 on account of physical disability.

Daniel B. Gary, Captain Company I, Aug. 16, 1862; discharged Dec. 7, 1863 on account of physical disability.

Thomas S. Black, First Lieutenant Company I, Aug. 16, 1862; promoted from First Lieutenant to date June 15, 1863; discharged Dec. 19, 1864, for wounds received in battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Thomas S. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant Company I, Aug. 16, 1862; captured June 15, 1863 at battle of Winchester, Va.; promoted to First Lieutenant March 26, 1864, but being absent, a prisoner of war, was not mustered until May 14, 1865; promoted to Captain Sept. 8, 1864, but not mustered; mustered out with Company June 26, 1865.

John C. Randall, First Lieutenant Company K, October 8, 1862; resigned Sept. 17, 1863.

Ross W. Anderson, Second Lieutenant Company K, Sept. 24, 1862; captured June 15, 1863, at battle of Winchester, Va.; promoted to First Lieutenant March 26, 1864; to Captain Nov. 3, 1864; but not mustered in either grade; exchanged March 15, 1865; mustered out April 8, 1865 by order of War Department.

The following named enlisted men were promoted to be commissioned officers in the 122nd Ohio Volunteers:

James Hartley, First Sergeant Company E, to be First Lieutenant Company K, April 14, 1863.

Charles J. Gibson, Corporal Company C, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, Oct. 22, 1863.

Andrew P. Stults, Q. M. Sergeant, to be First Lieutenant and Q. M., Dec. 8, 1863.

Andrew P. Stults, Q. M. Sergeant, to be Captain, June 27, 1864; declined to be Captain.

Moses D. Wheeler, Sergeant Major, to be Second Lieutenant Company H, Dec. 15, 1863.

Moses D. Wheeler, Adjutant, to be First Lieut. Co. F, March 26, 1864.

Moses D. Wheeler, Adjutant, Sept. 27, 1864; to be Captain Company F, Nov. 3, 1864.

Thomas Kilburn, Sergeant Company B, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, May 16, 1863.

Thomas Kilburn, Second Lieutenant Company B, to be First Lieutenant Company B, March 26, 1864.

Josiah Norman, First Sergeant Company G, to be Second Lieutenant Company G, May 16, 1863.

William H. H. McIlyar, First Sergeant Company B, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, Jan. 7, 1864.

William H. H. McIlyar, to be First Lieutenant Company B, March 26, 1864.

William H. H. McIlyar, to be Captain Company B, Nov. 3, 1864.

Archibald Huston, private Company A, to be Chaplain, May 6, 1864.

Benjamin F. Power, First Sergeant Company C, to be First Lieutenant Company C, June 27, 1864.

Benjamin F. Power to be Captain Company C, Dec. 7, 1864.

William A. Magruder, First Sergeant Company D, to be

First Lieutenant Company K, June 27, 1864.

William A. Magruder to be Captain Company K, Dec. 7, 1864.

John M. Williams, First Sergeant Company E, to be Second Lieutenant Company E, June 27, 1864.

John M. Williams to be Captain Company I, Feb. 10, 1865.

Isaac R. Hendershott, First Sergeant Company H, to be First Lieutenant Company I, June 27, 1864.

Isaac R. Hendershott, to be Captain Company H, Dec. 7, 1864.

Jefferson O. McMillen, First Sergeant Company I, to be First Lieutenant Company K, June 27, 1864.

Andrew F. Linn, First Sergeant Company K, to be Second Lieutenant Company K, June 27, 1864.

Dewitt C. Blondin, Sergeant Company C, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, July 30, 1864.

Asbury W. Webster, Sergeant Company H, to be Second Lieutenant Company G, July 30, 1864.

Asbury W. Webster to be First Lieutenant Company D, Nov. 3, 1864.

Edward R. Hilliard, Corporal Company I, to be Second Lieutenant Company H, Nov. 3, 1864.

Joseph C. Huston, First Sergeant Company A, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, July 30, 1864.

Joseph C. Huston to be First Lieutenant Company A, Nov. 3, 1864.

James Johnston, Sergeant Company F, to Second Lieutenant Company E, Aug. 29, 1864.

James Johnston, Second Lieutenant, to be First Lieutenant Company F, November 3, 1864.

Daniel Dugan, First Sergeant Company F, to be Second Lieutenant in the 178th Ohio Vol. Inft. Sept. 24, 1864.

John E. Evans, Sergeant Company A, to be Captain 178th Ohio Vol. Inft., Sept. 24, 1864.

David H. Danhauer, Sergeant Major to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant, March 6, 1865.

John W. Johnston, Q. M. Sergeant, to be First Lieutenant Company K, March 6, 1865.

George W. McMillen, First Sergeant Company I, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, March 6, 1865.

Arthur Devor, First Sergeant Company B, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, March 6, 1865.

James E. Bradfield, First Sergeant Company D, to be Second

Lieutenant Company G, March 6, 1865.

Joseph N. Yahey, First Sergeant Company K, to be Second Lieutenant Company E, March 6, 1865.

Frank N. Spencer, First Sergeant Company H, to be Second Lieutenant Company H, March 6, 1865.

William Gorseline, First Sergeant Company G, to be First Lieutenant Company G, March 6, 1865.

The President of the United States granted to officers of the 122nd Ohio Regiment Brevet commissions in the United States Volunteers because of gallantry and good conduct in the campaigns before Richmond, Virginia, and in the Shenandoah Valley, as follows:

1. William H. Ball, Colonel, to be Brevet Brigadier General, Oct. 19, 1864.
2. Moses M. Granger, Lieutenant Colonel, to be Brevet Colonel, Oct. 19, 1864.
3. Charles M. Cornyn, Lieutenant Colonel, to be Brevet Colonel, April 2, 1865.
4. John W. Ross, Major, to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865.
5. Harrison D. Yarmett, Captain Company A, to be Brevet Major, April 2, 1865.
6. Charles J. Gibson, Captain Company G, to be Brevet Major, April 2, 1865.
7. J. Parker Dudrow, Captain Company E, to be Brevet Major, April 2, 1865.

SERIES III, VOLUME 5, PAGES 61 AND 62.

As to 122nd Muster Outs.

Circular No. 28.

War Dept., Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, June 28, 1865.

Orders and Instructions Relative to the Muster Out of Volunteer Troops.

Certain veteran Regiments in the Armies of the Potomac, Tennessee, and Middle Military Division and certain infantry, cavalry, and artillery in various armies and departments.

I. Veteran Regiments.

(Telegram.) War Dept., Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, June 22, 1865.

Commanding General Army of the Potomac:

The Secretary of War directs that the effective infantry

force present of the Army of the Potomac be reduced by the discharge of 18,000 men.

The musters out will be by entire organizations of veteran Regiments, to be selected from those having the shortest time to serve, including all recruits and additions thereto from other sources; also, absentees belonging to them. The absentees to be an additional reduction of the effective force.

The musters out and discharges will be made under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, current series, from this office.

Please forward to this office without delay a list of the Regiments you may select under this order, giving therein for each the strength, present and absent, respectively.

Acknowledge the receipt of this.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Note—Similar orders sent June 22 to the Commanding General Army of the Tennessee for the discharge of 15,000 men from that army, and to the Commanding General Middle Military Division for the discharge of 7,000 from that Division.

II. Regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry (whose services are no longer required) ordered mustered out of service under special instructions, of dates set opposite the organizations respectively.

Connecticut—First Battery, May 29, 1865.

Illinois—Eighty Second Infantry, June 12, 1865.

Indiana—One Hundred and First Infantry, June 12, 1865;
Ninety First Infantry, June 15, 1865.

Maine—Three unassigned companies infantry, June 16, 1865;
three companies Coast Guard, June 16, 1865.

Maryland—First Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, May 29, 1865; Second Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, May 29, 1865; Third Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, May 29, 1865; First Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, June 23, 1865.

Massachusetts—First Cavalry, June 17, 1865.

Michigan—Twenty Sixth Infantry, June 2, 1865.

Missouri—Forty Eighth Infantry, June 13, 1865; Missouri State Militia (about 2,200, authorized under General Orders, No. 96, Adjutant General's Office, 1861), June 23, 1865.

New Jersey—Thirty Ninth Infantry, June 5, 1865.

New York—One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry, May 29, 1865; Batteries A, K and F, First Artillery, June 5, 1865; First Engineers, June 5, 1865; Fifteenth Engineers, June 5, 1865; Fiftieth Engineers, June 5, 1865; Second Cavalry (Harris Light), June 17, 1865; Eighth Cavalry, June 17, 1865; Nineteenth Cavalry (First Dragoons), June 17, 1865; First Cavalry (Lincoln), June 18, 1865; Twenty Fifth Cavalry, June 20, 1865; One Hundred and Fifty First Infantry (battalion), June 22, 1865.

Ohio—One Hundred and Tenth Infantry, June 16, 1865; One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, June 16, 1865; One Hundred and Twenty Second Infantry, June 16, 1865; One Hundred and Twenty Sixth Infantry, June 16, 1865; First Heavy Artillery, June 25, 1865.

Pennsylvania—One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry, June 10, 1865; Two Hundred and First Infantry, June 15, 1865; Independent Battery G, June 7, 1865.

Tennessee—Eighth Infantry, June 22, 1865.

West Virginia—First Cavalry, June 17, 1865; Second Cavalry, June 17, 1865; Third Cavalry, June 17, 1865; Sixth Infantry, May 13, 1865; Company A, First Virginia (exempts) Infantry, May 8, 1865; Fourteenth Infantry, June 23, 1865; Seventeenth Infantry, June 23, 1865.

U. S. Volunteers—First Infantry, June 2, 1865; Second Infantry, June 2, 1865; Third Infantry, June 2, 1865; Fourth Infantry, June 2, 1865; Fifth Infantry, June 2, 1865; Sixth Infantry, June 2, 1865.

Memoranda—June 23, 1865—The order of June 5 relative to dismounted volunteer cavalry (see Circular No. 26, current series) was revoked for the Middle Military Division and Major General Sheridan's command, and instead it was ordered: That a limited number of cavalry regiments having the shortest time to serve be dismounted and mustered out by entire organizations (under General Orders, No. 94, current series, from this office), and the horses thus obtained taken to mount the dismounted cavalrymen of regiments having the longest terms to serve. The number of regiments to be dismounted to be determined by the number of dismounted men of the long-termed organizations.

A like revocation was also ordered for other armies and departments, provided the said order of June 5 had not been executed.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

STATISTICS, 122ND OHIO.

Mustered in September and October, 1862.....	975
Of these 391 were not over 21 years of age.	
Recruits, substitutes and drafted men were added during the War of 1861-65.....	290
Total	1,265
Died of disease and accident.....	137
Killed and died of wounds.....	110
Promoted to other Regiments.....	5
Transferred to General John Pope's Command, ex-Confed- erate, who had volunteered in 1864.....	5
Transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.....	85
Discharged for disability.....	195
Resigned	13
Dismissed	4
Deserted	106
Mustered out June 26, 1865.....	605

About 100 of the deserters were from the substitutes and drafted men. In addition to the 110 killed or died of wounds received in battle 398 others were wounded in battle. Total wounded—508: More than one third of the original 975 were not over 21 years of age when mustered in. The Regiment was raised in Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum and Noble Counties.

Much of our Regimental success and credit was due to our efficient Brigade (afterward our division) Commander Colonel J. Warren Keifer, of the 110th Ohio, made by President Lincoln a Major General by Brevet for brave, gallant and skillful service on those bloody fields.

MOSES M. GRANGER,
Brevet Colonel of Oct. 19, 1864.

I copy the following from Page 307, Volume Eight of the Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio, in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, published by the State of Ohio in 1888:

THE 122ND OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment was organized at Zanesville, Ohio, from September 30 to October 8, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered

out of service June 26, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

The official list of battles in which this Regiment bore an honorable part is not yet published by the War Department, but the following list has been compiled after careful research during the preparation of this work:

Union Mills, Va. (Winchester) June 13, 1863.
 Stevenson's Depot, Va. June 15, 1863.
 Brandy Station, Va. November 8, 1863.
 Mine Run or Orange Grove, Va. November 26-28, 1863.
 Wilderness May 5-7, 1864.
 Spottsylvania C. H., Va. May 9-18, 1864.
 Tolopotomy Creek, Va. May 29-31, 1864.
 Cold Harbor, Va. June 1-12, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va. (Weldon Rail-
 road) June 22-23, 1864.
 Reams' Station, Va. June 29, 1864.
 Monocacy, Md. July 9, 1864.
 Snicker's Ferry, Va. July 18, 1864.
 Charlestown, Va. August 21, 1864.
 Halltown and Smithfield, Va. August 29, 1864.
 Opequan, Va. September 19, 1864.
 Fisher's Hill, Va. September 22, 1864.
 Cedar Creek, Va. October 19, 1864.
 Petersburg, Va. March 25, 1865.
 Petersburg, Va. (Assault), April 2, 1865.
 Sailors' Creek, Va. April 6, 1865.
 Appomattox, Va. April 9, 1865.

I insert the following memorandum made by me before 1900:

M. M. G.

122nd Ohio, Mustered into U. S. Service

September 30, 1862, Companies A, D, E and H; October 2, 1862, Company C; October 3, 1862, Company B; October 5, 1862, Company G; October 6, 1862, Company F; October 8, 1862, Companies I and K and Field and Staff.

Granger, Major, and Cushing, Adjutant, were mustered in September 13, 1862 at Columbus, Ohio, by Capt. C. C. Goddard.

Company Commanders mustered out June 26, 1865 with their

rank when the Regiment left Ohio, October 23, 1862:

Rank June 26, 1865.	Rank Oct. 23, 1862.
Co. A—Capt. Harrison D'Yarmett*	Sergeant Co. A.
Co. B—Capt. William M. Wilson	First Lieut. Co. F
Co. C—Capt. Benjamin F. Power	First Sergt. Co. C.
Co. D—Capt. William A. Magruder	First Sergt. Co. D.
Co. E—Capt. J. P. Dudrow	Sec. Lieut. Co. E.
Co. F—Capt. Moses D. Wheeler, Jr.	Sergeant Major
Co. G—Capt. Charles J. Gibson†	Corporal Co. C.
Co. H—Capt. Isaac R. Hendershott	First Sergt. Co. H.
Co. I—Capt. John M. Williams	Corporal Co. E.
Co. K‡—First. Lieut. John W. Johnson	Private Co. B.

†Gibson was Brevet Major from April 2, 1865.

*D'Yarmett was Brevet Major from April 2, 1865.

‡Second Lieut. Ross W. Anderson, who held that rank Oct. 23, 1862, was a prisoner from June 15, 1863 until 1865. He was promoted Captain, but not mustered in.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing pages contain the very words by which, the General under whose immediate command, the One Hundred and Twenty Second (122nd) Regiment of Ohio Volunteers served, from November 23rd, 1862, until June 26th, 1865, told that said Regiment well deserved the reputation of "A good fighting Regiment" accorded to it by the other Union troops with which it served, although like every other, it was not able to win victory in every conflict, it promptly recovered from each of its few defeats, and materially aided in gaining that final success which made our country safe and progressive in the right.

MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER.

September 4, 1912.



INDEX

	Pages
Anderson, Second Lieutenant.....	137
Ball, Col. W. H., seizure of Stump's Tannery.....	9
" " Report of Losses to Sept. 10, 1864.....	70
Brevet Commissions—List of.....	139
Battles for Regimental Colors—Order on.....	93
Casualties in four Regiments.....	42
" at Mine Run, Dec., 1863.....	53
" in Armies of Potomac and James, May and June, 1864.....	52
" Keifer's Report, Dec. 3, 1863.....	43
" at Wilderness, Va., May 5-6-7, 1864.....	56
" at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.....	47
" Army of Potomac and 9th Corps, June 2-15, 1864.....	53
" at Spottsylvania C. H., May 8-21, 1864.....	55
" Army of the Potomac, January to April, 1864.....	50
" Army of the Potomac and James, June 15-30, 1864.....	79-80
" in the Sixth Corps, May and June, 1864.....	50-51
" Lieut. Andrew F. Linn killed.....	85
" 3rd Div., 6th Corps, March 29 to April 10, 1865.....	95-96
Cornyn, Lieut. Colonel, Report of Assault, March 25, 1865.....	96-97
Dates of some Commissions.....	134
" " Musters-in.....	143
Elliott's Reports, Brig. Gen.....	9-26-27-33
Enlisted men promoted.....	137-138
French, Major General, Report, Aug. 16, 1863.....	34-50
Gibson, Second Lieutenant Charles J.....	83
Hunter's report, Major General.....	82
Introductory Statement.....	3 to 6
Itinerary 2nd Brig., 3rd Div., 6th Corps, Staunton.....	81-134
" 6th Corps, Jan. to May, 1865.....	30
Keifer, J. W., Report, Nov. 3, 1863.....	36
" " " Nov. 10, 1863.....	39
" " " Dec. 3, 1863.....	43
" " " May 5, etc., 1864, Wilderness.....	55-56
" " " Aug. 12, 1864.....	57 to 65
" " " 4th Epoch.....	65 to 67
" " " 5th Epoch, Nov., 1864.....	68 to 70
" " " Battle of Cedar Creek.....	71 to 79
" " " No. 127, March 25, 1865.....	97 to 99
" " " 2nd April, 1865, Petersburg.....	100 to 104
" " " Operations, April 3 to 13, 1865.....	109 to 115
" " " Ordered to duty on his Brevet grade.....	130
Linn, Andrew F., killed.....	85
Medals of honor given.....	129
Meade, Report of Maj. Gen. Geo. G.....	123 to 129

Milroy, Report of Maj. Gen. Robert H., Feb. 20, 1863.....	26
“ “ May 31, 1863.....	9
“ “ June 1-15, 1863.....	10 to 26
Milroy's Division—Reports as to by others, June 24, 1868... 27 to 33	
Monocacy, Battle of—Reports.....	83-84
New York City—Troops sent to.....	35-36
“ “ “ Troops recalled from.....	47-49
Order as to official list of battles to place on Regimental flags....	143
“ “ certain muster-outs	139
Randall, J. C.....	137
Ranks on October 23, 1862, compared with those on June 26, 1865.	144
Ricketts, Maj. Gen. J. B., 3rd Division.....	51
“ “ Thanks from Meade.....	66
“ “ Reports of battles.....	83
“ “ Reports of battles.....	86 to 97
Sixth Army Corps, July 3, 1864.....	56
Seymour, Brig. Gen. T., Report of battle of the Wilderness... 57 to 60	
“ “ Report (with Keifer's).....	93
Sheridan, Maj. Gen. P. H.—Troops under him at Battle of Cedar Creek	85
Troops fought by the 122nd Ohio.....	94
Wright, Maj. Gen. H. G., Command, Aug., 1864.....	82
“ “ Report, April 22, 1865.....	109 to 115
“ “ Report made April 29, 1865.....	115 to 125







