

Julius Hayden
Mexican War
2nd Regiment, U.S. Infantry

Unindexed Bounty Land File

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

BOUNTY LAND FILES

ACT OF 50-160- Wt # 12,648

VETERAN Julius Hayden

1846- GRADE 1st Lt.

SERVICE Capt. Waite

2 Reg. U.S. Inf.

CAN NO. 351 BUNDLE NO. 48



CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY AND OATH OF SERVICE.

State of New-York, } SS.
JEFFERSON COUNTY,

On this 21st day of February A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fiftyone personally appeared before me, **JAMES H. BOWEN**, Notary Public, duly authorized to administer oaths within and for the County and State aforesaid Capt Julius Hayden U.S.A. aged 30 years, a resident of the Town of City of Albany in the County of Albany in the State of New York, who being duly sworn according to law, **DECLARES**, that he is the identical Julius Hayden who was a 1st Lieut in the Company commanded by Capt. C. A. Waite in the 2^d Regiment of U.S. Infantry commanded by Col. + Brig. Genl. Haight Brady in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States, June 18, 1812, **THAT HE** Mexico

and continued in actual service in said war for the term of Eight Months and was honorably discharged at Albany on the 1st day of April A. D. 1851 on account of illness as will appear by the muster rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the Bounty Land to which he may be entitled under the "Act granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September 28, 1850.

J. H. Hayden
Capt. 2^d Inf.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify, that I believe the said Julius Hayden to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated. and that the above entries were made before me

James H. Bowen Notary Public.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all Men by these Presents, That I, Julius Hayden of Albany N.Y. have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint **JAMES H. BOWEN**, of Evansville, Jefferson county, N. Y., my true and lawful Attorney, irrevocably, with power of substitution for me and in my name, place, and stead, to ask and receive of and from the United States any Bounty Land, Extra Pay, Pensions, Patents, Mon-

or of Monies that now is or are due to me, on account of services rendered, disbursements made, or expenses incurred by Julius Hayden while in the service of the United States, or of any other account whatsoever, and in my name to give receipts and other sufficient discharges, for such Bounty Land, Extra pay, Pensions, Patents, and money due as aforesaid, and to attend to and prosecute any and all business of whatever nature I may have with or before any of the Departments of Government or Congress, and generally to do any and every other act or acts that I might or could do, were I personally present at the doing thereof, hereby ratifying and confirming whatever my said Attorney shall do in and about the premises by virtue hereof, divers good causes and valuable considerations, me thereunto moving.

Attest :

In testimony whereof my hand and seal this 21st day of February 1851.

Julius Hayden
Capt. 2nd Inf.

Acknowledged and subscribed before me, a Notary Public in and for the County of Jefferson, and State of New York, this 21st day of February 1851.

Charles Down Notary Public.

PRESENTED BY
JAMES H. BOWEN, EVANSTON, N. Y.



recd of J

Julius Hayden
for Bounty Land
Under the Law of September 28, 1850.

APPLICATION OF

1957
Feb 2 1957

1757. Feb 26/51
Julius Hayden
1st Lieut.
Cap. Maite
2^d Reg N I Inf
Mr Off. Luns
see Army Reg. Page 23
H. Van Taylor

Warrant No 12648 ss and
sent 31st Dec^r 1857

J. H. Bowen
Evansville Ind^{na} M^y
Incl of P^r 39
D. J.

Soldier History



Julius Hayden

Residence was not listed; a 41 year-old US Army Officer.

Enlisted on 6/30/1850 as a Captain.

On 6/30/1850 he was commissioned into US Army 2nd Infantry
He was discharged for promotion on 2/15/1862
(Prior service in US Army since 01/16/1839)

On 2/15/1862 he was commissioned into Field & Staff US Army 10th Infantry
(date and method of discharge not given)
(Subsequent service until retiring 03/13/1870)

Promotions:

- * Major 2/15/1862 (As of 10th US Army Infantry)
- * Colonel 3/13/1863 (Colonel & Asst Inspector General)
- * Lt Colonel 8/1/1864 by Brevet
- * Colonel 1/23/1865 by Brevet
- * Brig-General 3/13/1865 by Brevet

Other Information:

born 9/4/1820 in New York City, NY
died 10/29/1878 in Orange, NJ

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:

- Index to Compiled Military Service Records
 - Heitman: Register of United States Army 1789-1903
 - Dyer: A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion
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LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION

BRANCH OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S

OFFICE

1863-1870

Roll 27

0

1863

H596 - H792



**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON: 1978

17. Dec.: 1863 -

To -

The Adj. Genl.

U. S. Army -

City of Washington D. C.

Sir -

I

have the honor respectfully to solicit the appointment of Ass: Adj. Genl. to fill the vacancy created by the death of Maj: D. Bruce.

I am Sir

Very respectfully

J. H. Allen
Maj: 10th Inf.

131 "Jf" 17. Dec: 1863 -

J. H. Allen, Clerk
May: 10th Inf

Re: citing an ap-
pointment as ass-
t. ... Gen. & -

From personal knowl-
edge of his ability, & of his
past services in the In-
spectors' Department
of the Army of the Po-
tomas, I can recom-
mend Major Hayden
for the appointment
he seeks. I know no
better officer. Dec. 20/3

Edw. H. ...
Dec. 20, 1863. In Gen.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION
BRANCH OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S
OFFICE
1863-1870

Roll 244

1866

B1361 - B1669



**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON: 1978

L B $\frac{718}{221}$

Headquarters General Recruiting Service,

UNITED STATES ARMY,

71, BROADWAY,

New York City, Nov 12, 1866.

1866.

To the Adjutant General of the Army
General

I have the honor respectfully to recommend that the following named officers be assigned to duty according to their best rank -

viz: M^r. Col. S. Hayden Lt. Col. 15. Inf
Comdy Fort Columbus.

" M^r. Lt. Col. Conrad Stationed at
Fort Columbus.

" M^r. Maj. A. N. Offley "
Fort Wood -

There are many reasons why this should be done - (in my judgment) - Among them - are these - The officers named have a greater number of enlisted men under their immediate oversight than most of the officers of the Army of a full grade equivalent to their bests - Very few officers in

the service are compelled to labor so
constantly & severely as their officers
none can do so more faithfully -
They certainly deserve some mark
of consideration for their constant
& arduous labor so cheerfully &
correctly performed - I think much
an order issued to be so considered &
accepted -

I am general
very resp I am
Sgt. sent -

Wm. H. H. H.
The. H. H. H.
Sgt. Resp. Service

18903420-1066

New York City
November 12, 1886

James Peasefield
Cousin May Care W. P. C.

I am much about to visit
Bro. J. Wardlaw and
Liam, Bro. J. S. Conrad
and Cousin May - J. K. O.
They are assigned to duty
according to their best
wishes, giving the reasons
for this request.

Wm. Allen, of Nov 6, 1886

RECEIVED NOV 17 1886

Wm. Allen, of Nov 6, 1886

18903420-1066

Richard Donnell of
Washington, D. C. Nov 11, 1886

Respectfully referred to the
out Augustus Donnell of
Hilltop, Donnell of
Donnell, D. C. D. Cherry.
The officers have been
asked to perform the duty
which will be the duty
of the Donnell of
Washington, D. C. D. Cherry.

Wm. Allen, of Nov 6, 1886

Respectfully sub-
mitted to the
in chief of the
A. G. O.

Wm. Allen, of Nov 6, 1886

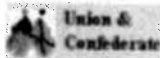
Wm. Allen, of Nov 6, 1886

Approved
of
General

Wm. Allen

Wm. Allen
Nov 24, 1886

Regiment Assignments

2nd RA Infantry
(3-years)

[Regiment Casualty Analysis](#)
[Regimental Experience](#)
[Regiment Personnel](#)
[Regiment Photos](#)
[Regiment History](#)
[Regiment Report List](#)

Organized:

Officers Killed or Mortally Wounded: 8

Officers Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 1

Enlisted Men Killed or Mortally Wounded: 88

Enlisted Men Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 58

(Source: Fox, Regimental Losses)

From	To	Brigade	Division	Corps	Army	Comment
Jun '61	Jul '61	4	1		Department of Pennsylvania	
Jun '61	Aug '61	1	2		Department of Northeastern Virginia	Cos. C & G
Oct '61	Mar '62	Provost Guard			Army of Potomac	Detachment
Nov '61	Aug '62				Department of Kansas	Det. From Reg. Est.
Mar '62	May '62	Infantry Reserve			Army of Potomac	
May '62	Jul '63	2	2	5	Army of Potomac	
Jul '63	Mar '64	1	2	5	Army of Potomac	
Mar '64	Apr '64	4	1	5	Army of Potomac	
Apr '64	Jun '64	1	1	5	Army of Potomac	
Jun '64	Nov '64	1	2	5	Army of Potomac	

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[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)
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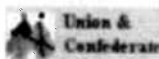
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Regimental Casualty Analysis

2nd RA Infantry

Organized:

24 Rows Found

[Next](#)[Last](#)

Home

Regiment
AssignmentsRegimental
ExperienceRegiment
PersonnelRegiment
ElectronicRegiment
HistoryRegiment
Report List

#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
1			0	0	8	0
2	07/21/61	Bull Run, VA	0	1	0	0
3	08/05/61		0	1	0	0
4	08/10/61	Wilson's Creek, MO	1	2	0	0
5	06/27/62	Gaines' Mill, VA	2	8	1	0
6	08/29/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	0	1	0	0
7	08/30/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	1	2	0	0
8	09/16/62	Harper's Ferry, WV	1	0	0	0
9	09/17/62	Antietam, MD	0	2	0	0
10	12/02/62		0	1	0	0
11	12/13/62	Fredericksburg, VA	0	2	0	0
12	05/01/63	Chancellorsville, VA	1	2	0	0
13	05/03/63	Chancellorsville, VA	0	1	0	0
14	07/02/63	Gettysburg, PA	6	11	0	0
15	07/03/63	Gettysburg, PA	0	1	0	0
16	10/19/63		0	1	0	0
17	04/11/64	Greenwich, VA	1	0	0	0
18	05/09/64	Spotsylvania Court House, VA	0	1	0	0
19	05/10/64	Spotsylvania Court House, VA	0	1	0	0
20	05/12/64	Spotsylvania Court House, VA	0	1	0	0

24 Rows Found

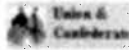
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[Regiment Assignments](#) | [Regimental Experience](#)
[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)
[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

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 P.O. Box 35
 Duxbury, MA 02331

Regiment History

Second U. S. Infantry



Wilson's Creek, MO after battle report:

No. 8.

Report of Capt. Frederick Steele, Second U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR ROLLA, MO., August 17, 1861.

CAPT.: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battalion at the battle near Springfield, Mo., on the 10th instant:

The battalion was composed of Companies B and E, Second Infantry, commanded by First Sergeants Griffin and G. H. McLaughlin; a company of Gen. Service recruits, commanded by First Lieut. W. L. Lothrop, Fourth Artillery, and a company of Mounted Rifles, recruits, commanded by Lance Sergeant Morine. During the early part of the action the battalion was in position to support Du Bois' battery, but had no opportunity of engaging the enemy, except to assist in dispersing a large body of cavalry that frequently threatened our rear. Soon after the fall of Gen. Lyon, Capt. C. C. Gilbert, First Infantry, joined my battalion with a part of his company, and we made arrangements to repel a threatened assault on the battery in front, which was repelled without our becoming engaged with the enemy. Maj. Sturgis then ordered me to form line of battle and advanced upon the enemy's front, whence the heaviest firing had proceeded during the day. We very soon came within range of the enemy's rifles when a fierce contest ensued, the enemy gradually retiring upon his reserve, where he made a stand, from which our small force was unable to drive him.

After a heavy firing on both sides in this position, without any apparent advantage on either side, the contest ceased for a short time, as if by mutual contest.

We were opposed to vastly superior numbers, and many of our men were killed and wounded, so that I did not deem it discreet to charge upon the enemy without support, although Capt. Gilbert suggested it.

During this suspension of hostilities, I received orders from Maj. Sturgis to send a company of skirmishers on the brow of the hill to our left and front. Lieut. Lothrop went in command of this company, but was met with such a galling fire from the enemy that he was obliged to retire--all of which service he performed with coolness and intrepidity. Lieut. Lothrop's retreat was followed up by a vigorous attack from the enemy upon us, as well as upon Totten's battery on our left and rear. The enemy had a field piece established under the crest of the hill to our left and front, which threw grape with spitefulness, and occasionally a shell, with more moral effect than damage to us. This piece was now re-enforced by one or two pieces of the same character, all of which threw an incessant shower of missiles at us; but my men were ordered to stoop, and very few took effect upon us. It was now evident that the enemy intended to take Totten's battery, as a strong column of infantry was advancing upon it. Totten mowed them down with canister in front, and our infantry poured a murderous fire into their flanks, which compelled them to a hasty retreat.

The enemy had failed in all his endeavors to dislodge us from our position, which I conceived to be the strategic point of the battle-field, and was determined to hold it at all hazards.

Another short suspension of hostilities ensued. After a consultation with the officers, Maj. Sturgis sent me orders to retire. Just at that time Capt. Granger came up to me, and we discovered that the enemy were about to renew the attack upon us. Capt. Granger rushed to the rear and collected several hundred volunteers of different regiments, while we held the enemy in check, and formed them on our left. We then advanced upon the enemy, and drove them off the field, and never saw one of them afterwards. After collecting our wounded we retired slowly from the field. I commanded the rear guard on the retreat towards Springfield, but saw nothing of the enemy; it was evident that he had been severely punished.

I wish to call the attention of the major commanding to the gallant conduct of Capt. C. C. Gilbert, First Infantry; of First Lieut. Lothrop, Fourth Artillery, and of George H. McLaughlin, first sergeant, commanding Company E, Second Infantry. Sergeant McLaughlin received the highest commendations of all present. I also mention the first sergeant of Capt. Gilbert's company--Mandazy--who was killed in the last assault of the enemy; also First Sergeant Griffin, commanding Company B, Second Infantry, and Lance Sergeant Morine, commanding the company of Mounted Rifle recruits, each of whom behaved with distinguished gallantry. Sergeant Morine was mortally wounded and died on the field. During the critical state of the combat, I conferred with captain Gilbert, whose intelligence and soldierly qualities are well known, and whose self-possession during the battle was calculated to inspire the men with confidence. In the latter part of the contest he received a wound in the shoulder, which compelled him to retire from the field. I furnish herewith a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of my command during the day.*

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

FRED'K STEELE,
Capt., Second Infantry, Cmdg. Battalion.

Capt. G. GRANGER,
R. M. R., A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army of the West, near Rolla, Mo.

Source: Official Records
 CHAP. X.] BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK, MO. PAGE 78-3
 [Series I. Vol. 3. Serial No. 3.]

 Chancellorsville, VA after battle report:

No. 188.

Report of Capt. Samuel A. McKee, Second U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
 May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows:

The battalion (Second U. S. Infantry) left camp, near Falmouth, Va., April 27, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's and the Rapidan at Ely's Fords, in conjunction with the remainder of the Second Brigade, meeting the enemy 2 miles south of Chancellorsville on the 1st instant, when the battalion, with the remainder of the brigade, was ordered at a double-quick to advance. The battalion of the Second Infantry, by your order, formed line of battle on the right of the Sixth Infantry, and advanced through thick woods for over half a mile, when it halted, and marched by the left flank to reform on the right of the Sixth, the connection with which had been lost, owing to the thickness of the woods through which the Second Regt. had to advance. The latter battalion had already been established on a slight rise of ground within 150 yards of the enemy's forces, which at this juncture opened a heavy fire of musketry, which was replied to briskly by the battalion, silencing the enemy, who apparently fell back. Holding this position for about half an hour, it was found necessary to advance a platoon of skirmishers from the battalion to the front and right, as the enemy were moving to the right and rear of our brigade, their skirmishers advancing at a brisk walk. The skirmishers of the Second Infantry, under the command of First Lieut. William F. Drum, opened fire on those of the enemy, stopping their progress for a time. The battalion remained in its position until ordered to gradually fall back. When executing this order, Capt. Salem S. Marsh, commanding the battalion, a gallant and valuable officer, fell, and I assumed command of the same. The battalion moved back slowly in line of battle until ordered to move by the flank, the enemy still firing with musketry and artillery. We then occupied the camp of the night previous.

The behavior of the officers and men was excellent, with the exception of a few of the recruits lately received, who had never been under fire. Through the exertions of the officers, even the latter did their duty. I desire also to bring to the attention of the brigade commander the cool manner in which the battalion behaved on picket the night of the 5th instant—never firing a shot unless seeing the enemy, although continually fired at by the enemy's pickets. The officers present with the battalion were Capt. Samuel A. McKee, commanding; First Lieut. and Adj. A. W. Kroutinger; First Lieut. William F. Drum, commanding Company B; First Lieut. F. C. Goodrich, commanding Company F; First Lieut. A. Grafius, commanding Company I; Second Lieut. Daniel W. Burke, commanding Company K, and Second Lieut. Robert Davis, commanding Company C; Second Lieuts. Thomas Byrne and Henry Sommer. Second Lieut. James Butler, Second Lieut. James Butler, Second Infantry, joined the battalion May 3, from sick leave.

I would respectfully call the attention of the brigade commander to the gallant and cool behavior of First Lieut. William F. Drum, Second Infantry, while advancing and withdrawing the line of skirmishers. I inclose a list of casualties.

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

S. A. MCKEE,
 Capt. Second U. S. Infantry, Cmdg. Regt.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GEN.,
 Second Brig., 2d Div., 5th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Source: Official Records Series I. Vol. 25. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 39

 Gettysburg after battle report:

Report of Maj. Arthur T. Lee, Second U. S. Infantry.

Gen. Hospital, Fifth Army Corps,
 Near Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863.
 Sir: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding Second Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, the action of the Second Regt. U. S. Infantry in the battle of July 2.

About 3.30 a. m. the regiment marched from its place of bivouac, 5 miles from Gettysburg, advancing right in front by flank, and took position near Gettysburg, about 1 1/2 miles southeast of the town. Twenty men from the regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers into a body of woods, beyond which and to the right could be seen the enemy's pickets.

After a skirmish of nearly two hours, during which there was considerable firing and some casualties, the line was marched by a flank movement to the left and rear some 2 miles, where the command

rested until about 5 p. m., at which time I was ordered to march my regiment by the right flank in the direction of heavy cannonading on the left of our line of battle. We were advanced some distance, when the Second Brigade was brought into line, my regiment on the right, to advance down a steep hill and across a marsh about 50 yards wide, ankle-deep and miry, which I did at double-quick, under a severe fire of sharpshooters from the left, right, and front.

Passing the marsh, we reached a rocky and much-exposed elevation of ground, from which we drove, by our rapid advance, a body of sharpshooters through a belt of woods, which we entered. We were then ordered to halt, which we did, taking shelter behind a low stone wall. We could not then advance, as column after column of our infantry was moving across a rye-field in our front, the columns moving perpendicularly to our lines and engaging the enemy on our left. When these columns, one after one, had returned from the field, with the exception of one, which was retiring, my regiment was ordered to advance over the wall and wheel to the left through said field. After having made a half-wheel, we discovered the enemy moving rapidly to outflank us on our right, when the regiment was halted, and ordered to commence firing. The firing was carried on rapidly for some time, and sharply returned by the enemy.

A fresh column of the enemy at this time appearing upon our right, we were ordered to retire. The word was scarcely given when three lines of the enemy, elevated one above the other on the slope to our right, poured in a most destructive fire, almost decimating my regiment and cutting of the color-staff, causing the colors to fall into the hands of the color-bearer. We retired slowly to the shelter of the woods, recrossed the stone wall, rocky rising ground, and marsh in as good order as the ground would admit, under a most withering fire from sharpshooters on the left and a column of the enemy's infantry, which suddenly appeared upon our right and rear, enfilading our whole line, and a perfect storm of shot and shell. Reaching our line of battle on the crest of the hill, and finding myself unable longer to keep the field, from loss of blood, flowing from a wound which I received in the rye-field before we commenced retiring, by advice of a surgeon on the ground I retired, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. McKee.

During my participation in this action with the regiment, the men fully sustained their former reputation for gallantry and good conduct.

As I am unable in my present position to ascertain the casualties in the regiment, I respectfully refer you to the report of Capt. McKee* for the information.

I desire to speak in the highest praise of the following officers, whose conduct came under my immediate observation, for coolness and earnest action during the engagement: Capt. S. A. McKee, acting field officer; First Lieut. and Adj. A. W. Kroutinger; Second Lieuts. Francis E. Lacey, wounded (wounded also at Antietam, September 17, 1862), Thomas Byrne, D. W. Burke (wounded), Robert Davis, and James Butler.

To First Lieut. George H. McLoughlin, regimental quartermaster, who, I regret to learn, is wounded, I am deeply indebted, who, aside from his duties as acting aide to the colonel commanding the brigade, rendered me special service during the day. His companions have to deplore the loss of First Lieut. F. C. Goodrich, who fell in the heat of the battle.

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

A. T. LEE,
Maj. Second U. S. Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. J. W. Ames,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Fifth A. C.

Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 27. Part I. Reports. Serial No. 43

Antietam after battle report:

Report of Lieut. John S. Poland, Second U.S. Infantry, commanding battalion Second and Tenth U.S. Infantry, of the battle of Antietam and action near Shepherdstown.

BIVOUAC OPPOSITE SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.,
September 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the battalion of Second and Tenth Infantry in the engagement on the 17th instant at Sharpsburg, Md.

My command consisted of nine companies Second Infantry, commanded as follows: Company A, First Sergt. Thomas Byrne; Company B, First Lieut. William F. Drum, Second Infantry; Company C, Second Lieut. Abraham Grafius, Second Infantry; Company D, First Lieut. George H. McLoughlin, Second Infantry; Company E, First Lieut. Charles M. Freeman; Company G, Second Lieut. Claude S. Robertson, Tenth Infantry; Company F, First Lieut. J.W. Gray, Eleventh Infantry; Company I, First Lieut. S.A. McKee, Second Infantry; Company K, Second Lieut. Robert G. Wells, Tenth Infantry, and three companies Tenth Infantry, united under command of First Lieut. George S. Lauman, Tenth Infantry.

By order of Maj. Lovell, Tenth Infantry, commanding Second Brigade Regulars, I moved across Antietam Creek by the turnpike bridge to support Capt. Tidball's battery, then hard pressed by the enemy's sharpshooters. On arriving near the battery on left of the turnpike I halted the command, being ordered to report to Gen. Pleasonton for further instructions. While seeking him, I received his order through Lieut. Cutting, acting assistant

adjutant-general to Brig.-Gen. Sykes, to throw forward a line of skirmishers to drive back the enemy. Capt. Diball, who was relieved by Capt. Robertson's battery, then retired. Four companies from the left deployed as skirmishers, when Capt. Robertson withdrew his battery. A lieutenant-colonel of cavalry desired me to relieve a party of his command with my infantry, which I did. Capt. Randol, First Artillery, brought up his battery of Napoleon guns, and occupied the position formerly occupied by Capt. Tidball and Robertson. My skirmishers were advanced in front of this position from 300 to 400 yards. Five companies were held as reserve, and for any disposition that might be required. Capt. Randol, finding his battery could effect nothing, withdrew it, and advanced Lieut. Van Reed's battery to the right of the turnpike.

I then sent a note to Maj. Lovell explaining my position. Capt. Dryer, Fourth Infantry, came up, stating he had an order to take command of all the skirmishers. By his direction I deployed the force held in reserve, and advanced them on the line occupied; then threw forward the whole line to a fence along a road running perpendicularly to the turnpike and to the left. Lieut. McKee, commanding Companies I and A, Second Infantry, while deploying to the front, was severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. The command of these companies devolved on First Sergt. Francis E. Lacey, Company I, Second Infantry, who handled them well. In advancing to the fence, at which our line was to rest, the skirmishers were obliged to pass over a ridge completely commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters and battery posted to the left of the corn-field in front of the right of my line. When we appeared above its crest the enemy opened with a heavy fire of case-shot and canister.

The line did not waver, but rapidly moved to the fence. The right advanced beyond, however, before I could convey the order to them to halt at the fence, and by a well-directed fire compelled the enemy's cannoneers to leave their guns.

At this juncture the fire from our own batteries compelled them to fall back to the fence, as their shells fell short. Lieut. McLoughlin and Sergeant Lacey commanded the companies on the right. Sergeant Lacey was soon after wounded, and unwillingly compelled to leave the field. Our position was held until all the ammunition had been expended on the left and nearly all on the right. I reported our wants to Capt. Dryer, and after the Seventeenth Michigan Regiment Volunteers arrived on our line, by his direction I assembled the battalion on the center files. The Fourteenth Infantry, First Battalion, came up on the right. I next quietly withdrew a short distance, halted the battalion under shelter to await a supply of ammunition. Before assembling the command, the enemy advanced a regiment to protect the withdrawal of their guns from the hill directly in front of our left. This regiment was driven back, but their object had been effected. About dusk I received an order to fall back to the bridge. On the way received another order to return to camp, which I did.

I must express my indebtedness to First Lieuts. J.W. Gray, Eleventh Infantry; A.W. Kroutinger, adjutant, Second Infantry; George S. Lauman, Tenth Infantry; Williams F. Drum and George H. McLoughlin, Second Infantry, for important assistance in handling successfully a very extended line of skirmishers. I would again bring to your notice First Sergt. F.E. Lacey as worthy a recommendation for a commission; also Sergt. Maj. William Fouck, Second Infantry. Those who most distinguished themselves for excellent behavior are First Sergt. Francis E. Lacey, Company I; First Sergt. Thomas Byrne, Company A; First Sergt. James Butler, Company C; Sergt. William Mitchell, Company D; First Sergt. Daniel W. Burke, Company B; First Sergt. Michael Dolan, Company E; First Sergt. John Trueman, Company F; Sergts. Martin Walsh and Timothy Hays, Company A. Private De Witt C. Bruke, Company C, was crippled slightly by a wound in the foot, but remained with the regiment until the close of the action. He is a brave soldier. Musician George Miller, Company G, seized a musket on the field and used it with good effect during the hottest part of the engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

J.S. POLAND,
First Lieut. 2nd Infantry, Commanding Batt. 2nd and 10th Infantry.

Second Lieut. E.E. SELLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Second Brigade Regulars.

HQRS. BATTALION SECOND AND TENTH INFANTRY,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 24, 1862.
SIR: As directed, I reported that I marched my regiment with the Second Brigade Regulars, Maj. C.S. Lovell commanding, across the Potomac river at the ford below Shepherdstown, W. Va., and about a mile beyond the river, when the enemy was discovered in force. A halt was ordered. The enemy advanced upon us. Our brigade retired in good order to an open space bordering the river, then halted. The enemy's skirmishers continued to advance. The Sixth and Second Regiments U.S. Infantry were formed on the left of our position, the Second occupying the extreme left and the edge of a heavy wood, with orders to hold the position at all hazards. The strength of the enemy forbade our remaining in this position. Timely orders from Maj. Lovell were received to fall back near the river and take position as well as I could under cover of the hill, which I obeyed promptly and in good order.

I then threw out skirmishers on the flanks to keep the enemy's skirmishers at bay. This position was held but a short time, when we were ordered to recross the river. This was accomplished in admirable order.

I append a list of casualties; also certificate of First Lieut. Wm. F. Drum, Second Infantry, of the gallant conduct of First Sergt. D.W. Burke, Company B, Second Infantry. I would call the attention of the brigade commander to this paper particularly.

Respectfully submitted.

J.S. POLAND,
Capt. Second Infantry, Commanding Second and Tenth Infantry.

Lieut. E.E. SELLERS,
Acting Asst. Adjutant-Gen., Second Brigade, Sykes' Division.

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., September 25, 1862.
SIR: I respectfully call to the notice of the officer commanding the gallant conduct of First Sergt. Daniel W. Burke, Company B, Second Infantry, on the 20th instant. When our troops were falling back across the Potomac, on hearing that a piece of artillery had been left unspiked, he volunteered to go back and do it, and, on getting permission, did go back and assist in spiking said gun in the face of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Hoping that the case will be noticed as it deserves, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W.F. DRUM,
First Lieut. Second Infantry, Commanding Company B.

Capt. J.S. POLAND,
Second Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded. This non-commissioned officer has been mentioned before for good conduct in face of the enemy.

GEO. SYKES,
Brig.-Gen., Commanding.

Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 19. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 27

Antietam after battle report:

Report of Lieut. John S. Poland, Second U.S. Infantry, commanding battalion Second and Tenth U.S. Infantry, of the battle of Antietam and action near Shepherdstown.

BIVOUAC OPPOSITE SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.,
September 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the battalion of Second and Tenth Infantry in the engagement on the 17th instant at Sharpsburg, Md.

My command consisted of nine companies Second Infantry, commanded as follows: Company A, First Sergt. Thomas Byrne; Company B, First Lieut. William F. Drum, Second Infantry; Company C, Second Lieut. Abraham Grafius, Second Infantry; Company D, First Lieut. George H. McLoughlin, Second Infantry; Company E, First Lieut. Charles M. Freeman; Company G, Second Lieut. Claude S. Robertson, Tenth Infantry; Company F, First Lieut. J.W. Gray, Eleventh Infantry; Company I, First Lieut. S.A. McKee, Second Infantry; Company K, Second Lieut. Robert G. Wells, Tenth Infantry, and three companies Tenth Infantry, united under command of First Lieut. George S. Lauman, Tenth Infantry.

By order of Maj. Lovell, Tenth Infantry, commanding Second Brigade Regulars, I moved across Antietam Creek by the turnpike bridge to support Capt. Tidball's battery, then hard pressed by the enemy's sharpshooters. On arriving near the battery on left of the turnpike I halted the command, being ordered to report to Gen. Pleasonton for further instructions. While seeking him, I received his order through Lieut. Cutting, acting assistant adjutant-general to Brig.-Gen. Sykes, to throw forward a line of skirmishers to drive back the enemy. Capt. Diball, who was relieved by Capt. Robertson's battery, then retired. Four companies from the left deployed as skirmishers, when Capt. Robertson withdrew his battery. A lieutenant-colonel of cavalry desired me to relieve a party of his command with my infantry, which I did. Capt. Randol, First Artillery, brought up his battery of Napoleon guns, and occupied the position formerly occupied by Capt. Tidball and Robertson. My skirmishers were advanced in front of this position from 300 to 400 yards. Five companies were held as reserve, and for any disposition that might be required. Capt. Randol, finding his battery could effect nothing, withdrew it, and advanced Lieut. Van Reed's battery to the right of the turnpike.

I then sent a note to Maj. Lovell explaining my position. Capt. Dryer, Fourth Infantry, came up, stating he had an order to take command of all the skirmishers. By his direction I deployed the force held in reserve, and advanced them on the line occupied; then threw forward the whole line to a fence along a road running perpendicularly to the turnpike and to the left. Lieut. McKee, commanding Companies I and A, Second Infantry, while deploying to the front, was severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. The command of these companies devolved on First Sergt. Francis E. Lacey, Company I, Second Infantry, who handled them well. In advancing to the fence, at which our line was to rest, the skirmishers were obliged to pass over a ridge completely commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters and battery posted to the left of the corn-field in front of the right of my line. When we appeared above its crest of the enemy opened with a heavy fire of case-shot and canister.

The line did not waver, but rapidly moved to the fence. The right advanced beyond, however, before I could convey the order to them to halt at the fence, and by a well-directed fire compelled the enemy's cannoneers to leave their guns.

At this juncture the fire from our own batteries compelled them to fall back to the fence, as their shells fell short. Lieut. McLoughlin and Sergeant Lacey commanded the companies on the right. Sergeant Lacey was soon

after wounded, and unwillingly compelled to leave the field. Our position was held until all the ammunition had been expended on the left and nearly all on the right. I reported our wants to Capt. Dryer, and after the Seventeenth Michigan Regiment Volunteers arrived on our line, by his direction I assembled the battalion on the center files. The Fourteenth Infantry, First Battalion, came up on the right. I next quietly withdrew a short distance, halted the battalion under shelter to await a supply of ammunition. Before assembling the command, the enemy advanced a regiment to protect the withdrawal of their guns from the hill directly in front of our left. This regiment was driven back, but their object had been effected. About dusk I received an order to fall back to the bridge. On the way received another order to return to camp, which I did.

I must express my indebtedness to First Lieuts. J.W. Gray, Eleventh Infantry; A.W. Kroutinger, adjutant, Second Infantry; George S. Lauman, Tenth Infantry; Williams F. Drum and George H. McLoughlin, Second Infantry, for important assistance in handling successfully a very extended line of skirmishers. I would again bring to your notice First Sergt. F.E. Lacey as worthy a recommendation for a commission; also Sergt. Maj. William Fouck, Second Infantry. Those who most distinguished themselves for excellent behavior are First Sergt. Francis E. Lacey, Company I; First Sergt. Thomas Byrne, Company A; First Sergt. James Butler, Company C; Sergt. William Mitchell, Company D; First Sergt. Daniel W. Burke, Company B; First Sergt. Michael Dolan, Company E; First Sergt. John Trueman, Company F; Sergts. Martin Walsh and Timothy Hays, Company A. Private De Witt C. Bruke, Company C, was crippled slightly by a wound in the foot, but remained with the regiment until the close of the action. He is a brave soldier. Musician George Miller, Company G, seized a musket on the field and used it with good effect during the hottest part of the engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

J.S. POLAND,
First Lieut. 2nd Infantry, Commanding Batt. 2nd and 10th Infantry.

Second Lieut. E.E. SELLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Second Brigade Regulars.

HQRS. BATTALION SECOND AND TENTH INFANTRY,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 24, 1862.
SIR: As directed, I reported that I marched my regiment with the Second Brigade Regulars, Maj. C.S. Lovell commanding, across the Potomac river at the ford below Shepherdstown, W. Va., and about a mile beyond the river, when the enemy was discovered in force. A halt was ordered. The enemy advanced upon us. Our brigade retired in good order to an open space bordering the river, then halted. The enemy's skirmishers continued to advance. The Sixth and Second Regiments U.S. Infantry were formed on the left of our position, the Second occupying the extreme left and the edge of a heavy wood, with orders to hold the position at all hazards. The strength of the enemy forbade our remaining in this position. Timely orders from Maj. Lovell were received to fall back near the river and take position as well as I could under cover of the hill, which I obeyed promptly and in good order.

I then threw out skirmishers on the flanks to keep the enemy's skirmishers at bay. This position was held but a short time, when we were ordered to recross the river. This was accomplished in admirable order.

I append a list of casualties; also certificate of First Lieut. Wm. F. Drum, Second Infantry, of the gallant conduct of First Sergt. D.W. Burke, Company B, Second Infantry. I would call the attention of the brigade commander to this paper particularly.

Respectfully submitted.

J.S. POLAND,
Capt. Second Infantry, Commanding Second and Tenth Infantry.

Lieut. E.E. SELLERS,
Acting Asst. Adjutant-Gen., Second Brigade, Sykes' Division.

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., September 25, 1862.
SIR: I respectfully call to the notice of the officer commanding the gallant conduct of First Sergt. Daniel W. Burke, Company B, Second Infantry, on the 20th instant. When our troops were falling back across the Potomac, on hearing that a piece of artillery had been left unspiked, he volunteered to go back and do it, and, on getting permission, did go back and assist in spiking said gun in the face of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Hoping that the case will be noticed as it deserves, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W.F. DRUM,
First Lieut. Second Infantry, Commanding Company B.

Capt. J.S. POLAND,
Second Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded. This non-commissioned officer has been mentioned before for good conduct in face of the enemy.

GEO. SYKES,
Brig.-Gen., Commanding.

Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 19. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 27

Gettysburg after battle report:

Report of Maj. Arthur T. Lee, Second U. S. Infantry.

Gen. Hospital, Fifth Army Corps,
Near Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863.
Sir: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel
commanding Second Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, the action of the
Second Regt. U. S. Infantry in the battle of July 2.

About 3.30 a. m. the regiment marched from its place of bivouac,
5 miles from Gettysburg, advancing right in front by flank, and took
position near Gettysburg, about 1 1/2 miles southeast of the town.
Twenty men from the regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers
into a body of woods, beyond which and to the right could be seen
the enemy's pickets.

After a skirmish of nearly two hours, during which there was considerable
firing and some casualties, the line was marched by a flank
movement to the left and rear some 2 miles, where the command
rested until about 5 p. m., at which time I was ordered to march my
regiment by the right flank in the direction of heavy cannonading
on the left of our line of battle. We were advanced some distance,
when the Second Brigade was brought into line, my regiment on the
right, to advance down a steep hill and across a marsh about 50 yards
wide, ankle-deep and miry, which I did at double-quick, under a severe
fire of sharpshooters from the left, right, and front.

Passing the marsh, we reached a rocky and much-exposed elevation
of ground, from which we drove, by our rapid advance, a body of
sharpshooters through a belt of woods, which we entered. We were
then ordered to halt, which we did, taking shelter behind a low stone
wall. We could not then advance, as column after column of our
infantry was moving across a rye-field in our front, the columns
moving perpendicularly to our lines and engaging the enemy on our
left. When these columns, one after one, had returned from the field,
with the exception of one, which was retiring, my regiment was ordered
to advance over the wall and wheel to the left through said
field. After having made a half-wheel, we discovered the enemy
moving rapidly to outflank us on our right, when the regiment was
halted, and ordered to commence firing. The firing was carried on
rapidly for some time, and sharply returned by the enemy.

A fresh column of the enemy at this time appearing upon our right,
we were ordered to retire. The word was scarcely given when three
lines of the enemy, elevated one above the other on the slope to our
right, poured in a most destructive fire, almost decimating my regiment
and cutting of the color-staff, causing the colors to fall into the
hands of the color-bearer. We retired slowly to the shelter of the
woods, recrossed the stone wall, rocky rising ground, and marsh in
as good order as the ground would admit, under a most withering fire
from sharpshooters on the left and a column of the enemy's infantry,
which suddenly appeared upon our right and rear, enfilading our
whole line, and a perfect storm of shot and shell. Reaching our line
of battle on the crest of the hill, and finding myself unable longer
to keep the field, from loss of blood, flowing from a wound which I
received in the rye-field before we commenced retiring, by advice of
a surgeon on the ground I retired, and the command of the regiment
devolved upon Capt. McKee.

During my participation in this action with the regiment, the men
fully sustained their former reputation for gallantry and good conduct.

As I am unable in my present position to ascertain the casualties
in the regiment, I respectfully refer you to the report of Capt.
McKee* for the information.

I desire to speak in the highest praise of the following officers,
whose conduct came under my immediate observation, for coolness
and earnest action during the engagement: Capt. S. A. McKee, acting
field officer; First Lieut. and Adj. A. W. Kroutinger; Second
Lieuts. Francis E. Lacey, wounded (wounded also at Antietam, September
17, 1862), Thomas Byrne, D. W. Burke (wounded), Robert
Davis, and James Butler.

To First Lieut. George H. McLoughlin, regimental quartermaster,
who, I regret to learn, is wounded, I am deeply indebted, who, aside
from his duties as acting aide to the colonel commanding the brigade,
rendered me special service during the day. His companions have
to deplore the loss of First Lieut. F. C. Goodrich, who fell in the heat
of the battle.

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

A. T. LEE,
Maj. Second U. S. Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. J. W. Ames,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Fifth A. C.

Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 27. Part I. Reports. Serial No. 43

Report of Capt. James W. Long, Second U. S. Infantry.

HQDQS. SECOND INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY,
Catlett's Station, Va., April 12, 1864.
SIR: In obedience to orders from regimental headquarters, I started last
evening in command of a detachment composed of Companies C, H,
and K, Second Infantry, U. S. Army, to search after Capt. McKee,

Second Infantry, who had been reported severely wounded by guerrillas. I first proceeded to Greenwich, 7 miles from camp, where I learned that a fight had occurred between Capt. McKee, Lieut.'s Lacey, Byrne, and Butler, Second Infantry, and some guerrillas in ambush.

Not learning anything of the whereabouts of these officers, I then proceeded with my command to the house of the reverend Mr. Balch. There I learned that the fight had taken place in the woods near the house, but could not learn positively the whereabouts of any of the officers missing. From there I went to Mr. Marsteller's, where I found the body of Capt. McKee, who had been killed in the fray. The thieves who killed him had taken his boots, hat, and some papers, besides rifling his pockets of everything they contained. The family had seen two officers, whom I recognized from their description as Lieut.'s Byrne and Butler, as prisoners, being run off in the direction of the mountains by their captors. Lieut. Lacy, I understand, escaped.

After getting the body of Capt. McKee, I returned home.

The place where Capt. McKee was killed was in a country road, between the houses of Mr. Balch and Mr. Marsteller, the thick pines on each side of the road serving admirably for an ambush.

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

JAMES W. LONG,
Capt. Second Infantry, U. S. Army, Cmdg. Detachment.

[Capt. J. S. CONRAD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.]

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 12, 1864.
Respectfully forwarded.

These officers absented themselves from camp in violation of orders.

R. B. AYRES,
Brig.-Gen., Cmdg.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS, April 12, 1864.
Respectfully forwarded.

Attention directed to Gen. Ayres' indorsement.

JOS. J. BARTLETT,
Brig.-Gen., Cmdg. Division.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, April 14, 1864.
Respectfully forwarded.

If such lessons are necessary to convince officers of the necessity of obeying orders they can scarcely be regretted. From my experience with the people of Virginia in the region we have been so long in possession of I think them entitled to no consideration, and believe our interests imperatively demand a complete clearing out of all the residents for a space of 15 to 20 miles on each side of the railroad by compelling them to move to another location, all people who have taken the oath of allegiance being compensated for their losses.

G. K. WARREN,
Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the recommendation that First Lieuts. Francis E. Lacey, Thomas Byrne, and James Butler, Second U. S. Infantry, be dismissed the service for having absented themselves from their camp in violation of orders.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Maj.-Gen., Cmdg.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GEN.'S OFFICE,
April 19, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

[Sixth indorsement.]

APRIL 19, 1864.

Approved.

H. W. HALLECK,

Maj.-Gen., Chief of Staff.

[Seventh indorsement.]

APRIL 20, 1864.

Approved.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

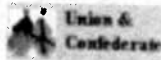
Source: Official Records

PAGE 265-60 OPERATIONS IN N. C., VA., W. VA., MD., AND PA. [CHAP. XLV.
[Series I. Vol. 33. Serial No. 60.]

[Regiment Assignments](#) | [Regiment Casualty Analysis](#)
[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)
[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

Historical Data Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 35
Duxbury, MA 02331

Regiment Assignments

**10th RA Infantry
(3-years)**

[Regiment Casualty Analysis](#)
[Regimental Experience](#)
[Regiment Personnel](#)
[Regimental History](#)
[Regimental Report List](#)
[Regimental Report List](#)

Organized:

Officers Killed or Mortally Wounded: 3
 Officers Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 3
 Enlisted Men Killed or Mortally Wounded: 83
 Enlisted Men Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 49
 (Source: Fox, Regimental Losses)

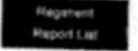
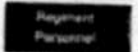
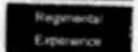
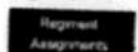
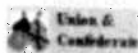
From	To	Brigade	Division	Corps	Army	Comment
Nov '61	Aug '62				Department of Kansas	Det. From Reg. Est.
Mar '62	May '62	Infantry Reserve			Army of Potomac	From RA
May '62	Aug '63	2	2	5	Army of Potomac	To Dept East
May '64	Jun '64	1	1	9	Army of Potomac	
Jun '64	Oct '64	1	2	5	Army of Potomac	
Apr '65	Jun '65	Provost Guard			Army of Potomac	

[Regiment Casualty Analysis](#) | [Regimental Experience](#)
[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)
[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

Historical Data Systems, Inc.
 P.O. Box 35
 Duxbury, MA 02331

Regiment History

Tenth U. S. Infantry



2nd Bull Run, VA after action report:

No. 110.

Report of Maj. Charles S. Lovell, Tenth U. S. Infantry, of the battle of Bull Run.

CAMP ON THE VANDERWERKEN FARM, VA.,
September 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the battalion of the Second and Tenth Infantry, under my command, in the battle of Bull Run, on the 30th of August, 1862:

The battalion was formed in line of battle in the field on the left bank of Bull Run Creek between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and kept in that position until about 3.30 o'clock p. m., when orders were received to fall back and take a position on the right bank of the creek, in the timber, near the crest of the ridge. After getting in position outside the fence I found Maj. Andrews with the battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry on my left and the Sixth Infantry in the woods on my right.

We were in this position some fifteen or twenty minutes before the enemy opened his fire, which was intensely severe, upon us, and continued so about three-quarters of an hour, when we were ordered by Col. Chapman, commanding brigade, to fall back to the timber across the road. The enemy managed to keep himself so completely concealed from our view in the timber and thick underbrush that I only saw distinctly one set of his colors during the action.

Both officers and men conducted themselves, without a single exception, in the coolest and most determined manner, although the casualties were very numerous, as will be seen from the list herewith inclosed.

The commissioned officers engaged were: First Lieut. and Adj. A. W. Kroutinger, First Lieuts. S. A. McKee, William F. Drum, George H. McLoughlin; Second Lieuts. Ralph E. Ellinwood (wounded in right ankle), Abraham Grafius, William Kidd (killed), and John H. Markely was badly wounded in the groin, Second Infantry. First Lieut. George S. Lauman, Second Lieuts. Robert G. Welles, William J. Fisher, and Claude S. Robertson, Tenth Infantry, all except the latter commanding companies, to all of whom my thanks are due for their unceasing encouragement given to the rank and file.

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

CHAS. S. LOVELL,
Maj., Tenth Infantry, Comdg. Second and Tenth Infantry.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-Gen.,
Second Brigade, Sykes' Division, Regulars.

Source: Official Records
PAGE 499-16 OPERATIONS IN N. VA., W. VA
[Series I. Vol. 12. Part II, Reports. Ser

Chancellorsville, VA after battle report:

No. 191.

Report of Lieut. Edward G. Bush, Tenth U.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with a special order, Division, Fifth Army Corps, May 7, 1863, that I joined the Army of the Potomac, in with 3 officers and 50 enlisted men, which not previously in the field.

On the night of April 30, Companies G and relieved from duty as provost-guard, and joined the regiment, which then consisted of 8 officers and 100 enlisted men then present for duty in the field.

The regiment left camp on May 1, at about 11 a.m., and, after advancing on the road toward Fredericksburg about 3 miles, was formed in the first line of battle, on the left of the road, between the Seventh and Eleventh Regiments U. S. Infantry. The enemy was immediately engaged, and driven back nearly a mile. During this time, 27 of the enemy, including 1 officer, were captured.

The last position of the regiment during the advance was in a dense growth of small pines. In front of this, in an open field, beyond the effective range of musketry but in full view, the enemy were posted in force. The men remained here without firing much, lying down until the order to retire slowly and in good order was given, which order was

*Some reports are
redundant - same as
for 2 US Inf*

executed as directed.

* According to the records of the Surgeon-Gen.'s Office, Acting Assistant Surgeon Hichborn was killed May 3.

The regiment returned with the brigade to the vicinity of the camp of the day preceding.

The regiment was on picket duty on May 3.

Rejoined the brigade May 4, and built a breastwork of logs, &c., on the same day.

Returned to this camp on May 6.

It is with great pride and pleasure that I am able to report that the conduct of officers and men was most excellent, deserving the highest praise, both under fire and on the march.

Particular mention is due First Lieut. Lauman for his gallant conduct and for his instrumentality in securing the prisoners. Second Lieut.'s Hamilton and Hampson distinguished themselves at the same time. Honorable mention is also to be made of Lieut.'s Crossman, Mackay, and Fisher.

I have the honor to recommend Sergt. Maj. William Stanley for promotion as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army for gallant conduct in the field, he being otherwise well qualified for that position.

The bearer of the national colors, Lance Sergt. John A. Crotty, Company D, Tenth Infantry, particularly distinguished himself by his soldierly conduct under fire and by capturing one of the enemy. He was also slightly wounded.

Sergeant [Michael] Finaughty, who carried the regiment colors, was particularly noticeable for his coolness under fire.

First Sergeant [James] Kelly, Company H, Corporal [Patrick] Frehan, Company K, Privates [William C.] Stewart, [Richard] Gregg, and [David] Sullivan, Company D, are also noticeable for good conduct. To give a list of all the instances of good behavior on the part of the men, but few erasures on the company rolls would be necessary.

I have the honor to refer you to the report of Lieut. Lauman, who commanded Companies H and G until the night of April 30.

The casualties were 12 wounded, all of whom were brought off the field, whose names I send herewith inclosed.

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

E. G. BUSH,

First Lieut. and Adjt. Tenth U. S. Infantry, Cmdg. Regt.

Second Lieut. E. E. SELLERS, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

No. 192.

Report of Lieut. George S. Lauman, Tenth U. S. Infantry.
CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May --, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the battalion of the Tenth Infantry left camp on the morning of April 27, as provost-guard of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, with orders to follow in rear of the division and arrest all stragglers belonging to the division, and remained as provost-guard until the division arrived at Chancellorsville, where I was relieved by Lieut. Vance, of the Eleventh Infantry, and joined the headquarters of my regiment.

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

GEO. S. LAUMAN,

First Lieut. Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. E. G. BUSH,

Adjutant Tenth Infantry, Cmdg. Battalion.

Source: Official Records Series I. Vol. 25. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 39

Gettysburg after battle report:

Report of Capt. William Clinton, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

Camp in the Field, July 12, 1863.

Capt.: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, I have the honor to report that the Tenth Regt. U. S. Infantry, numbering 10 commissioned officers and 83 enlisted men, and forming part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg,

Pa., on July 2.

The regiment, after a long and fatiguing march, arrived in the vicinity of Gettysburg on the morning of the 2d instant. Upon reaching the right of our lines, a portion of the regiment had been detailed as skirmishers, and deployed in front of the brigade. The skirmishers kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's pickets (who were driven in) until the brigade was ordered to the left. We moved at a rapid pace, part of the time at double-quick, until we arrived nearly opposite the center, where we halted and lay over until the afternoon, when we again proceeded to the left in rapid time and formed line of battle.

As soon as the line of battle was formed, we advanced upon the enemy, who was in considerable force about 300 or 400 yards in front of us. His sharpshooters were posted to our left and front, upon a high point of ground, and protected by immense rocks. They did us considerable injury, as we were unable at the time to dislodge them. The enemy was driven from his position, which we held until he had been re-enforced and advanced against our right flank, which he turned. The enemy now opened a destructive fire upon our men, who were far inferior as to numbers. We then received orders to retire. The roar of musketry was so extensive that a great portion of our command did not hear the order to fall back until some minutes after it had been given. The enemy at this time was in front and on both our flanks. A portion of our corps coming to our assistance, drove the enemy in turn, and compelled him to retreat in great disorder. Our battery also opened upon him with grape and canister, slaughtering and driving him beyond his former position.

The conduct of both officers and men is worthy of all praise. They did their duty nobly, and as they vied with each other in the performance of their duty, I cannot mention specially any names without doing injustice to the balance.

I am grieved to report our loss as being very extensive. Of 10 officers and 83 enlisted men who were engaged with the enemy, 1 commissioned officer and 13 enlisted men were killed on the field, and 5 commissioned officers and 29 enlisted men wounded, with 3 missing in action. Three of the men who were wounded have since died, and a large number of the remainder are severely wounded. Inclosed is a list of casualties.*

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

WM. CLINTON,
Capt. Tenth U. S. Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. J. W. Ames,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Fifth Corps.

Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 27. Part I. Reports. Serial No. 43

Antietam after battle report:

Report of Lieut. John S. Poland, Second U.S. Infantry, commanding battalion Second and Tenth U.S. Infantry, of the battle of Antietam and action near Shepherdstown.

BIVOUAC OPPOSITE SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.,
September 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the battalion of Second and Tenth Infantry in the engagement on the 17th instant at Sharpsburg, Md.

My command consisted of nine companies Second Infantry, commanded as follows: Company A, First Sergt. Thomas Byrne; Company B, First Lieut. William F. Drum, Second Infantry; Company C, Second Lieut. Abraham Grafius, Second Infantry; Company D, First Lieut. George H. McLoughlin, Second Infantry; Company E, First Lieut. Charles M. Freeman; Company G, Second Lieut. Claude S. Robertson, Tenth Infantry; Company F, First Lieut. J.W. Gray, Eleventh Infantry; Company I, First Lieut. S.A. McKee, Second Infantry; Company K, Second Lieut. Robert G. Wells, Tenth Infantry, and three companies Tenth Infantry, united under command of First Lieut. George S. Lauman, Tenth Infantry.

By order of Maj. Lovell, Tenth Infantry, commanding Second Brigade Regulars, I moved across Antietam Creek by the turnpike bridge to support Capt. Tidball's battery, then hard pressed by the enemy's sharpshooters. On arriving near the battery on left of the turnpike I halted the command, being ordered to report to Gen. Pleasonton for further instructions. While seeking him, I received his order through Lieut. Cutting, acting assistant adjutant-general to Brig.-Gen. Sykes, to throw forward a line of skirmishers to drive back the enemy. Capt. Diball, who was relieved by Capt. Robertson's battery, then retired. Four companies from the left deployed as skirmishers, when Capt. Robertson withdrew his battery. A lieutenant-colonel of cavalry desired me to relieve a party of his command with my infantry, which I did. Capt. Randol, First Artillery, brought up his battery of Napoleon guns, and occupied the position formerly occupied by Capt. Tidball and Robertson. My skirmishers were advanced in front of this position from 300 to 400 yards. Five companies were held as reserve, and for any disposition that might be required. Capt. Randol, finding his battery could effect nothing, withdrew it, and advanced Lieut. Van Reed's battery to the right of the turnpike.

I then sent a note to Maj. Lovell explaining my position. Capt. Dryer, Fourth Infantry, came up, stating he had an order to take command of all the skirmishers. By his direction I deployed the force held in reserve, and advanced them on the line occupied; then threw forward the whole line to a fence along a road running perpendicularly to the turnpike and to the left. Lieut. McKee, commanding Companies I and A, Second Infantry, while deploying to the front, was severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. The command of these companies devolved on First Sergt. Francis E. Lacey, Company I, Second Infantry, who handled them well. In advancing to the fence, at which our line was to rest, the skirmishers were obliged to pass over a ridge completely commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters and battery posted to the left of the corn-field in front of the right of my line. When we appeared above its crest of the enemy opened with a heavy fire of case-shot and canister. The line did not waver, but rapidly moved to the fence. The right advanced beyond, however, before I could convey the order to them to halt at the fence, and by a well-directed fire compelled the enemy's cannoneers to leave their guns. At this juncture the fire from our own batteries compelled them to fall back to the fence, as their shells fell short. Lieut. McLoughlin and Sergeant Lacey commanded the companies on the right. Sergeant Lacey was soon after wounded, and unwillingly compelled to leave the field. Our position was held until all the ammunition had been expended on the left and nearly all on the right. I reported our wants to Capt. Dryer, and after the Seventeenth Michigan Regiment Volunteers arrived on our line, by his direction I assembled the battalion on the center files. The Fourteenth Infantry, First Battalion, came up on the right. I next quietly withdrew a short distance, halted the battalion under shelter to await a supply of ammunition. Before assembling the command, the enemy advanced a regiment to protect the withdrawal of their guns from the hill directly in front of our left. This regiment was driven back, but their object had been effected. About dusk I received an order to fall back to the bridge. On the way received another order to return to camp, which I did.

I must express my indebtedness to First Lieuts. J.W. Gray, Eleventh Infantry; A.W. Kroutinger, adjutant, Second Infantry; George S. Lauman, Tenth Infantry; Williams F. Drum and George H. McLoughlin, Second Infantry, for important assistance in handling successfully a very extended line of skirmishers.

I would again bring to your notice First Sergt. F.E. Lacey as worthy a recommendation for a commission; also Sergt. Maj. William Fouck, Second Infantry. Those who most distinguished themselves for excellent behavior are First Sergt. Francis E. Lacey, Company I; First Sergt. Thomas Byrne, Company A; First Sergt. James Butler, Company C; Sergt. William Mitchell, Company D; First Sergt. Daniel W. Burke, Company B; First Sergt. Michael Dolan, Company E; First Sergt. John Trueman, Company F; Sergts. Martin Walsh and Timothy Hays, Company A. Private De Witt C. Bruke, Company C, was crippled slightly by a wound in the foot, but remained with the regiment until the close of the action. He is a brave soldier. Musician George Miller, Company G, seized a musket on the field and used it with good effect during the hottest part of the engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

J.S. POLAND,

First Lieut. 2nd Infantry, Commanding Batt. 2nd and 10th Infantry.

Second Lieut. E.E. SELLERS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Second Brigade Regulars.

HDQRS. BATTALION SECOND AND TENTH INFANTRY,

Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., September 24, 1862.

SIR: As directed, I reported that I marched my regiment with the Second Brigade Regulars, Maj. C.S. Lovell commanding, across the Potomac river at the ford below Shepherdstown, W. Va., and about a mile beyond the river, when the enemy was discovered in force. A halt was ordered. The enemy advanced upon us. Our brigade retired in good order to an open space bordering the river, then halted. The enemy's skirmishers continued to advance. The Sixth and Second Regiments U.S. Infantry were formed on the left of our position, the Second occupying the extreme left and the edge of a heavy wood, with orders to hold the position at all hazards. The strength of the enemy forbade our remaining in this position. Timely orders from Maj. Lovell were received to fall back near the river and take position as well as I could under cover of the hill, which I obeyed promptly and in good order. I then threw out skirmishers on the flanks to keep the enemy's skirmishers at bay. This position was held but a short time, when we were ordered to recross the river. This was accomplished in admirable order.

I append a list of casualties; also certificate of First Lieut. Wm. F. Drum, Second Infantry, of the gallant conduct of First Sergt. D.W. Burke, Company B, Second Infantry. I would call the attention of the brigade commander to this paper particularly.

Respectfully submitted.

J.S. POLAND,

Capt. Second Infantry, Commanding Second and Tenth Infantry.

Lieut. E.E. SELLERS,

Acting Asst. Adjutant-Gen., Second Brigade, Sykes' Division.

CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., September 25, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully call to the notice of the officer commanding the gallant conduct of First Sergt. Daniel W. Burke, Company B, Second Infantry, on the 20th instant. When our troops were falling back across the Potomac, on hearing that a piece of artillery had been left unspiked, he volunteered to go back and do it, and, on getting permission, did go back and assist in spiking said gun in the face of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Hoping that the case will be noticed as it deserves, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W.F. DRUM,

First Lieut. Second Infantry, Commanding Company B.

Capt. J.S. POLAND,
Second Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded. This non-commissioned officer has been mentioned before for good conduct in face of the enemy.

GEO. SYKES,
Brig.-Gen., Commanding.

Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 19. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 27

Antietam after battle report:

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Capt. J.S. POLAND,

Second Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded. This non-commissioned officer has been mentioned before for good conduct in face of the enemy.

GEO. SYKES,

Brig.-Gen., Commanding.

Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 19. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 27

Gettysburg after battle report:

Report of Capt. William Clinton, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

Camp in the Field, July 12, 1863.

Capt.: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, I have the honor to report that the Tenth Regt. U. S. Infantry, numbering 10 commissioned officers and 83 enlisted men, and forming part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., on July 2.

The regiment, after a long and fatiguing march, arrived in the vicinity of Gettysburg on the morning of the 2d instant. Upon reaching the right of our lines, a portion of the regiment had been detailed as skirmishers, and deployed in front of the brigade. The skirmishers kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's pickets (who were driven in) until the brigade was ordered to the left. We moved at a rapid pace, part of the time at double-quick, until we arrived nearly opposite the center, where we halted and lay over until the afternoon, when we again proceeded to the left in rapid time and formed line of battle.

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

WM. CLINTON,
Capt. Tenth U. S. Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. J. W. Ames,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Fifth Corps.

Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 27. Part I. Reports. Serial No. 43

[Regiment Assignments](#) | [Regiment Casualty Analysis](#)
[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)
[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

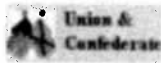
Historical Data Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 35
Duxbury, MA 02331

Regimental Casualty Analysis

10th RA Infantry

Organized:

16 Rows Found



#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
1			0	0	14	0
2	06/27/62	Gainesville, VA	0	1	0	0
3	08/30/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	0	1	0	0
4	05/03/63	Chancellorsville, VA	0	1	0	0
5	07/02/63	Gettysburg, PA	17	4	0	0
6	07/03/63	Gettysburg, PA	0	2	0	0
7	05/05/64	Wilderness, VA	0	1	0	0
8	05/06/64	Wilderness, VA	0	2	0	0
9	05/12/64	Spotsylvania Court House, VA	0	2	0	0
10	05/19/64	Spotsylvania Court House, VA	0	1	0	0
11	05/24/64	North Anna River, VA	0	2	0	0
12	06/19/64	Petersburg, VA	0	1	0	0
13	08/19/64	Petersburg, VA	0	1	0	0
14	08/19/64	Weldon Railroad, VA	0	0	1	0
15	08/21/64	Petersburg, VA	0	1	0	0
16	09/30/64	Petersburg, VA	0	1	0	0

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[Regiment Assignments](#) | [Regimental Experience](#)
[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)
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Historical Data Systems, Inc.
 P.O. Box 35
 Duxbury, MA 02331

A COMPENDIUM OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

COMPILED AND ARRANGED
FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE
FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES
REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERALS OF
THE SEVERAL STATES, THE ARMY REGISTERS
AND OTHER RELIABLE DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES

By: Frederick H. Dyer
Late 7th Connecticut Volunteers

A
Concise
History of each and
every Regiment, Battery
Battalion and other Organizations
mustered by the several States for service
in the Union Army during the period referred to.

BROADFOOT PUBLISHING COMPANY
MORNINGSIDE PRESS
1994

loraville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-4. Bristoe Campaign October 9-22. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Rapidan Campaign May 4-June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 6-7; Spottsylvania Court House May 8-21. North Anna River May 22-26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Totopotomoy May 28-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 18, 1864, to April 2, 1865. Fall of Petersburg April 2.

1st REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Attached to Dept. of Missouri (8 Cos.) April, 1861, to March, 1862. Unassigned, Army of the Mississippi, to July, 1862. Post of Corinth, Miss., to November, 1862. Unattached, District of Corinth, Miss., 13th Army Corps, Dept. Tennessee, to December, 1862. Unattached, District of Corinth, 17th Army Corps, to January, 1863. Unattached, District of Corinth, 16th Army Corps, to March, 1863. 1st Brigade, 14th Division, 13th Army Corps, Army Tennessee, to July, 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 13th Army Corps, to August, 1863. Headquarters, 13th Army Corps, Dept. Gulf, to October, 1863. Defences of New Orleans, La., to February, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 13th Army Corps, to March, 1864. Defences of New Orleans, La., to April, 1865. District of LaFourche, La., Dept. Gulf, to October, 1865. SERVICE.—Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 10, 1861 (Cos. "B," "C," "D"). Duty in the Dept. of Missouri till February, 1862. Operations against New Madrid, Mo., and Island Number 10, Mississippi River, February 28-April 8. Expedition to Fort Pillow, Tenn., April 13-17. Moved to Hamburg Landing, Tenn., April 18-22. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-May 30. Duty at Corinth, Miss., till March, 1863. Battle of Corinth October 3-4, 1862. Pursuit to Ripley October 6-12. Grant's Central Mississippi Campaign November, 1862, to January, 1863. Moved to Milliken's Bend, La., March, 1863. Movement on Bruinsburg and turning Grand Gulf April 25-30. Battle of Port Gibson May 1. Big Black River Bridge May 17. Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18-July 4. Assaults on Vicksburg May 19 and 22. Advance on Jackson, Miss., July 4-10. Siege of Jackson July 10-17. Moved to New Orleans, La., August, and on provost duty there till October, 1865. (Co. "E" engaged at Hickory Grove, Mo., August 13, 1862.)

Regiment lost during the war 2 Officers and 84 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 Officers and 85 Enlisted men by disease. Total 124.

2nd REGIMENT INFANTRY.

In Kansas January, 1861. Companies "C" and "K" reached Washington, D. C., July, 1861. Attached to Porter's 1st Brigade, Hunter's Division, McDowell's Army of Northeast Virginia, to August, 1861. Porter's City Guard, Washington, D. C., to March, 1862. Regiment concentrated at Washington, December, 1861, except Company "H" at Fort Larned, Kan. Attached to Syke's Regular Infantry Brigade, Army Potomac, March to May, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, Army Potomac, to September, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, to March, 1864. 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, to April, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, to June, 1864. Provost Guard, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, to October, 1864. Newport Barracks, Ky., to October, 1865.

SERVICE.—Advance on Manassas, Va., July 16-21, 1861 (Cos. "C," "K"). Battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21. Duty as City Guard at Washington, D. C., till March, 1862. Moved to the Virginia Peninsula. Siege of Yorktown April 5-May 4. Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1. Battles of Mechanicsville June 26; Gaines' Mill June 27; Turkey Bridge June 30; Malvern Hill July 1. At Harrison's Landing till August 16. Moved to Fortress Monroe, thence to Centreville August 16-28. Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 28-September 3. Battles of Groveton August 29; Bull

Run August 30. Maryland Campaign September 6-22. Shepherdstown Ford September 19-20. At Sharpsburg till October 29. Movement to Falmouth, Va., October 29-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg December 12-15. "Mud March" January 20-24, 1863. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3. Pursuit of Lee, July 6-24. Bristoe Campaign October 9-22. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Near Green-wich April 11, 1864 (Cos. "C," "H," "K"). Rapidan Campaign May 4-June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 6-7; Spottsylvania Court House May 8-21; North Anna River May 22-26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Totopotomoy May 28-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Bethesda Church June 1-3. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 18 to October, 1864. Mine Explosion, Petersburg, July 30 (Reserve). Weldon Railroad August 18-21. Poplar Springs Church, Peeble's Farm, September 29-October 2. Moved to Newport Barracks, Ky., October, 1864, and duty there till October, 1865. Company "H" moved from Kansas to St. Louis, Mo., February, 1861. Expedition to Booneville June 13-17. Capture of Jefferson City June 13. Action at Booneville June 17. Company "E" moved to St. Louis, Mo., July, 1861. Lyon's Springfield Campaign July-August. Companies "B" and "E" action at Dug Springs August 2. Battle of Wilson's Creek August 10. Joined Regiment in Washington, D. C., December, 1861. Company "H" at Fort Laramie till June, 1863. Joined Regiment at Benson's Mills, Va., June 13, 1863. Regiment lost during service 8 Officers and 88 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 Officer and 58 Enlisted men by disease. Total 165.

3rd REGIMENT INFANTRY.

In Texas till March, 1861. Companies "C" and "E" moved to New York March, 1861, and Companies "B," "D," "G," "H" and "K" to New York March 19-April 25, 1861. Companies "C" and "E" moved to Fort Pickens, Fla., arriving there April 16, 1861, and duty there till June, 1862. Action on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., October 9, 1861. Bombardment of Fort Pickens November 22-23. Fort Barrancas January 1, 1862. Fort Pickens May 8-12. Rejoined Regiment in Army Potomac June, 1862. Companies "A," "F" and "I" surrendered at Mattagorda Bay, Texas, April 26, 1861. Companies "F" and "I" joined Regiment at Washington February, 1862. Companies "B," "D," "G," "H" and "K" moved from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, to Washington, D. C., May 9, 1861, and duty there till March, 1862. Attached to Porter's Brigade, Hunter's Division, McDowell's Army of Northeast Virginia, to August, 1861. Porter's City Guard, Washington, D. C., to March, 1862. Syke's Regular Infantry, Reserve Brigade, Army Potomac, to May, 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, Army Potomac, to August, 1863. Dept. of the East, to October, 1864. Defences of Washington, D. C., 22nd Army Corps, to February, 1865. Headquarters Army Potomac, to May, 1865. Defences of Washington, 22nd Corps, to October, 1865.

SERVICE.—Advance on Manassas, Va., July 16-21, 1861. Battle of Bull Run July 21. Duty at Washington till March, 1862. Moved to the Virginia Peninsula March, 1862. Siege of Yorktown April 5-May 4. Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1. Battles of Mechanicsville June 26; Gaines' Mill June 27; Turkey Bridge June 30; Malvern Hill July 1. At Harrison's Landing till August 16. Moved to Fortress Monroe, thence to Centreville August 16-28. Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 28-September 2. Battles of Groveton August 29; Bull Run August 30. Maryland Campaign September 6-22. Battle of Antietam September 16-17. Shepherdstown Ford September 19-20. At Sharpsburg till October 29. Kearneysville and Shepherdstown October 16-17. Moved to Falmouth, Va., October 29-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15. "Mud March" January 20-24, 1863.

SERVICE.—Duty in the Defences of Washington, D. C., till March, 1862. Moved to Virginia Peninsula. Siege of Yorktown April 5-May 4. Expedition up the Pamunkey May 17. Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1. Mechanicsville June 26. Gaines' Mill June 27. Turkey Bridge June 30. Malvern Hill July 1. Movement to Alexandria August 16-23. Battle of Antietam September 16-17. (Co. "B" joined at Sharpsburg October 3, 1862.) At Sharpsburg, Md., till October 29. Movement to Falmouth, Va., October 29-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6, 1863. (Co. "C" joined at Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1863.) Battle of Chancellorsville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3. Ordered to New York July 15. At City Hall Park, New York July 17-30, and on the Battery, New York, till August 22. At Forts in N. Y. Harbor till April 23, 1864. Moved to Washington, D. C., April 23. Rapidan Campaign May 4-June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Spottsylvania May 8-21; North Anna River May 22-26; Totopotomoy May 25-31; Cold Harbor June 1-12; Bethesda Church June 1-3. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 16-November 2. Mine Explosion, Petersburg, July 30. Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, October 27-28. Moved to Buffalo, N. Y., November 2, thence to Baltimore, Md., November 22, and duty there till August, 1865.

Companies "C" and "D" reached Washington, D. C., April, 1862. Attached to Defences of Washington, to May, 1862. Cooper's 1st Brigade, Sigel's Division, Dept. of the Shenandoah, to June, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, Army of Virginia, to September, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps, Army Potomac, September, 1862. Joined other Companies at Headquarters Army Potomac. Moved to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., May 24, 1862. Defence of Harper's Ferry May 24-30. Operations in the Shenandoah Valley till August. Battle of Cedar Mountain August 9. Pope's Virginia Campaign August 16-September 2. Fords of the Rappahannock August 20-23. Sulphur Springs August 26. Plains of Manassas August 27-29. Battle of Bull Run August 30. Battle of Antietam, Md., September 16-17.

Regiment lost during service 1 Officer and 15 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 4 Officers and 47 Enlisted men by disease. Total 67.

9th REGIMENT INFANTRY.

On duty at posts about San Francisco, Cal., September, 1861, to November, 1865.

Lost during the war 2 Officers and 18 Enlisted men by disease. Total 20.

10th REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Companies "B," "E," "G" and "I" at Washington, D. C., January, 1862. Companies "D" and "K" at Fort Laramie, Neb., till June, 1862. Moved to Fort Kearney and duty there till April 7, 1863. Joined Regiment near Chancellorsville, Va., April 30, 1863. Companies "A" and "F" at Socorro, N. M., January, 1862. Company "H" at Pinos Ranch near Santa Fe, N. M., January, 1862. Concentrated at Fort Craig (Cos. "A," "F" and "H"). Battle of Valverde, N. M., February 21, 1862. Albuquerque April 8. Peralta April 15. Company "C" at Fort Wise, Colo., January, 1862. Companies "C," "F" and "H" march to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., September to November, arriving there November 7, and moved to Washington, D. C., November 24. Joined Regiment at Aquia Creek, Va., November 28, 1862. Regiment attached to Sykes' Regular Infantry (Reserve) Brigade, Army Potomac, to May, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, Army Potomac, to August, 1863. Dept. of the East to April, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, Army Potomac, to June, 1864. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, to October, 1864. Headquarters, Army Potomac, to November, 1864. Dept. of the East, to April, 1865. Headquarters, Army Potomac, to June, 1865. Dept. Washington, D. C., to October, 1865.

SERVICE.—Duty in Defences of Washington, D. C., till March, 1862. Moved to the Virginia Peninsula March, 1862. Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 5-May 4. Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1. Battles of Mechanicsville June 26; Gaines' Mill June 27; Turkey Bridge June 30; Malvern Hill July 1. At Harrison's Landing till August 16. Movement to Fortress Monroe, thence to Centreville August 16-28. Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 28-September 2. Battles of Groveton August 29; Bull Run August 30. Maryland Campaign September 6-22. Battle of Antietam September 16-17. Shepherdstown Ford September 19-20. At Sharpsburg, Md., till October 29. Movement to Falmouth, Va., October 29-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15. "Mud March" January 20-24, 1863. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3. Pursuit of Lee July 5-24. Moved to New York August 16-20. At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, September 14, 1863, to April 23, 1864. Moved to front and joined 9th Army Corps at Bealeton Station, Va., April 23. Rapidan Campaign May 4-June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Spottsylvania Court House May 8-21; N. Y. River May 10. Assault on the Salient May 12. North Anna River May 22-26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Totopotomoy May 18-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Bethesda Church June 1-3. Transferred to 5th Army Corps June 11. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 16 to October 25. Weldon Railroad August 18-21. Poplar Springs Church, Peeble's Farm, September 29-October 2. Provost Guard, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, October 12 to 25. Moved to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, October 25-29, and duty there till April, 1865. Moved to the field and joined Army Potomac, at Burkessville, Va., April 23. March to Washington, D. C., May 2-12. Grand Review May 23. Duty at Washington, D. C., till October. Moved to St. Louis, Mo., October 20-27, thence to St. Paul, Minn.

Regiment lost during service 3 Officers and 83 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 Officers and 49 Enlisted men by disease. Total 138.

11th REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Organized by direction of the President May 4, 1861, and confirmed by Act of Congress July 29, 1861. Organized at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, 1st Battalion ordered to Perryville, Md., October 10, 1861, and duty there till March, 1862. Ordered to Washington, D. C. Attached to Sykes' Regular Infantry, Reserve Brigade, Army Potomac, to May, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, to September, 1863. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, to March, 1864. 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, to April, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, to June, 1864. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps, to November, 1864. Annapolis, Md., 8th Army Corps, Middle Department, to January, 1865. City Point, Va., Headquarters Army Potomac, to May, 1865. Dept. of Virginia, to October, 1865.

SERVICE.—Moved to Virginia Peninsula March, 1862. Siege of Yorktown April 5-May 4. Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1. Battles of Mechanicsville June 26; Gaines' Mill June 27; Turkey Bridge June 30; Malvern Hill July 1. At Harrison's Landing till August 16. Movement to Fortress Monroe, thence to Centreville August 16-28. Pope's Campaign in Northern Virginia August 28-September 2. Battles of Groveton August 29; Bull Run August 30. Maryland Campaign September 6-22. Battle of Antietam, Md., September 16-17. Shepherdstown Ford September 19-20. At Sharpsburg, Md., till October 29. Movement to Falmouth, Va., October 29-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15. "Mud March" January 20-24, 1863. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Battle of Chancellorsville May 1-5. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 11-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3. Pursuit of Lee July 5-24. On special

Julius Hayden
Service: 1839 - 1870
Brevet Brigadier General
U.S. Army

Adjutant General's Office
Appointment, Commission & Personal File
RG 94, Entry 297, Box 542
File #5249 ACP 1878

The National Archives
Washington, D.C.



The National Archives ★ The Library of Congress

**The Horse Soldier
Research Service**

Vonnie S. Zullo
Researcher

Telephone/Fax: (703) 904-9126

3506 Majestic Pine Lane ★ Fairfax, VA 22033

<http://www.horsesoldier.com>

Memorandum
of papers in case of
Julius Hayden
deed

Late Lieut. Col. Retired
with

5249. O.C. P. 1878

" L. B. 39/412

6082 [A. C. P.] 1885

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 6, 1885.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request of October 2, 1885 for certain information in the case of Julius Hayden and to return it herewith, with the following information:

It appears from the records of this office that he was appointed Lieutenant and U. S. Infantry, January 14, 1859; promoted 1st Lieutenant June 11, 1856; promoted Captain to rank from Aug. 20, 1857; promoted Captain, June 24, 1858; Major 10th Infantry, February 15, 1862; [Rank Col. and Chief Insp. General, from March 15, 1862 to Oct. 21, 1862]; Rank Colonel, 15th Infantry, July 15, 1866; was assigned March 15, 1869, and retired from active service May 6, 1870.

He died October 29, 1898, at Orange, N. H.

He served in Mexico, and was in command of his Co. H. at the close of the war.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Assistant Adjutant General.

To the SECOND AUDITOR,
Treasury Department.

Hq. 1st Centre Grand Division
Camp near Falmouth Va
-16. Jan: 1863-

Hon: E. M. Stanton
Sec: of War-

Sir,

I have the honor to request that Major J. Haysden, 10th Regt of Infantry, may be appointed Ass: Inspector General in accordance with the 10th Sec: of the Act: app: 17th July '62, and that he be attached to my staff.

Major Haysden is with-
out command - the Battalion of his Regt:
(3 Companies) serving with this Army being
in numbers less than two companies. He
has seen 23 years service, has the reputa-
tion of ^{being} an active energetic officer, and I
would be gratified by a compliance with
my request.

Respectfully Yours

John M. Hooker
Maj. Genl.

Def. 1272. CP. 1863.

514 Camp near Selmonth, Va.
Jan. 16. 1863.

Joseph Hooker
Maj. Genl.

Like that Major J. Hayden
10th Infy. he appointed Asst.
Camp Genl. and attached
to his Staff.

Filed with 5249. A.C. P. 78

Recd. A.C. CP. Sept. 16. 1868.

Head Quarters Third Army Corps.

March 8th 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that Major J. Hayden, 10th Infantry, may be appointed Inspector General of this Army Corps with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, & that Lt. Col. Wesley James (Capt. 5th U.S. Cav.) be relieved.

Lt. Col. James is a Cavalry Officer & not as familiar as is necessary with the details of Infantry & Artillery organization & equipments. My troops are either Infantry or Artillery, & I believe the interests of the Service will be promoted by the change. Major Hayden is an accomplished Infantry & Artillery Officer.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully

Yours Truly,
Genl. J. G. Thompson
Inspector General

W. J. M. C.

John G. Thompson

Darker copy - next page

Head Quarters Third Army Corps.

March 8th 1868.

Colonel.

I have the honor to request that Major J. Maydon 10th Infantry may be appointed Inspector General of this Army Corps with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, & that Lt. Col. Wesley Owens (Capt. 5th U.S. Cav^y) now acting, be relieved.

Lt. Col. Owens is a Cavalry Officer & not as familiar as is necessary with the details of Infantry & Artillery organization & equipments. My troops are either Infantry or Artillery, & I believe the interests of the Service will be promoted by the change. Major Maydon is an accomplished Infantry & Artillery Officer.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Yours Sir

Lt. Col. Joseph Dickinson
Adj. Gen. 1st Div.
Army of the Potomac

W. Owens
Capt. 5th U.S. Cav^y

Head Quarters 2d Army
Camp near Fort Smith, Ark.

March 9, 1863

Respectfully forwarded.

I request that Lieut. Col.

Wm. Jackson, Instructor

3d Corps may be relieved

from duty and sent and

sent to his Company and

that Major John W. Haden

10th Infantry may be re-

-signed agreeable to the

within request.

-It is indispensably

necessary to the efficiency

and discipline of Corps

that the Instructor attached

to them should be capable,

efficient, and worthy. Officer

and to secure this I have

humbly request that the

change be made.

Respectfully,
Wm. Jackson

Major, 3d Army

Encl. - 412

all.

S. O. 119, Jan. 25

Major John W. Haden

Instructor, 3d Army

all.

Recd. at Ft. Smith, Ark. 11/11/1863

S. O. 119, Jan. 25

now acting, to relieve.

Lieut. Col. Haden

of 3d Army Corps, with rank

of Lieut. Col. and that

may be appointed Chap. En.

of 3d Army Corps, with rank

of Lieut. Col. and that

may be appointed Chap. En.

of 3d Army Corps, with rank

of Lieut. Col. and that

1844 Feb 21 1863

Dated copy - next page.

Head Quarters Army Johnstone
Camp near Johnston Va.
March 9, 1863

March 9, 1863

Respectfully forwarded.

I request that Lieut. Col.

Quinn, Acting Inspector

3d Corps may be relieved

from duty, and sent and

sent to his Company and

that Major John Hayden

10th Infantry may be ap-

pointed agreeable to the

written request.

It is respectfully

requesting to the officiating

and discipline of Corps

that the Inspector attend

to them should be capable

officers, and nothing else

and to secure this I

earnestly request that

change be made.

Respectfully

Very Truly Yours

Encl. within

AMC

S.O. & Constitution

Major John Hayden 10th

Infantry 3d Corp.

AMC

S.O. 119, Pen. 35.

Recd at A. O. Mar. 11, 1863

now acting, be relieved.

Lieut. Col. Wiley Quinn,

of Lieut. Col. and that

3d Army Corps, with

may be appointed Chap. 8th

1st Regt. 11th Inf.

I request that Major

Hayden, 11th Inf.

may be appointed Chap. 8th

1st Regt. 11th Inf.

may be appointed Chap. 8th

1st Regt. 11th Inf.

may be appointed Chap. 8th

1st Regt. 11th Inf.

Office of As^t M: Gen^l
Hq^r 2nd Army Corps
- 27th Oct: 1863 -

To -

Hon: E. M. Stanton
Sec: of War -

Sir,

I have the
honor respectfully to tender the
resignation of my appointment as
As^t M: Gen^l 3rd Army Corps, and
request that it may be accepted
to date from the 31st Oct: 1863 -

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Yr Mo: Obed Serv^t

J. A. Allen
Major: 10th Reg^t Inf:

Recd Chas. W. 4

Geo. G. Meade
Maj. Genl. Genl.

Hq 2^d Div: 3rd Corps
Brandy Station 17. Nov: 1863.

Colonel Julius Hagler

U. S. A -

Colonel,

The universal regret
expressed in my command at the loss which
the Corps sustains by your leaving it, causes
me as a Division Commander, to write to you
that this regret is based on your active
usefulness to the Division incidentally with
that to the Corps.

We hope to see you back again, but know
that wherever you may be employed, there
will be found one of the most energetic and
thorough soldiers of the Union Cause.

I am Colonel

Very respectfully

Yours -

Henry Prince

Brig: Genl. Vol 3

Com 2^d

True Copy

J. Hagler

May: 10th Inf: -

Hq. 3rd Brigade
2nd Div: 3rd Corps -
23. Nov: 1863 -

Major J. H. Bayler.
10th U. S. Infantry
Major.

I cannot permit
this opportunity to pass without expressing to
you my regret on your leaving this - The 3rd
Corps.

You have been identified with this Corps
in a very conspicuous position, with what
zeal, ability, and qualifications you have
devoted yourself to your duties as Asst. Dir. -
Genl. and Chief of Staff, the discipline, effi-
ciency, and high military tone of the Corps
bear witness.

It is with regret that my officers and myself
part with you, and hope that your absence
may be only temporary. I assure you we
will at all times be ready to give you a

heartly welcome should you return.

I am Major

Tr Obed: servant

P. Mott

Brig: Pen^d 402

- Unofficial -

Sr: Col: H. A. Clegg
late As: Ins: Gen: 3rd Corps.

Colonel:

I regret extremely to learn that the War Dep: has accepted your resignation as As: Inspector General of the 3rd Corps.

Before quitting this Army I think it only just to repeat to you, what I have several times said to others, that you have rendered most admirable service while in this Department, and that I shall regard myself fortunate if an officer as well qualified as yourself shall be appointed to succeed you.

The duties of the office are at once peculiar, important, and responsible. You brought to their performance aptitude, zeal and experience. I trust therefore, that it may not be long before you shall be called again to serve the

Government in the same capacity, in this,
or some other of its Armies.

Very respectfully,
Colonel

Tr: Obed: Servant

E. Schriver

Mrs: General

Asst: Genl: Dep't-

Army, of the Potomac

Nov: 11th 1863 -

True copy -

J. H. Allen

May: 10th Inf: -

6th Grs 3rd Army Corps

11th Nov: 1863 -

Genl Orders

N^o 44.

The War Department announces the resignation of his position of Ass^t Inspector Genl and Chief of Staff of the Head Quarters 3rd Army Corps by Lieutenant Colonel Julius Haysden.

Lieut: Col. Haysden is identified, and associated, with this Corps in a distinguished, and conspicuous manner, that the Major Genl Commanding desires to express his high appreciation of his zeal, ability, and marked military qualifications on all occasions, and most eminently in the recent operations which has attracted so much lustre to the Third Corps.

The position thus left vacant it will be difficult to fill.

Lieut: Colonel Haysden will

take with him to the command of his regiment, the assurance of the high esteem and consideration in which he is held, and to which his long and gallant career in the army entitle him -

By command of
Major Genl French
(Signed) G. H. Bush

At Col. & Asst. Adj. Genl.

True copy
J. Hayden
May 10th 1864

Washington D. C.

16. Jan: 1864 -

The

Adjutant General
U. S. Army
General -

I have the honor, respectfully to submit the enclosed papers relative to my services with the 3rd Army Corps, and to ask that my claims to brevet rank may be considered.

When the rebellion was inaugurated by the secession of Fort Sumter, I was commanding an isolated post upon the Rice Waters of the Arkansas. With what faithfulness that duty was discharged, is best shown by the freedom from molestation by Indians along the Santa Fé Road and upon the routes leading to Colorado Territory via the Arkansas. There I was re-

remained until the year 1862, meanwhile the
wave of promotion which swept over the
old army, carried with it all those whom
the "fortune of war" had brought within
reach of Washington; and when I finally
joined the Army of the Potomac it was to
find myself ranked by almost all
my early associates, and very many my
juniors in years and service. Of this I do
not complain, but I call attention to
the fact only to show that my present
position is the result of untoward
circumstances, and not from want
of fitness or capacity; and in support
of this assertion I confidently appeal
to the records of your office, and to my
reputation as a soldier. I would also
add that I have been informed by
the General who commanded the 3rd
Corps, in the Battle of Chancellorsville,
that he had recommended me for
a brevet for services in that action.

In consideration of what precedes
and of the papers enclosed, I respectfully

Washington
16. Jan: '65
J. H. Allen 1865
May: 10th Inf: V

Recd with 5249 A. 6. 78
Asking that his
claim to brevet rank
may be considered, and
submitting four en-
closures relating thereto.

(H. Allen)
Respectfully Submitted
to the Secretary of War
a. h. o. } J. H. Chapin
Jan 17/65 } a. a. g.

Recd A. A. G. Jan 17, 65

Philadelphia

24th May 1865

To

The Adjutant Gen^l - U.S.A.
City of Washington D.C.
General,

I have

the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of a Commission as Lieut.
Colonel by Brevet in the Army
and to say that I accept the same
returning - in accordance with your
directions - the cash subscription will
be duly executed -

Very respectfully
Tr: Wm: G. L. S. Jr.
J. H. Allen
May: 10th 1865
Br: Lt: Col: U.S.A.

Hb. 362. c. 12. 1865

Philadelphia Penna.
May 24. 1865

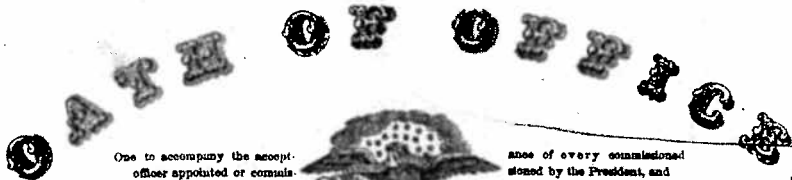
Julius Hayden
Brig. Lt. Col. U.S. Army

Acceptance
(One Enclosure)

Filed with 249086.978
W. H. D. C. L.

Recd by H. H.

Recd A. D. May 29, 65



One to accompany the accept-
officer appointed or commis-
the oath itself to be adminis-
tered into the service

and of every commissioned
officer by the President, and
sworn to every officer mas-
of the United States.

I, Julius Hayden, having been appointed
a *Lieutenant Colonel* by *Brevet* in the **MILITARY**
SERVICE of the United States, do solemnly swear that I have
never voluntarily **BORNE ARMS** against the United States since I
have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no **AID**,
COUNTENANCE, COUNSEL, OR ENCOURAGEMENT to persons engaged in **ARMED HOSTILITY**
thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted
to exercise the functions of **ANY OFFICE WHATSOEVER**, under any
authority, or pretended authority, in **HOSTILITY** to the United States;
that I have not yielded a voluntary **SUPPORT** to any **PRETENDED**
GOVERNMENT, AUTHORITY, POWER, OR CONSTITUTION within the United States,
HOSTILE OR INIMICAL thereto. And I do further swear that, to
the best of my knowledge and ability, I will **SUPPORT** and **DEFEND**
the **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES** against all enemies, **FOREIGN** and
DOMESTIC; that I will bear true **FAITH** and **ALLEGIANCE** to the same;
that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or
purpose of evasion; and that I will **WELL** and **FAITHFULLY** discharge the
DUTIES of the **OFFICE** on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

J. H. Cleer

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at *Philadelphia* *Penn.*
this *2nd* day of *Mar.* 1865.

Wm. D. Archer

Notary Public



Philadelphia

24. May 1863-

To-

The Adjutant Genl U.S.A
City of Washington D.C.
General,

I have

the honor to acknowledge the re-
-ceipt of a Commission as Colonel
by Brevet in the Army and to
say that I accept the same re-
-turning-in accordance with your
directions - the oath subscribed
and duly executed

Very respectfully
Yr. Obedt Servt
J. H. Allen
Maj. 10th Inf
Br. Col. U.S.A.

Hg 363. C.B. 1865
Philadelphia Penna
May 24. 1865

Julius Hayden
Bot. Col. U.S. Army

Acceptance
(One Enclosure)
Filed with 5249. A.C.P. 78
Wm. J. L.

Room 44 next
Rec. A.C.P. May 27, 65



One to accompany the accept-
officer appointed or commis-
the oath itself to be admin-
tered into the service

ance of every commissioned
stated by the President, and
istered to every officer mas-
of the United States.

J. Julius Hayden, having been appointed
a *Colonel* by *Pres* in the **MILITARY**
SERVICE of the United States, do solemnly swear that I have
never voluntarily **BORNE ARMS** against the United States since I
have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no **AID**,
COUNTENANCE, COUNSEL, or ENCOURAGEMENT to persons engaged in **ARMED HOSTILITY**
thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted
to exercise the functions of **ANY OFFICE WHATEVER**, under any
authority, or pretended authority, in **HOSTILITY** to the United States;
that I have not yielded a voluntary **SUPPORT** to any **PRETENDED**
GOVERNMENT, AUTHORITY, POWER, or CONSTITUTION within the United States,
HOSTILE or INIMICAL thereto. And I do further swear that, to
the best of my knowledge and ability, I will **SUPPORT and DEFEND**
the **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES** against all enemies, **FOREIGN and**
DOMESTIC; that I will bear true **FAITH and ALLEGIANCE** to the same;
that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or
purpose of evasion; and that I will **WELL and FAITHFULLY** discharge the
DUTIES of the **OFFICE** on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

J. Julius Hayden
Pres Colonel *U.S.A.*
Philadelphia Penna

I sworn to and subscribed before me, at
this 24 day of *May*, 1865.

W. D. Ascher
Notary Public



- Personal -

Fort Columbus.

6. March '66

General,

I do not for one moment pretend to determine the value of my labor while with the Army of the Potomac, but the flattering manner in which General Schriver was good enough to speak of those services has tempted me to hope that they were not considered valueless by yourself.

About the time of the Battle before Fredericksburg, I joined the Army of the Potomac - as you may remember - with a handful of men of my regiment. At that period of the rebellion promotion was only to be expected through service with the Volunteers: there I found no opening for myself, and so

I never had an opportunity for
winning in the command of
men, that brief route which
I now seek for my career in
the maintenance of the dis-
cipline will ensure great effi-
ciency of that glorious Army
of the Potomac, so successfully
handled by yourself.

It is strange appear to you that
my services as an Ass: Inspector
General were of a character
sufficiently important to war-
rant a Brevet as Major Gen: for
meritorious services, I feel quite
convinced that I shall not be
forgotten by yourself, but what
ever may be your conclusions
General, I beg that you will be-
lieve that in thus addressing
you I have not been influenced
by a "Bias" for fame not
earned, but rather from the

hope that such a brief might
possibly assist me in our attempt
to regain the route in the line
lost by being kept upon the ~~the~~
-houses until the winter of 1862,
while others my more fortunate
juniors, returned to their selves po-
sitions in the new regiments, which
promote them over my head,

I am General

Yours respectfully

G. H. Steacy

130: Colonel U. S. A.

Major Gen: G. G. Meade

U. S. Army -

Pile a sleeping Penna

86.279.C.B.1865

J. Hayden

hus. w. l. e. e. -

Mar - 6. / 66

calls attention to
his claim for the road

h. - record to road

Mar 16. / 66 -

C. G. Moore

Second with 52 of 1865

John A. Moore

J. A.

for - Mar 24. / 1866.
Rec'd at D. April 10. 66

L.B. P. 36. Vol 2

Head Quarters
Fort Columbus N.Y. H.
18th September 1866.

The Adjutant General U.S.A.
City of Washington D.C.
General,

I have the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of a
communication from the Secretary of War,
dated War Dep. 31st July 1866, with the
information that I am promoted by
the President, to the rank of Lieut Colonel,
in the 15th Regiment of U.S. Infantry, to
take effect from the 28th July 1866.

I am General

very respectfully

Your obed^t servant

J. H. Cal, Clerk

Lt. Col 15th Inf.

Br. Col U.S.A.

N^o 792 ~~2~~ 1866
Cand. Dist. Col. Columbus
N. Y. H. 18 Sept. 1866.

Mayden J
Lieut Col 15th Infantry
92nd Col 26 S. A.

Acknowledges receipt
of communication from the
War Dept. informing him
of his promotion to the
rank of 2^d Col 15th Infy.

HEAD QUARTERS GEN'L REG'TG. SERVICE,

NEW YORK, September 18th 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to the ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE ARMY.

Frederick Smith 249 Oct. 7th 8

Noted,
R. O. O.

E. B.
31/57

Don 39 75

Wm. M. W. W.

Recd 140. Sept 27 1866

Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

Gen. Sup't Reg'tg. Service.

1350
11-20-07

Headquarters General Recruiting Service,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
71, BROADWAY,

New York City, March 4 1867

To the Adjutant General U.S.A.
Washington D.C.
General.

I am in receipt this day
of Special Order No 107 March 1st 1867
Para: 5 relieving Bvt Colonel Hayden
from the command of the depot
for the General Service at Fort Columbus
It is due to Colonel Hayden upon
being relieved from a duty and service
wherein he has shown marked ability
and devotion that I should place
on record a brief statement with
regard to the same.

Colonel Hayden assumed command
of the depot in May 1865 nearly a
year prior to my assignment to duty
as General Superintendent.

The General Service depot at
that time, partly in consequence of
the drafts made upon its permanent

partly by the necessities of the war, and partly from other causes had fallen to a very low state of discipline and many grievous and troublesome errors and faults in its internal management and economy required attention and correction - To do this was a herculean task requiring a thorough soldier, a hard worker and a strict and careful disciplinarian Colonel Hayden by his discharge of duty has proved himself to be possessor of these qualities. The present condition of the Depot is, so far as the troops and everything that the commanding officer has any power or authority to control, in the most satisfactory and excellent condition - The permanent party, a fine and soldierly body of men, excellent in discipline, in clothing arms and accoutrements not excelled by any troops in the word - The clerical duties of the Depot, something formidable, are thoroughly systematized

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Complete books of records heretofore unknown or not in practice, if known are in thorough and successful operation - The Kitchens and Mess Rooms are a model of cleanliness, order and system - These and many other matters of detail are in the most commendable state

During Colonel Hayden's command of the Depot 17,000 recruits in round numbers have passed through it. With an actual loss by desertion of but 247. 1/3 of whom were arrested and returned leaving a loss of but one per cent to the service from that source. During the attack of cholera at the Depot, Col Hayden and his subordinates at the post worked with the greatest energy and fidelity in combatting the disease, watching the men like children and caring for those who would not care for themselves.

Colonel Hayden during his command


has denied himself personal indulgences
and pleasures although every opportunity
and temptation was offered. ~~the report~~

His tour of duty at the ~~Depot~~
has entitled him to commendation
and such consideration as ~~the General~~
in chief may think proper to bestow.
I have the honor to recommend that
he be brevetted a Brigadier General
in consideration of those services also
of his meritorious services in the field
as Inspector-General of the 3^d Corps at
the time I was Chief of Staff of the
Army of the Potomac.

For his efficiency in this
latter duty I would refer for further
commendation, if necessary, to the
reports of Generals Sickles, Schriver and
Humphreys.

I am General

Very respectfully your obedient servant


Bot Major-General USA
Genl Supt Reg service

(159 B)
H. 186. C. D. 1867

New York City
X March 7th 1867

Dan Butterfield
Bvt Major Genl USA

Recommends that Genl Col
Hayden be brevetted Brigadier
General for meritorious services

Strappon

Ch.
Filed with 5249 H. P. 1868
Entered
It has been
Conferred

Recd. A. G. O. March 5th 1867

E B 7 Vol 6

Adjutant General's Office
Washington March 5th 1867

Respectfully referred to Genl
Brigadier General J. C. Kettner
Assistant Adjutant General
U. S. Army

S. Williams
Asst Adj Genl

*List of Officers for Brevet Brig. Genl.
recommended by the St. Louis Board.*

Daniel Hunter	Leck Williams	R. B. Ayres
Wm. M. G. McCook	John Newton	R. O. Tyler
J. V. Foster	J. M. Brannon	A. J. A. Torbert
W. B. August	R. W. Johnson	Adelbert Ames
Gordon Granger	Z. B. Turner	Johnson Kilpatrick
George Stoneman	J. W. Davidson	A. S. Webb
George Sigler	Eugene A. Carr	Kenneth Garrard
Frank Steele	W. H. Emory	L. S. Carroll
W. S. Hartsuff	Amos Grever	E. Upton
G. B. Warren	S. W. Crawford	Geo. B. M. Intosh
A. Pleasanton	J. H. Carlton	Eli Long
Quincy A. Billmore	Abraham Davis	Louis J. Watkins
W. T. Smith	J. C. Robinson	Sidney Burbank
George Crook	Truman Seymour	R. G. Buchanan
Godfrey Witzel	Charles Griffin	J. B. Duane
W. B. Hazen	W. L. Elliott	H. T. Clark
Wesley Merritt	H. J. Hunt	A. Beckwith
Geo. A. Leister	G. W. Getty	C. B. Comstock
T. W. Sherman	Alfred Sully	C. M. Roe
J. B. Ricketts	Robt. S. Granger	J. H. Patter
H. W. Benham	John H. King	
Wm. F. Barry	Frank Wharton	
J. G. Barnard	Wm. P. Carlin	

Gs wep - Gs wep C. H. S.
26. April 1867

The,
Adj. Genl. H. S. C.
City of Washington D. C.
General -

I have
the honor to acknowledge this day
the receipt of my own mission as
Lieut. Colonel 1st Regt H. S. Infantry

I am General

To Mrs. G. H. S.

J. H. S.

Dr Col 1st Regt

Br. Regt

No. 400. ex. 1867.
Oswego, N. Y.
April 26. 1867.

J. Hayden
St. Cal. 15 Inft.

Rec. receipt of Com.
St. Cal. 15 Inft. 5249 AC. 278

H.
Mr Allen
Promotion

A. H.

Rumba
W. C. H.

Ad. 250. ex. April 30. 1867.

Oswepe, Oswepe, N. P.
26. April 1967

The,

Adjutant Genl. U.S.A.

City of Washington D.C.

General,

I have
the honor to acknowledge the re-
ceipt of a Commission as Brig.
Genl. by Brecht, and to enclose herewith
the certificate of office required -

I am General

To Mrs. Gholi's son.

Wally Allen

St. Paul 15' St

Br. Brig. Genl. -

No. 419. CB. 1867

Oswego, N. Y.

April 26 1867

J. Hayden

Sr. Col. 15. Inf.

Recd with 5249 Dec 27/8

Ack. receipt of Com.

as Int. Reg. Cont. U. S. A.

4. 1 Ave
H. M. Allen

AS 7

Room 39 H. A. H.

Red do. CB. May 2 1867.



I, *Sient Col: Julius Hay den*, having been appointed a Brig: General by *Branch* in the **MILITARY SERVICE** of the United States, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily BORNE ARMS against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no AID, COUNTEenance, COUNSEL, or ENCOURAGEMENT to persons engaged in ARMED HOSTILITY thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of ANY OFFICE WHATSOEVER, under any authority, or pretended authority, IN HOSTILITY to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary SUPPORT to any PRETENDED GOVERNMENT, AUTHORITY, POWER, or CONSTITUTION WITHIN the United States, HOSTILE or INIMICAL thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will SUPPORT and DEFEND the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES against all enemies, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC; that I will bear true FAITH and ALLEGIANCE to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will WELL and FAITHFULLY discharge the DUTIES of the OFFICE on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

J. Hay den

Sr. Col 15th Dist

Brig: Gen: W. S. C.

I solemnly and subscribed before me, at
this 26 day of April

1867.

V. G. Brown

Justice of the Peace

"Personal"

Orange New Jersey
6. May 1872

My dear General;

Under the Act dated 17. July 1862, I was made an Ass^t. Inspe^r. General, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and attached to the 3rd Army Corps; but the date of appointment or assignment, and the date of ~~my~~ ^{subsequent} the acceptance of my resignation, are matters that have altogether escaped my memory. I therefore take the liberty to return ^{to} you the enclosed papers, (signed in blank) asking that you will have the goodness

to cause it to be properly filled
up, from data in your office,
and truly oblige

Your Obedt. Servant,

Julius Hayden.

Lt. Col U. S. Army,
(Retiree)

Per: J. M. Vincent,

Ass't Adj't General,
War Department,
Washington.

D. C.

P. S.

I do not know that that which
I am about to say is at all germane
to the matter in hand, but I deem it
due to myself to say to you that I threw
up my position, as A. J. P., under a belief

that the Army of the Potomac was going, as usual, into winter quarters, and I could not withstand the desire of my heart to be with my wife who, slowly dying from cancer, surely needed the consolation of my presence. The 3rd Corps was soon merged into the 2^d Corps, and I finally was placed on duty as Ass^t Provost Marshall General, for the Eastern Division of Pennsylvania, and so remained until the close of the war, ~~by~~ my own regiment (10th Infantry) being at no time other than a skeleton organization.

Asking your indulgence for this infliction of things purely personal, I am
Yours &c

H. C. Allen.

Dead

Orange, N. J.
May 6th, 187.

Volunteer Organizations in which service was rendered as an officer during the Rebellion
by Julius Hayden, now Lieut. Col., U. S. A. Retired.

This margin must not be written upon. Any explanatory remarks that may be necessary should be indorsed on the other side.

RANK.	REGIMENT.	CO.	DATE OF MUSTER-IN.	BY WHOM MUSTERED.	DATE AND PLACE OF DISCHARGE, AND NUMBER OF ORDER, IF ANY.

Service rendered during the Rebellion in "U. S. VOLUNTEERS," under commission from the President of the U. S.

RANK.	CORPS.	DATE OF ACCEPTANCE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF DISCHARGE, AND NUMBER OF ORDER.
Lt. Colonel	Asst. Insp. Gen. 3 rd Army Corps.	Mar 13, 63	Oct 31, 63

(Signature)

J. Hayden
Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
Retired.

Discharged by 904809's

2135 A. C. P., 1872.

George, A. J.

May 6th, 1872.

Maydon, J.

A. C. P. u. u. u. (Retired)

STATEMENT OF VOLUNTEER RECORD
DURING THE REBELLION.

A. C. P. u. u. u.

May
52490109's

Rec'd A. G. O. (A. C. P.) *May 5th, 1872.*

Was Asst. Pro. Mar. Genl for Eastern Div. of Penna until the close of the war.

Do not write on this margin.

HR

Headquarters of the Army,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, November 5, 1878.

To/
The Postmaster.
Orange, Essex County, N.J.
Sir.

The Army and Navy Journal of the 2^d instant, contains a notice of the death on October 29, last, at Orange, N.J., of Lieut Colonel Julius Hayden, U.S. Army, (retired).

As no official report of the fact has been made to this Department, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to transmit to this Office, such information regarding the date and cause of the death of the above named officer as you may be able conveniently to procure.

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
E. D. Townsend
Adjutant General

Orange Nov 6 1878

This certifies that Lieut Colonel
Julius Hayden U.S. Army - died
in this City on the 29th day of October
1878. Born in U.S. Aged 38 years
1 month & 25 days. Disease Embolic
cerebral apoplexy - Length of sickness
for 24 hours

Wm Piersing M.D.
his physician -

Post Office Orange N.J. Nov 6 1878

Sir

Above please find the certificate of Dr Wm Piersing
stating the cause and death of Lieut Colonel Hayden
of the U.S. Army in answer to your communication of
Nov 5th last enclosed. Very Respectfully Your Obedient Servant

A M Condit Postmaster

To: O J Townsend Adjt General U.S. Army Washington D.C.

5249 Oct. 1878.

O. K. to July 1, 1874

Orange, N. J. Nov. 6. 7

Condit, A. M.

Postmaster

Returns Adj. Louisian
of 5" inch, and in reply
to certificate of Dr. Wm
Pierce Jr. that Col.
Julius Hayden a
Retired died in Orange,
N. J. Oct. 29. 78 of Emb
Cerebral apoplexy after
46 hours sickness.
For papers filed herewith
See 2nd filed

Noted C. J. (Enc)

Recd. also. Nov. 8. 1878.

04530 c. 8.63
8. 184. " 63
04. 17. " 65
04. 362. " 65
04. 868. " 65
04. 279. " 66
04. 792. " 66
04. 186. " 67
04. 408. " 67
04. 419. " 67
04. 1212. " 63
4175 Ab 886

6082 ACP 1880

Haydon, Julius, and
Late Lieut Col. retired

Mexican War

Retd. to 2d. Auditor Oct 6/85

Recd back Feb. 27, 1886
Dated date.

War Department,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

6082/85

Enc 2

Feb. 26 '61

to the
Adjutant-General of the
Army, for the follow-
ing additional information:

Was Brevet Captain
J. Hayden in command
of his company on
May 30, 1848?

Was he an A.D.C. to
Brevet Brig.-Genl B. Riley
on said date and did
said Brevet Brig.-Genl
B. Riley have a command
according to his brevet
rank at such time.

Wm. Dwyer
Auditor
By S

L.B. 40/50

(2nd. Endorsement)

Adjutant-General's Office

February 27, 1884

Respectfully returned to
the 2nd. Adjutant.

The records show that
Bvt. Captain Hayden,
on May 30, 1848, was
on duty as A.D.C. to
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Riley,
commanding a Brigade
in Mexico.

He joined his Co. in
June 1848, and was in
command of it in Mexico,
to July 6, 1848, the date
formerly regarded as
the close of the war.

J. C. Kelton
Asst. Adjutant-General

Mr. Hartman:

Pleased see additional
coll of 2nd Cavalry in
this case, in regard to
volunteer in May 30, 1848.
Hayden was actually
in command of his Co -
Also was he on same
date ADC to Brig Genl
Riley -

Rapier re
Electricity

Feb. 27. 86

On May 30 48 he was
on duty as ADC to Brig Genl
Riley who comd
a Reg in Mexico - He
joined his Co in June 48
& comd'd it to July 40 6
48 which was then
deemed the date of the
close of the war

Feb. 27. 86
to 2nd Cavalry

KHA

6082 C.O.P. 1885

Hayden, Julius (C.O.P.)

Late Lt. Col. USA - retired

Apr. 20. 2nd Inf. June 16. 89

1st Lt. " June 18. 46

[Rich. Co. to front. Aug. 20. 47

Capt. 2d Inf. June 30. 50
Major 10. 54 Feb. 15. 62

[Lt. Col. A. 3rd Inf. March 13. 63 to Oct

31. 63] Lt. Col. 15. 64 July 28. 66

Major. 1st Inf. March 14. 69

Retd from active service May 6. 70

Died Oct 29. 78 at Orange, N.J.

Mr. Hartman

Hayden was member of the

Officer in Mexico, also at

close of war.

He comd his Reg. re

Co H in Mexico

at close of war 1861

Oct 1861 1st Cavalry

305 Henry Street

Brooklyn Augt 10th 1861

Hon Wm C. Endicott
Secretary of War
Washington

Dear Sir

Could you kindly
inform me if Capt Julius
Hayden is living (U. S. Army)
and if so, where? If dead,
where he died, and if he
leaves any children?

He is my second
cousin though a stranger to
him, and to me is of the
utmost importance to find
out whether dead or living.

Hoping this may find

you in the full enjoyment
of health and grace
I remain

Yours Truly
Mrs Emilia Sandford de
Solari

305 Henry St
Brooklyn N.Y.

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LB 41/800
1475
edgewood

Mrs. Julia Sanford de Solms
c/o Geo. Henry Smith
Brooklyn, New York
Madam:-

In answer to your letter of the
10th instant, to the Secretary of War,
I have the honor to inform you that
Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hayden, late
of the 11th Maine, died October 24, 1874,
at Orange, New Jersey, of cholera.
This office has no information as
to whether or not he left any children.
The Second Auditor of the Treasury,
this city, may, however, be able to
furnish information
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. May
Chief Assistant General

4175 A.C.P. 1886.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

August 10, 1886.

Recd with 5249 A.C.P. 78

de Solar, Mrs. Amelia Sanford

For infmⁿ as to whereabouts
of Capt. Julius Hayden, U.S.A.,
if living; if dead, where
he died & if he leaves any
children. &c. Wrapper.

* Probably Lt. Col. Julius Hayden (deceased,
U.S.A. retired)
died 1878?

Answered August 12/86.



Julius Hayden
Co. H, 2nd U.S. Infantry

Records of Adjutant General's Office
Carded Medical File – Civil War
Record Group 94, Entry 529, Box 112

The National Archives
Washington, D.C.

20 | 2 | 1862

Julius Hayden
Rank, *Private 2nd Regt 3rd*
Complaint, *Scrummerheads*

Admitted *July 18*
To U. S. A. Post Hospital,
Post of San Diego, Cal.

Ref'd to duty *July 4*, 1852

Deserted *July 4*, 1852

Disch'd from service *July 4*, 1852

Sent to G. H. *July 4*, 1852

On furlough *July 4*, 1852

Died *July 4*, 1852

Remarks: *July 4*, 1852

Col. Reg. No. 14; Hos. No. *14*; Page *7*

(204-444) *Accounting*
Copyist

21 | 2 | 1862

Julius Hayden
Rank, *Private 2nd Regt 3rd*
Complaint, *Scrummerheads*

Admitted *July 25*, 1853
To U. S. A. Post Hospital,
Fort Ridgely, Minn.

Ref'd to duty *July 21*, 1853

Deserted *July 21*, 1853

Disch'd from service *July 21*, 1853

Sent to G. H. *July 21*, 1853

On furlough *July 21*, 1853

Died *July 21*, 1853

Remarks: *July 21*, 1853

Col. Reg. No. 70; Hos. No. *70*; Page *34*

(204) *Accounting*
Copyist

22 | 2 | 1862

Julius Hayden
Rank, *Private 2nd Regt 3rd*
Complaint, *Scrummerheads*

Admitted *Aug 19*, 1853
To U. S. A. Post Hospital,
Fort Ridgely, Minn.

Ref'd to duty *Aug 21*, 1853

Deserted *Aug 21*, 1853

Disch'd from service *Aug 21*, 1853

Sent to G. H. *Aug 21*, 1853

On furlough *Aug 21*, 1853

Died *Aug 21*, 1853

Remarks: *Aug 21*, 1853

Col. Reg. No. 70; Hos. No. *70*; Page *34*

(204) *Accounting*
Copyist

23 | 2 | 1862

Julius Hayden
Rank, *Private 2nd Regt 3rd*
Complaint, *Scrummerheads*

Admitted *Sept 20*, 1853
To U. S. A. Post Hospital,
Fort Ridgely, Minn.

Ref'd to duty *Sept 20*, 1853

Deserted *Sept 20*, 1853

Disch'd from service *Sept 20*, 1853

Sent to G. H. *Sept 20*, 1853

On furlough *Sept 20*, 1853

Died *Sept 20*, 1853

Remarks: *Sept 20*, 1853

Col. Reg. No. 70; Hos. No. *70*; Page *35*

(204) *Accounting*
Copyist

H | 2 | U.S.
Julius Hayden
Rank, Captain Co. H, 2d Reg't Inftry
Complaint, Contusion

Admitted Dec 7, 1855,
To U. S. A. Post Hospital,
Fort Ridgely, Minn.
Ret'd to duty Dec 20, 1855.
Deserted _____, 18 ____.
Disch'd from service _____, 18 ____.
Sent to G. H. _____, 18 ____.
On furlough _____, 18 ____.
Died _____, 18 ____.

Remarks: _____

Surv Reg. No. 70; Hos. No. 21; Page 96

(204) Neving (a. 3-075) Copyist.

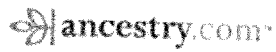
H | 2 | U.S.
Captain Hayden
Rank, Captain Co. H, 12th Reg't Inftry
Complaint, Gastritis C.

Admitted May 11, 1856,
To U. S. A. Post Hospital,
Fort Ridgely, Minn.
Ret'd to duty _____, 18 ____.
Deserted _____, 18 ____.
Disch'd from service _____, 18 ____.
Sent to G. H. _____, 18 ____.
On furlough May 17, 1856.
Died _____, 18 ____.

Remarks: _____

Surv Reg. No. 70; Hos. No. 5; Page 97

(204) Neving (a. 3-075) Copyist.



Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Church and Town Records, 1708-1985

Name: **General Julius Hayden**

Event Type: Death - 10/29/78 in Orange, NJ

Death Date: 31 Oct 1878

Death Place: Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

Organization: Philadelphia Inquirer
Name:

I did not find him in a National Cemetery or Veterans Cemetery

Source Citation: Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Historic Pennsylvania Church and Town Records.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Church and Town Records, 1708-1985 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

Original data: Historic Pennsylvania Church and Town Records. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Description:

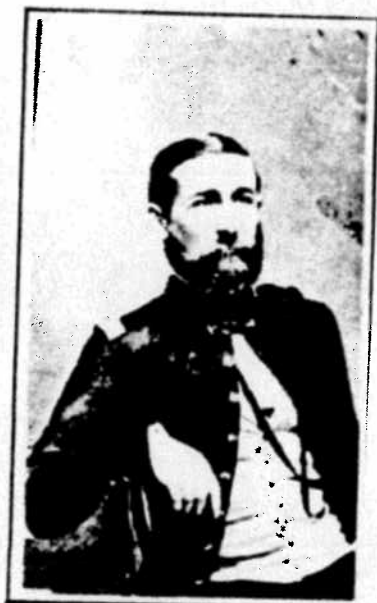
This database is a large collection of records containing vitals (birth, marriage, death) from churches and towns located primarily in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The dates range from 1708-1985.

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Soldier History



Home

Personnel
DirectoryGenerals
DirectorySoldier
Report List

Julius Hayden

Residence was not listed; a 41 year-old US Army Officer.

Enlisted on 6/30/1850 as a Captain.

On 6/30/1850 he was commissioned into US Army 2nd Infantry
He was discharged for promotion on 2/15/1862
(Prior service in US Army since 01/16/1839)

On 2/15/1862 he was commissioned into Field & Staff US Army 10th Infantry
(date and method of discharge not given)
(Subsequent service until retiring 03/13/1870)

Promotions:

- * Major 2/15/1862 (As of 10th US Army Infantry)
- * Colonel 3/13/1863 (Colonel & Asst Inspector General)
- * Lt Colonel 8/1/1864 by Brevet
- * Colonel 1/23/1865 by Brevet
- * Brig-General 3/13/1865 by Brevet

Other Information:

born 9/4/1820 in New York City, NY
died 10/29/1878 in Orange, NJ

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:

- Index to Compiled Military Service Records
- Heitman: Register of United States Army 1789-1903
- Dyer: A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion
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3d CORPS: **Maj. Gen. Daniel Edgar Sickles** (rank=52) (*w.*, July 2) (MOH)

Maj. Gen. David Bell Birney (rank=78)

Lt. Col. Orson Henry Hart, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Lt. Col. Julius Hayden, Asst. Insp. Gen.

Maj. Henry Edwin Tremain, ADC

Surg. Thomas Sim

Capt. John B. Fassett, ADC (MOH)

Capt. Thomas William Gardiner Fry, Asst. Com. Sub.

Capt. Alexander Moore, ADC

Capt. John Scroggs Poland

HQ: 6th N.Y. Cav. [A]

D1-3d Corps: **Maj. Gen. David Bell Birney** (rank=78) ≠

Brig. Gen. John Henry Hobart Ward (rank=255)

1st Lt. James (Joseph) Cuffe Briscoe, ADC

Capt. J. M. Cooney, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Capt. G. W. Meikel, Asst. Insp. Gen.

Lt. S. J. Leigh, ADC

Lt. A. M. Raphael, ADC (*w.*)

Orpheus Everts, Surg.

B1-D1: **Brig. Gen. Charles Kinnaird Graham** (rank=282) (*w. & c.*, July 2)

Capt. Timothy L. Maynard

Lt. R. Dale Benson, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Lt. George W. Perkins

U. S. MARTIALS

usually found in the three places previously mentioned, they are occasionally found in other places. A few were found stamped on the top barrel flat between the end of the barrel address and the muzzle end of the cylinder, on the butt of the wood grips and on the left side, right angle flat portion of the top of the back strap.

Since this inspection did take place, we can assume that some of the Navy-Armies were rejected — and a reject did turn up in the survey. In November of 1861, orders were received to the effect that all arms rejected were to be marked with a "C" (condemned), and all such pistols could be identified by either a small 0 or a center punch mark under or over the serial numbers on the barrel, trigger guard, back strap and frame. In the 63000 serial number range, an excellent condition specimen is a good example of this. This '51 Navy is an engraved presentation piece. "U. S." is stamped on the frame, and the initial "A" is stamped on the cylinder, back strap and trigger guard. Dots, or center punch marks, appear under the serial numbers. Neither the Inspector's nor Sub-Inspector's initials are stamped on the wood grips, which seems to show that this gun did not reach the "end of the line". Here again we have an example of Colt's frugal nature. Just because this gun was condemned by the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army, would Colt throw it away? — Never! Back it went to have the blue stripped off, then to the engraver, not only to engrave the gun but probably to also engrave the presentation wording, back to the blueing department where a finer degree of blue was applied. Using an example such as this is in no way implying that Colt — to keep from wasting a gun — would "pretty it up" and present it as a gift, even though it might be dangerous to fire. Colt certainly was not a fool, and the chances are that some of his '51 Navies were rejected because of some minor defect, which in no way affected the operation, safety or the firing of the gun.

The fact that Inspectors' and Sub-Inspectors' initials are missing from the wood grips of some Navy-Armies does not necessarily mean that that particular gun is a reject, or that the grips are not contemporary with the gun's use. There are many Navy-Armies that received considerable use, and it is only natural that these initials — because of the place where they were stamped — would have worn off. A few specimens, in very good condition — showing not too excessive use — have wood grips in such condition that one would imagine that the initials shouldn't have worn off — but they weren't there. On these guns, there is always the possibility that the wood grips were damaged during use and replaced by Arsenal repair — a repair so insignificant that it might not require the Inspector and Sub-Inspector stamping.

NAVY-NAVIES —

These are the '51 Navies that Colt furnished to the U. S. Navy. These Navy martials are first identified by the iron back straps and large rounded iron trigger guards. A combination of this "black hardware" plus the fact that the wood grips are usually dark leads to the occasional use of the nickname "black navies". Guns in otherwise seemingly good condition do not show any evidence of varnish on the wood grips. Possibly the amount of oil, or the type of oil used over a period of time, has darkened the wood grips. The use of iron back straps and iron trigger guards on U. S. Navy guns is puzzling, for it is logical to assume that the U. S. Navy would prefer brass from the standpoint of corrosion that would exist as a result of exposure to salt air. All of the Early Navy-Navies — as well as the Late Navy-Navies — surveyed had all of the physical characteristics of the Early Fourth Model, as follows:

- (1) There is no capping groove in the percussion shield cut-out.
- (2) The percussion shield cut-out is the larger type that is located more in the lower

J. T. LARNED
FORT LARNED, KANSAS 1862
NEW YORK APPOINTED FROM FLORIDA
CAPTAIN 2ND INFANTRY JAN. 16, 1846
LIEUTENANT JUNE 18, 1846
CAPTAIN JUNE 30, 1850
MAJOR 10TH INFANTRY FEBRUARY 15, 1862
LT. COLONEL 15TH INF. JULY 28, 1866
RETIRED MAY 6, 1870. DIED OCTOBER 29, 1878
COMMAND OF FORT LARNED UNTIL PROMOTED TO MAJOR
SIGNED ALL LETTERS & CORRESPONDENCE J. T. LARNED
AID TO MAJOR GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER. IN COMMAND OF
PROVOST GUARD. SERVED AT CHANCELLORSVILLE
MAJOR, ON THE STAFF OF GENERAL WHIPPLE.
RECORDED FOR MERIT & DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
IN FIELD



May 8, 2013

RDTR1-13-04280

This is in response to your inquiry requesting to obtain military records pertaining to a Julius Hayden.

Enclosed is a complimentary copy of Francis Heitman's Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army pertaining to Julius Hayden.

We searched the following records:

- *Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Entry 518: Union Staff Officer's Files.
- *Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Entry 297: Letters Received by the Commission Branch/CB Files (1863-70).
- *Record Group 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Entry 297: Letters Received by the Appointment, Commission, and Personal Branch/ACP Files (1871-94).

We were unable to identify any Union Staff Officer's Files.

However, we were able to identify CB Files H631-CB-1863 and B1407-CB-1866 pertaining to Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hayden, 15th US Infantry. Enclosed are complimentary copies of both of these CB Files.

Finally, we were able to identify ACP File # 5249-ACP-1878 pertaining to Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hayden, 15th US Infantry. Enclosed are quote forms along with instructions for ordering paper copies/CD/DVD of ACP File # 5249-ACP-1878 pertaining to Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hayden, 15th US Infantry.

We hope this information is of assistance to you.

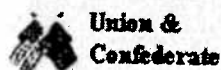
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Paul Harrison". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline that extends across the name.

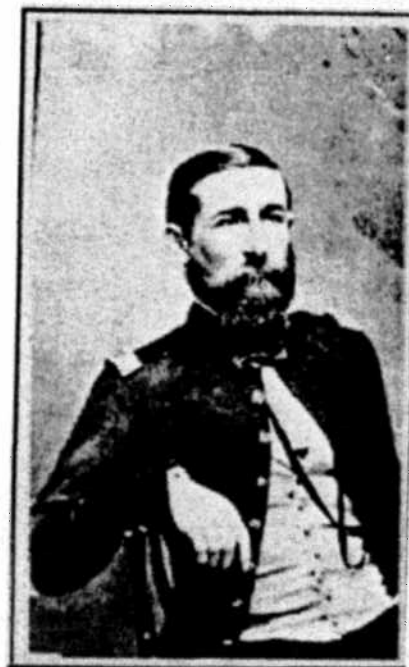
PAUL HARRISON

Archives I Reference Section
Archival Operations-Washington, DC

Enclosures

Officers[Personnel
Directory](#)[Generals
Directory](#)[Soldier
Report List](#)**Julius Hayden (1820 - 1878)**

Born: 09/04/1820 in New York City, NY
Died: 10/29/1878 in Orange, NJ

**Promotions**

Date	To Rank	Full/Brevet	Army/Vol	Comments
02/15/62	Major	Full	Vol	10th RA Infantry
08/01/64	Lt Colonel	Brevet	Army	
01/23/65	Colonel	Brevet	Army	
03/13/65	Brig-Gen	Brevet	Army	

No command data available

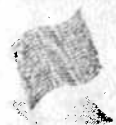
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 - Dyer: A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion
 - Heitman: Register of United States Army 1789-1903
 - Brevet Brigadier Generals in Blue
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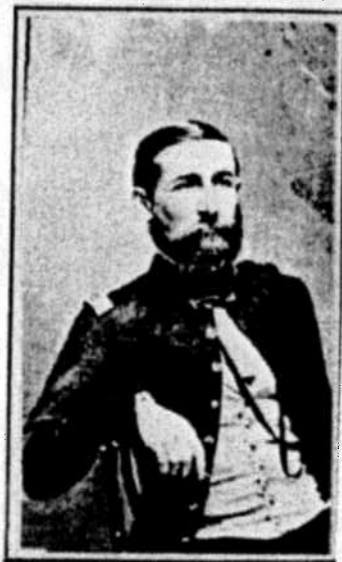
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Soldier History



Home

Personnel
DirectoryGenerals
DirectorySoldier
Report List

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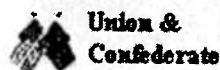
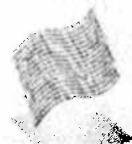
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Duxbury, MA 02331

Regiment Photo Listing

Search on Company: 

Home

Organized:

2nd RA Infantry

12 Rows Found

Regiment
AssignmentsRegiment Casualty
AnalysisRegimental
ExperienceRegiment
HistoryRegiment
Report List

#	Soldier	Company	In Date	In Method	Out Date	Out Reason	Out Place
1	<u>Sidney Burbank</u>	S	09/16/62	Commission	05/01/70	Retired	
2	<u>Samuel Wylie Crawford</u>	S	02/17/64	Commission			
3	<u>Samuel Tobey Cushing</u>		01/19/61	Commission	02/09/63	disch for Promo	
4	<u>Robert Davis</u>	I	06/11/58	Enlisted	07/18/66	Retired	
5	<u>Hannibal Day</u>	S	02/25/61	Commission	06/07/62	disch for Promo	
6	<u>Ferdinand DeCourcy</u>	K	12/22/57	Enlisted	05/14/61	disch for Promo	
7	<u>William Goodwin Fitch</u>		10/29/61	Commission	11/16/63	Resigned	
8	<u>John Parker Hawkins</u>		10/12/57	Commission	08/03/61	disch for Promo	
9	<u>Julius Hayden</u>		06/30/50	Commission	02/15/62	disch for Promo	
10	<u>Nathaniel Lyon</u>		06/11/51	Commission	08/10/61	Killed	Wilson's Creek, MO
11	<u>Dixon Stansbury Miles</u>	S	01/19/59	Commission	09/16/62	Killed	Harper's Ferry, WV
12	<u>George David Ruggles</u>		07/01/55	Commission	08/03/61	disch for Promo	

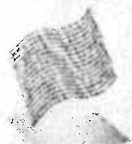
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[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

Regiment Assignments



**Union &
Confederate**



Home

**Regiment Casualty
Analysis**

**Regimental
Experience**

**Regiment
Personnel**

**Regiment
Photos**

**Regiment
History**

**Regiment
Report List**

2nd RA Infantry (3-years)

Organized:

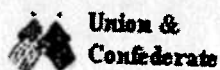
Officers Killed or Mortally Wounded: 8
 Officers Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 1
 Enlisted Men Killed or Mortally Wounded: 88
 Enlisted Men Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 58
 (Source: Fox, Regimental Losses)

From	To	Brigade	Division	Corps	Army	Comment
Jun '61	Jul '61	4	1		Department of Pennsylvania	
Jun '61	Aug '61	1	2		Department of Northeastern Virginia	Cos. C & G
Oct '61	Mar '62	Provost Guard			Army of Potomac	Detachment
Nov '61	Aug '62				Department of Kansas	Det. From Reg. Est.
Mar '62	May '62	Infantry Reserve			Army of Potomac	
May '62	Jul '63	2	2	5	Army of Potomac	
Jul '63	Mar '64	1	2	5	Army of Potomac	
Mar '64	Apr '64	4	1	5	Army of Potomac	
Apr '64	Jun '64	1	1	5	Army of Potomac	
Jun '64	Nov '64	1	2	5	Army of Potomac	

[Regiment Casualty Analysis](#) | [Regimental Experience](#)
[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)
[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

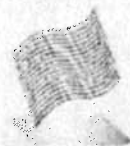
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Regimental Casualty Analysis

Union &
Confederate**2nd RA Infantry**

Organized:

24 Rows Found

[Next](#)[Last](#)

Home

Regiment
AssignmentsRegimental
ExperienceRegiment
PersonnelRegiment
PhotosRegiment
HistoryRegiment
Report List

#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
1			0	0	8	0
2	07/21/61	<u>Bull Run, VA</u>	0	1	0	0
3	08/05/61		0	1	0	0
4	08/10/61	<u>Wilson's Creek, MO</u>	1	2	0	0
5	06/27/62	<u>Gaines' Mill, VA</u>	2	8	1	0
6	08/29/62	<u>2nd Bull Run, VA</u>	0	1	0	0
7	08/30/62	<u>2nd Bull Run, VA</u>	1	3	0	0
8	09/16/62	Harper's Ferry, WV	1	0	0	0
9	09/17/62	<u>Antietam, MD</u>	0	3	0	0
10	12/02/62		0	1	0	0
11	12/13/62	<u>Fredericksburg, VA</u>	0	2	0	0
12	05/01/63	<u>Chancellorsville, VA</u>	1	3	0	0
13	05/03/63	<u>Chancellorsville, VA</u>	0	1	0	0
14	07/02/63	<u>Gettysburg, PA</u>	6	12	0	0
15	07/03/63	<u>Gettysburg, PA</u>	0	1	0	0
16	10/19/63		0	1	0	0
17	04/11/64	Greenwich, VA	1	0	0	0
18	05/09/64	<u>Spotsylvania Court House, VA</u>	0	1	0	0
19	05/10/64	<u>Spotsylvania Court House, VA</u>	0	1	0	0
20	05/12/64	<u>Spotsylvania Court House, VA</u>	0	1	0	0

24 Rows Found

[Next](#)[Last](#)

[Regiment Assignments](#) | [Regimental Experience](#)
[Regiment Personnel Listing](#) | [Regimental Report List](#)
[Home Page](#) | [Demo](#) | [E-mail HDS](#)

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 Duxbury, MA 02331

**Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army,
Commanding Third Army Corps.
The Chancellorsville Campaign
APRIL 27-MAY 6, 1863.**

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this corps during the recent movements of the army:

On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 28, five of my batteries (Seeley's, Huntington's, Dimick's, Randolph's, and Lewis') were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, and during the night were placed in position as follows: Seeley on the river bank at the bridgehead, covering Sedgwick's crossing; Huntington on the crest to the right and rear of Franklin's crossing; Dimick, Randolph, and Lewis in reserve between the railroad and Lacy house.

The infantry and remaining artillery broke camp about 4 p.m., and, marching about 4 miles down the river, took position between Sedgwick's and Reynolds' crossings, and within supporting distance of either. The troops of all arms moved forward with the greatest alacrity and ardor. I reported to General Sedgwick about sunset.

On the morning of the 29th, in obedience to orders of Major-General Sedgwick, my command moved nearer the upper bridges, which had meanwhile been successfully laid by the engineers, where I occupied the ground previously held by the Sixth Corps, one division of which (Brooks') had crossed to the south bank, near the mouth of Deep Run, early in the morning.

On the morning of the 30th, in compliance with General Newton's wishes, sanctioned by Major-General Sedgwick, I placed my artillery in battery on the north bank of the river, to protect the bridges and repel any attack upon Brooks, who remained on the south side.

At 1 p.m. I received orders from the general-in-chief to march my command to the United States Ford, and report to him at or near Chancellorsville, concealing my movement from the enemy and moving expeditiously, so that the heads of my column should pass the bridges not later than 7 o'clock on the following morning, May 1.

Putting my command in three columns, the artillery following divisions, I marched on parallel lines through ravines and on roads masked from the enemy to Hamet's, that is to say, the intersection of the Warrenton pike with the United States Ford road. There we bivouacked, and at 5 a.m. marched to the ford, which Birney crossed at 7 a.m., Whipple and Berry following, well closed up.

Not observing any force besides the Engineer Battalion on the south side, I left one of Berry's brigades (Mott's) and a battery (Seeley's) to cover the bridges and my trains, which were parked near the north bank, and pushed ahead with the rest of my column to the front, where I had the honor to report at 9 a.m. to the commanding general, at Chancellorsville. In compliance with orders then received, I massed my forces in the forest, near the junction of the roads leading to Ely's and the United States Fords.

About noon, my attention was directed by the general-in-chief to a demonstration of the enemy's cavalry on our right, in the direction of the United States Ford, and at the same time I was ordered to send a brigade and a battery to Dowdall's Tavern, on the Plank road. Graham's brigade, of Birney's division, and Turnbull's battery were at once moved to that position, with orders to picket well out and to connect with Whipple, toward the United

States Ford, who was directed to connect by outposts with Berry, who, in turn, reached the river. Graham soon reported that Major General Howard occupied the tavern as his headquarters; that General Howard picketed on our right and to the rear, and that, as he had no orders to move and needed no assistance, General Howard suggested there might be some mistake in Graham's order, and meanwhile directed him to halt near the tavern and wait further orders. Berry and Whipple established a line of outposts, with strong supports, from the Plank road to the United States Ford.

At 4 p.m. the general-in chief directed me to bring forward my whole command, except Mott, who still protected the ford, and get rapidly into position parallel to the Plank road at Chancellorsville. Graham was recalled at once, Whipple's and Berry's outposts were withdrawn, and, with celerity and precision of movement never surpassed, Birney, with Ward's and Hayman's brigades, formed in two lines, and Berry's and Whipple's were massed in column of battalions in the open ground north and to the right of Chancellorsville, the rear of the column covered by the woods. Graham had barely reported to me when I sent him, under a brisk and well-directed artillery fire, to support Major-General Slocum, who was apprehensive about his position at Fairview. Toward sunset, Birney, with Ward's and Hayman's brigades, moved up the Plank road near the junction of the left flank of the Eleventh Corps with the right of the Twelfth Corps, and within supporting distance. Finding the right of Major-General Slocum's (Twelfth) weak, Birney, with two brigades, bivouacked in the rear of Slocum's line, throwing out the Twentieth Indiana and Thirty-seventh New York to the front, where they replaced two of the regiments of Williams' division of the Twelfth Corps. In order to gain some advantageous ground, a strong line of skirmishers was advanced, who quickly dislodged the enemy from the cleared fields and houses in front, giving us the high and commanding position he had been holding. Berry's and Whipple's divisions bivouacked at Chancellorsville; Berry's artillery was held in reserve near the junction of Ely's and the United States Fords roads.

During the night, with the approval of the general-in-chief, General Birney was ordered to occupy at daybreak a portion of the front line on the left of Major-General Howard (Eleventh Corps), extending from the Plank road southwesterly through the Wilderness and connecting with the right of Major-General Slocum (Twelfth Corps), thereby relieving portions of the troops of each of those corps and enabling them to strengthen materially their lines. Accompanying the general-in-chief at sunrise on Saturday in a tour of inspection along our lines on the right flank, I found General Birney, who had also brought up Graham's brigade and Clark's, Randolph's, and Turnbull's batteries, making his dispositions with admirable discernment and skill, holding the crest along Scott's Run, from the farmhouse on the left toward Dowdall's Tavern. It is impossible to pass over without mention the irrepressible enthusiasm of the troops for Major-General Hooker, which was evinced in hearty and prolonged cheers as he rode along the lines of the Third, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps.

On returning to general headquarters, I was directed to make a reconnaissance in front and to the left of Chancellorsville. Major-General Berry was requested to detail for this duty two reliable regiments, led by circumspect and intrepid commanders. The Eleventh Massachusetts, Col. William Blaisdell commanding, moving out to the left, toward Tabernacle Church, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. B.C. Tilghman commanding, in front, gallantly pressed back the enemy's pickets and skirmishers until he was discovered in force. A detachment of Berdan's Sharpshooters, from Whipple's division, accompanied each regiment. A number of prisoners and full reports of the enemy's dispositions were among the satisfactory results of this brilliant reconnaissance. Colonel Blaisdell was not withdrawn until night, when he received the emphatic commendation of Major-General Hancock, from whose front the advance was made.

My attention was now withdrawn from Chancellorsville, where Berry and Whipple

remained in reserve, by several reports in quick succession from General Birney, that a column of the enemy was moving along his front toward our right. This column I found on going to the spot to be within easy range of Clark's battery (about 1,600 yards), and Clark so effectually annoyed the enemy by his excellent practice that the infantry sought cover in the woods or some other road more to the south, while the artillery and trains hurried past in great confusion, vainly endeavoring to escape our well-directed and destructive fire.

This continuous column--infantry, artillery, trains, and ambulances--was observed for three hours moving apparently in a southerly direction toward Orange Court-House, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, or Louisa Court-House, on the Virginia Central. The movement indicated a retreat on Gordonsville or an attack upon our right flank--perhaps both, for if the attack failed the retreat could be continued. The unbroken mass of forest on our right favored the concealment of the enemy's real design. I hastened to report these movements through staff officers to the general-in-chief, and communicated the substance of them in the same manner to Major-General Howard, on my right, and also to Major-General Slocum, inviting their cooperation in case the general-in-chief should authorize me to follow up the enemy and attack his columns.

At noon I received orders to advance cautiously toward the road followed by the enemy, and harass the movement as much as possible. Immediately ordering Birney to push forward over Scott's Run and gain the heights in the Wilderness, I brought up two battalions of sharpshooters, under Colonel Berdan, to be deployed as skirmishers and as flankers, so as to get all possible knowledge of the enemy's movement and of the approaches to his line of march. At the same time I communicated again with Major-Generals Slocum and Howard, and was assured of their prompt co-operation.

Two budes having been rapidly thrown over Scott's Run, Birney's division, the Twentieth Indiana leading, pressed forward briskly, meeting considerable opposition from skirmishers thrown out by McLaws' division of the enemy's forces, which was found in position to cover the enemy's movement. I then directed Whipple to come up within supporting distance. Reaching the iron foundry, about a mile from his first position, Birney's advance was checked by a 12-pounder battery of the enemy, which, at short range from Welford's house, near the road, poured in a destructive fire. Livingston's battery was sent forward and put in position between the foundry and the front, and soon silenced the enemy's battery. This battery was afterward relieved by Randolph's, and effectually held this important point, upon which the success of the movement depended. Ascertaining from a careful examination of the position that it was practicable to gain the road and break the enemy's column, I so reported to the general-in-chief; adding that as I must expect to encounter a heavy force and a stubborn resistance, and bearing in mind his admonition to move cautiously, I should not advance farther until the supports from the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps closed up on Birney's right and left.

The considerable interval on the left, between Birney's and Williams' division, of Slocum's corps, yet remaining unoccupied, and, suffering from a galling fire of musketry in that direction, I was compelled reluctantly to draw largely upon my reserves (Whipple) to enable me to connect on the left with Slocum. Barlow's brigade (of the Eleventh Corps) having got into position on the right, I was again in readiness for a farther advance, which was gallantly maintained by the sharpshooters, supported by the Twentieth Indiana and Fifth Michigan.

From this advance, 300 prisoners were soon reported to me, besides nearly 100 previously captured at the foundry by the sharpshooters. Hayman's brigade soon gained the road, supported by Graham and Ward, the latter keeping up communication on the right and rear, at the foundry. The road gained, Randolph's battery was advanced and poured a destructive fire on the retreating column of the enemy. The movement was successfully completed.

Brigadier-General Pleasonton, with three regiments of cavalry (the Sixth new York, and Eighth and Seventeenth Pennsylvania) and Martin's battery of horse artillery, had already reported to me, and was moving over the hill through the woods toward the foundry, but not deeming it quite time for the effective employment of cavalry in the attack, in compliance with my suggestion, General Pleasonton returned to the opening near Scott's Run, formed his command, and waited until the way could be cleared for his operations.

Returning to the front, I found every indication that looked to a complete success as soon as my advance could be supported. The resistance of McLaws' division had almost ceased, and although our scouts reported a considerable force on the right and in front, it was evident that in a few minutes five or six regiments would be cut off and fall into our hands. Regarding the moment opportune for the advance of General Pleasonton with his cavalry and horse battery, I was about to dispatch a staff officer to bring him forward when it was reported to me that the Eleventh Corps had yielded the right flank of the army to the enemy, who was advancing rapidly, and, indeed, was already in my rear. I confess I did not credit this statement until an aide-de-camp of General Warren, of General Hooker's staff, confirmed the report, and asked for a regiment of cavalry to check the movement. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry was immediately sent by General Pleasonton, and brilliantly was the service performed, although with fearful loss. I had only time to dispatch staff officers to recall Birney and Whipple, when the enemy's scouts and some dragoons disclosed themselves as I rode toward the bridge across Scott's Run for the purpose of making disposition to meet and arrest this disaster. Meeting General Pleasonton, we hastened to make the best available disposition to attack Jackson's columns on their right flank.

I confided to Pleasonton the direction of the artillery--three batteries of my reserved--Clark's, Lewis', and Turnbull's, and his own horse battery. The only supports at hand comprised two small regiments of cavalry (Sixth New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania) and one regiment of infantry (One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, of Whipple's division). Time was everything. The fugitives of the Eleventh Corps swarmed from the woods and swept frantically over the cleared fields, in which my artillery was parked. The exulting enemy at their heels mingled yells with their volleys, and in the confusion which followed it seemed as if cannon and caissons, dragoons, cannoneers, and infantry could never be disentangled from the mass in which they were suddenly thrown. Fortunately there was only one obvious outlet for these panic-struck hordes after rushing between and over our guns, and this was through a ravine crossed in two or three places by the headwaters of Scott's Run. This was soon made impassable by the reckless crowd choking up the way. A few minutes was enough to restore comparative order and get our artillery in position. The enemy showing himself on the plain, Pleasonton met the shock at short range with the well-directed fire of twenty-two pieces, double-shotted with canister. The rebels pressed up the Plank road rapidly, and, as General Pleasonton justly observes in his report, herewith transmitted--

They advanced in silence, and with that skill and adroitness they often display to gain their object. The only color visible was an American flag with the center battalion. To clear up this doubt my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thomson, First New York Cavalry, rode to within 100 yards of them, when they called out to him, "We are friends; come on!" and he was induced to go. 50 yards closer, when the whole line, in a most dastardly manner, opened on him with musketry, dropped the American color, and displayed 8 or 10 rebel battle-flags.

Lieutenant Thomson escaped unhurt, and our batteries opened on the advancing columns with crushing power. The heads of the columns were swept away to the woods, from which they opened a furious but ineffectual fire of musketry. Twice they attempted a flank movement, but the first was checked by our guns, and the second and most formidable

was baffled by the advance of Whipple and Birney, who were coming up rapidly, but in perfect order, and forming in lines of brigades in rear of the artillery, and on the flanks. My position was now secure in the adequate infantry support which had arrived; the loud cheers of our men as twilight closed the combat vainly challenged the enemy to renew the encounter.

While these movements were in progress on the flank, the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division (Berry's), which had been held in reserve at Chancellorsville, were ordered by the general-in-chief to take a position perpendicular to the Plank road and check the enemy's advance.

Captain Poland, General Berry's chief of staff, led the Excelsior Brigade into the woods to the right of the road, except the Fourth Excelsior, Major Burns commanding, which was placed on the edge of the timber to the left.

The First Massachusetts, Colonel McLaughlen, was detached from the First (Carr's) Brigade and posted on the left of the Second (Excelsior) Brigade, prolonging the line to the Plank road.

The remaining regiments of Carr's brigade (First) formed a second line 150 paces to the rear.

These dispositions were made without the steadiness of these veteran troops being in the least disturbed by the torrents of fugitives breaking through their intervals. The regiments of the first line, covered by their skirmishers, immediately threw up a strong breastwork of logs and abatis.

Prisoners captured (among them an aide of General Stuart's, who had come forward with a party to remove a caisson left by the Eleventh Corps) disclosed to us the enemy's lines of battle, about 300 yards in front, in the woods.

Osborn, Berry's chief of artillery, during these dispositions of the infantry, placed Dimick's and Winslow's batteries on the crest of the hill, perpendicular to the road and 300 or 400 yards in rear of the line of battle. A section of Dimick's was thrown forward on the Plank road, near the infantry.

These admirable dispositions, promptly made, the splendid fire of the artillery, and the imposing attitude of an iron wall of infantry co-operated with our flank attack to check the enemy's advance, which was effectually accomplished before dark.

General Berry, having established his front line, dispatched an aide and patrols to the right of our position, in search of the troops who were supposed to protect that flank or connect with it. These efforts were futile. Report was made to the commanding general of the fact, and information obtained that the Second Corps would connect with our right. At 9 p.m. General Hays, of the Second Corps, reported to General Berry with a brigade, which was placed obliquely in rear of the second line (Carr's brigade) and facing toward the left.

After dark, the enemy's line could only be defined by the flash of his musketry, from which a stream of fire occasionally almost enveloped us. As often as these attacks were renewed, generally with fresh troops, and aided by his artillery, they were repulsed by our guns, now directed by Randolph on the flank and by Osborn in front. Ascertaining the enterprise of cutting us off from the army to be hopeless, the enemy sullenly withdrew to the line of rifle pits and breastworks formerly held by the Eleventh Corps. Several of our guns and caissons were immediately recovered from the woods the enemy had occupied, and, again to quote the felicitous observations of General Pleasanton--

Such was the fight at the head of Scott's Run--artillery against infantry at 300 yards; the infantry in the forest, the artillery in the clearing. War presents many anomalies, but few so strange in its results as this.

I now hastened to open communication with General Slocum on my right and with

headquarters at Chancellorsville--the last communication which I had received from the general-in-chief having been the order to assail the enemy on his right flank and check his advance, which was conveyed to me about 5 p.m., adding that I must rely upon the force I had, as Berry's division, of my corps, could not be spared from the front. To open communication, I sent Lieutenant Colonel Hart, assistant adjutant-general, and a small mounted escort, detailed by General Pleasonton, first taking the precaution to be sure that no orders, communications, or memorandum of the countersign should compromise us, if capture resulted in the search of his person. Colonel Hart, taking the route through the ravine and by Fairview, performed this duty with his usual address and zeal, and brought me orders to hold my position.

Colonel Hart was instructed to report to the general-in-chief that a portion of Whipple's ammunition (mule) train, some of the caissons of his batteries, and two or three of his cannon were in the woods occupied by the enemy between my line of battle and the road, and that to recover these, as well as the line of the Plank road, I would, with his sanction, make a night attack, if supported by Williams' division, of Slocum's corps, and by Berry's division, of this corps, now forming a connected line. About 11 o'clock I received, through Colonel Hart, permission to make this advance, and immediately confiding the dispositions on the flank to General Birney, and in front to Major-General Berry, directed the attack to be made on the flank in two lines of battle (with the bayonet), supported by heavy columns.

Colonel Hart was sent to communicate with Major-General Berry and General Williams, who intervened between Birney's right and Berry's left, Berry's lines crossing the Plank road in the woods in front of Fair-view. Colonel Hart having reported to me that Berry and Williams were ready, at midnight I ordered Birney to advance.

It is difficult to do justice to the brilliant execution of this movement by Birney and his splendid command. Ward's brigade formed the first line; Hayman's second, about 100 yards in the rear, pieces all uncapped, and strict orders not to fire a musket until the Plank road and earthworks were reached, the movement to be by the right of companies. On the left a wide road led through the woods perpendicular to the Plank road, on which the Fortieth - New York, Seventeenth Maine, and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers were pushed forward by column of companies at full distance.

The night was very clear and still; the moon, nearly full, threw enough light in the woods to facilitate the advance, and against a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, some twenty pieces of which the enemy had massed in the opening (Dowdall's), where General Howard's headquarters had been established, the advance was successfully executed, the line of the Plank road gained, and our breastworks reoccupied.

I commend to the particular notice of the general-in-chief the high praise bestowed by General Birney upon Col. Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York, for the energy and dash which he threw into this attack. All our guns and caissons and a portion of Whipple's mule train were recovered, besides two pieces of the enemy's artillery and three caissons captured.

Thrown into hopeless confusion upon his right flank, the enemy advanced upon the front of the Second Division (Berry's) in connected lines on the right and left of the road, but was repulsed in less than thirty minutes by the combined and effective fire of infantry and Dimick's and Osborn's batteries, excellently posted on and near the road.

At about 2 a.m. the Third (Mott's) Brigade arrived from the ford, from whence it was ordered before dark, and was placed in reserve in two lines to the left of the Plank road, in the rear of the right of General Williams' division and in front of the division artillery, the right of each line resting on the road.

At daylight on Sunday morning, I received orders from the general-in-chief in person to withdraw from my position on the flank, and march my command by the most practicable route to Fairview, and there occupy the new line of intrenchments along the skirt of the

woods perpendicular to and on either side of the Plank road, my artillery to occupy the field-works on the crest of the hill, in the rear of the lines of battle. Major-General Berry I found already in position in the front line, with the Second Division, connecting on his left with Williams' division (Twelfth Corps). An examination of his dispositions left me nothing to desire. General Whipple commenced the movement from the Wilderness by the left flank, preceded by the artillery of his own and Birney's divisions, except Huntington's battery, which was well posted on the right flank, to cover the withdrawal of the columns. Birney followed in good order. When the rear of his column (Graham's brigade) had descended the ravine, the enemy assailed Graham fiercely, and charged Huntington's battery, but were handsomely repulsed. Directing a battery to open fire from the crest of a hill to the left of the Fairview house, and a brigade to be formed in column of regiments within supporting distance of Graham, he was withdrawn in good order, although not without considerable loss. Huntington's battery, of Whipple's division, swept with a most destructive fire the plain on which the rebels deployed for their attack on Graham. In withdrawing over the branches of Scott's Run, this battery lost some of its horses and material.

Along the heights in front of Fairview, commencing near the Plank road on the right, were Dimick's and Osborn's batteries; near the dwelling, Randolph's and Clark's were posted; on the extreme left of the crest, Seeley, Lewis, Livingston, and Puttkammer in reserve. Huntington was sent to the ford. The Third (Mott's) Brigade, Second Division, after the retreat of the Third Maryland Regiment, moved forward to the breastwork, by command of General Mott, and drove the enemy back upon himself with incalculable slaughter. The Fifth New Jersey advanced into the woods beyond the line of breastworks, capturing many prisoners and colors. The Seventh New Jersey on the left vied with the Fifth in repelling the rebel masses. Graham's brigade (the One hundred and fourteenth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-eighth, One hundred and fifth, and One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry) was almost immediately sent to the front to relieve one of General Slocum's brigades, which was reported to me to be without ammunition. The First Brigade (Colonel Franklin commanding), of Whipple's division, in two lines (the One hundred and twenty-fourth and Eighty-sixth New York and One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania), supported Berry, on the right of the Plank road, most gallantly. The battery on the left of the road and in rear of the line having been withdrawn, these regiments relieved the front line on the left of the road, and by a brilliant charge drove back the enemy, who were coming down the road and over our breastworks. It was in this charge that the intrepid Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin and Major Higgins were wounded, the former mortally. The Second Brigade, Colonel Bowman commanding (the Twelfth New Hampshire, Colonel Potter; One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Crowther commanding, and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Opp commanding), formed the third line in front and to the left of the batteries at Fairview. These troops behaved with the utmost gallantry, and were boldly led, maintaining their ground to the last under the most adverse circumstances. Their loss was necessarily severe. Besides Lieutenant-Colonel Crowther, who was killed, Colonel Potter, Lieutenant-Colonel Maish, and Major Savage, of the Twelfth New Hampshire, and Major Jones, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, were all dangerously wounded.

The sharpshooters, under Colonel Berdan, supported the First Brigade on the right, throwing out a strong line of skirmishers to the front in the woods. These splendid light troops rendered the most effective service. Major Hastings was severely wounded while upon this duty with his battalion.

The vigor and tenacity of the enemy's attack seemed to concentrate more and more upon my lines near the Plank road and on my left flank. As fast as their lines were broken by the terrible fire of artillery and musketry, fresh columns were deployed. My last reserve

(Ward's brigade, of Birney's division) had been sent to support Berry, on the right of the Plank road, but that heroic commander had fallen in the thickest of the fight, while Ward was on his way, who failed to get into position before the enemy had turned Berry's left flank, which was held by the Third Maryland, of the Twelfth Corps.

Thirty cannon, in a commanding position and admirably served, inflicted terrible blows upon the enemy. Often repulsed by the concentration of this fire, and by repeated charges of infantry, his unexhausted reserves enabled him to press forward rather in crowds than in any regular formation.

My last round of ammunition having been expended, except canister, which could not be used on account of the position of our own troops, the artillery retired toward Chancellorsville and took a new position. The infantry, except that portion of the Second Division which General Revere without authority led to the rear, was then reformed under my own supervision, and while being supplied with ammunition took up a second position on the plain in the rear of Fairview, the front line occupying the artillery breastworks.

It was here that the First Brigade (Franklin's), of the Third Division, vied with the Third Brigade (Mott's), Second Division, in its repeated assaults upon the enemy. Charge after charge was made by this gallant brigade, under Colonel Sewell, Fifth New Jersey, upon whom the command devolved (after the loss of General Mott and Colonel Park, Second New York Volunteers, wounded), before it was withdrawn, terribly reduced and mutilated, from the post assigned it. Its stern resistance to the impulsive assaults of the enemy, and the brilliant charges made in return, were worthy of the "Old Guard." No soldier could refuse a tribute of admiration in remembrance of the last charge made. A small body, for a regiment, drove the enemy out of the rifle-pits near Fairview before withdrawing, and returned with 40 men, whose sole reliance in this charge was in the bayonet, every cartridge having been expended moments before.

Finally, retiring to Chancellorsville, I reformed in three lines on the right of Major-General Hancock, of Couch's corps; Lewis' battery, four pieces of Seeley's, and a section of Randolph's, under Lieutenant Bucklyn, took position about half-way between Chancellorsville and Fairview, and, although exposed to a terrible fire, were effectively served until not a round of ammunition was left. The severe loss in men and horses now rendered the withdrawal of my batteries imperative--Seeley, as he fell back, bringing with him all the harness from 30 or 40 of his dead and wounded horses, leaving no trophy of his battery on the field except the memorable loss it had inflicted on the enemy.

Graham's (Pennsylvania) brigade had gallantly held the left for two hours, driving the enemy with the bayonet out of some barricades he had taken early in the action. The right giving way toward the Plank road, General Birney, in person, led a portion of Hayman's brigade to the charge, driving the enemy back in confusion, capturing several hundred prisoners, and relieving Graham from a flank movement of the enemy, which exposed him to great peril, when he withdrew in good order.

After the fall of the lamented Berry, some confusion occurred in the withdrawal of the Second Division, owing to the assumption of command by Brigadier-General Revere, who, heedless of their murmurs, shamefully led to the rear the whole of the Second Brigade and portions of two others, thus subjecting these proud soldiers for the first time to the humiliation of being marched to the rear while their comrades were under fire. General Revere was promptly recalled with his troops, and at once relieved of command.

Although the stubborn resistance made by the Second Division to the heavy column of the enemy could not, unsupported, have been protracted much longer for the want of ammunition, there is no doubt that part of my line was needlessly exposed by the premature and hasty retirement of the Third Maryland Regiment, which had at daybreak relieved the Fourth Excelsior, on the left of the Plank road. The enemy seized the advantage instantly, and, penetrating my line in the center, near the road, exposed the wings to a fearful

enfilading fire. If Ward had not unfortunately failed to get into position, this might have been averted for some time, at least. The claim of Revere to command, added to the hesitation of Colonel McAllister, of the Eleventh New Jersey, to recognize the orders of Captain Poland, chief of staff, lost us precious moments of time, and before I could reach that part of the field from the left, where I was then occupied, the position had been yielded by the infantry, the artillery having a few minutes before exhausted its ammunition and retired.

The front line near the Plank road early in the morning comprised, beginning on the left of the road, the Third Maryland (Twelfth Corps), First Massachusetts, Fifth Excelsior, One hundred and twentieth New York, the Second, First, and Third Excelsior, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania (Second Division, Third Corps). This line gallantly resisted the assaults of the enemy for more than an hour, when its left was turned, and Colonel Stevens, of the Second Brigade, in the absence of General Revere, changed front to repel the advance of the enemy on the flank. Before the movement was completed, this brilliant officer fell, mortally wounded. Captain [H. J.] Bliss and several men who approached to remove him from the field were wounded. Then followed a fierce hand-to-hand struggle for the colors of the Regiment (the Third Excelsior); they were seized by the enemy, but every rebel who touched them was either shot or bayoneted, and the brave Stevens saw his colors proudly borne to the next position assigned to the regiment.

With the exception of his artillery, which sustained its fire and advanced toward Fairview, there was nothing like ardor--indeed, there was every indication of exhaustion--in the advance of the enemy after occupying our lines at Fairview.

I took at least 400 prisoners, including many officers, as I retired slowly upon Chancellorsville. There was no serious demonstration by the enemy's infantry on my artillery or supports after it had taken a second position near the brick mansion, which had been occupied as the headquarters of the general-in-chief until it was set on fire by the enemy's shells. It would not have been difficult to regain the lost ground with the bayonet, as I proposed to do, but the attempt was not deemed expedient (for the want of supports to hold it) by the senior officer present upon that part of the field, upon whom the direction of operations in front had devolved in the temporary absence of the general-in chief.

In conformity with orders, I marched my command in several columns, by the flank, to the junction of Ely's and the United States Fords roads, taking position as supports to General Meade. These dispositions were afterward changed by order of the general in-chief, by whose direction I moved to the front of the new lines near the white house, connecting with General Meade on the right and General Couch on the left. Here we intrenched, and, after throwing forward strong lines of supports for the artillery in my front (thirty cannon in position, under the direction of Captain Randolph, my chief of artillery), I massed my reserves in the woods in columns by divisions, opening débouchés in all directions. These works were begun under an annoying fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were soon handsomely driven by Berdan, to whom the outposts were confided, but not until the brave and accomplished Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple, commanding Third Division, had fallen, mortally wounded, while directing in person the construction of field-works in his front.

These dispositions continued until Wednesday morning, a deluging rainstorm intervening, which caused a great and sudden rise in the Rappahannock and its tributaries, endangering our bridges and making the roads impracticable for trains. The supply of rations had become so reduced as to render an advance impossible without our trains.

During Tuesday afternoon and night, my pioneers, under the energetic direction of Captain Briscoe, aide-de-camp to General Birney, made a road 2 rods wide, through 3 miles of forest, to the United States Ford.

At daylight I was ordered to follow the artillery simultaneously with the Fifth and First Corps, these to be followed by the Second Corps as fast as the covering column closed in on

its left, and this corps in turn to be followed by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps in the same order. This movement was thrown into some confusion and its success imperiled by the premature withdrawal of the pickets of the Fifth Corps and the premature movement of the Second and Eleventh Corps, the former taking my bridge, on the right, and crossing the river in advance of my First Division.

My command having been withdrawn in good order, Colonel McLaughlen, First Massachusetts Infantry, general officer of outposts, reported to me near the ford with the outpost detail, and my column, after passing without confusion or loss to the north side of the Rappahannock, moved to the old camps at Boscobel and Bellair, which they reached during the afternoon of the 6th.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit nominal and tabular returns of casualties, together with the reports of division and brigade commanders and the chief of artillery. In none of the sanguinary combats in which the troops of this corps have been engaged have they had better opportunities than on Saturday and Sunday, May 2 and 3, to inflict great injury upon the enemy and to render signal service to this army and the cause. Soldiers and commanders performed their duties with ardor, alacrity, and devotion. As long as the history of this war shall be read, conspicuous upon its pages will be the record of the achievements and the sacrifices of the Third Army Corps in the battles of the Wilderness and of Fairview. The most difficult and painful of duties remains to be performed--an appropriate tribute to the fallen and the just commendation of those most distinguished for good conduct. Such losses as those of Berry, Stevens, McKnight, Lancaster, Crowther, and Dimick, are irreparable. It is a consolation to know that they and their noble associates among the dead did not fall unrevenged, for in the loss of Jackson and Hill, and the flower of the rebel army on Saturday and Sunday, the enemy learned to respect the prowess of the Third Army Corps.

I shall fail in giving adequate expression to the obligations I feel toward division, brigade, regimental, and battery commanders. The gallantry of Whipple was gracefully acknowledged by his promotion before his wound proved to be mortal. The dashing leadership of Birney has already received a like recognition. The chivalrous Berry proved but too soon how well he had deserved the highest rank in our service, and I trust that Pleasonton's brilliant conduct on Saturday--calm in the midst of tumult, and full of resources when others yielded to the pervading dismay--may be the occasion of his deserved advancement. General Carr, commanding Second Division, temporarily; General Graham, commanding Third Division, temporarily; General Mort, of the New Jersey brigade (who was seriously wounded); Colonel Sewell, who succeeded to the command; Colonels Bowman and Berdan, commanding brigades in the Third Division; Colonel Potter, Twelfth New Hampshire, (dangerously wounded); Colonel Blaisdell, Eleventh Massachusetts; Colonel Egan, Fortieth New York; Colonel Ellis, One hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, and Colonel Tilghman, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania (dangerously wounded), deserve especial mention for the gallant and skillful handling of their several commands.

My artillery was served with such uniform ability and power that to discriminate among the battery commanders is not a little embarrassing. I must refer you on this subject to the report of Captain Randolph, than whom it would be difficult to name a more accomplished, judicious, and energetic chief of artillery. Osborn and Clark, chiefs of the First and Second Divisions, sustained their reputations as cool and reliable officers. Lewis established a high name for his battery; Seeley was pre-eminent, as usual; Dimick won the applause of commanders and comrades by his heroic conduct, and there is nothing in war more splendid than the exploit of Lieutenant Sanderson, of Battery H, First U.S. Artillery, who advanced with a limber through a storm of musketry, disdaining death, and withdrew the last gun of his battery from the grasp of the enemy.

In compliance with orders, I shall forward at an early day a list of recommendations for brevets and promotions.

The staff departments, upon which so much depends, present no ordinary claim to consideration. The medical director, Dr. Sire, already distinguished for unsurpassed zeal and ability, was ever at his post and always efficient.

The ambulance corps, under the direction of Lieut. J. R. Moore, deserves the very highest praise. More than 2,000 of my wounded were in the hospitals at Potomac Creek, 15 miles from the front, on Tuesday, May 5. (Lieutenant Webster joined in season to take charge of the removal of the wounded under the flag of truce.)

The chief commissary of subsistence, Lieutenant-Colonel Woods, discharged all his duties satisfactorily. Captain [Harrison D. F.] Young, chief ordnance officer, always prompt and foremost, was reluctantly compelled by indisposition to remain with his trains in the rear.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Hayden, inspector general; Captain Randolph, chief of artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel [Orson H.] Hart, assistant adjutant general; Major Tremain, aide-de-camp; Captain Fry, aide-de-camp (seriously wounded); Captains Briscoe and Fassitt, of General Birney's staff; Lieut. W. C. Banks, deputy provost marshal; Lieutenant Moore, ambulance officer and volunteer aide-de-camp; Lieutenant [Jeannotte] Macduff, aide-de-camp, and Mr. T. M. Cook, a civilian who volunteered his services early on Saturday, I am under the greatest obligations for the gallantry, intelligence, and zeal with which their laborious and important duties were performed.

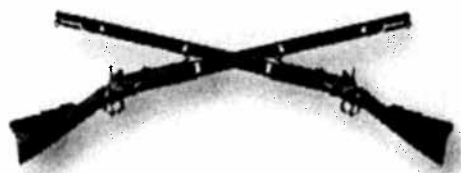
Capt. George E. Randolph, chief of artillery; Maj. H. E. Tremain, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. Julius Hayden, inspector-general (major Tenth U.S. Infantry), and Capt. T. W.G. Fry, commissary of subsistence and aide-de-camp, are earnestly recommended for brevets.

The fall of Berry and Whipple deprived them of the opportunity of doing justice to the conspicuous merit and gallantry of their respective staffs. I am sure that I only give expression to the feelings of these commanders while they lived when I commend to the notice of the general-in-chief the distinguished conduct of Captain [John S.] Poland, inspector-general and chief of staff of the Second Division, and of Capt. Le Grand Benedict, assistant adjutant-general, of the Second Division; also of Captain [Henry R.] Dalton and the other members of General Whipple's accomplished staff. I shall have the honor again to solicit attention to their claims when forwarding in detail my list of recommendations for promotions and brevets.

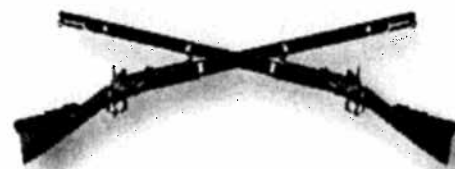
I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, Commanding.

RETURN TO CHANCELLORSVILLE ORDER OF BATTLE (AOP) PAGE



THE SECOND
REGIMENT OF
INFANTRY.*
By LIEUTENANT W.
M. WRIGHT,
ADJUTANT



*An abridgment of Lieut. W. M. Wright's History of 2d U. S. Infantry.

THE history of the regiment covers such a long period and the records from 1791 to 1815 are so cloudy and incomplete that it is not deemed practicable to give a detailed account of the events of that time. Besides, there is grave doubt as to whether we have the right to claim the record of the original Second Infantry, that regiment having been consolidated with the First Infantry in the reorganization of March 3, 1815. This sketch will, therefore, be divided into two parts, the first extending from 1791 to 1815, and the second from 1815 to the present date.

FIRST PART. The Act of March 3, 1791, added to the army the Second Regiment of Infantry, with the same organization as the regiment then in service, viz.: a lieutenant colonel commandant, two majors, eight captains, eight lieutenants, eight ensigns, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, and eight companies of about 100 men each. Colonel James Wilkinson of the Revolutionary Army, who afterwards became general-in-chief, accepted the position of colonel commandant.

In the fall of this year the regiment was ordered to take the field against the Miami Indians and proceeded to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, arriving there the middle of September. About the end of October the army under Governor St. Clair commenced a campaign against Little Turtle, chief, of the Miamis. On the 4th of November, 1791, about 60 miles from Fort Washington, the Indians, 1500 strong, surprised the troops and put them to flight with great slaughter. The American army numbered 2000, and of these 38 officers and 555 men were killed or missing, and 21 officers and 224 men were wounded, many of whom died. It being impossible for the campaign to continue, the army returned to Fort Washington for the winter.

In May, 1792, the "Legion" became the military organization of the United States and the Second Infantry was called the Second Sub-legion. Under this title it formed a part of General Anthony Wayne's army till May, 1796, and in 1794 was with the command which defeated the Miami Indians so signally at the junction of the Au Glaize and Maumee rivers.

On the 1st of November, 1796, pursuant to the act of May 30 of that year, the Legion was discontinued and the Second Sub-legion became again the Second Regiment of Infantry. For nine years the regiment remained in the Northwest, and in 1805, under Colonel Thomas Butler, was stationed in the South with headquarters at New Orleans. In September, 1814, the regiment was made famous by the gallant defense of Fort Bowyer (now Fort Morgan), Alabama, against overwhelming odds of British and Indians.

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415 Major Lawrence, as brave a spirit as ever stood in his country's defense," was in command of the post and of 120 of the Second Infantry. He was brevetted for gallantry in this action, and Captains Chamberlain, Brownlow and Bradley, with Lieutenants Villard, Sturgis, Conway, H. Saunders, T. R. Saunders, Brooks, Davis and C. Saunders, were all mentioned by General Jackson in dispatches. Captain John M. Davis of the regiment was made a brevet major for gallantry at the siege of New Orleans.

The regiment went North in the spring of 1815 and was consolidated with the First Infantry by the Act of March 3d of that year, and here the chronicle of the original Second Infantry comes to an end.

SECOND PART. A new Second Infantry was now formed in accordance with the Act quoted above, by the consolidation of the 6th, 16th, 22d, 23d, and 32d Regiments of Infantry, so it would appear that the date of organization of the present regiment would be that of the Sixth Infantry,—namely, April 3, 1808. On the

regimental roster for 1815 we find Hugh Brady as colonel, and Henry Leavenworth and Ninian Pinkney as major and lieutenant-colonel respectively.

Colonel Brady entered the service as an ensign of infantry in 1792, was mustered out as captain in June, 1800, colonel 22d Infantry in July, 1812, transferred to the Second Infantry in May, 1815, and was from that time continuously in the service as colonel of the regiment until his death in 1851, at which time he had been a colonel for 39 years, and the colonel of the Second Infantry for 36 years.

Immediately after its organization the regiment was stationed at Sacketts Harbor and Plattsburg, N. Y., and remained, with the exception of a few company moves, at these stations until January, 1822, when the entire regiment was concentrated at Sacketts Harbor. In June, 1822, Colonel Brady, with regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, D, I and K, embarked at Buffalo on the steamboat Superior en route to Sault Ste. Marie, where they built a cantonment which was named after the colonel of the regiment which post is still known as Fort Brady. Late in the year regimental headquarters returned to Sacketts Harbor.

From this time until the outbreak of the Black Hawk War in, 1832, the record is almost uneventful. The regiment usually occupied two or more of the stations upon the Northern Frontier, —Forts Brady, Howard, Mackinac, Gratiot or Niagara; Madison Barracks, Detroit or Houlton (where a part of the regiment built Hancock Barracks), with frequent interchanges of stations among the companies.

In June, 1832, Companies A, B, D, G, H and I formed a part of the force destined for General Scott's command, then organizing at Chicago for the Black Hawk War, which had been going on for some time with a large balance of killed and wounded against the government. Asiatic cholera broke out while the troops were at Detroit and their sufferings were terrible. As soon as the epidemic had somewhat abated the command moved and in August was at Rock River, in what is now the State of Illinois.

In October, 1832, the battalion returned from the Black Hawk War, and

416 the companies were at first stationed at Forts Dearborn, Mackinac and Niagara, but in May, 1834, Companies A, B, G and I, were at Fort Brady; C, E, F and K, at Hancock Barracks; and D and H at Fort Gratiot.

In the spring of 1836 the Creek Indians commenced to show signs of hostility, which resulted in sending Companies F and K in May to Fort Mitchell, Ala., near the Creek Agency. As soon as they arrived Captain Dearborn with his command was ordered to escort a party of emigrating Creek Indians to their destination at Irvington, Ala., and in September, General Jesup ordered these two companies to proceed to Lounds County, Ga., for the protection of that and adjoining counties against the depredations of the Indians.

Companies A, D, G and H were sent to Tampa Bay, Fla., from their northern stations the next year, arriving September 21; and in September 1838, regimental headquarters and the four companies then at Hancock Barracks were also sent there. The entire regiment was now concentrated in Florida and all the companies were most actively engaged in this most arduous duty until the close of hostilities in the spring of 1842. It would be tedious to chronicle the different stations of the regiment, for it was on the move daily, fighting and building posts and roads. Some idea may be formed of the labors of the troops from the fact that over 400 forts and stockades, and 480 miles of road were built by the army in Florida.

In March, 1839, Captain Russell was proceeding in an open boat on the Miami River to Fort Dallas with a portion of his company (I), while the other part was marching by land, when his boat was fired upon by the Indians who were concealed on the shore. Not a man was touched by the first fire, and Captain Russell at once ordered the men to row for the shore and attack the enemy. Being in the bow of the boat he was the first to land and had given but a few brief orders when he was pierced by five Indian bullets, one of which passed through his brain killing him instantly. His subaltern, Lieutenant Woodruff, continued the fight and brought his captain's body to Fort Dallas. Captain Russell was a most popular and efficient officer, and his death was mourned by the entire army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings, for many years in command of the regiment, was promoted to the 4th Infantry, December 1, 1839, and Major Bennett Riley, 4th Infantry, became lieutenant colonel of the Second. At the end of the year regimental headquarters were at Picolata under Major Loomis, and the regiment was scattered from one end of the territory to the other. Lieutenant-Colonel Riley assumed command of the regiment in April, 1840, and

headquarters were moved to Fort No. 12.

In May, Lieutenant Martin, with three men of the regiment, en route from Wakahosta to Micanopy, was attacked by Indians, receiving three wounds. Two of his men were killed and the other brought the alarm to the post. Lieutenant Sanderson, 7th Infantry, started to the rescue but was ambushed and killed with five of his men.

In 1841 Lieutenants Anderson, McKinstry, and Davidson, led an expedition to the St. Johns. For two days and nights they crept towards the Indian camp, which contained 57 of Aluck's band. With a force of but 24 men they routed the Indians and, but for the treachery of their guide,

417 would have avenged in characters never to be effaced the monstrous cruelties practised upon the defenceless inhabitants of Florida. All of the above-named officers were mentioned in orders by Colonel Worth, commanding in Florida, and in dispatches to the Major General commanding the Army.

In March Lieutenant Alburtis was in command at Fort Russell, near Pilatka. His post was attacked and nearly captured by Halleck Tustenuggee, but Alburtis made a brilliant counter-attack and drove him off with heavy loss. The Second lost half a dozen men killed and wounded.

Early in 1842 the Seminole War began to show signs of coming to an end and the Second was engaged in keeping the enemy on the move and, in doing so had several fights, losing a few men. The troops engaged in this duty were under Major Plympton. On the 25th of January with 80 men of the regiment he gallantly encountered Halleck Tustenuggee on the head of the Hawk River, which runs into Druin's Lake east of St. Johns. A well contested fight ensued which lasted 45 minutes. The enemy retreated, leaving two warriors wounded on the field, one of whom died. One soldier was killed and two wounded. The evidence of blood on several trails leading from the battle ground was a guarantee that some of the Indians had suffered from bullet or buckshot.

In May of this year the regiment embarked on transports at Pilatka and reached New York early in June, en route to their old stations along the lakes. Headquarters, with Companies C, D, F and K, were stationed at Buffalo Barracks, now Fort Porter; A at Fort Niagara; B, E and I, at Madison Barracks; G at Fort Ontario, and H at Plattsburg.

There was no change until 1845, when headquarters and F went to Detroit Barracks, and C, D, E and K, were moved from their Lake Erie stations to Mackinac, Gratiot, Brady and Wilkins, respectively.

Texas was annexed in March, 1845, and in April of the next year diplomatic relations were broken off and war declared with Mexico. General Zachary Taylor, of Florida fame, fought and won the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in May, and in July was on his way to Monterey, at which point the gallant Second was ordered to join him. Major G. W. Allen and Lieutenant J. S. Woods, 2d Infantry, were in both these fights. Lieutenant Woods was afterwards killed at the battle of Monterey while serving with the 4th Infantry.

Headquarters, with Companies D, E, F and K, rendezvoused at Newport Barracks, Ky., August 12, 1846, and reached General Taylor's base of supplies at Camargo on the Rio Grande River, September 20.

Companies A, B, G, H and I, met at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, embarked September 2d, and reached Camargo October 13.

The entire regiment, except C Company which had been left at Mackinac for some unknown reason, was now concentrated at Camargo under Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett Riley, but arrived too late to take part in the gallant attack and capture of the city of Monterey.

The regiment joined Twiggs' Brigade at Montemorelos, December 17, which, with Patterson's Brigade, was about to start for Victoria as a corps of observation. They were recalled to Monterey on account of an expected

418 attack by Santa Anna at Saltillo, but this rumor proved unfounded, and on Christmas day, 1846, the regiment was again on the road to Victoria, arriving there after several skirmishes with the enemy along the road.

The regiment left Victoria January 14, 1847, and arrived at Tampico on the 25th, sailing for Lobos Island late in February. On March 2d the fleet of transports and vessels of war weighed anchor at Lobos Island and within a week the entire force landed, without the loss of a single man, on the beach of Sacrificios, a few miles south of Vera Cruz.

The investment of Vera Cruz began at once. Twiggs' Brigade occupied the extreme left of the American line. While it was moving into position, Lieutenant William Alburtis, a young officer of the regiment who served with great distinction during the Seminole War, was killed by a cannon ball from one of the Mexican batteries. Lieutenant D. Davidson was wounded at the same time. On the 13th of March the investment of the place was complete. This had not been accomplished except by the heaviest labor on the part of the troops. The Second Infantry, being on the extreme left, had to carry and haul all impedimenta and rations over the sand hills and through "intervening forests and chapperal" as no transportation had yet arrived from the depot at Brazos. Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa surrendered March 28th, after a siege of 15 days. The troops rested until April 8, when, all preparations for a forward movement having been made the army commenced its march to the City of Mexico, the Second being in the leading division under Twiggs.

Santa Anna, with the remnants of his army which had been so thoroughly whipped by General Taylor at Buena Vista seven weeks before, was reported to be at Jalapa. After a most fatiguing march the regiment arrived at Plan del Rio on the 11th, where it encamped to await the arrival of the rear troops. The pass of Cerro Gordo was at the far end of the valley, and here Santa Anna had taken up a very strong position to oppose the further advance of the Americans. His line crossed the National Road, on which Scott must pass, some three or four miles from Plan del Rio.

On the 17th Twiggs' Division was ordered forward on the National Road, and after some heavy skirmishing captured a fortified hill called the Alataya. Lieutenant C. E. Jarvis, 2d Infantry, was wounded in this engagement and several men of the regiment killed and wounded. On the 18th Twiggs was ordered to move forward before daylight and take up his position across the National Road in the enemy's rear so as to to [sic] cut off a retreat to Jalapa. "After the artillery had been engaged some time, he ordered Riley's Brigade [Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett Riley, commanding brigade and Second Infantry] to move forward through the valley passing to the right of the Telegrafo Hill, turn to the left of the Mexican line and seize the Jalapa road in rear." (Wilcox, p. 287.)

During this movement the regiment advanced under heavy fire from the Telegrafo, and Captain G. W. Patten, 2d Infantry, was shot through the hand by a grape shot. The enemy appeared in force on the sides of the mountain along the base of which the brigade must pass, and opened an annoying fire on its left flank. Riley detached two companies of the Second, one under Captain J. W. Penrose and one under Lieutenant N. H. Davis.

419 who engaged the enemy in greatly superior numbers, obliging the brigade to form line to the left to assist them. Riley was soon in the enemy's left rear, and General Twiggs ordered the rest of his division to move forward from the crest of the Alataya and storm the position which was done in gallant style.

"General Twiggs' order to Harney to charge was well timed. Santa Anna had directed a part of his forces on the Telegrafo to oppose Riley, who (hard fighter that he was) met and drove them back just as Harney's men carried the works on the crest." (Wilcox, p. 289.) In this fight Lieutenant Nathaniel Lyon, 2d Infantry, with his company captured three guns. The Mexicans were defeated overwhelmingly all along the line, and Santa Anna and the Mexican army were not heard of again until Scott was within a few miles of Mexico.

On the 19th of April the regiment entered Jalapa, remaining until the end of May, when it set out for Puebla. The marching was delightful, the road level, the country sterile with slight exceptions and the air crisp. The troops remained at Puebla some time, awaiting reinforcements and supplies which the War Department seemed utterly unable to furnish. Company C joined the regiment July 7, 1847.

The army commenced its march from Puebla, August 7, and the Second was, as usual, with the advanced troops. They arrived and camped at Ayotla on the 11th remaining there until the 16th. On the 19th they moved to St. Augustin and immediately advanced to attack the enemy under General Valencia who had drawn up his division for battle at Contreras.

In the two days' battle of that name they had the same duty assigned them as at Cerro Gordo, viz. —that of turning the enemy's position; but this time the position was turned and the work carried without the assistance of a frontal

attack.

"The brigade moved on until the advanced regiment reached a ravine on the right of San Geronimo. * * * Riley now passed through the village and Captain Wessells' company was detached to cover a reconnoissance made by Captain Canby, A. A. G., and Lieutenant Tower in the direction of Valencia's camp. Further to the right, Captain Silas Casey's company engaged a body of lancers, supposed to be the Guanahuato Regiment, and repulsed them with a loss of both men and horses. Several of Casey's men were wounded. A Mexican cavalry force threatening Wessells, he attacked, drove it off, and was then ordered to hold his position and observe and report any movement of the enemy from his intrenchments." (Wilcox, p. 365.) The Second was now some distance in advance of the rest of the brigade and in danger of being cut off, so the 7th Infantry was ordered up to its support. While they were coming up the enemy threatened a charge on the Second, but the regiment was thrown into square to receive it and nothing more than a demonstration was made. The regiment returned to San Geronimo where it remained during the night. Early on the morning of the 20th they moved out of the village. Riley's Brigade was in advance and led off by the flank. The night was so dark and the ground so difficult that it was not until near daylight that its rear cleared the village. At this time Riley's Brigade consisted of the 2d Infantry, 7th Infantry, and the 4th Artillery acting as infantry. 420 "The troops were moved to the attack in a deep ravine around the left and rear of the enemy. After moving several hundred yards to a slope leading to a high point of the ridge, they came up out of the ravine and found that the enemy had just discovered the movement and was turning his guns and disposing his infantry for resistance." (Ripley.) The leading divisions of the brigade were deployed as skirmishers and the regiment soon became hotly engaged with the enemy who served two guns upon it with rapidity and received the shock with a noisy, rolling discharge of musketry. Their aim, however, was inaccurate and but little loss was sustained. The advance was not interrupted for an instant, for the troops, having delivered their fire, rushed down with loud shouts in a vigorous charge, and entered the intrenchments almost in a [sic] body. The mass of Mexicans yielding before Riley's vigorous charge, gave way and fled headlong down the road in the direction of San Angel. In this engagement Captain Wessells and Lieutenants Lovell, Tilden and Gardner were wounded, and several enlisted men were killed. "The battle of Contreras was fought and won a little after sunrise on the 20th of August, 1847." (Wilcox, p. 400.)

The pursuit was taken up immediately through the village of San Antonio and on to the village of Churubusco, where Santa Anna had taken up a strong position along the near bank of the stream.

"South of the stream, some hundred yards, lay the scattered houses of the village of Churubusco. One of the most westerly of these was a massive stone convent which had been prepared for defense. It was surrounded by a field work, having embrasures and platforms for many cannon, and was the right point of the Mexican line." (Ripley.) Here for the second time, in this day of its greatest glory, the regiment stood gallantly to its work and did the heaviest fighting done by any troops that day. Under Captain Morris it attacked the right of the Mexicans on the west side of the convent, the 7th Infantry being ordered to its support. The regiment advanced through a cornfield, and as it passed out of this into an open space in front of the convent, a volley of musketry killed Lieutenant Thomas Easley, a company commander, and killed or wounded twelve men with him. Captain J. R. Smith, struggling forward under the severest fire, was twice badly wounded, and 14 men with him were struck down at the same time. The Mexicans, elated by the effects of their terrible fire, moved out of the convent for a counter-attack, but it was repulsed by the Second U. S. Infantry. An attempt was made to advance and carry the work, but it was not successful, and the battle raged with renewed fury. Captain Thompson Morris, commanding the 2d Infantry, states (referring to the sorties of the Mexicans) that a column of several hundred passed out of the front gate of the convent and, under cover of the standing corn, advanced towards the left of his regiment, but was driven back; that a second effort was made and checked, and that subsequent sallies met the same fate. (Wilcox, p. 389.)

Finally the Mexican left was driven in, but still the convent held out and was not taken until the colors of the Second Infantry were planted in its rear. The battle of Churubusco was now won but the fighting had been very severe and the losses correspondingly heavy. Our regimental losses

421 were as follows:—Captain J. W. Anderson, killed; Captain J. R. Smith, twice wounded; Lieutenant Julius Hayden, severely wounded; Lieutenant Christopher Lovell, twice wounded; Lieutenant Thomas Easley, killed; Lieutenant W. M. Gardner, wounded the second time in one day; and Lieutenant T. W. Sweeney, severely wounded. Seventeen officers of the regiment were present on August 20th, and before sunset seven were either killed or hors de combat, and about forty men either killed or wounded at Churubusco alone.

The night of the 20th was spent in bivouac on the ground so dearly won, and on the 21st the regiment marched to Coyoacan, near the City of Mexico, where it remained during the armistice. It took post, September 7, in the Hacienda Nalvarte, on the extreme right of the American line, and remained in this position with the rest of the brigade, threatening the enemy's left during the fierce fight at Molino del Rey, but was ordered up in the afternoon to assist in the capture of the place, arriving too late to be of any assistance. The regiment advanced to Piedad on the 9th September.

A question now arose as to whether it would be most advantageous to cannonade and capture the Citadel of Chapultepec at the west of our line, or to operate on the line of the San Antonio gate on the east. The western or Chapultepec line having been chosen, the Second was left at Piedad to assist in the demonstration on the San Antonio gate. It remained in this position, skirmishing frequently with the enemy, until it entered the City of Mexico on the 14th of September, 1847.

Although the Second was not engaged at Chapultepec on the 13th, the storming party from General Quitman's position was largely composed of the regiment and was led by Captain Silas Casey, 2d Infantry.

"A detail from Twiggs' Division consisting of 250 men and 13 officers, Captain Silas Casey, 2d Infantry, commanding, was ordered to report to General Quitman early on the morning of the 13th as the storming party of the right of the line." At 8 o'clock A. M. on the 13th, Lieutenant C. M. Wilcox was ordered by General Quitman to go at once to Captain Casey and give the order to advance.

"On reaching the storming party the order was given to Captain Casey who formed his line in a few seconds and gave the order 'forward.' They moved down the road towards Chapultepec at a double-quick, and for 600 yards were exposed to a raking fire from the Castle, but were partially concealed from view and protected from the fire of the batteries near the road by several adobe houses to the left of it, and by rows of maguey growing along the edge of the ditch. Beyond the houses showers of grape came from the guns of the batteries on the left of the road, passing among and over the men, causing a few casualties, and the hostile musketry opened, knocking over a few men. * * * Two hundred yards beyond the adobe houses the road made a slight bend to the left; 200 yards beyond this were the two Mexican batteries; and in advance of the bend a short distance was a ditch, eight or ten feet deep and nine or twelve feet wide. Here the stormers were brought to a halt, as the ditch could not be passed." (Wilcox, pp. 459-60.)

"But the troops held their ground and pressed on, until, finally, the castle above having been taken, they entered the Mexican barricade with a portion of the Rifle Regiment." (Ripley.)

422 Captain Casey and Lieutenants Lyon and Steele were wounded in this action. After the march into the City of Mexico on the 14th, the regiment was engaged most of the day in street fighting.

The war was now over but the regiment remained in the City until the 17th of December, on which day it marched to Tacubaya and went into camp until March 27, 1848, when it left for home, reaching Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, in September. Three months later the entire regiment was on board transports bound for California via Rio Janeiro, Cape Horn and Valparaiso.

AFTER the War with Mexico (1847-1848) the Second Regiment remained in Mexico City until the 17th of December, on which day it marched to Tacubaya and went into camp until March 27, 1848, when it left for home, reaching Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Harbor, in September. Three months later the entire regiment was on board transports bound for California via Rio Janeiro, Cape Horn and Valparaiso.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett Riley, 2d Infantry, was promoted colonel of the First Infantry in January, 1850. He was a most gallant officer and commanded the Second throughout the Seminole and Mexican wars. In 1843 he presented the regiment with a drum-major's baton. On the silver knob is engraved the date of presentation with his name and the regimental motto "Noli me tangere." This baton has been carried ever since at the head of the regiment and is the most valuable regimental relic we have. Colonel Riley was brevetted colonel for Chakotta, Florida; brigadier general for Cerro Gordo, and major general for Contreras. He died in 1853.

The regiment remained in California until late in 1853, occupying stations from Goose Lake, Oregon, on the north, to Yuma, Arizona, on the south, and scouting over the entire country as far as the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas. The companies were stationed but a few months in any one place and all their moves were made by marching, with the exception of a few trips on transports up and down the coast. After the return of the regiment to New York it moved west to Carlisle Barracks and thence down the Ohio and up the Missouri to Fort Leavenworth, where it arrived in June and July, 1854.

For the next six years, or until the commencement of the war, the companies were stationed along the Missouri River and as far west as Forts Kearny and Laramie. Among the posts occupied were Ridgeley, Pierre, Abercrombie, Randall and Miller. In 1851 Colonel Brady was succeeded by Colonel E. A. Hitchcock, who resigned in 1855 and Colonel Francis Lee took command of the regiment. Colonel Lee died in January, 1859, and was in turn succeeded by Colonel D. S. Miles, who was killed at Harper's Ferry.

In January, 1861, the regiment was stationed as follows: Headquarters and Companies E and F at Fort Kearny; A, D and I, at Fort Abercrombie; C and K at Fort Ripley; G and H at Fort Riley; and B at Fort Scott. In February, Company B (Captain Lyon) was transferred to St. Louis Arsenal. It was engaged (June 17) in the action fought at Booneville, Mo.

Headquarters and Companies C and K reached Washington from the west in July and were engaged at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, but suffered small loss. These companies were with Major Sykes' regulars, who, "aided by Sherman's Brigade, made a steady and handsome withdrawal, protecting the rear of the routed forces and enabling many to escape by the Stone Bridge." Companies A, D and I, joined regimental headquarters at Georgetown in August.

During July, Companies B and E were in the field in Missouri, and on August 2d were engaged with the enemy at Dry Springs, Mo. In this fight Company E was commanded by 1st Sergeant G. H. McLoughlin, and B by 1st Sergeant Griffin. Captain Steele, 2d Infantry, was in command and makes the following statement in his report:

"About 5 o'clock P. m., Sergeant McLoughlin's line of skirmishers was attacked on the left and front by a large body of cavalry, some 200 or more of whom were on foot and about the same number mounted. Sergeant McLoughlin gallantly repulsed the first attack but was soon overwhelmed with numbers and obliged to retreat upon the reserve, and all fell back into the road, where I came to their support with the other two companies of my battalion. One man of E Company was wounded. The rebels were finally routed with heavy loss. In this action B Company was in support of the volunteer troops.

At the battle of Wilson's Creek, where 3700 men attacked 23,000 Confederates after a fatiguing night march, and fought them successfully over six hours, the same companies of the Second played their usual role of brave and unflinching devotion to duty and the cause.

The action commenced at daylight on the 10th August, 1861, General Lyon commanding the Union forces, with the battalion of the Second, a battery, and some volunteers in reserve. Early in this engagement, while General Lyon was leading his horse along the line in rear of Captain Totten's battery and endeavoring to rally our troops, which were at this time in considerable disorder, his horse was killed and he received a wound in the leg and one in the head. The General mounted another horse, and swinging his hat in the air, called to the troops nearest him to follow, but in a short time a fatal ball lodged in his breast and he was carried from the field a corpse. Thus gloriously fell as brave a soldier as ever drew sword, a man whose honesty of purpose was proverbial, a noble patriot, and one who held his life as nothing when his country demanded it of him.

The Union forces were now all but beaten, but just at this time the enemy was observed to be about to renew his efforts, and at once commenced along the entire line the fiercest and most bloody engagement of the day. Not the slightest disposition to give way was manifested at any point. Captain Steele's battalion was some yards in front of the line and in imminent danger of being overwhelmed with superior numbers, the contending lines being almost muzzle to muzzle.

The volunteers rallied, and attacking the enemy's right flank poured in a murderous fire. From this time a perfect rout took place throughout the rebel front, and it was evident that Totten's battery and Steele's little battalion were safe.*

[HOME](#) [NEXT](#) [PREVIOUS](#)

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James V. Acker, Pres.

recalled his troops and bivouacked in safety along the Baltimore Road. "I put out strong pickets in all directions, as it was dark and I knew nothing of the topography or geography of the country," he wrote, "until daylight."¹⁵

It was dusk when Dan Sickles and the first elements of his Third Corps reached Gettysburg. To satisfy Meade's earlier directive, Sickles first to arrive on the battlefield were troops of David Birney's division. They had made a wearing but uneventful march over the Emmitsburg Road and were posted on Cemetery Ridge. The march of the other Corps division, under Andrew Humphreys, proved to be something of an adventure.

To avoid crowding on the Emmitsburg Road, Sickles had directed Humphreys north by west to strike the Hagerstown Road between the field and Gettysburg, and proceed to the battlefield from there. On the march, however, there came several warnings that any troops might encounter on their left would be Confederate. Reaching a fork in the road, and with those warnings in mind, Humphreys thought it better to back to the Emmitsburg Road. In charge of the march was Lieutenant Colonel Julius Haydon of Sickles's staff, who according to one of his sense." Haydon insisted they follow Sickles's directions to proceed to the left fork to the Black Horse Tavern on the Hagerstown Road. Humphreys obeyed but with reservations, and as they approached the tavern in the darkness he had the column halted in "perfect silence."

Humphreys went ahead on foot with a small party to reconnoiter. He returned and announced that the place was full of Rebels. In well-ordered haste he went back to Union ground. It was 2 o'clock in the morning when they finally reached their place on Cemetery Ridge. Humphreys's disgust had evaporated when he wrote a friend a month later, "You see how things were managed in the Third Corps!"¹⁶

In the small hours of the morning on July 2 General Meade and his staff party reined up at the gatehouse of Evergreen Cemetery, on Cemetery Hill, after a wearying ride from Taneytown. Corps commanders Sloo and Howard, and Sickles and chief engineer Gouverneur Warren were there to greet him. He asked their opinion about the ground the army was using.

242



Gateway to Evergreen Cemetery, on Cemetery Hill, photographed four days after the battle by Timothy O'Sullivan. (Library of Congress)

...ing. There was general agreement that it was good ground. "I am glad to hear you say so," Meade remarked, "for it is too late to leave it." Carl Schurz saw Meade a few hours later as he was inspecting the Cemetery Hill positions. The general commanding, Schurz thought, looked vigorous and careworn and tired; apparently he had not slept that night. There was nothing in his appearance or his bearing . . . that might have cooled the hearts of the soldiers warm up to him, . . . nothing of pose, nothing stagey, about him. His mind was evidently absorbed by a hard problem. But this simple, cold, serious soldier with his business-like air and inspire confidence." The curious who crowded around, Schurz wrote, turned away, not enthusiastic, but clearly satisfied." In answer to Schurz's question about the forces available, Meade said, "in the course of the day I expect to have about 95,000 — enough I guess, for this busi-

Gettysburg

Stephen W. Sears



A Harvest of Death, Gettysburg, July 1863



A Mariner Book

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY Boston / New York

Head Quarters, 3^d Army Corps.

November, 11th 1863.

General Orders

No 44.

The War Department announces the reorganization of his position of Asst. Inspector General & Chief of Staff at the Head Quarters 3^d Army Corps by Lieut. Col. Julius H. Gardner.

Lieut. Col. Gardner is identified & associated with this Corps in so distinguished and conspicuous a manner that the Major General Commanding desires to express his high appreciation of his great ability and varied military qualifications on all occasions and most especially on the recent operations which have attracted so much notice for the 3^d Corps.

The position he left vacant it will be difficult to fully replace.

Lieut. Col. Gardner will take with him to the Command of his Regiment the assurance of the high esteem and consideration in which he is held and to which his long and gallant career in the Army entitles him.

By Command of Major General French.

Sign'd, C. G. French.

D. A. Leitch

Head Quarters, 2^d Division, 3^d Corps.

November, 11th 1863.

Official

Ed. Charles Gardner

Major U. S. Army

Head Quarters, 1st Brigade. 2^d Div. 3 Corps.
November 16th 1863.

Official

John M. Smith
Captain U. S. A. A. Genl

44

Head Quarters 3^d Army Corps

November 11th 1863

Complimentary to 2^d Lt. Col. Hayden

13/11/83, 17 Dec: 1883 -

J. H. C. C. C.
May: 1000000

receiving an ap-
pointment as ass-
t. Secy.

From personal knowl-
edge of his ability, & of his
past services in the In-
spectors' Department
of the Army Office No.
10000, I can recom-
mend Major Hayden
for the appointment
he seeks. I know no
other officers. Secy.
J. H. C. C. C.
Dec. 20, 1883. In Genl

He-

The Adj. Genl

U. S. Army -

City of Washington - D. C.

Sir -

9

I am the honor re-
sponding to receive the ap-
pointment of ass. Secy.
to give the necessary arrange-
ments the death of May: 9.
B. H. C. C.

9 am Sir

Yours respectfully

J. H. C. C. C.
May: 1000000

17. Dec: 1883 -

RECEIVED NOV 17 1890
HED COALBROOK

Wm. Lloyd Garrison
Recd at C. F. A. M.

Nov 15. 66
Not approved by the Sunday
School. Ed Townsend
Nov 11. a Gen. l.

Approved.
By command of
General Grant
Wm. K. Hunt
Asst. Adj. Gen.
Hqrs. Army
Nov. 24. 66.

21403 Q. S. 1866
O- (J)

New York City
November 12, 1866.

Daniel Butterfield
Brevet Major Genl W. P. A.

I recommend that Brevet
Col. G. W. Custer, Brevet
Lieut Col. J. S. Canard
and Brevet Major J. H. A.
May be assigned to duty
according to their merit
rank, giving his reasons
for this request.

Under letters of Dec 6/66

HEAD QUARTERS
RECEIVED NOV 17 1866
Recd A. C. W. Nov 17, 1866

Recd 222 173

Adjutant General's Office
Washington, Nov. 14, 1866.

Respectfully referred to Brevet
Brigadier General G. C.
Kelton, Assistant Adjutant
General, U. S. Army.
The officers named have performed
duties to perform which they dis-
charge with much ability.
Respectfully
Assistant Adjutant General

W. B. 097. and. 1866.

Respectfully sub-
mitted to the Genl
in chief
A. C. V. J. Kelton
Nov 15. 66

Not approved by the Secretary
of War. Ed Townsend
Nov 1/66. a. a. Genl.

Approved.
By command of
General Grant
W. A. R. Webb
Capt. H. H. H. Webb
H. H. H. Webb
Nov. 24. 66.

L B

$\frac{718}{221}$

Headquarters General Recruiting Service,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
71, BROADWAY,
New York City, Nov 12th 1866.

To the Adjutant General of the Army
General -

I have the honor respectfully to recommend that the following named officers be assigned to duty according to their best rank -

viz: M^{aj}. Col. S. Hayden at Col. 15th Inf
Comdg Fort Columbus.

" M^{aj}. Lt. Col. Conrad stationed at
Fort Columbus.

" M^{aj}. Wm. A. Offley " "
Fort Wood -

There are many reasons why this should be done - (in my judgment) - Among them - are these - The officers named have a greater number of enlisted men under their immediate oversight than most of the officers of the Army of a full grade equivalent to their bests - Very few officers in

the service are compelled to labor so
constantly & severely as their officers
now can do so more faithfully -
They certainly deserve some mark
of consideration for their constant
& arduous labor so cheerfully &
correctly performed - I think much
an order would be so construed &
accepted -

I am general
very resp Yours
A. H. Kent

Wm. H. H. H.
Capt. May 1861
Capt. Recy Service

Memorandum
of papers in care of
Julius Hayden
deed

Late Lieut. Col. Retired
with

5249. O. C. P. 1878

Julius Hayden, decd. Late Lt. Col. Retired Papers
in case of from January 1. 1863. A.C.P., O.R.C.

H. 530. c. B. 63
 S. 184. " 63
 H. 17. " 65
 H. 362. " 65
 H. 363. " 65
 H. 279. " 66
 H. 792. " 66
 H. 186. " 67
 H. 400. " 67
 H. 419. " 67
 H. 1212. " 63
 4175 A.C.P. 86

Filed with 5249 A.C.P. 1878

H. 897. c. B. 65 Hayden Recomm'd Sgt. Michael Moore for promotion
 S. 53. " 65 Art. Appts. ordered by the Secy. of War
 S. 523. ... 66 Report & Recommendations of Art Board
 S. 1407. " 66 Hayden & others Recommended for augt. to duty with Art. Rank
 H. 53. " 66 Relative to appt. of Post Chaplain at Ft. Columbus N.Y. H.
 H. 679 }
 H. 743 } " 66 Hayden Rel to death & effects of 2. Lt. W. T. Smith 9. Inf.
 7910. " 66 Maj. J. D. Wilkins 15 Inf. Relative to Hayden & Lt. Col. S. K. Daman
 H.
 1194. " 67 5th Auditor's Rpt. Dec 17. 67
 H. 322. " 68 Hayden Relative to cause of death of Capt. J. S. York 15 Inf.
 66. A.C.P. 74 P. S. Bureau for P.O. address of Hayden & others
 534. " 79 5th Aud. Rpt. Feb. 6. 1879. L.B. 1.
 6082 " 85 Rpt. to 2. Aud. Oct 78. L.B. 39 1/2. Rec'd back July 27/86 Rpt. July 27/86 L.B. 40 50

5249 Oct. 1878.

O. R. to Regt. 1. 1874

Orange, N. J. Nov. 6. '78

Condit, A. M.

Postmaster

Returns A. J. Lumb's letter

of 5th inst, and in reply thereto, certificate of Dr. J. M. Pearson Jr. that H. Col.

Julius Mayden (aka)

Retired died in Orange,

N. J. Oct. 29. '78 of Embolic

cerebral apoplexy after

46 hours sickness.

For papers filed herewith

See 2nd floor

W. H. D. 13 (1 Enc)

ES

Recd also Nov 8 1878

04530 c. B. 63
04184 " " 63
04177 " " 65
04362 " " 65
04363 " " 65
04279 " " 66
04292 " " 66
04186 " " 67
04400 " " 67
04419 " " 67
041212 " " 63
4175 H. E. 88

Orange Nov 6 1878

This certifies that Lieut Colonel
Julius Hayden U.S. Army - died
in this City on the 29th day of October
1878. Born in U.S. Aged 38 years
1 month & 25 days. Disease Embolic
cerebral apoplexy - Length of sickness
for six hours
Wm Pearson M.D.
his physician -

Post Office Orange N.J. Nov 6 1878

Sir

Above please find the certificate of Dr Wm Pearson Jr
stating the cause and death of Lieut Colonel Hayden
of the U.S. Army in answer to your communication of
Nov 5th last enclosed. Very Respectfully Your Obedient Servant

A M Condit Postmaster

To: O I Townsend Adjt General U.S. Army Washington D.C.

L. B. 39/412

6082 [A. C. P.] 1885

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 6, 1885.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request of October 2, 1885 for certain information in the case of Julius Weyden and to return it herewith, with the following information:

It appears from the records of this office that he was appointed 2d Lieutenant 1st. Inf. Jan. 16, 1839; promoted 1st Lieutenant June 18, 1846; [Promoted Captain to rank from Capt. 20, 1847]; promoted Captain, June 30, 1850; Major 10th Inf. Feb. 15, 1862; [Rank Col. and Chief Insp. General, from Mar. 13, 1863 to Oct. 31, 1863]; Rank Colonel, 15th Inf. July 28, 1866; unassigned March 15, 1869, and retired from active service May 6, 1870.

He died October 29, 1878, at Orange, N. J.

He served in Mexico, and was in command of his Co. "H" at the close of the war.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. Keen

Assistant Adjutant General.

To the SECOND AUDITOR,
Treasury Department.

H'ds Hrs Centre Grand Division
Camp near Falmouth Va
-16. Jan: 1863-

Hon: E. M. Stanton
Sec: of War-

Sir,

I have the honor to request that Major J. Haysden, 10th Regt: of Infantry, may be appointed Ass: Inspector General in accordance with the 10th Sec: of the Act: app: 17th July '62, and that he be attached to my staff.

Major Haysden is without command - the Battalion of his Regt: (8 Companies) serving with this Army being in numbers less than two Companies. He has seen 23 years service, has the reputation of ^{being} an active energetic officer, and I would be gratified by a compliance with my request.

Respectfully Yours

James M. Spotswood
Maj. Genl,

Ref. 01. 1163
Dec. 12/72. C. 13. 1863.

11/10
Camp near Salmons, Va.
Jan'y 16. 1863.

Joseph Hooker
Maj. Genl.

Let me thank Major J. W. Den
1st Regt. for appointment. Asst.
Supt. Genl. and attached
to his staff.

Frederick Smith 5249 020 878

Head Quarters Third Army Corps.

March 8th 1863.

Colonel.

I have the honor to request that Major J. Hayden, 10th Infantry, may be appointed Inspector General of this Army Corps with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and that Lt. Col. Wesley Dumas (CAPT. 5th U.S. CAV^y) now acting, be relieved.

Lt. Col. Dumas is a Cavalry Officer and not as familiar as is necessary with the details of Infantry & Artillery organization & equipments. My troops are either Infantry or Artillery, & I believe the interests of the Service will be promoted by the change. Major Hayden is an accomplished Infantry & Artillery Officer.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Yours Sir

Lt. Col. Joseph Dickerson
Chief of Staff, General
Army of the Potomac

D. W. Meyer

Adj. Genl. Commanding

Head Qrs. Army of the
Camp near Farmville Va.
March 9. 1863

Respectfully forwarded.
I request that Lieut. Col.

Devins, Acting Inspector
3d Corps may be relieved
from duty as such and
sent to his Company and
that Major John Hayden
10th Infantry may be as-
signed agreeable to the
within request.

- It is indispensably
necessary to the efficiency
and discipline of Corps
that the Inspectors attached
to them should be capable,
efficient, and worthy of
and to secure this - I
earnestly request that the

change be made.

Samuel S. Smith

Major Genl. Canby.

Encl. within

AMC

S.O. & Confidential

Major John Hayden 10th Inf.

Inspection 3d Army Corps.

AMC

Recd. at HQ. Mar. 11. 1863

S.O. 19. Can. 35.

now acting, be relieved.

Lieut. Col. Wiley Carson,
3d Army Corps, with rank
of Lieut. Col. and that

may be appointed Chap. Gen.

I Hayden 10th Inf.

Request that Major

File 5249 AGO. D. 18

Reg. Gen. Command

D. Pickles

March 8. 1863

Wd. J. 3d Army Corps

1840 "S. 6B" 1863

Office of As^t M: Gen^l
Hq^r 2nd 3rd Army Corps
- 27th Oct: 1863 -

To -

Hon: E. M. Stanton

Sec: of War -

Sir,

I have the
honor respectfully to tender the
resignation of my appointment as
As^t M: Gen^l 3rd Army Corps, and
request that it may be accepted
to date from the 31st Oct: 1863 -

I have the honor to be
very respectfully

Yr Mo: Obed Serv^t

J. H. Allen

Major: 10th Reg^t Inf:

6th Grs 3rd Army Corps

11th Nov: 1863 -

Genl Orders

N^o 44.

The War Department announces the resignation of his position of Asst: Inspector Genl and Chief of Staff of the Head Quarters 3rd Army Corps by Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hagden.

Lieut: Col. Hagden is identified, and associated, with this Corps in a distinguished, and conspicuous manner, that the Major Genl Commanding desires to express his high appreciation of his zeal, ability, and marked military qualifications on all occasions, and most eminently in the recent operations which has attracted so much lustre to the Third Corps.

The position thus left vacant it will be difficult & risky to fill.

Lieut: Colonel Hagden will

take with him to the command of his regiment, the assurance of the high esteem and consideration in which he is held, and to which his long and gallant career in the army entitle him -

By command of
Major Genl. F. S. F. F. F.
(Signed) G. H. Hart

At Col: S. As: Adj: Genl.

True copy

J. H. Allen

May: 10th Inf: -

- Unofficial -

Sr: Col: Baglee

late As: Ins: Gen: 3rd Corps.

Colonel:

I regret extremely to learn that the War Dep: has accepted your resignation as As: Inspector General of the 3rd Corps.

Before quitting this Army I think it only just to repeat to you, what I have several times said to others, that you have rendered most admirable service while in this Department, and that I shall regard myself fortunate if an officer as well qualified as yourself shall be appointed to succeed you.

The duties of the office are at once peculiar, important, and responsible, for brought to their performance aptitude, zeal and experience. I trust therefore, that it may not be long before you shall be called again to serve the

Government in the same capacity in this,
or some other of its Armies.

Very respectfully
Colonel

Tr: Obcd: Servant
E. Schriver
His: General

Insp: Genl's Dep:-
Army, of the Potomac
Nov: 11th 1863 -

True copy -

J. H. Allen
May: 10th Inf: -

Hq. 3rd Brigade
2nd Div: 3rd Corps -
23. Nov: 1863 -

Major J. Bayler
10th U. S. Infantry
Major,

I cannot permit
this opportunity to pass without expressing to
you my regret on your leaving this - the 3rd -
Corps -

You have been identified with this Corps
in a very conspicuous position, with what
zeal, ability, and qualifications you have
devoted yourself to your duties as As^t. Ins^t. -
Gen^l, and Chief of Staff, the discipline, effi-
-ciency, and high military tone of the Corps
bear witness.

It is with regret that my officers and myself
part with you, and hope that your absence
may be only temporary. I assure you we
will at all times be ready to give you a

heartly welcome should you return -

I am Major

Tr Obd: servant

G. Mott

Brig: Genl: Vol 2

1865
11
11

- 47 -

Hq. 2^d Div: 3rd Corps

Brandy Station 17. Nov: 1863.

Colonel Julius Hayden

U. S. A. -

Colonel,

The universal regret
expressed in my command at the loss which
the Corps sustains by your leaving it, causes
me as a Division Commander, to write to you
that this regret is based on your active
usefulness to the Division incidentally with
that to the Corps.

We hope to see you back again, but know
that wherever you may be employed, there
will be found one of the most energetic and
thorough soldiers of the Union Cause.

I am Colonel

Very respectfully

Yours -

Henry Prince

Brig. Genl. Vol 3

Comd'g

True Copy

J. Hayden

May: 10th Inf: -

- No 3 -

July 23 (copy) 1865

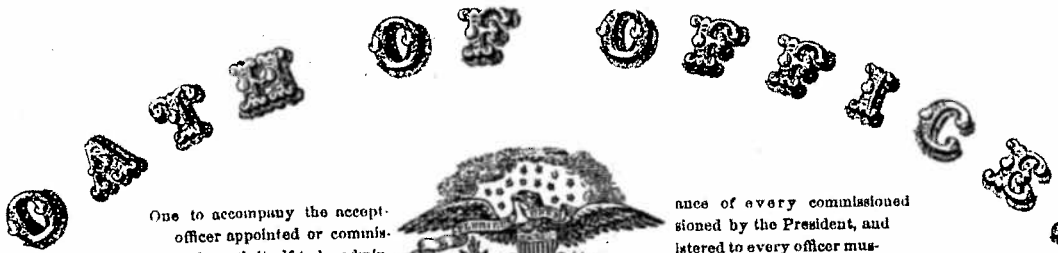
III

*List of Officers for Brevet Brig. Genl.
recommended by the St. Louis Board.*

David Hunter
 H. M. D. McCook
 J. V. Foster
 C. C. Augur
 Gordon Granger
 George Stoneman
 George Sikes
 Fred Steele
 V. L. Hartsuff
 G. H. Warren
 A. Pleasanton
 Quincy A. Gillmore
 W. F. Smith
 George Crook
 Godfrey Weitzel
 W. B. Hazen
 Wesley Merritt
 Geo. A. Leister
 J. W. Sherman
 J. B. Ricketts
 H. W. Benham
 Wm. F. Barry
 J. G. Barnard

Leth Williams
 John Newton
 J. M. Brannon
 R. H. Johnson
 J. B. Turner
 J. W. Davidson
 Eugene A. Carr
 W. H. Emory
 Emory Grover
 S. W. Crawford
 J. H. Carleton
 Theodor Barnd
 J. C. Robinson
 Truman Seymour
 Charles Griffin
 W. L. Elliott
 H. J. Hunt
 E. W. Getty
 Alfred Sully
 Robt. S. Granger
 John H. King
 Frank Wheaton
 Wm. P. Carlin

R. B. Ayres
 R. O. Tyler
 A. T. A. Torbert
 Adelbert Ames
 udson Kilpatrick
 A. S. Webb
 Kennas Garrard
 S. S. Carroll
 E. Upton
 Geo. B. Mc Intosh
 Eli Long
 Louis J. Watkins
 Sidney Burbank
 K. C. Buchanan
 J. C. Duane
 H. T. Clark
 A. Beckwith
 C. B. Comstock
 C. M. Poe
 J. H. Patter



One to accompany the receipt-
officer appointed or commis-
sioned by the President, and
the oath itself to be adminis-
tered into the service

ance of every commissioned
officer by the President, and
inserted to every officer mus-
tered into the service of the United States

S. Julius Hayden, having been appointed
a *Colonel*, by *Brevet* in the **MILITARY**
SERVICE of the United States, do solemnly swear that I have
never voluntarily **BORNE ARMS** against the United States since I
have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no **AID**,
COUNTENANCE, COUNSEL, or ENCOURAGEMENT to persons engaged in **ARMED HOSTILITY**
thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted
to exercise the functions of **ANY OFFICE WHATSOEVER**, under any
authority, or pretended authority, in **HOSTILITY** to the United States;
that I have not yielded a voluntary **SUPPORT** to any **PRETENDED**
GOVERNMENT, AUTHORITY, POWER, or CONSTITUTION within the United States,
HOSTILE or INIMICAL thereto. And I do further swear that, to
the best of my knowledge and ability, I will **SUPPORT and DEFEND**
the **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES** against all enemies, **FOREIGN and**
DOMESTIC; that I will bear true **FAITH and ALLEGIANCE** to the same;
that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or
purpose of evasion; and that I will **WELL and FAITHFULLY** discharge the
DUTIES of the **OFFICE** on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

J. Hays Allen
Brevet Colonel U.S.A.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at *Philadelphia Penna*
this *24* day of *May*, 1865.

Wm. A. Acker

Notary Public





1
No 263.013.04 C. 1965

Philadelphia

24. May 1863-

To-

The Adjutant Genl. U.S.A
City of Washington D.C.
General,

I have

the honor to acknowledge the re-
-ceipt of a Commission as Colonel
by Brevet in the Army and to
say that I accept the same re-
-turning-in accordance with your
directions - the oath subscribed
and duly executed

Very respectfully
Yr. Mch: Obdt: Servt
J. H. Allen
Maj: 1st: Inf
Br: Col: U.S.A.

86.279.CB.1865

J. Hayden

run at. when

man - 6. / 66

calls attention to
his claim for fuel

Referred to road

man 16. / 66 -

C. G. Moore

Filed with 524 9. 78

John M.

11.1

Arch - Mar 20, 1866.
Received. D. April 10 66

L.B. P. 36. Vol 2

Head Quarters
Fort Columbus N.Y. H.
18th September 1866.

The Adjutant General U.S.A.
City of Washington D.C.
General,

I have the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of a
communication from the Secretary of War,
dated War Dep^t 31st July 1866, with the
information that I am promoted by
the President, to the rank of Lieut Colonel,
in the 15th Regiment of U.S. Infantry, to
take effect from the 28th July 1866.

I am General

very respectfully

Your obed^t Servant

J. H. Cal, Clerk

Lt. Col 15th Inf.

Br. Col U.S.A.

(159 B)
No. 186. C. D. 1867.

New York City
March 24 1867

Dan Butterfield
Brooklyn, Cal. etc.

Recommends that Lieut Col
Hayden be brevetted Brigadier
General for meritorious services

Chapman

Ch.
Filed with 5249, 1868, P. 178
E. H. K. P. 1868

W. H. K. has been

Conferred to K

Recd. A. C. B. Mar. 4. 1867.

E B 7 Vol 6
Adjutant General's Office
Washington March 5 1867

Respectfully referred to Genl
Brigadier General J. C. Kettner
Adjutant General
W. J. Kettner.

R. Villars
Asst Adj Genl

N 79 Dec. 1866
Head Quarters Columbus
W. G. H. 18 Sept. 1866.

May an
Lieut. Col. 15th Infantry
Gen. Col. W. S. H.

The enclosed receipt
of communication from the
War Dept. informing him
of his promotion to the
rank of Lt. Col. 15th Infy.

HEAD QUARTERS GEN'L REG'TG. SERVICE,

NEW YORK, September 18th 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to the ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE ARMY.

Filed with 5249 Dec. 1866

Noted,
R. O. S.

C. G.

321
57
Don 39 75

Wm. M. W. H. H.

Dec 24 1866
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

Gen. Sup't Recg. Service.

OATH OF OFFICE.

One to accompany the accept-
officer appointed or commis-
the oath itself to be adminis-
tered into the service



ance of every commissioned
stioned by the President, and
istered to every officer mus-
of the United States.

*I, Lieut Col: Julius Hayden, having been appointed
a Brig: General by Brevet — in the **MILITARY**
SERVICE of the United States, do solemnly swear that I have
never voluntarily **BORNE ARMS** against the United States since I
have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no **AID**,
COUNTENANCE, **COUNSEL**, or **ENCOURAGEMENT** to persons engaged in **ARMED HOSTILITY**
thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted
to exercise the functions of **ANY OFFICE WHATSOEVER**, under any
authority, or pretended authority, in **HOSTILITY** to the United States;
that I have not yielded a voluntary **SUPPORT** to any **PRETENDED**
GOVERNMENT, **AUTHORITY**, **POWER**, or **CONSTITUTION** within the United States,
HOSTILE or **INIMICAL** thereto. And I do further swear that, to
the best of my knowledge and ability, I will **SUPPORT** and **DEFEND**
the **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES** against all enemies, **FOREIGN** and
DOMESTIC; that I will bear true **FAITH** and **ALLEGIANCE** to the same;
that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or
purpose of evasion; and that I will **WELL** and **FAITHFULLY** discharge the
DUTIES of the **OFFICE** on which I am about to enter: So help me God.*

J. Hayden

Lt. Col 15th Inf

30th Brig W. V. A.

The City of Annapolis

*Sworn to and subscribed before me, at
this 26th day of April, 1867.*

V. G. Thomas

Justice of the Peace

Ms. A. 9. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Oswey^{Co.} - Oswey^{N. P.}
26. April '67

The,

Adjutant Genl. H. S. A.

City of Washington D. C.

General,

I have

the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Commission as Brig. Genl. by Breckin, and to enclose herewith the oath of Office required -

I am General

To Mrs. G. H. S. S.

J. H. S. S.

St. Col 15th Inf

Br. Brig. Genl. -

No. 419. CB. 1864.

Crowey, W. Y.

April 26. 1864.

J. Hayden

Dr. Oct. 15. Inf.

Recd with 5249. 86. 848

Ac R. receipt of Com.

as Oct. Aug. Cont. 16. 8. 8.

1/2 or 1/3

K. M. Allen

AS 17

Room 39. H. 11

Oct. 20. 1864. 1867

1352
1353

Headquarters General Recruiting Service,

UNITED STATES ARMY,
71, BROADWAY,

New York City, March 4 1867

To the Adjutant General U.S.A.
Washington D.C.

General.

I am in receipt this day of Special Order No 107 March 1st 1867 Para: 5 relieving Bvt Colonel Hayden from the command of the Depôt for the General Service at Fort Columbus. It is due to Colonel Hayden upon being relieved from a duty and service wherein he has shown marked ability and devotion that I should place on record a brief statement with regard to the same.

Colonel Hayden assumed command of the Depôt in May 1865 nearly a year prior to my assignment to duty as General Superintendent.

The General Service Depôt at that time, partly in consequence of the drafts made upon its permanent

partly by the necessities of the war, and partly from other causes had fallen to a very low state of discipline and many grievous and troublesome errors and faults in its internal management and economy required attention and correction - To do this was a herculean task requiring a thorough soldier, a hard worker and a strict and careful disciplinarian Colonel Hayden by his discharge of duty has proved himself to be possessed of these qualities. The present condition of the Depot is, so far as the troops and everything that the commanding officer has any power or authority to control, in the most satisfactory and excellent condition - The permanent party, a fine and soldierly body of men, excellent in discipline, in clothing arms and accoutrements not excelled by any troops in the world - The clerical duties of the Depot, something formidable, are thoroughly systematized

Complete books of records heretofore unknown or not in practice, if known are in thorough and successful operation - The Kitchens and Mess Rooms are a model of cleanliness, order and system - These and many other matters of detail are in the most commendable state

During Colonel Hayden's command of the Depot 17,000 recruits in round numbers have passed through it. With an actual loss by desertion of but 247. $\frac{1}{3}$ of whom were arrested and returned leaving a loss of but one per cent to the service from that source. During the attacks of Cholera at the Depot, Col Hayden and his subordinates at the post worked with the greatest energy and fidelity in combatting the disease, watching the men like children and caring for those who would not care for themselves.

Colonel Hayden during his command


has denied himself personal indulgences
and pleasures although every opportunity
and temptation was offered. therefore

His tour of duty at the Depot
has entitled him to commendation
and such consideration as the General
in chief may think proper to bestow
I have the honor to recommend that
he be brevetted a Brigadier General
in consideration of those services also
of his meritorious services in the field
as Inspector General of the 3^d Corps at
the time I was chief of staff of the
Army of the Potomac

For his efficiency in this
latter duty I would refer for further
commendation, if necessary to the
reports of Generals Sickles, Schriver and
Humphreys

I am General

Very respectfully your obedient serv't


Rt Major General USA
Gen'l Supt Reg service

Gs wep - Gs wep Co. N. S.
26. April 1867

The,
Adj. Gen. N. S. A.
City of Washington D. C.
General -

I have
the honor to acknowledge this day
the receipt of my own mess tin as
Lieut. Colonel 1st Regt N. S. Infantry

I am General
Fr Mrs. Chas. A. W.
J. H. Allen
Lt Col 1st Regt
B. B. B. B.

Feb. 23. 1864.

Dr. J. J. Davis.


Apr 26 '86

J. Hayden
Sg. Cal. 15. 2nd Lt.

Rec. receipt of Com.
To Goodwin 52449.086 @ 78

[Handwritten signature]

Mr Allen
Barnard



Pennington

1004

Orange, N. J.
May 6th, 1872.

by **Volunteer Organizations** in which service was rendered as an officer during the Rebellion,
Julius Hayden, now *Lieut. Col.*, *U. S. A. Retired.*

[illegible]

Any explanatory remarks that may be necessary should be indorsed on the other side.

This margin must not be written upon

Service rendered during the Rebellion in "U. S. Volunteers," under commission from the President of the U. S.

RANK.	CORPS.	DATE OF ACCEPTANCE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF DISCHARGE, AND NUMBER OF ORDER.
Lt. Colonel	Asst. Insp. Gen. 3rd Army Corps.	Mar 13, 63	Mar 31, 63
<div>(Signature) J. H. Hayburn</div> <div>Disch: Col: U. S. A.</div> <div>Retired -</div>			

Filed with 5249 A.C.P. 78

Do not write on the margin.

2135 A. C. P., 1872.

Orange, N. J.

May 6th, 1872.

Hayden, J.

Lt. Col. U. S. A. (Retired)

STATEMENT OF VOLUNTEER RECORD
DURING THE REBELLION.

Lt. Col. U. S. A. 1871

Recd

5249 A.C.P. 78

A.G.O. (A.C.P.) May 8th, 1872.

Has Asst. Pro. Mar. but for Eastern Div. of Penn. until the
close of the war.

"Personal"

Orange New Jersey
6. May 1872

My dear General;

Under the Act

dated 17. July 1862, I was made
an Ass^t. Inspe^r. General, with
the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and
attached to the 3rd Army Corps;
but the date of appointment or
assignment, and the date of ~~my~~
~~the~~ acceptance of my ^{subsequent} resigna-
tion, are matters that have
altogether escaped my mem-
ory. I therefore take the liberty to
return ^{to} you the enclosed paper,
(signed in blank) asking that
you will have the goodness

that the Army of the Potomac was going, as usual, into winter quarters, and I could not withstand the desire of my heart to be with my wife who, slowly dying from cancer, sorely needed the consolation of my presence. The 3rd Corps was soon merged into the 2^d Corps, and I finally was placed on duty as Ass^t Provost Marshall General, for the Eastern Division of Pennsylvania, and so remained until the close of the war, ~~by~~ my own regiment (10th Infantry) being at no time other than a skeleton organization.

Asking your indulgence for this implication of things purely personal, I am
Yours &c

Hayden.

N

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to cause it to be properly filled
up, from data in your office,
and truly oblige

Your Obedt. Servant,
Julius Hayden,
Lt: Col U. S. Army,
(Retired)

Genl J. M. Vincent,
Ass' Ady' General,
War Department,
Washington,
D. C.

P. S.

I do not know that that which
I am about to say is at all german
to the matter in hand, but I deem it
due to myself to say to you that I throw
up my position, as A. J. P. under a belief

HR

Headquarters of the Army,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, November 5, 1878.

To/
The Postmaster.
Orange, Essex County, N.J.
Sir.

The Army and Army Journal of the 2^d instant, contains a notice of the death on October 29, last, at Orange, N.J., of Lieut Colonel Julius Hayden, U.S. Army, (retired.).

As no official report of the fact has been made to this Department, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to transmit to this Office, such information regarding the date and cause of the death of the above named officer as you may be able conveniently to procure.

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
E. D. Townsend
Adjutant General

5249 aer 789.5.

4175 A.C.P. 1886.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

August 10, 1886.

Filed with 5249 at 6 P.M. '78

de Solar, Mrs. Amelia Sanford,

For infornⁿ as to whereabouts
of Capt. ^{*}Julius Hayden, U.S.A.,
if living; if dead, where
he died & if he leaves any
children. &c. wrapper.

^{*} Probably Lt. Col. Julius Hayden (decd.,
U.S.A. retired)
died 1878.

Answered August 12/86.



LB 41/300

4175 6

August 12 6

Mrs. Julia Sanford de Solar,
c/o. 305 Henry Street,
Brooklyn, New York,

Madam:-

In answer to your letter of the
10th instant, to the Secretary of War,
I have the honor to inform you that
Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hayden, late
of the U.S. Army, died October 24, 1878,
at Orange, New Jersey, of apoplexy.

This office has no information as
to whether or not he left any children.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury,
this city, may, however, be able to
furnish ^{some} ^{information} ~~more~~ ^{information} on the subject.

Your obedient servant,

R. G. Murray

Chief Adjutant General

H 363 C.B. 1865
Philadelphia Penna

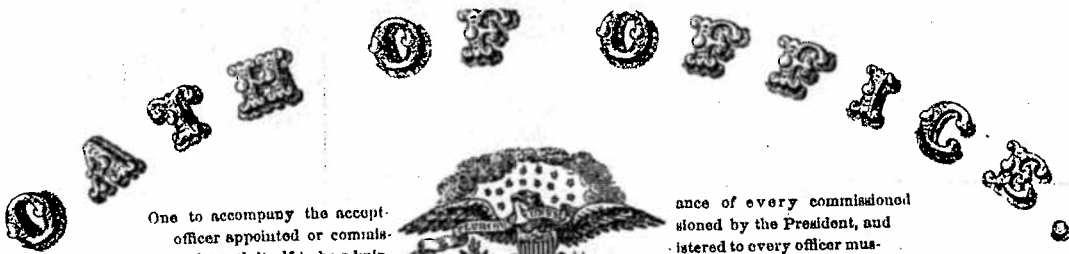
May 24, 1865

Julius Hayden
Bot. Col. U.S. Army

Acceptance
(One Enclosure)

Filed with 5249 Dec 27, 78
Wm. H. G. L.

Room 74 West
Rec'd May 27, 65



One to accompany the accept-
officer appointed or commis-
the oath itself to be admin-
tered into the service



ance of every commissioned
sioned by the President, and
istered to every officer mus-
of the United States.

I, Julius Hayden, having been appointed
a *Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet* in the **MILITARY**
SERVICE of the United States, do solemnly swear that I have
never voluntarily **BORNE ARMS** against the United States since I
have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no **AID**,
COUNTENANCE, COUNSEL, or ENCOURAGEMENT to persons engaged in **ARMED HOSTILITY**
thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted
to exercise the functions of **ANY OFFICE WHATEVER**, under any
authority, or pretended authority, in **HOSTILITY** to the United States;
that I have not yielded a voluntary **SUPPORT** to any **PRETENDED**
GOVERNMENT, AUTHORITY, POWER, or CONSTITUTION within the United States,
HOSTILE or INIMICAL thereto. And I do further swear that, to
the best of my knowledge and ability, I will **SUPPORT and DEFEND**
the **CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES** against all enemies, **FOREIGN and**
DOMESTIC; that I will bear true **FAITH and ALLEGIANCE** to the same;
that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or
purpose of evasion; and that I will **WELL and FAITHFULLY** discharge the
DUTIES of the **OFFICE** on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

J. Hayden

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Philadelphia Penna

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at
this 24th day of May, 1865.

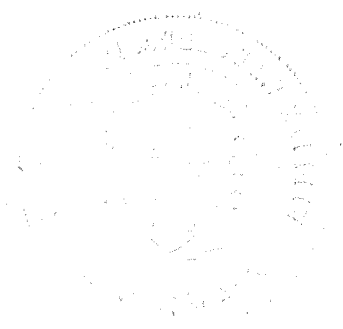
Wm. V. Archer

Notary Public



1

Ms. 362. 013. 040. 1865



Philadelphia

24th May 1863-

To

The Adjutant Genl - U. S. A
City of Washington D. C.
General,

I have

the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of a commission as Lieut.
Colonel by Brevet in the Army
and to say that I accept the same
returning in accordance with your
directions - the oath subscribed and
duly executed -

Very respectfully

To: Mr: Abel^r Ser^{vt}

J. H. Allen

May: 10th 1863

Br: Lt: Col U. S. A

Washington D. C.

16. Jan: 1864 -

The

Adjutant General

U. S. Army

General -

I have the honor, respectfully, to submit the enclosed papers relative to my services with the 3rd Army Corps; and to ask that my claims to brevet rank may be considered.

When the rebellion was inaugurated by the seizure of Fort Sumter, I was commanding an isolated post upon the Rice Waters of the Arkansas. With what faithfulness that duty was discharged, is best shown by the freedom from molestation by Indians along the Santa Fé Road and upon the routes leading to Colorado Territory via the Arkansas. There I was re-

trained until the year 1862, meanwhile the wave of promotion which swept over the old army, carried with it all those whom the "fortune of war" had brought within reach of Washington; and when I finally joined the Army of the Potomac it was to find myself ranked by almost all my early associates, and very many my juniors in years and service. Of this I do not complain; but I call attention to the fact only to show that my present position is the result of untoward circumstances, and not from want of fitness or capacity; and in support of this assertion I confidently appeal to the records of your office, and to my reputation as a soldier. I would also add that I have been informed by the General who commanded the 3rd Corps, in the Battle of Chancellorsville, that he had recommended me for a brevet for services in that action.

In consideration of what precedes and of the papers enclosed, I respectfully

solicit the brevet of Lieut: Colonel for faithful and meritorious service, and a further brevet of Colonel for services in the action at Chancellorsville.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
General

To Mrs Oberlin
J. H. Allen
May: 10th Inf: -

Washington
16. Jan: '65
J. G. [unclear] 1865.
May: 10. [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear]

Dec 24 1864
Asking that his
claim to brevet rank
may be considered, and
submitting, four en-
clures relating thereto.

(H. Encl.)
Respectfully submitted
to the Secretary of War
a. g. o. J. H. Chapman
Jan 17 '65 a. g.

Recd. [unclear] Jan 17, '65

- Personal -

Fort Columbus.

6. March '66

General,

I do not for one moment pretend to determine the value of my labor while with the Army of the Potomac, but the flattering manner in which General Schriver has good enough to speak of those services has tempted me to hope that they were not considered valueless by yourself.

About the time of the Battle before Fredericksburg, I joined the Army of the Potomac - as you may remember - with a handful of men of my regiment. At that period of the rebellion promotion was usually to be expected through service with the Volunteers: there I found no opening for myself, and so

I never had an opportunity for
winning in the command of
men, that brevet rank which
I now seek for my agency in
the maintenance of the dis-
cipline and consequent effi-
ciency of that glorious Army
of the Potomac, so successfully
handled by yourself.

If it should appear to you that
my services as an Ass^t. Inspector
General were of a character
sufficiently important to war-
rant a Brevet as Brig. Gen^l. for
meritorious services, I feel quite
confident that I shall not be
forgotten by yourself, but what-
ever may be your conclusions
General, I beg that you will be-
lieve that in thus addressing
you I have not been influenced
by a "Pursuency for fame not
earned", but rather from the

hope that such a brevet might
possibly assist me in an attempt
to regain the rank in the line
lost by being kept upon the ~~list~~
= Kansas until the winter of 1862,
while others my more fortunate
juniors, secured to themselves po-
sitions in the new regiments, which
promoted them over my head.

I am General

Yours respectfully

J. H. Hayden

Br: Colonel U. S. A.

Major Genl. G. P. Meade

U. S. Army -

Philadelphia Penn^a

305 Henry Street

Brooklyn Augt 10th 1891

Hon. Wm. B. Endicott
Secretary of War
Washington

Dear Sir.

Could you kindly inform me if Capt Julius Hayden is living (U. S. Army) and if so, where? If dead, where he died, and if he leaves any children?

He is my second cousin though a stranger to him, and to me is of the utmost importance to find out whether dead or living.

Hoping this may find

you in the
of health and
I remain

Yours
Mrs Emily
Solars

305 Henry St
Brooklyn

6012 210 P 1110

Hoyden, Julius, decd
Late Lieut Col. retired

Mexican War

Retd. to 2d. Quarter Oct 6/85

Recd back Feby. 27, ⁸⁶ H. H. H.
Same place.

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.