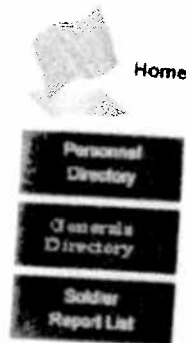


Soldier History



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
- Photo courtesy of Massachusetts Commandery of MOLLUS
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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



May 8, 2013

RDTR1-13-04280

Gary S. Wolfer
4400 Merchant Square Place
Lansdale, PA 19446

Dear Mr. Wolfer:

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.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES and
RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-0001
www.archives.gov

We hope this information is of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul Harrison". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

PAUL HARRISON
Archives I Reference Section
Archival Operations-Washington, DC

Enclosures

Officers

Union &
Confederate**Julius Hayden (1820 - 1878)**

Home

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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

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:
- Photo courtesy of Massachusetts Commandery of MOLLUS
- 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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P.O. Box 35
Duxbury, MA 02331

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Julius Hayden

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- * Lt Colonel 8/1/1864 by Brevet
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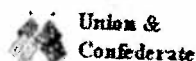
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Duxbury, MA 02331

Regiment Assignments



2nd RA Infantry (3-years)



Home

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)

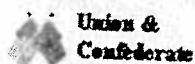
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From	To	Brigade	Division	Corps	Army	Comment
Jun '61	Jul '61	4	1		Department of Pennsylvania	
Jun '61	Aug '61	1	2		Department of Northeastern Virginia	Cos. C & G
Oct '61	Mar '62	Provost Guard			Army of Potomac	Detachment
Nov '61	Aug '62				Department 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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Regimental Casualty Analysis

**2nd RA Infantry**

Organized:

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- [Regiment Photos](#)
- [Regiment History](#)
- [Regiment Report List](#)

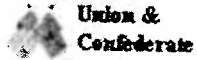
#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
1			0	0	8	0
2	07/21/61	Bull Run, VA	0	1	0	0
3	08/05/61		0	1	0	0
4	08/10/61	Wilson's Creek, MO	1	2	0	0
5	06/27/62	Gaines' Mill, VA	2	8	1	0
6	08/29/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	0	1	0	0
7	08/30/62	2nd Bull Run, VA	1	3	0	0
8	09/16/62	Harper's Ferry, WV	1	0	0	0
9	09/17/62	Antietam, MD	0	3	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	3	0	0
13	05/03/63	Chancellorsville, VA	0	1	0	0
14	07/02/63	Gettysburg, PA	6	12	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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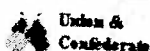
2nd RA Infantry

#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
21	06/02/64	Mechanicsville, VA	0	0	2	0
22	08/19/64	Petersburg, VA	0	1	0	0
23	08/21/64	Petersburg, VA	0	1	0	0
24	12/27/65		0	1	0	0

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Regiment History



Second U. S. Infantry

Home

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. 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. Pleasanton 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. POLANO,
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 26th 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 Lieut. 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

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

HDQRS. 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. Lacey, 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, Cndg. 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.*

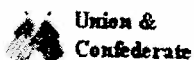
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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.]

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[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)



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)

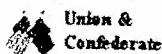
[Regiment Casualty Analysis](#)
[Regimental Experience](#)
[Regiment Personnel](#)
[Regiment Photos](#)
[Regiment History](#)
[Regiment Report List](#)

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](#)
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Historical Data Systems, Inc.
 P.O. Box 35
 Duxbury, MA 02331

Regiment History



Tenth U. S. Infantry



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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., AND MD. [CHAP. XXIV.
[Series I. Vol. 12. Part II, Reports. Serial No. 16.]

Chancellorsville, VA after battle report:

No. 191.

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

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

SIR: In compliance with a special order, dated Hdqrs. Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, May 7, 1863, I have the honor to report that I joined the Army of the Potomac, in camp near Chancellorsville, with 3 officers and 50 enlisted men, which comprised all of the regiment not previously in the field.

On the night of April 30, Companies G and H, Tenth Infantry, were 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 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 Crosman, 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] Frenan, 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 Adjut. Tenth U. S. Infantry, Cmdg. Regt.

Second Lieut. E. E. SELLERS, Actg. Asst. Adjut. 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 93 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. 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 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.

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

Second Lieut. E.E. SELLERS,

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HQRS. BATTALION SECOND AND TENTH INFANTRY,

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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.

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. 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

Fort Larned



Soldiers Working in the Squad Room
(NPS Photo)

History

Fort Larned was established in 1859 as a base of military operations against hostile Indians of the Central Plains, to protect traffic along the Santa Fe Trail and as an agency for the administration of the Central Plains Indians by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the terms of the Fort Wise Treaty of 1861. With nine restored buildings, it survives as one of the best examples of Indian Wars period forts. Most of the buildings including: barracks, commissary, officers quarters and more, are furnished to their original appearance. Fort Larned National Historic Site takes visitors back to this turbulent era in our nation's history.

With its nine surviving buildings built in the mid-1860s and a reconstructed blockhouse, Fort Larned is one of the best surviving examples of an Indian wars era frontier Army post. The building exteriors and parade grounds are fully restored. More than 40 interior rooms are restored and furnished in the historic period style. In its relatively unspoiled setting on a bend of the Pawnee River, the fort survives as an authentic vestige of the past.



Buffalo Bill Cody



Kiowa Chief Satanta

The following excerpt is from the book, *Buffalo Bill and Sitting Bull*, by Bobby Bridger.

Roman Nose's death stunned the Cheyenne yet Tall Bull quickly assumed leadership of the Dog Soldiers and retreated to council. Meanwhile, as the Indian Wars erupted with the Cheyenne in Kansas, Cody had a dangerous encounter with Kiowa Chief Satanta which reveals the scout's shrewdness as well as his luck. After escorting General Hazen the thirty miles between Fort Larned and Fort Zarah, Cody was returning to Fort Larned. About halfway between the forts Cody was "jumped" by forty Kiowas—men he had seen at Fort Larned earlier that day—men who had suddenly painted their faces for war. As the Kiowa rushed upon him with hands extended, however, Cody's immediate impulse was to shake hands with them, even though the war paint and rowdy manner of the Indians clearly indicated their intention was not friendly. An Indian grabbed Cody's hand and drew him and his mule in so close that he was quickly surrounded by the forty Kiowa warriors. The shouting Indians seized his guns and he was suddenly nearly knocked unconscious by a numbing blow from a tomahawk to his head. Just as quickly, the mob quirted their ponies and Will's mule into a run and headed out across the prairie.

The war party soon arrived at a large encampment and Cody immediately realized the Kiowa were no longer at peace; when he was presented before a group of chiefs, including Satanta, Cody figured he would soon be departing this realm....

...Eventually, after what seemed hours to Cody, Satanta addressed the scout, asking where he had been.

While Satanta and his warriors counceled, however, Will had time to structure a plan of action. Cody realized the Kiowas had been without meat for several weeks because of the delays ratifying the Medicine Lodge Treaty. He also knew the Kiowas

had been promised cows and had been expecting a large herd of cattle for days. Cody told the Chief that he had been looking for the Kiowas' cattle herd.

This naturally piqued the old man's interest and he began to pepper Cody with a series of questions as to the whereabouts of the cows. Upon responding to the Chief, Cody led Satanta to believe General Hazen had sent him out ahead to tell the Kiowas that the cattle had finally arrived, and that a large body of soldiers accompanied the herd. The scout then saw his opportunity to divert Satanta's full attention from the ruse, and indignantly asked why Chief Satanta's warriors had treated him so disrespectfully. Knowing the incident would jeopardize his receiving the cattle, Satanta responded that his warriors were merely teasing and testing Cody's bravery as a joke. Aware Satanta was lying, Cody decided to use the ruse to his advantage and played up his rough, insulting treatment at the hands of the chief's warriors. The wily Kiowa chief figured with a large group of soldiers about to arrive momentarily it would be wise to release the scout and get the cattle peaceably.

Satanta soon freed Cody, admonishing him not to be angry with his treatment at the hands of the young warriors. When the chief obsequiously inquired if the scout needed assistance with the cattle, Cody convinced Satanta it would be best if he went alone to find the herd. Cody reasoned with the chief that the soldiers could then proceed to Fort Larned while he brought the cattle on to the Kiowa village by himself. The scout knew that he had laid out a pretty thin story and hoped to buy himself as much time as possible in order to make a run for it. To his amazement, Satanta agreed to let him leave alone, yet, as Cody suspected, a group of ten or fifteen warriors followed him and he knew the race would soon begin. Giving them a little slip, Cody put a bit more distance between the Kiowas and himself and spurred his mule into a run. The warriors promptly saw what Cody was up to and quirted into quick pursuit.

The race across the prairie was a good one. Even though Cody was mounted upon a fast mule, the Kiowas' swift ponies were steadily gaining on him; the leaders of the war party were soon less than a quarter of a mile behind!

As was the case throughout his entire life, luck rode alongside Will Cody. Fort Larned finally came into sight. The scout was even more relieved, however, to see soldiers approaching in a wagon. Cody galloped his mule up to the wagon and hurriedly announced there was a war party on his heels. The group quickly hid the wagon in the trees, took cover and waited for the Kiowa warriors to appear.

They did not have to wait long. The Kiowa war party raced into the clearing and were caught in a deadly ambush. The tables turned, the Indians whirled, scrambling for their lives. After scalping the two dead Kiowas, taking their weapons and catching their ponies, Cody and the soldiers headed to Fort Larned. Drummers and buglers, having heard the nearby gunshots, were calling troops to arms. All inside thought Satanta was attempting to capture the fort.

Tours and Information

Facilities include a visitor center with audio-visual programs, a museum, and a bookstore to help visitors understand the causes of conflict in this turbulent chapter of westward expansion. Park rangers and volunteers provide living history programs and tours.

8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years.

(316) 285-6911 Six miles west of Larned on KS Hwy 156

Events

Living History/Indian Wars Period, Memorial Day Weekend

Old-Time Independence Day Celebration, July 4th

National Parks Day (free admission), August 25th

Living History Demonstrations, Labor Day Weekend

Candlelight Tour, Second Saturday in October

Christmas Open House, First Saturday in December

Communities and Related Links

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NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

1. All names in Part II are arranged alphabetically, and where there are more than one of the same name they appear according to priority of service.
2. An asterisk (*) before a name indicates that the officer attained the rank of brigadier or major-general either by regular or brevet commission in the regular or volunteer forces.
3. Following the name of each officer will be found, first, the State or country where born, and, second, the State from which originally appointed, but when this appears only once it indicates the State whence appointed, the place of birth not being known.
4. **Cadet M A** in bold-face type indicates that the officer graduated at the United States Military Academy; the adjoining date when he entered that institution; the figure in parentheses his standing in the graduating class, and his first appointment the date of his graduation, except in the class of 1901, which was graduated February 18, and were commissioned in the Army to rank from February 2, 1901.
5. All data relating to appointments or commissions has been obtained from original records of the War Department, supplemented from other authentic sources, or supplied by living officers or the families of those deceased.
6. No record is herein given of appointments or commissions that were not accepted. Such as were declined, revoked, or canceled, and under which no service was rendered, have been omitted.
7. All commissions, appointments, promotions, casualties, etc., have been added or revised up to the time each page was put in type.
8. A work of this dimension, covering so long a period, although compiled and revised with the utmost care, will doubtless contain some errors or omissions, and the compiler will take it kindly to be informed of any that may be discovered.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a a d c	additional aide-de-camp.	art	artillery.
a a g	assistant adjutant-general.	art corps	artillery corps.
a e g s	assistant commissary-general of subsistence.	artf	artificer.
a e s	assistant commissary of subsistence.	arts	artillerists.
actg	acting.	assd	assigned.
a d c	aide-de-camp.	asst	assistant.
addi	additional.	a p m g	assistant paymaster-general.
adjt	adjutant.	a s g	assistant surgeon-general.
a d p m g	assistant deputy paymaster-general.	at lge	at large.
a d q m g	assistant deputy quartermaster-general.	batln	attalion.
A G	Adjutant-General.	batty	battery.
agt	agent.	brig	brigade.
a i g	assistant inspector-general.	brig gen	brigadier-general.
a j a g	assistant judge-advocate-general.	bvt	brevet.
appl	appointed.	C A	Chief of Artillery.
appt	appointment.	campn	campaign.
a q m	assistant quartermaster.	capt	captain.
a q m g	assistant quartermaster-general.	cashd	cashiered.
		cav	cavalry.
		C E	Chief of Engineers.
		chap	chaplain.
		C O	Chief of Ordnance.
		co	company.

col	colonel.	must	mustered.
comsy	commissary.	neg	negative.
con	conduct.	ord	ordnance.
congs	congress.	o s k	ordnance storekeeper.
confl	continental.	paymr	paymaster.
cor	cornet.	pro	provost.
corpl	corporal.	prof	professor.
c s	commissary of subsistence.	prom	promoted.
C S A	Confederate States Army.	pur	purveyor.
d e g s	deputy commissary-general of subsistence.	purch	purchases.
dep	deputy.	pvt	private.
dept	department.	q m	quartermaster.
det	detachment.	Q M D	Quartermaster's Department.
dir	director.	r adjt	regimental adjutant.
dischd	discharged.	rangs	rangers.
discontd	discontinued.	reappd	reappointed.
dishon	dishonorable.	recd	received.
dismd	dismissed.	r e s	regimental commissary of subsistence.
dist	distinguished or district.	regt	regiment.
div	division.	reinstd	reinstated.
d j a g	deputy judge-advocate-general.	reld	relieved.
d p m g	deputy paymaster-general.	relinqd	relinquished.
d q m g	deputy quartermaster-general.	res	reserve or reserves.
drgs	dragoons.	resd	resigned.
dur	during.	restd	restored.
eff	efficient or efficiency.	retl	retired.
engr	engineer.	revol	revolutionary.
engrs	engineers.	rifle	riflemen or rifles.
ens	ensign.	r paymr	regimental paymaster.
expd	expired.	r q m	regimental quartermaster.
expdn	expedition.	r r	railroad.
fai	faithful.	sec	secretary.
ft	fort.	sen	senate.
gal	gallant.	ser	services.
gar	garrison.	sergt	sergeant.
gen	general.	sh sh	sharpshooters.
gov	governor.	sig	signal.
hon	honorable.	s k	storekeeper.
hosp	hospital.	stewd	steward.
I G	Inspector-General.	sub	subsistence.
indpt	independent.	sur mate	surgeon's mate.
Inds	Indians.	surg	surgeon.
inf	infantry.	topl	topographical.
inspr	inspector.	tr	transferred.
ja	judge-advocate.	unassd	unassigned.
J A G	Judge-Advocate-General.	U C	Upper Canada.
jus	justice.	U S	United States.
legn	legion.	U S A	United States Army.
lht	light.	U S c art	United States colored artillery.
lt	lieutenant.	U S c cav	United States colored cavalry.
M A	Military Academy.	U S c inf	United States colored infantry.
maj	major.	U S N	United States Navy.
marsh	marshal.	U S V	United States volunteers.
math	mathematics.	vac	vacated.
med	medical.	vet	veteran.
mer	meritorious.	vic	victory.
Mex	Mexico.	vols	volunteers.
mil	military or militia.	voltgs	voltigeurs.
mil jus	military justice.	V R C	Veteran Reserve Corps.
m s k	military store-keeper.	wds	wounds.
mort	mortally.	yrs	years.
mtd	mounted.		
mus	musician.		

FLA

Haycock, Judson. Mr. Cal. 10
M A 1 July 1855 to 30 June 1856; 2
Nov 26 Aug 1861; 14 13 Jan 1862; ca
Dec 1863, dissolved 12 Nov 1864.

Haycraft, William Abell. Miss. 2
Secret M and C 4 K v inf 28 June to
Nov 1862; 14 4 K v inf 30 Nov 1860

must out 12 Feb 1898; 2 14 44 vol inf
Aug 1898; 1 12 Mar 1901; lion must o
30 June 1901; 2 12 22 inf 2 Feb 1901.

Hayden, Ferdinand Vandivert
 Mass., Ia. Sing. vols 19 Feb. 1863; b. 1861 to 30. Apr. 1864; capt. in a R. vol.
 Mar. 1864; soon must out 1 Dec. 1864
 [died 22 Aug. 1868.]

Hayden, Horace John. Mass. Mass. 1862; it and 11 1/3 and 5 Aug 1861; Port Capt 2 June 1862 for gal and inv serv at the bat of 6 cruises. Mill Va and inat 13.

Hayden, Jeremiah D. N.J. N.J. 1860 for good com and cal ser der the
ward resd 31 Oct 1885 [find 7 Dec 1900.]

with discharge 15 June 1851; reinstated 2 Dec 1855 as 1st corps art with bat of caps; from 13 Mar 1858; capt and 1 Jan 1860; rank from 9 Feb 1857; 1st to 4 art 1 June 1861.

Hayden, John Louis. III. W. Ash-
bert. Cadet M A 15 June 1884 (6:12 P
and 11 June 1884).

Hayden, Julius. N.Y. Pic. 202
of 16 Jan 1899; 17-18 June 1896; and
17 Feb. 1897.

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Hayden, Nehemiah, Pr. Ind.
of a s York 25 June 1876, bur. Great
1880, died 29 Oct 78.

Hayden, Ralph Noble, N.Y., N.Y.;
died M.A. 19 June 1897 (40); 2 1/2
Feb. 1861

Haydn, Thomas Lloyd. (Ohio.
Comm. 1877 (Commings Sept 1880) exp. 1881)

**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 Pleasonton--

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 cannons 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 Fairview. 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.

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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.

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

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 Twigg's 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 [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 reconnaissance 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.*

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James V. Acker, Pres.

Gettysburg

Stephen W. Sears



A Mariner Book

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY Boston / New York



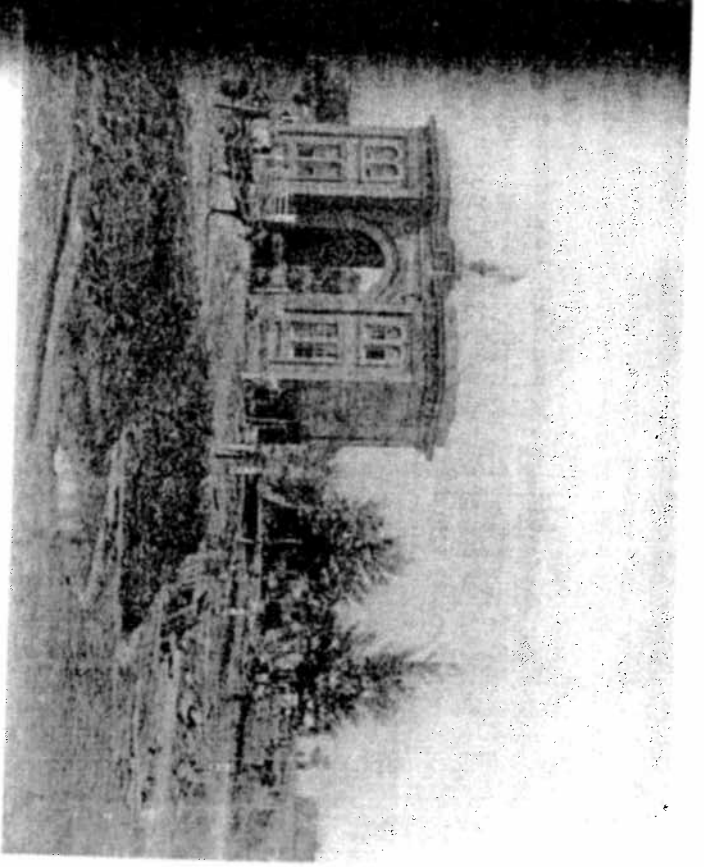
A Harvest of Death, Gettysburg, July 1863

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 ... rolled myself in an india-rubber poncho and slept most peacefully until daylight."¹⁵

It was dusk when Dan Sickles and the first elements of his Third reached Gettysburg. To satisfy Meade's earlier directive, Sickles had one brigade from each of his two divisions to hold Emmitsburg, 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. The march, however, there came several warnings that any two divisions might encounter on their left would be Confederate. Reaching a junction on the road, and with those warnings in mind, Humphreys thought it better to take the better part of valor and they should take the right fork back to the Emmitsburg Road. In charge of the march was Humphreys's colonel Julius Haydon of Sickles's staff, who according to one of his sense. Haydon insisted they follow Sickles's directions to proceed 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" and announced that the place was full of Rebels. He returned to the "majestic silence" he had the column reversed and they made their way back to Union ground. It was 2 o'clock in the morning when they reached their place on Cemetery Ridge. Humphreys's disgust had evaporated when he wrote a friend a month later, "You see how they were managed in the Third Corps!"¹⁶

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



away 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." General Schurz saw Meade a few hours later as he was inspecting the Cemetery Hill positions. The general commanding, Schurz thought, looked "tired and careworn and tired, apparently he had not slept that night. There was nothing in his appearance or his bearing ... that might have made 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 inspired 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 business.'"

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.

Coram. 11th 1863.

General Order

No. 111

The War Department announces the resignation of the position of Chief Inspector General & Chief of Staff at the War Department in Gen. Joseph B. Loring, Col. John H. Tilden.

Gen. Joseph B. Loring is identified & associated with the War in his distinguished and successful career that the War Department desires to express its high appreciation of his great ability and varied military qualifications on all occasions and to express its regret that the War Department should have been separated from such services to the Government.

The position is left vacant, it will be difficult to fill it.

Gen. Joseph B. Loring will take with him to the command of his Regiment the services 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.

Signed, C. F. French.

J. A. Cook

Chief Quarter, 2d Division, 2d Corps.

Coram. 11th 1863.

Official

J. H. Tilden

Major General

Good Question, 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.
Answer 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.

Answer

1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.
Answer 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.

111

Good Question, 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.

Answer 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.

1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.
Answer 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.

1403 C. D. 1503
90-3

New York City

November 12, 1866.

Dear Postmaster
Trust they are Mr. P. M.

I recommend that Post
Box No. 1503 be sent
to the Post Office
and that they be sent
to the Post Office
according to their
rank, giving the names
of the persons.

Made letter of Nov 6, 1866

HEAD COPIES

RECEIVED NOV 17 1866

1403 C. D. 1503
90-3

1403 C. D. 1503
90-3

Adjutant General's Office
Washington, D. C. Nov 1866

Respectfully referred to the
Postmaster General's Office

Adjutant General's Office
Washington, D. C. Nov 1866
The Adjutant General's Office
has the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter
of the 11th inst. and to
inform you that the same
has been forwarded to the
Postmaster General's Office
for their consideration.

W. H. B. 097. 0118. 1866.

Respectfully sub-
mitted to the Gen-
eral

in chief

A. G. O.

Nov 13, 66

Not approved by the Secretary
of War. Washington
Nov 11, 66

Approved
By command of
General Grant

W. H. B.

W. H. B. 097. 0118. 1866.
Nov. 24, 1866

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

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

New York City, Nov-12^d

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^t. Col. S. Hayden Lt Col. 15th Inf
Comdg Fort Columbus.

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

" M^t. Maj. Asa 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
never 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 constituted &
accepted -

I am general

Very resp. Serv

Wm. A. R. C.

Wm. A. R. C.

Wm. A. R. C.

Wm. A. R. C.

Memorandum
of papers in care of
Julius Hayden
deed
Late Lieut. Col. Retired
with
5249. O.R.C. P. 1878

Julius Hayden, dec'd. Late Lt. Col. Retired Paper
in case of from January 1. 1863. A.C.P., A.G.O.

41.530. c. B. 63
S. 184. " 63
41. 17. " 65
41. 362. " 65
41. 363. " 65
41. 279. " 66
41. 792. " 66
41. 186. " 67
41. 400. " 67
41. 419. " 67
41. 1212. " 63
4175 A.C.P. 86

Filed with 5249 A.C.P. 1878

41.897. c. B. 65 Hayden Recomm'd Sgt. Michael Moore for promotion
" 53. " 65 Bt. Appts. ordered by the Secy. of War
4.523 ... 66 Report & Recommendation of Art Board
3.1407. " 66 Hayden & others Recommended for arpt. duty with Bt. Rank
4.53. " 66 Relative rappt. of Post Chaplain at Ft. Columbus N.Y. H.
4.679
4.7431 " 66 Hayden Rel to death & effects of 2 Lt W.T. Smith 9. Inf.
2910. " 66 Maj. J.D. Wilkins 15 Inf. Relative to Hayden & Lt. Col. S.K. Damon
4
194. " 67 F. Auditor's Reqd. Dec 17. 67
4322. " 68 Hayden Relative to cause of death of Capt J.S. York 15 Inf.
66. A.C.P. 74 P.S. Bennett for P.O. address of Hayden & others
534. " 79 F. and. Reqd. Feb. 6. 1879. L.B. H.
2082 " 80 Reqd. to 2. and Oct 28. 80. L.B. 39/412. Reqd. back July 27/80 Reqd. July 27/80 L.B. 49/50

5249 Oct. 1878.

O. K. to Ray 11/18/78

Orange, N. J. Nov. 6. 78

Condit, A. M.

Postmaster

Return Adj. Genl's letter

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

Josias Hayden (age

Retired died in Orange,

N. J. Oct. 29. 78 of Embolism

General Apoplexy after

46 hours sickness.

For papers filed herewith

See 2nd of Oct

W. K. D. S. (Enc)

W. K. D. S.

D.

04.530. c. d. 63
04.184. " " 63
04.171. " " 65
04.323. " " 65
04.323. " " 65
04.279. " " 66
04.292. " " 66
04.186. " " 67
04.400. " " 67
04.419. " " 67
04.1212. " " 63
4175 AE 886

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 Cerebral
central apoplexy - Length of sickness
for six hours
Wm Pearson M.D.
his physician -

Post Office Orange N.J. Nov 6 1878

Sir

Here 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: C D 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 Haydon* and to return it herewith, with the following information:

It appears from the records of this office that *he was appointed 2d Lieutenant 11th Infantry, January 16, 1849; promoted 1st Lieutenant June 18, 1846; promoted Captain to rank from Aug. 20, 1847; promoted Captain, June 30, 1850; Major 10th Infantry, February 15, 1862; [Rank Col. and Chief Staff General, from Mar. 13, 1863 to Oct. 31, 1863]; Rank Colonel, 15th Infantry, 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. M. Keiser

Assistant Adjutant General.

To the SECOND AUDITOR,
Treasury Department.

H'd Qrs 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

Joseph M. Holt
Maj. Genl.

1863. 12. 12. 1863.

574
Bought from John Smith, Va.
Jan'y 16. 1863.

Joseph Parker
May. 1862.

dear Mr. Rogers of New York
To say the least, I am
very glad. And thank
you very much.

Agreed with Soap & Oils 1878

100. 1. 18. 1943

Head Quarters Third Army Corps.

March 5th 1863.

Sir,

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 Swans (Capt. 5th U.S. Cav.) now acting, be relieved.

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

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully

Yours Sir,
L. C. Phelps, Adjutant General
Chief of Staff
(Adjutant General, 3rd Army Corps)

W. M. M.

(Signed) W. M. M.

Col. Wm. Henry Johnson
Camp near Falmouth Va.

March 9. 1863

Respectfully forwarded.

I request that Lieut. Col.

Oliver, Acting Inspector

3d Corps may be relieved
from duty, as directed and

sent to his Company, and

that Major Julius 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 Inspector attached

to them should be capable,

efficient, and energetic.

and to secure this

earnestly request that the

change be made.

Respectfully

Wm. H. Cady

Chief Clerk

Wm

S.O. &

Comptroller

Major Julius Hayden 10th

Infantry 3d Army Corps.

Wm

S.O. 119. Com. 35.

now acting, be relieved.

Lieut. Col. Merley Owens,

of 3d Army Corps, with rank

of Lieut. Col. and that

may be appointed Capt. Ten.

S. Hayden 10th Infy

I request that Major

Direct with 5249 AGO. D. 78

Reg. Ten. Commdy

D. Fickler

March 8. 1863

Col. Geo. 3d Army Corps

184th S. B. 1863

Office of As^t M: Pen^t
Hq 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: Pen^t 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:

500 Office St. asy. Prison
H. H. C. B. 1863

Oct. 27. Oct. 1863

J. H. My dear
May: 10th May:

Enter from
Oleander with 5000 Sept 18
Fencing in the 1863
nation of his appoint-
ment as asy. Prison
of the 3rd Army Corps

Head and 3 1/2

Oct. 27. 1863.

Respectfully trans-
-ted approved.

Wm. W. W. W.

Accepted.

W. W. W. W.

Regarding L.
Col. Hayden as one
of the best officers
in the Inspector Gen-
eral's Department
I cannot recom-
mend that his re-
signation be ac-
cepted.

L. H. Hayden
Mr. General

Mr. Hayden's office
Oct. 28. 1863.

W. W. W. W.
Oct. 30. 1863

Respectfully approved.

Geo. G. Meade
Major, Gen. W. W.

6th Grs 3rd Army Corps
11th Nov: 1863 -

Gen^l: Orders

N^o 44.

The War Department an-
-nounces the resignation of his position of
Ass^t: Inspector Gen^l and Chief of Staff of the
Head Quarters 3rd Army Corps by Lieutenant
Colonel Julius Hagen.

Lieut: Col. Hagen is iden-
-tified, and associated, with this Corps in
so distinguished, and conspicuous a manner,
that the Major Gen^l: 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 or impossible to fill.

Lieut: Colonel Hagen 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. Fiske
(Signed) G. H. Barb

At Col. S. As. Adj. Genl.

True Copy

J. H. Allen

May 10th 1861

- unofficial -

Dr. Col: Hayden

late As: Insp: Pen: 3rd Corps.

Colonel:

I regret extremely to learn that the War Dep^t 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: Obad: Servant
E. Schriver
Mrs: General

Insp: Genl's Dep't-
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. H. Bayle
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. -
Per^t, 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 Vol²

9981 (orig) 1108

VI

- No. 4 -

Hq. 1st 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
Comd'g

True Copy

J. Hagler

May: 10th Inf: -

- Mr 3 -

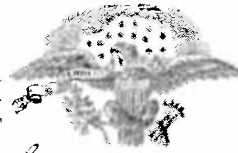
III
J614.000 (copy) 1960

List of Officers for Brevet Ship Comd.
recommended by the St. Louis Board.

Daniel Hunter	Seth Williams	R. B. Ayres
Wm. M. G. McCook	John Newton	R. O. Tyler
J. O. Foster	J. M. Brannon	A. T. A. Herbert
Edw. August	R. W. Johnson	Adelbert Ames
Gordon Granger	J. B. Turner	Judson Kilpatrick
George Stoneman	J. W. Davidson	A. S. Webb
George Sykes	Eugene A. Carr	Kenneth Garrard
Frick Steele	W. H. Emory	S. S. Carroll
V. S. Hartuff	Amos Garber	E. Upton
G. H. Warren	S. W. Crawford	Jno. B. M. Antosh
A. Pleasanton	J. H. Carlston	Eli Long
Quincy A. Gillmore	Abelone Beride	Louis J. Watkins
W. F. Smith	J. C. Robinson	Sidney Burbank
George Brooke	Truman Seymore	R. C. Buchannan
Goefrey Weitzel	Charles Griffin	J. C. Duane
W. B. Hazen	W. L. Elliott	H. T. Clark
Wesley Merritt	H. J. Hunt	A. Beckwith
Lieut. A. Custer	E. W. Getty	E. B. Comstock
J. W. Sherman	Alfred Sully	C. M. Roe
J. B. Ricketts	Robt. S. Granger	J. H. Patter
H. W. Benham	John H. King	
Wm. L. Barry	Frank Wheaton	
J. G. Barnard	Wm. P. Carlin	

OATH OF OFFICE.

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



ages of every commissioned
sioned by the President, and
istered to every officer mus-
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 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. Hays Allen
Brevet Colonel U.S.A.

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

W. J. Archer

Notary Public





1
26363.018.04 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 same subscribed
and duly executed

Very respectfully
Tr: M^r: Genl: Genl:
J. H. Allen
Maj: 10th Inf
Br: Col: U.S.A.

86.279, C.B. 1865

J. Hayden

has been

man - 6 - /66

calls attention to
his claim for travel

has been to road

man 16 / 66 -

C. G. Moore

Filed with 524 006 P. 78

John M.

7.7

Feb - Mar 24 1866.
Received April 10 66

L.B. 1136. 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 New York Sep^r 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

Yours obed^t servant

J. H. Cal, Col

Lt. Col 15th Inf.

Bd. Col U.S.A.

159 B
No. 186. C. S. H.

New York City
March 24 1867

Carl Butterfield
Bath Mepon. Genl. & Co.

Recommends that Genl. Col
Havden be brevetted Brigadier
General for meritorious services

Chapman

C. H.
Decided with 5249 1868 P. 1 178
Encl. 1868

When it is seen
Confident 1868

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

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

R. W. Kettner
Asst. Adj. Genl.

AN 79202-1866
Head Quarters Volunteer
W. G. H. 18 Sept 1866.

Weyman J
Lieut Col 15th Infantry
Fort Col W. S. H.

Mr. Weyman J
of communication from the
W. S. H. 18 Sept 1866
of his promotion to the
rank of Lt Col 15th Inf.

HEAD QUARTERS GEN'L REG'TG. SERVICE,
NEW YORK, September 18th 1866.

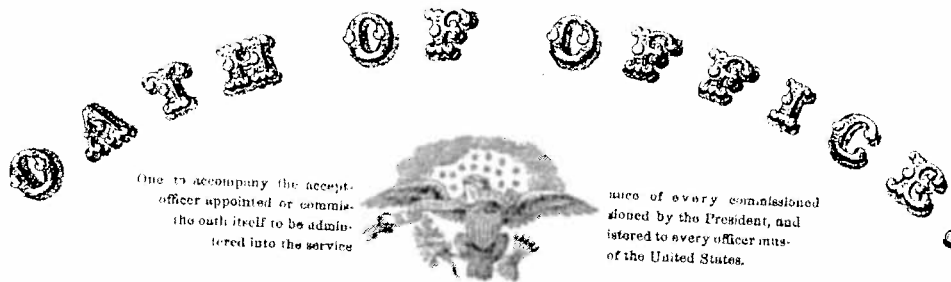
Respectfully forwarded to the ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE ARMY.

Frederick Smith 5249 Oct 9, 1868

Noted,
R. O. S.

E. J.
211
57
Don 39 75
W. S. H. 18 Sept 1866

Recd 40. Sept 27 1866
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.



I, *Sient 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, 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 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

Br: Col 15th Inf

30th Brig W. Va. A.

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

V. G. Thomas

Justice of the Peace

Co. 800 p. Co. 800 p. N. P.
26. April '67

The,

Adjutant Gen. H. S. G.
City of Washington D. C.
General,

I have
the honor to acknowledge the re-
ceipt of a Commission as Brig.
Gen. by Breck, and to enclose herewith
the out of Office argument -

I am General

To Mr. Gbel: Bro.

J. H. Allen

St. Paul 15th Inf

Br: Brig. Gen. -

No. 419. CB. 1867.

Orange N. Y.

April 26. 1867.

J. Hayden

St. Alb. 15 Sept.

Recd with 5249 Dec. 78

Ac. R. receipt of Com.

as Capt. Eng. Comd. U. S. A.

1867

1867

Wm Allen

1867

Recd by Hatt

Headquarters General Recruiting Service,

UNITED STATES ARMY,
71, BROADWAY,

New York City, March 4 1867

To the Adjutant General USA
Washington D.C.
General.

I am in receipt this day
of Special Order No 107 March 1st 1867
Para: 5 relieving Port 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 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 servant


Bvt Major General USA
Gen'l Supt Army Service

68 wep - 68 wep Co. H. S.
26. April 1867

De,
Adj. Gen. 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
Tr Mos. Ghd. Sec.

J. H. C. C. C.
Lt Col 1st Regt
B. S. S. S.

No. 400. 00. 1864.

Concyn. N. Y.
April 26. 1864.

J. Haydon
St. Cal. 15. 1864.

Rec. receipt of Com.
Shed. 15. 1864.

H.
Mr. Allen
Pondman

Atty

Rem'd 29
1864

Dec 3 1860. 00. April 30. 1867.

A.G.O. (A.C.P.) May 6th, 1872.

524908178
[Signature]

U. S. A. P.

STATEMENT OF VOLUNTEER RECORD
DURING THE REBELLION.

Dr. C. A. A. (P. 1872)
[Signature]

May 6th, 1872.
[Signature]

2133 A. C. P., 1872.

524908178
[Signature]

*Place Card No. 100. but for Southern Sec. of Penn. since the
close of the war.*

Do not write on the margin.

"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

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' Adjt 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 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 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

5249 0000 1898

4175 A.C.P. 1886.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

August 10, 1886.

Filed with 5249 A.C.P. 78

de Solar, Mrs. Amelia Sanfroy

For infoⁿ 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.



LB 41/300

4475 6

August 6

Mrs. Amelia Sanford de Solar,
400 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 ^{in much information} full information on the subject.

Your obedient servant,

R. J. Bailey
Chief Adjutant General

H 363 C.B. 1865
Philadelphia Penna

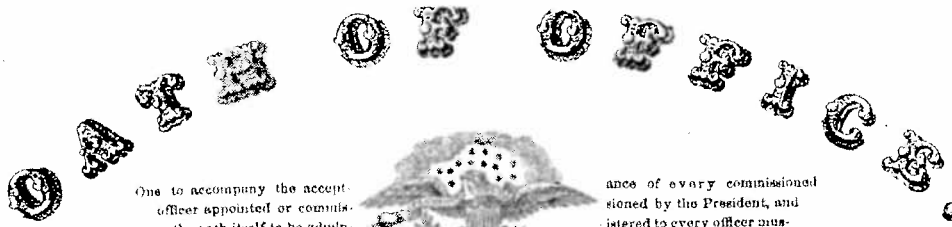
May 24. 1865

Julius Hayden
Bot. Col. U.S. Army

Acceptance
(One Enclosure)

Dec 24. 52.49. Dec 24. 1865
Wm. H. J. H.

Room 49 West
D. M. D. 2. Nov. 24. 1865



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

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

I, Julius Mayden, 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,
COURTENANCE, 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. Mayden

Brevet Lieut. Col. U.S.A.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at *Philadelphia Penna*
this *24* day of *May*, 186*5*.

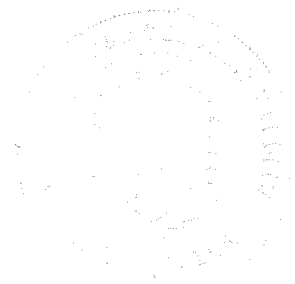
Wm. V. Acker

Notary Public



1

Ms. A. 13. 240. 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 received -

Very respectfully

To: Mr. Abel - Secy

J. H. Allen

May 10th 1863

Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 62. v. 10, 1865
Philadelphia Penna.
May 24, 1865

Julius Hayden
Capt. 1st Col. W. S. Army

Acceptance
(One Enclosure)

Frederick Smith 5249 006. 978
W. H. D. J. L.

Received
H. H. H.

1000 2000

Washington D. C.

16. Dec: 1864 -

Sir,

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 sedition 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 se-

retained 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 His Excellency
J. Hall, Secy
May: 10th Inf: -

Washington
16. Jan. '65
G. J. May, Secy
May: 100. Inf: ✓

Dec 24 9 08. P. 78
Asking that his
claim to brevet rank
may be considered, and
submitting, for en-
closure relating thereto.

(Enclosure) 69342
Respectfully submitted
to the Secretary of War,
A. G. O. } J. T. Chapin
Jan 17/65 } A. G.

Recd Oct 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 unlikely 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 great 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 Asst. Inspector
General were of a character
sufficiently important to war-
rant a Brevet as Brig. Genl. 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 "Pursuey 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. Hayden

Bvt. Colonel U. S. A.

Major Genl. G. P. Meade

U. S. Army -

Philadelphia Penn^a

305 Henry Street

Brooklyn Augt 10th 1891

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

4175 ACP 1886.

you in the
of health an
I remain

Yours
Mrs Emma
Solars

305 Henry St
Brook

Haydon, Julius, died
Late Lieut Col retired

Mexicans War

Retd. to 2d Quarter Oct 6/85

Read book Feby. 27, 1886⁸⁶
Same date.

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

JULIUS HAYDEN: UNION ARMY, STATIONED AT
FORT LARNED, KANSAS 1862
BORN IN NEW YORK: APPOINTED FROM FLORIDA
2ND LIEUTENANT 2ND INFANTRY JAN. 16, 1839
1ST 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. HAYDEN.
AID TO MAJOR GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER. IN COMMAND OF
PROVOST GUARD. SERVED AT CHANCELLORSVILLE AS
MAJOR, ON THE STAFF OF GENERAL WHIPPLE.
DECORATED FOR GALLANT & DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
IN FIELD.

1-67105