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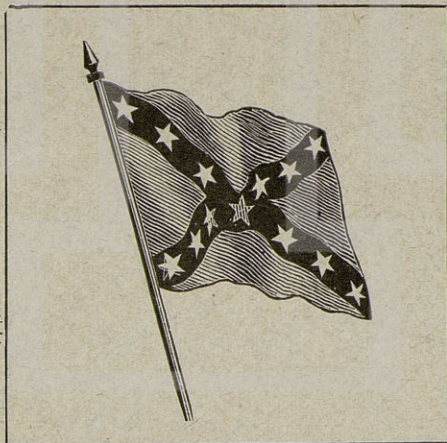
THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL EDITION

OF THE

# CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

IN THE

CIVIL



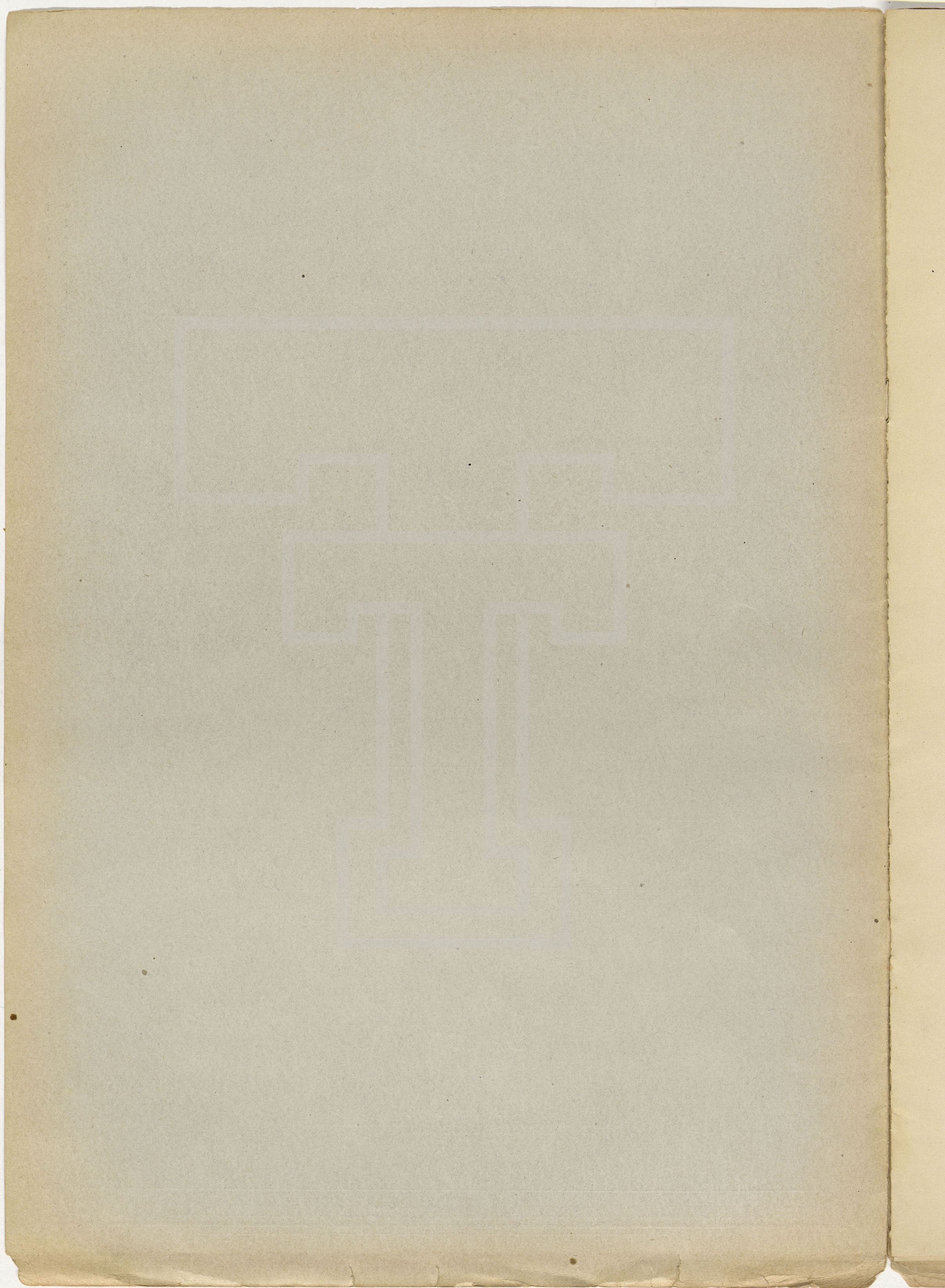
WAR

1861-1865.

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1897.









## MY MARYLAND.

BY JAMES R. RANDALL.

[Written at Point Coupée, La., April 26, 1861. First published in the New Orleans Delta.]

The despot's heel is on thy shore,  
Maryland!  
His torch is at thy temple door,  
Maryland!  
Avenge the patriotic gore  
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,  
And be the battle queen of yore,  
Maryland! my Maryland!

Hark to an exiled son's appeal,  
Maryland!  
My mother State, to thee I kneel,  
Maryland!  
For life or death, for woe and weal,  
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,  
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,  
Maryland! my Maryland.

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,  
Maryland!  
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,  
Maryland!  
Remember Carroll's secret trust,  
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,  
And all thy slumberers with the just,  
Maryland! my Maryland!

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,  
Maryland!  
Come! with thy panoplied array,  
Maryland!  
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,  
With Watson's blood at Monterey,  
With fearless Low and dashing May,  
Maryland! my Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,  
Maryland!  
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,  
Maryland!  
Come to thine own heroic throng,  
That stalks with Liberty along,  
And ring thy dauntless slogan song,  
Maryland! my Maryland!

Dear mother! burst the tyrant's chain,  
Maryland!  
Virginia should not call in vain,  
Maryland!  
She meets her sisters on the plain—  
"Sic semper!" 'tis the proud refrain  
That baffles minions back again,  
Maryland!  
Arise in majesty again,  
Maryland! my Maryland!

## THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN,

SEPTEMBER 3 TO 20, 1862,

INCLUDING THE BATTLES OF  
SOUTH MOUNTAIN, CRAMPTON'S GAP AND ANTIETAM,  
OR SHARPSBURG.

BY

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,  
Commanding the Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS, October —, 1862.

THE enemy having retired to the protection of the fortifications around Washington and Alexandria, the army marched on September 3d toward Leesburg. The armies of Generals McClellan and Pope had now been brought back to the point from which they set out on the campaigns of the spring and summer. The objects of those campaigns had been frustrated and the designs of the enemy on the coast of North Carolina and in Western Virginia thwarted by the withdrawal of the main body of his forces from those regions. Northeastern Virginia was freed from the presence of Federal soldiers up to the intrenchments of Washington, and soon after the arrival of the army at Leesburg information was received that the troops which had occupied Winchester had retired to Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg. The war was thus transferred from the interior to the frontier, and the supplies of rich and productive districts made accessible to our army. To prolong a state of affairs in every way desirable, and not to permit the season for active operations to pass without endeavoring to inflict further injury upon the enemy, the best course appeared to be the transfer of the army into Maryland. Although not properly equipped for invasion, lacking much of the material of war, and feeble in transportation, the troops poorly provided with clothing, and thousands of them destitute of shoes, it was yet believed to be strong enough to detain

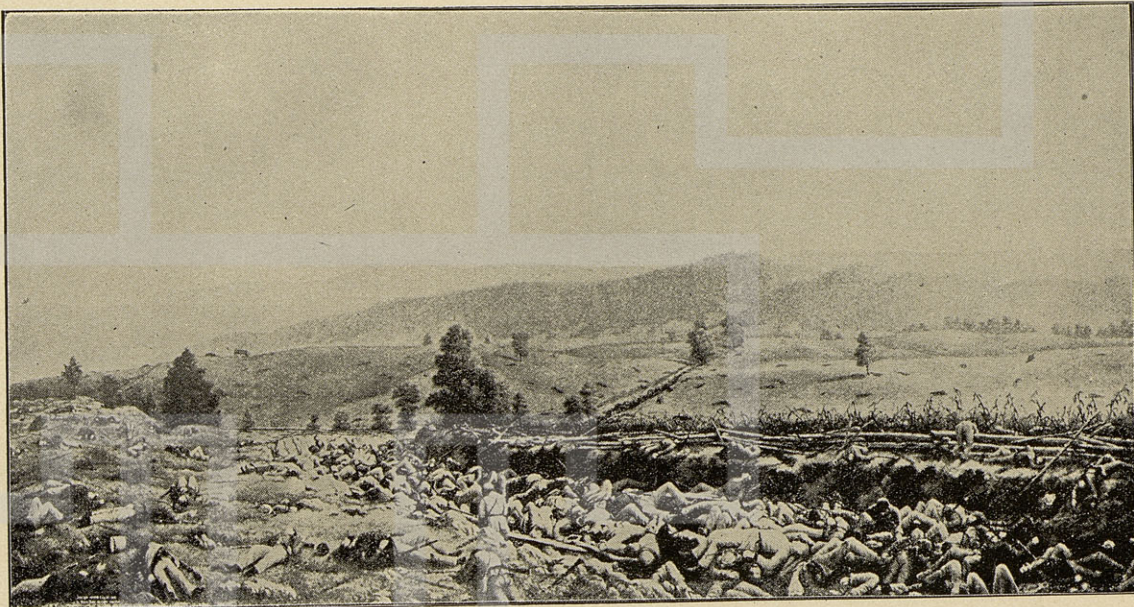
the enemy upon the northern frontier until the approach of winter should render his advance into Virginia difficult, if not impracticable. The condition of Maryland encouraged the belief that the presence of our army, however inferior to that of the enemy, would induce the Washington Government to retain all its available force to provide against contingencies, which its course toward the people of that State gave it reason to apprehend. At the same time it was hoped that military success might afford us an opportunity to aid the citizens of Maryland in any efforts they might be disposed to make to recover their liberties. The difficulties that surrounded them were fully appreciated, and we expected to derive more assistance in the attainment of our object from the just fears of the Washington Government than from any active demonstration on the part of the people, unless success should enable us to give them assurance of continued protection. Influenced by these considerations, the army was put in motion, D. H. Hill's division, which had joined us on the 2d, being in advance, and between September 4th and 7th crossed the Potomac at the fords near Leesburg, and encamped in the vicinity of Fredericktown.

It was decided to cross the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge, in order, by threatening Washington and Baltimore, to cause the enemy to withdraw from the south bank, where his presence endangered our communications and the safety of those engaged in the removal of our wounded and the captured property from the late battlefields. Having accomplished this result, it was proposed

the enemy at Harpers Ferry from escaping through Pleasant Valley, and at the same time to support the cavalry. The advance of the Federal army was so slow at the time we left Fredericktown as to justify the belief that the reduction of Harpers Ferry would be accomplished and our troops concentrated before they would be called upon to meet it. In that event, it had not been intended to oppose its passage through the South Mountains, as it was desired to engage it as far as possible from its base.

General Jackson marched very rapidly, and, crossing the Potomac near Williamsport on the 11th, sent A. P. Hill's division directly to Martinsburg, and disposed the rest of his command to cut off the retreat of the enemy westward. On his approach, the Federal troops evacuated Martinsburg, retiring to Harpers Ferry on the night of the 11th, and Jackson entered the former place on the 12th, capturing some prisoners and abandoned stores.

In the forenoon of the following day his leading division, under General A. P. Hill, came in sight of the enemy strongly intrenched on Bolivar Heights, in rear of Harpers Ferry. Before beginning the attack, General Jackson proceeded to put himself in communication with the co-operating forces under Generals McLaws and Walker, from the former of whom he was separated by the Potomac, and from the latter by the Shenandoah. General Walker took possession of Loudoun Heights on the 13th, and the next day was in readiness to open upon Harpers Ferry. General McLaws encountered more opposition. He entered Pleasant Valley on the 11th. On the 12th he



AFTER THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

The above is reproduced from the celebrated painting (copyrighted) by Captain James Hope, who made a sketch of the scene on the evening of September 17, 1862.

No spot on the battlefield of Antietam presented a more ghastly spectacle than did the "Sunken Road" or "Bloody Lane." This position was occupied by the Confederates, who had formed a breastwork of the low but steep banks through which the road was cut. The scene is one never to be forgotten; the lane was bankful of dead and dying, while the slopes and approaches were literally covered by the bodies of those who fell under the withering fire from the enemy's guns.

to move the army into Western Maryland, establish our communications with Richmond through the valley of the Shenandoah, and, by threatening Pennsylvania, induce the enemy to follow, and thus draw him from his base of supplies.

It had been supposed that the advance upon Fredericktown would lead to the evacuation of Martinsburg and Harpers Ferry, thus opening the line of communications through the valley. This not having occurred, it became necessary to dislodge the enemy from those positions before concentrating the army west of the mountains. To accomplish this with the least delay, General Jackson was directed to proceed with his command to Martinsburg, and, after driving the enemy from that place, to move down the south side of the Potomac upon Harpers Ferry. General McLaws, with his own and R. H. Anderson's division, was ordered to seize Maryland Heights, on the north side of the Potomac, opposite Harpers Ferry, and Brigadier-General Walker to take possession of Loudoun Heights, on the east side of the Shenandoah, where it unites with the Potomac. These several commands were directed, after reducing Harpers Ferry and clearing the valley of the enemy, to join the rest of the army at Boonsborough or Hagerstown.

The march of these troops began on the 10th, and at the same time the remainder of Longstreet's command and the division of D. H. Hill crossed the South Mountain and moved toward Boonsborough. General Stuart, with the cavalry, remained east of the mountains to observe the enemy and retard his advance.

A report having been received that a Federal force was approaching Hagerstown from the direction of Chambersburg, Longstreet continued his march to the former place, in order to secure the road leading thence to Williamsport, and also to prevent the removal of stores which were said to be in Hagerstown. He arrived at that place on the 11th; General Hill halting near Boonsborough to prevent

directed General Kershaw, with his own and Barksdale's brigade, to ascend the ridge, whose southern extremity is known as Maryland Heights, and attack the enemy, who occupied that position with infantry and artillery, protected by intrenchments. He disposed the rest of his command to hold the roads leading from Harpers Ferry eastward through Weverton and northward from Sandy Hook, guarding the pass in his rear, through which he had entered Pleasant Valley, with the brigades of Semmes and Mahone. Owing to the rugged nature of the ground on which Kershaw had to operate, and the want of roads, he was compelled to use infantry alone. Driving in the advance parties of the enemy on the summit of the ridge on the 12th, he assailed the works the next day. After a spirited contest they were carried, the troops engaged in their defense spiking their heavy guns and retreating to Harpers Ferry. By 4:30 P. M. Kershaw was in possession of Maryland Heights.

On the 14th a road for artillery was cut along the ridge, and at 2 P. M. four guns opened upon the enemy on the opposite side of the river, and the investment of Harpers Ferry was complete.

In the meantime events transpired in another quarter which threatened to interfere with the reduction of the place. A copy of the order directing the movement of the army from Fredericktown had fallen into the hands of General McClellan, and disclosed to him the disposition of our forces. He immediately began to push forward rapidly, and on the afternoon of the 13th was reported approaching the pass in South Mountain, on the Boonsborough and Fredericktown Road. The cavalry under General Stuart fell back before him, materially impeding his progress by its gallant resistance, and gaining time for preparations to oppose his advance. By penetrating the mountains at this point he would reach the rear of McLaws and be enabled to relieve the garrison at Harpers Ferry. To prevent this, General D. H. Hill was directed to guard



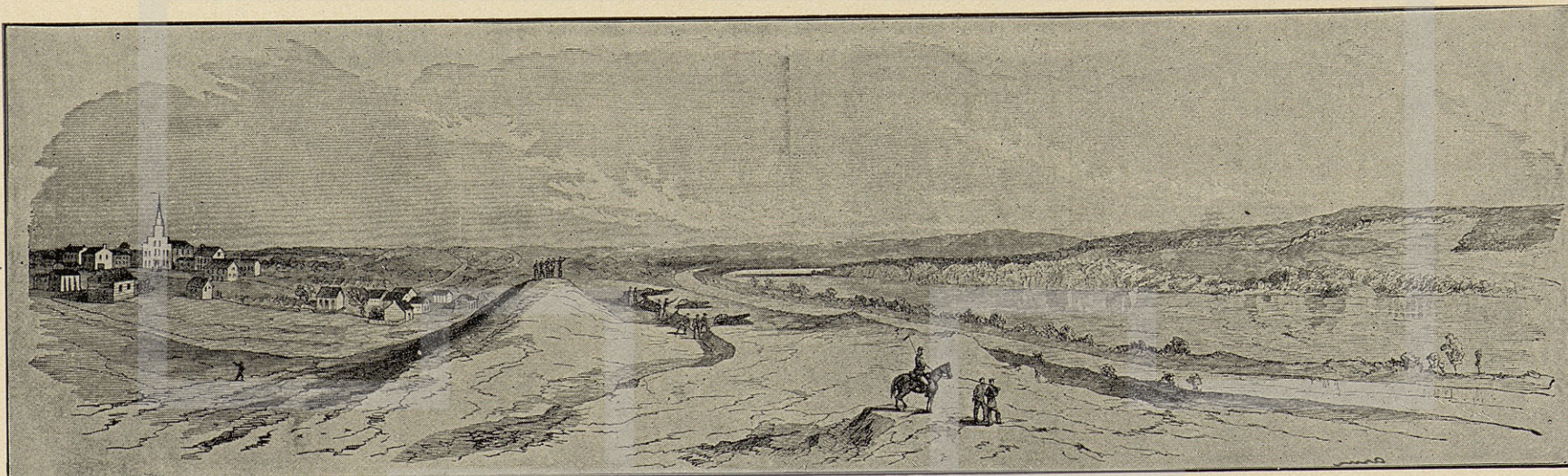
the Boonsborough Gap, and Longstreet ordered to march from Hagerstown to his support.

On the 13th General Hill sent back the brigades of Garland and Colquitt to hold the pass, but subsequently ascertaining that the enemy was near in heavy force, he ordered up the rest of his division.

Early on the 14th a large body of the enemy attempted to force its way to the rear of the position held by Hill, by a road south of the Boonsborough and Fredericktown Turnpike. The attack was repulsed by Garland's brigade, after a severe conflict, in which that brave and accomplished young officer was killed. The remainder of the division arriving shortly afterward, Colquitt's brigade was disposed across the turnpike road; that of G. P. Anderson, supported by Ripley, was placed on the right, and Rodes occupied an important position on the left. Garland's brigade, which had suffered heavily in the first attack, was withdrawn, and the defense of the road occupied by it intrusted to Colonel Rosser, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry,

that the troops of Walker and McLaws were in position to co-operate in the attack, he ordered General A. P. Hill to turn the enemy's left flank and enter Harpers Ferry. Ewell's division (under General Lawton) was ordered to support Hill, while Winder's brigade, of Jackson's division (under Colonel Grigsby), with a battery of artillery, made a demonstration on the enemy's right near the Potomac. The rest of the division was held in reserve. The cavalry, under Major Massie, was placed on the extreme left, to prevent the escape of the enemy. Colonel Grigsby succeeded in getting possession of an eminence on the left, upon which two batteries were advantageously posted. General A. P. Hill, observing a hill on the enemy's extreme left occupied by infantry without artillery, and protected only by an abatis of felled timber, directed General Pender, with his own brigade and those of [General] Archer and Colonel Brockenbrough, to seize the crest, which was done with slight resistance. At the same time he ordered Generals Branch and Gregg to march along the Shenandoah,

Jackson and those on Maryland and Loudoun Heights. In about two hours the garrison, consisting of more than eleven thousand men, surrendered. Seventy-three pieces of artillery, about thirteen thousand small arms, and a large quantity of military stores fell into our hands. Leaving General A. P. Hill to receive the surrender of the Federal troops and secure the captured property, General Jackson, with his two other divisions, set out at once for Sharpsburg, ordering Generals McLaws and Walker to follow without delay. Official information of the fall of Harpers Ferry and the approach of General Jackson was received soon after the commands of Longstreet and D. H. Hill reached Sharpsburg, on the morning of the 15th, and reanimated the courage of the troops. General Jackson arrived early on the 16th, and General Walker came up in the afternoon. The presence of the enemy at Crampton's Gap embarrassed the movements of General McLaws. He retained the position taken during the night of the 14th to oppose an advance toward Harpers Ferry until



Williamsport.

Battery Magazine.

Ford Where Army Crossed.

FORD OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, MD., WHERE A LARGE PORTION OF GENERAL LEE'S ARMY CROSSED AFTER THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM (SHARPSBURG), MD.  
[From an old sketch.]

who reported to General Hill with his regiment and some artillery. The small command of General Hill repelled the repeated assaults of the Federal army, and held it in check for five hours. Several attacks on the center were gallantly repulsed by Colquitt's brigade, and Rodes maintained his position against heavy odds with the utmost tenacity. Longstreet, leaving one brigade at Hagerstown, had hurried to the assistance of Hill, and reached the scene of action between 3 and 4 P. M. His troops, much exhausted by a long, rapid march and the heat of the day, were disposed on both sides of the turnpike. General D. R. Jones, with three of his brigades—those of Pickett (under General Garnett), Kemper and Jenkins (under Colonel Walker)—together with Evans' brigade, was posted along the mountain on the left; General Hood, with his own and Whiting's brigade (under Colonel Law), Drayton's and D. R. Jones' (under Colonel G. T. Anderson), on the right. Batteries had been placed by General Hill in such positions as could be found, but the ground was unfavorable for the use of artillery. The battle continued with great animation until night. On the south of the turnpike the enemy was driven back some distance, and his attack on the center repulsed with loss. His great superiority of numbers enabled him to extend beyond both of our flanks.

By this means he succeeded in reaching the summit of the mountain beyond our left, and, pressing upon us heavily from that direction, gradually forced our troops back after an obstinate resistance. Darkness put an end to the contest.

The effort to force the passage of the mountains had failed, but it was manifest that without re-enforcements we could not hazard a renewal of the engagement, as the enemy could easily turn either flank. Information was also received that another large body of Federal troops had, during the afternoon, forced their way through Crampton's Gap, only five miles in rear of McLaws. Under these circumstances it was determined to retire to Sharpsburg, where we would be upon the flank and rear of the enemy should he move against McLaws, and where we could more readily unite with the rest of the army. This movement was efficiently and skillfully covered by the cavalry brigade of General Fitzhugh Lee, and was accomplished without interruption by the enemy, who did not appear on the west side of the pass at Boonsborough until about 8 A. M., on the following morning. The resistance that had been offered to the enemy at Boonsborough secured sufficient time to enable General Jackson to complete the reduction of Harpers Ferry.

On the afternoon of the 14th, when he found

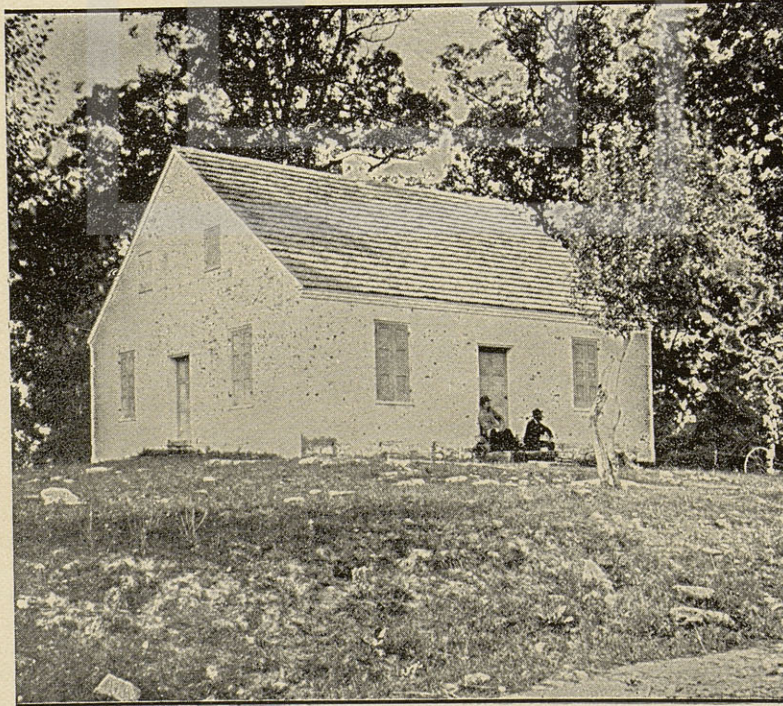
and, taking advantage of the ravines intersecting its steep banks, to establish themselves on the plain to the left and rear of the enemy's works. This was accomplished during the night. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, chief of artillery of A. P. Hill's division, placed several batteries on the eminence taken by General Pender, and, under the directions of Colonel Crutchfield, General Jackson's chief of artillery, ten guns belonging to Ewell's division were posted on the east side of the Shenandoah, so as to enfilade the enemy's entrenchments on Bolivar Heights, and take his nearest and most formidable works in reverse. General McLaws, in the meantime, made his preparations to prevent the force which had penetrated at Crampton's Gap from coming to the relief of the garrison. This pass had been defended by the brigade of General Cobb, supported by Semmes and Mahone; but, unable to oppose successfully the superior numbers brought against them, they had been compelled to retire with loss. The enemy halted at the gap, and during the night General McLaws formed his command in line of battle across Pleasant Valley, about one and a half miles below Crampton's [Gap], leaving one regiment to support the artillery on Maryland Heights, and two brigades on each of the roads from Harpers Ferry.

The attack on the garrison began at dawn. A rapid and vigorous fire was opened from the batteries of General

the capitulation of that place, when, finding the enemy indisposed to attack, he gradually withdrew his command toward the Potomac. Deeming the roads to Sharpsburg on the north side of the river impracticable, he resolved to cross at Harpers Ferry, and marched by way of Shepherdstown. Owing to the condition of his troops and other circumstances, his progress was slow, and he did not reach the battlefield at Sharpsburg until some time after the engagement of the 17th began. The commands of Longstreet and D. H. Hill, on their arrival at Sharpsburg, were placed in position along the range of hills between the town and the Antietam, nearly parallel to the course of that stream, Longstreet on the right of the road to Boonsborough and Hill on the left. The advance of the enemy was delayed by the brave opposition he encountered from Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, and he did not appear on the opposite side of the Antietam until about 2 P. M. During the afternoon the batteries on each side were slightly engaged.

On the 16th the artillery fire became warmer, and continued throughout the day. The enemy crossed the Antietam beyond the reach of our batteries and menaced our left. In anticipation of this movement, Hood's two brigades had been transferred from the right and posted between D. H. Hill and the Hagerstown Road. General Jackson was now directed to take position on Hood's left, and formed his line with his right resting upon the Hagerstown Road and his left extending toward the Potomac, protected by General Stuart with the cavalry and horse artillery. General Walker, with his two brigades, was stationed on Longstreet's right. As evening approached, the enemy opened more vigorously with his artillery and bore down heavily with his infantry upon Hood, but the attack was gallantly repulsed. At 10 P. M. Hood's troops were relieved by the brigades of Lawton and Trimble, of Ewell's division, commanded by General Lawton. Jackson's own division, under General J. R. Jones, was on Lawton's left, supported by the remaining brigades of Ewell.

At early dawn on the 17th the enemy's artillery opened vigorously from both sides of the Antietam, the heaviest fire being directed against our left. Under cover of this fire a large force of infantry attacked General Jackson. They were met by his troops with the utmost resolution, and for several hours the conflict raged with great fury and alternate success. General J. R. Jones was compelled to leave the field, and the command of Jackson's division devolved on General Starke. The troops advanced with great spirit and the enemy's lines were repeatedly broken and forced to retire. Fresh troops, how-



DUNKER CHURCH, ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD (1880).





From an original painting, owned and copyrighted by Kurz & Allison, Chicago, Ill.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM (OR SHARPSBURG), MD., SEPTEMBER 16 AND 17, 1862. THE FIGHT AT THE BRIDGE.



ever, soon replaced those that were beaten, and Jackson's men were in turn compelled to fall back. The brave General Starke was killed, General Lawton was wounded, and nearly all the field officers, with a large proportion of the men, killed or disabled. Our troops slowly yielded to overwhelming numbers, and fell back, obstinately disputing the progress of the enemy. Hood returned to the field and relieved the brigades of Trimble, Lawton and Hays, which had suffered severely. General Early, who succeeded General Lawton in the command of Ewell's division, was ordered by General Jackson to move with his brigade to take the place of Jackson's division, most of which was withdrawn, its ammunition being nearly exhausted and its numbers much reduced. A small part of the division, under Colonels Grigsby and Stafford, united with Early's brigade, as did portions of the brigades of Trimble, Lawton, and Hays. The battle now raged with great violence, the small commands under Hood and Early holding their ground against many times their own numbers of the enemy, and under a tremendous fire of artillery. Hood was re-enforced by the brigades of Ripley, Colquitt and Garland

ridge. The firm front presented by this small force and the well-directed fire of the artillery, under Captain Miller, of the Washington Artillery, and Captain Boyce's South Carolina battery, checked the progress of the enemy, and in about an hour and a half he retired. Another attack was made soon afterward, a little further to the right, but was repulsed by Miller's guns, which continued to hold the ground until the close of the engagement, supported by a part of R. H. Anderson's troops.

While the attack on the center and left was in progress, the enemy made repeated efforts to force the passage of the bridge over the Antietam, opposite the right wing of General Longstreet, commanded by Brigadier-General D. R. Jones. This bridge was defended by General Toombs, with two regiments of his brigade (the Second and Twentieth Georgia) and the batteries of General Jones. General Toombs' small command repulsed five different assaults, made by greatly superior force, and maintained its position with distinguished gallantry.

In the afternoon the enemy began to extend his lines as if to cross the Antietam below the bridge, and at 4 P. M.

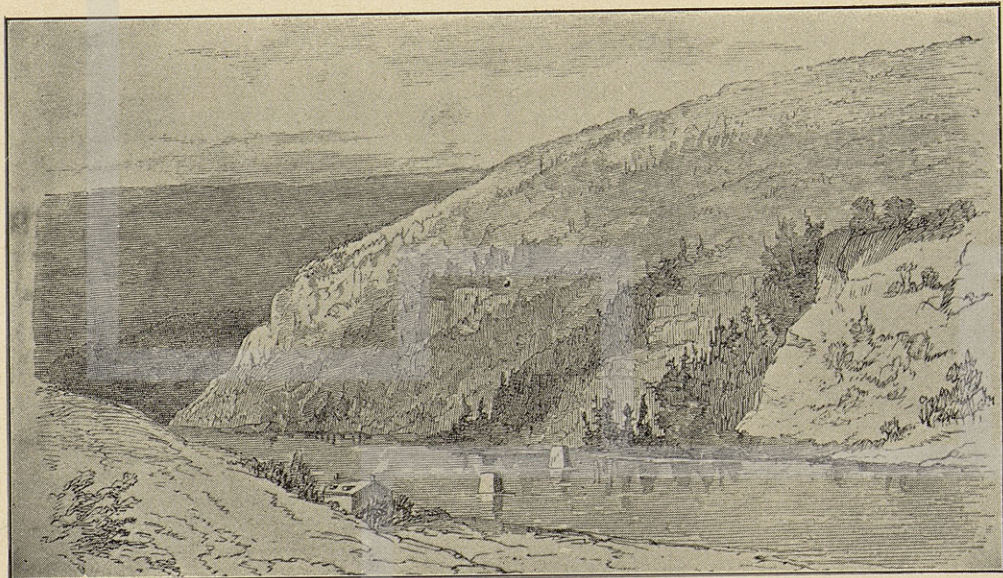
and Jones, until he reached the protection of his batteries on the opposite side of the river. In this attack the brave and lamented Brigadier-General L. O'B. Branch was killed while gallantly leading his brigade.

It was now nearly dark, and the enemy had massed a number of batteries to sweep the approaches to the Antietam, on the opposite side of which the corps of General Porter, which had not been engaged, now appeared to dispute our advance. Our troops were much exhausted and greatly reduced in numbers by fatigue and the casualties of battle. Under these circumstances it was deemed injudicious to push our advantage further in the face of fresh troops of the enemy, much exceeding the number of our own. They were accordingly recalled and formed on the line originally held by General Jones. While the attack on our center was progressing, General Jackson had been directed to endeavor to turn the enemy's right, but found it extending nearly to the Potomac, and so strongly defended with artillery that the attempt had to be abandoned. The repulse on the right ended the engagement, and, after a protracted and sanguinary conflict, every effort of the enemy to dislodge us from our position had been defeated with severe loss.

The arduous service in which our troops had been engaged, their great privations of rest and food, and the long marches without shoes over mountain roads, had greatly reduced our ranks before the action began. These causes had compelled thousands of brave men to absent themselves, and many more had done so from unworthy motives. This great battle was fought by less than forty thousand men on our side, all of whom had undergone the greatest labors and hardships in the field and on the march. Nothing could surpass the determined valor with which they met the large army of the enemy, fully supplied and equipped, and the result reflects the highest credit on the officers and men engaged. Our artillery, though much inferior to that of the enemy in the number of guns and weight of metal, rendered most efficient and gallant service throughout the day, and contributed greatly to the repulse of the attacks on every part of the line. General Stuart, with the cavalry and horse artillery, performed the duty intrusted to him of guarding our left wing with great energy and courage, and rendered valuable assistance in defeating the attack on that part of our line.

On the 18th we occupied the position of the preceding day, except in the center, where our line was drawn in about two hundred yards. Our ranks were increased by the arrival of a number of troops, who had not been engaged the day before; and, though still too weak to assume the offensive, we awaited without apprehension the renewal of the attack. The day passed without any demonstration on the part of the enemy, who, from the reports received, was expecting the arrival of re-enforcements. As we could not look for a material increase in strength, and the enemy's force could be largely and rapidly augmented, it was not thought prudent to wait until he should be ready again to offer battle. During the night of the 18th the army was accordingly withdrawn to the south side of the Potomac, crossing near Shepherdstown, without loss or molestation.

The enemy advanced the next morning, but was held in check by General Fitzhugh Lee with his cavalry, who covered our movement with boldness and success. General Stuart, with the main body, crossed the Potomac above Shepherdstown and moved up the river. The next day he recrossed at Williamsport, and took position to operate upon the right and rear of the enemy should he attempt to follow us. After the army had safely reached



VIEW OF THE SHENANDOAH RIVER FROM CAMP HILL, NEAR HARPERS FERRY.

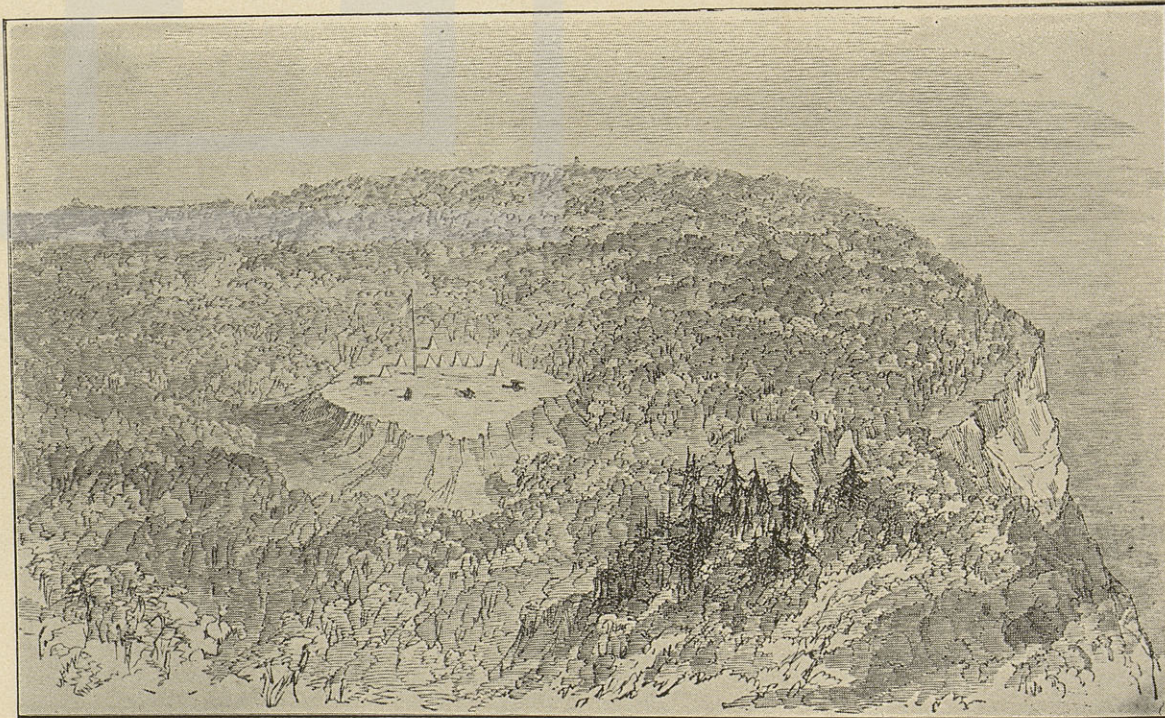
(under Colonel McRae), of D. H. Hill's division, and afterward by D. R. Jones' brigade, under Colonel G. T. Anderson. The enemy's lines were broken and forced back, but fresh numbers advanced to their support, and they began to gain ground. The desperate resistance they encountered, however, delayed their progress until the troops of General McLaws arrived, and those of General Walker could be brought from the right. Hood's brigade, greatly diminished in numbers, withdrew to replenish their ammunition, their supply being entirely exhausted. They were relieved by Walker's command, who immediately attacked the enemy vigorously, driving him back with great slaughter. Colonel Manning, commanding Walker's brigade, pursued until he was stopped by a strong fence, behind which was posted a large force of infantry with several batteries. The gallant colonel was severely wounded, and his brigade retired to the line on which the rest of Walker's command had halted.

Upon the arrival of the re-enforcements under General McLaws, General Early attacked with great resolution the large force opposed to him. McLaws advanced at the same time, and the enemy were driven back in confusion, closely followed by our troops beyond the position occupied at the beginning of the engagement. The enemy renewed the assault on our left several times, but was repulsed with loss. He finally ceased to advance his infantry, and for several hours kept up a furious fire from his numerous batteries, under which our troops held their position with great coolness and courage. The attack on our left was speedily followed by one in heavy force on the center. This was met by part of Walker's division and the brigades of G. B. Anderson and Rodes, of D. H. Hill's command, assisted by a few pieces of artillery. The enemy was repulsed, and retired behind the crest of a hill, from which they kept up a desultory fire. General R. H. Anderson's division came to Hill's support, and formed in rear of his line. At this time, by a mistake of orders, General Rodes' brigade was withdrawn from its position during the temporary absence of that officer at another part of the field. The enemy immediately pressed through the gap thus created, and G. B. Anderson's brigade was broken and retired, General Anderson himself being mortally wounded. Major-General R. H. Anderson and Brigadier-General Wright were also wounded and borne from the field.

The heavy masses of the enemy again moved forward, being opposed only by four pieces of artillery, supported by a few hundred men belonging to different brigades, rallied by General D. H. Hill and other officers, and parts of Walker's and R. H. Anderson's commands, Colonel Cooke, with the Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, of Walker's brigade, standing boldly in line without a cart-

Toombs' regiments retired from the position they had so bravely held. The enemy immediately crossed the bridge in large numbers and advanced against General Jones, who held the crest with less than two thousand men. After a determined and brave resistance he was forced to give way, and the enemy gained the summit.

General A. P. Hill had arrived from Harpers Ferry, having left that place at 7:30 A. M. He was now ordered to re-enforce General Jones, and moved to his support with the brigades of Archer, Branch, Gregg and Pender, the last of whom was placed on the right of the line, and the other three advanced and attacked the enemy, now flushed with success. Hill's batteries were thrown forward and united their fire with those of General Jones, and one of General D. H. Hill's also opened with good effect from the left of the Boonsborough road. The progress of the enemy was immediately arrested and his lines began to waver. At this moment General Jones ordered Toombs to charge the flank, while Archer, supported by Branch and Gregg, moved upon the front of the Federal line. The enemy made a brief resistance, then broke and retreated in confusion toward the Antietam, pursued by the troops of Hill



MARYLAND HEIGHTS, COMMANDING HARPERS FERRY.



the Virginia shore with such of the wounded as could be removed and all its trains, General Porter's corps, with a number of batteries and some cavalry, appeared on the opposite side. General Pendleton was left to guard the ford with the reserve artillery and about six hundred infantry. That night the enemy crossed the river above General Pendleton's position, and his infantry support giving way, four of his guns were taken. A considerable force took position on the right bank, under cover of their artillery on the commanding hills on the opposite side. The next morning General A. P. Hill was ordered to return with his division and dislodge them. Advancing under a heavy fire of artillery, the three brigades of Gregg, Pender and Archer attacked the enemy vigorously, and drove him over the river with heavy loss.

The condition of our troops now demanded repose, and the army marched to Opequon, near Martinsburg, where it remained several days, and then moved to the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Winchester. The enemy seemed to be concentrating in and near Harpers Ferry, but made no forward movement. During this time the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was destroyed for several miles, and that from Winchester to Harpers Ferry broken up to within a short distance of the latter place, in order to render the occupation of the valley by the enemy after our withdrawal, more difficult. On October 8th General Stuart was ordered to cross the Potomac above Williamsport with twelve or fifteen hundred cavalry, and endeavor to ascertain the position and designs of the enemy. He was directed if practicable, to enter Pennsylvania, and do all in his power to impede and embarrass the military operations of the enemy. This order was executed with skill, address and courage. General Stuart passed through Maryland, occupied Chambersburg, and destroyed a large amount of public property, making the entire circuit of General McClellan's army. He recrossed the Potomac below Harpers Ferry without loss. The enemy soon after crossed the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge, and advanced southward, seizing the passes of the mountains as he progressed. General Jackson's corps was ordered to take position on the road between Berryville and Charleston, to be prepared to oppose an advance from Harpers Ferry or a movement into the Shenandoah Valley from the east side of the mountains, while at the same time he would threaten the flank of the enemy should he continue his march along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. One division of Longstreet's corps was sent to the vicinity of Upperville to observe the enemy's movements in front.

About the last of October the Federal army began to incline eastwardly from the mountains, moving in the direction of Warrenton. As soon as this intention developed itself, Longstreet's corps was moved across the Blue Ridge, and about November 3d, took position at Culpeper Courthouse, while Jackson advanced one of his divisions to the east side of the Blue Ridge. The enemy gradually concentrated about Warrenton, his cavalry being thrown forward beyond the Rappahannock in the direction of Culpeper Courthouse. This situation of affairs continued without material change until about the middle of November, when the movements began which resulted in the winter campaign on the Lower Rappahannock.

R. E. LEE, General.



FAMOUS DUNKER CHURCH ON THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD.  
[From a sketch made after the battle.]

### ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,  
Commanding during the Maryland Campaign.\*

SEPTEMBER 3 TO 20, 1862.

#### LONGSTREET'S CORPS.

Major-General James Longstreet.

#### MCLAWS' DIVISION.

Major-General Lafayette McLaws.

#### KERSHAW'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General J. B. Kershaw.

Second South Carolina—Colonel John D. Kennedy.

Third South Carolina—Colonel James D. Nance.

Seventh South Carolina—Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken and Captain John S. Hard.

Eighth South Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Hoole.

#### COBB'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Howell Cobb; Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Sanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. McRae.

Sixteenth Georgia; Twenty-fourth Georgia; Cobb's (Ga.) Legion; Fifteenth North Carolina.

#### SEMMES' BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Paul J. Semmes.

Tenth Georgia—Captain P. H. Loud.

Fifty-third Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. Sloan and Captain S. W. Marshborne.

\* Compiled from the reports.

Fifteenth Virginia—Captains E. M. Morrison and E. J. Willis.

Thirty-second Virginia—Colonel E. B. Montague.

#### BARKSDALE'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Wm. Barksdale.

Thirteenth Mississippi—Lieutenant-Colonel Kennon McElroy.

Seventeenth Mississippi—Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Fiser.

Eighteenth Mississippi—Major J. C. Campbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Luse.

Twenty-first Mississippi—Captain John Sims and Colonel Benj. G. Humphreys.

#### ARTILLERY.

Major S. P. Hamilton. Colonel H. C. Cabell.

Manly's (N. C.) battery—Captain B. C. Manly.

Pulaski (Ga.) Artillery—Captain J. P. W. Read.

Richmond (Fayette) Artillery—Captain M. C. Macon.

Richmond Howitzers (first company)—Captain E. S. McCarthy.

Troup (Ga.) Artillery—Captain H. H. Carlton.

#### ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Major-General Richard H. Anderson.

#### WILCOX'S BRIGADE.

Colonel Alfred Cumming.

Eighth Alabama; Ninth Alabama; Tenth Alabama; Eleventh Alabama.

#### MAHONE'S BRIGADE.

Colonel Wm. A. Parham.

Sixth Virginia; Twelfth Virginia; Sixteenth Virginia; Forty-first Virginia; Sixty-first Virginia.

#### ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Lewis A. Armistead; Colonel J. G. Hodges.

Ninth Virginia; Fourteenth Virginia; Thirty-eighth Virginia; Fifty-third Virginia; Fifty-Seventh Virginia.

#### PRYOR'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Roger A. Pryor.

Fourteenth Alabama; Second Florida; Eighth Florida; Third Virginia.

#### FEATHERSTON'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Winfield S. Featherston; Colonel Carnot Posey.

Twelfth Mississippi; Sixteenth Mississippi (Captain A. M. Feltus); Nineteenth Mississippi; Second Mississippi Battalion.

#### WRIGHT'S BRIGADE.

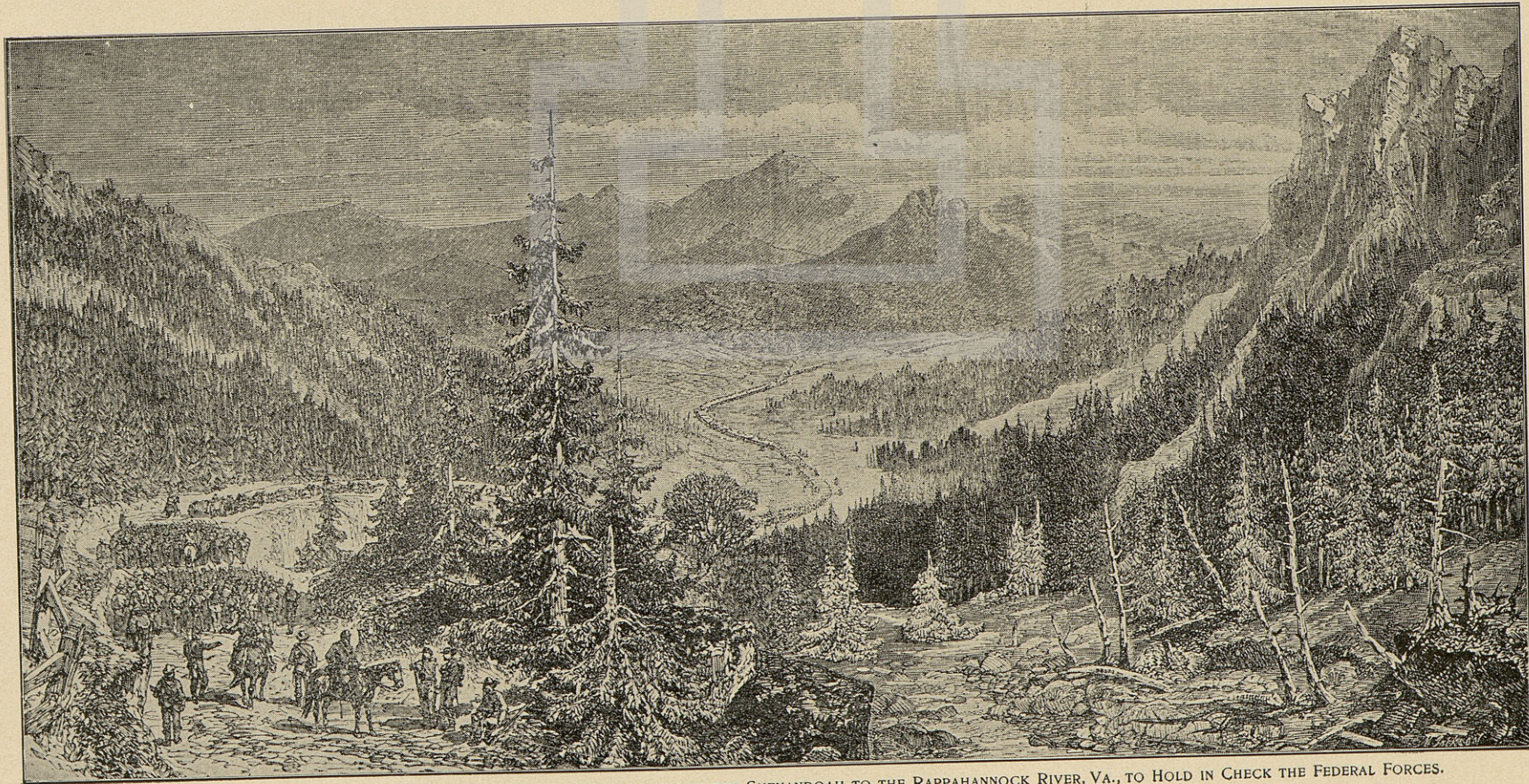
Brigadier-General A. R. Wright.

Forty-fourth Alabama; Third Georgia; Twenty-second Georgia; Forty-eighth Georgia.

#### ARTILLERY.

Major John S. Saunders.

Donaldsonville (La.) Artillery (Maurin's battery); Huger's (Va.) battery; Moorman's (Va.) battery; Thompson's (Grimes') (Va.) battery.



GENERAL LONGSTREET'S CORPS CROSSING THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS FROM THE SHENANDOAH TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VA., TO HOLD IN CHECK THE FEDERAL FORCES.



## JONES' DIVISION.

Brigadier-General David R. Jones.

## TOOMBS' BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Robert Toombs; Colonel Henry L. Benning.

Second Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. R. Holmes and Major Skidmore Harris.

Fifteenth Georgia—Colonel W. T. Millican.

Seventeenth Georgia—Captain J. A. McGregor.

Twentieth Georgia—Colonel J. B. Cumming.

## DRAYTON'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Thomas F. Drayton.

Fiftieth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Kearse.

Fifty-first Georgia.

Fifteenth South Carolina—Colonel W. D. De Saussure.

## PICKETT'S BRIGADE.

Colonel Eppa Hunton; Brigadier-General R. B. Garnett.

Eighth Virginia—Colonel Eppa Hunton.

Eighteenth Virginia—Major George C. Cabell.

Nineteenth Virginia—Colonel J. B. Strange; Lieutenant W. N. Wood and Captain J. L. Cochran.

Twenty-eighth Virginia—Captain Wingfield.

Fifty-sixth Virginia—Colonel William D. Stuart and Captain McPhail.

## KEMPER'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General J. L. Kemper.

First Virginia; Seventh Virginia; Eleventh Virginia; Seventeenth Virginia; Twenty-fourth Virginia.

## RANSOM'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Robert Ransom, Jr.

Twenty-fourth North Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Harris.

Twenty-fifth North Carolina—Colonel H. M. Rutledge.

Thirty-fifth North Carolina—Colonel M. W. Ransom.

Forty-ninth North Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel Lee M. McAfee.

Branch's Field Artillery (Va.)—Captain Branch.

## HOOD'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-General John B. Hood.

## HOOD'S BRIGADE.

Colonel W. T. Wofford.

Eighteenth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel S. Z. Ruff. Hampton (S. C.) Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Gary.

First Texas—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Work.

Fourth Texas—Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Carter.

Fifth Texas—Captain I. N. M. Turner.

## LAW'S BRIGADE.

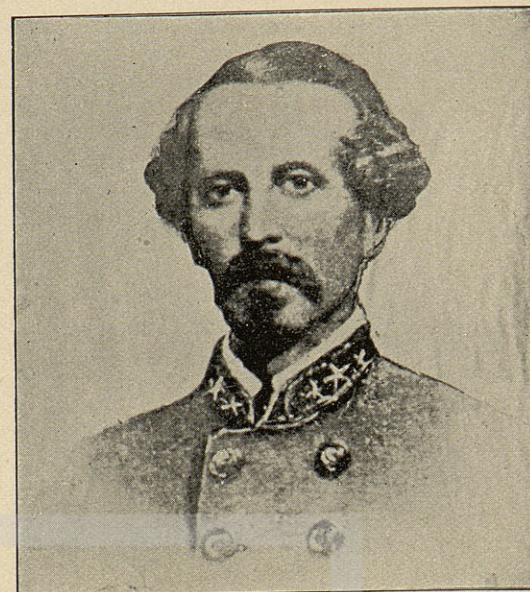
Colonel E. M. Law.

Fourth Alabama—Lieutenant-Colonel O. K. McLe-more.

Second Mississippi—Colonel J. M. Stone.

Eleventh Mississippi—Colonel P. F. Liddell.

Sixth North Carolina—Major Robert F. Webb.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM E. STARKE, OF LOUISIANA.  
Killed at Antietam (Sharpsburg), Md., September 17, 1862.

## JACKSON'S CORPS.

Major-General Thomas J. Jackson.

## EWELL'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-General A. R. Lawton; Brigadier-General Jubal A. Early.

## LAWTON'S BRIGADE.

Colonel M. Douglass; Major J. H. Lowe; Colonel John H. Lamar.

Thirteenth Georgia; Twenty-sixth Georgia; Thirty-first Georgia; Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Crowder; Thirty-eighth Georgia; Sixtieth Georgia; Sixty-first Georgia.

## EARLY'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Jubal A. Early; Colonel William Smith.

Thirteenth Virginia; Captain F. V. Winston; Twenty-fifth Virginia; Thirty-first Virginia; Forty-fourth Virginia; Forty-ninth Virginia; Colonel William Smith; Fifty-second, Colonel M. G. Harman; Fifty-eighth Virginia.

## TRIMBLE'S BRIGADE.

Colonel James A. Walker.

Fifteenth Alabama—Captain I. B. Feagin.

Twelfth Georgia—Captain Rodgers.

Twenty-first Georgia—Major Thomas C. Glover.

Twenty-first North Carolina—Captain Miller.

First North Carolina Battalion.\*

## HAYS' BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Harry T. Hays.

Fifth Louisiana; Sixth Louisiana; Colonel H. B. Strong; Seventh Louisiana; Eighth Louisiana; Fourteenth Louisiana.

## ARTILLERY.†

Major A. R. Courtney.

Charlottesville (Va.) Artillery (Carrington's battery); Chesapeake (Md.) Artillery (Brown's battery); Courtney (Va.) Artillery (Latimer's battery); Johnson's (Va.) battery; Louisiana Guard Artillery (D'Aquin's battery); First Maryland Battery (Dement's battery); Staunton (Va.) Artillery (Balthis' battery).

\*Attached to Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment.

†The Charlottesville Artillery, left at Richmond in August, did not rejoin the army till after the battle of Sharpsburg. John R. Johnson's and D'Aquin's batteries were the only ones present with this division at Sharpsburg, the others having been left at Harpers Ferry and Shepherdstown.



THE CORNFIELD AT ANTIETAM.

## JENKINS' BRIGADE.

Colonel Joseph Walker.

First South Carolina (Volunteers)—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Livingston.

Second South Carolina Rifles.

Fifth South Carolina—Captain T. C. Beckham.

Sixth South Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Steedman and E. B. Cantey.

Fourth South Carolina Battalion.

Palmetto (S. C.) Sharpshooters.

## ANDERSON'S BRIGADE.

Colonel George T. Anderson.

First Georgia (Regulars), Colonel W. J. Magill; Seventh Georgia; Eighth Georgia; Ninth Georgia; Eleventh Georgia, Major F. H. Little.

## ARTILLERY.

Fauquier (Va.) Artillery (Stribling's battery);\* Loudoun (Va.) Artillery (Rogers' battery);\* Turner (Va.) Artillery (Leake's battery);\* Wise (Va.) Artillery (J. S. Brown's battery).

## WALKER'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-General John G. Walker.

## WALKER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel Van H. Manning; Colonel E. D. Hall.

Third Arkansas—Captain John W. Reedy.

Twenty-seventh North Carolina—Colonel J. R. Cooke.

Forty-sixth North Carolina—Colonel E. D. Hall.

Forty-eighth North Carolina—Colonel R. C. Hill.

Thirtieth Virginia.

French's (Va.) battery—Captain Thomas B. French.

\* Left at Leesburg.

## ARTILLERY.

Major B. W. Frobel.

German Artillery (S. C.)—Captain W. K. Bachman.

Palmetto Artillery (S. C.)—Captain H. R. Garden.

Rowan Artillery (N. C.)—Captain James Reilly.

## EVANS' BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Nathan G. Evans; Colonel P. F. Stevens.\*

Seventeenth South Carolina—Colonel F. W. McMaster.

Eighteenth South Carolina—Colonel W. H. Wallace.

Twenty-second South Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Watkins and Major M. Hilton.

Twenty-third (S. C.)—Captain S. A. Durham and Lieutenant E. R. White.

Holcombe (S. C.) Legion—Colonel P. F. Stevens.

Macbeth (S. C.) Artillery—Captain R. Boyce.

## ARTILLERY.

Washington (La.) Artillery—Colonel J. B. Walton.

First Company—Captain C. W. Squires.

Second Company—Captain J. B. Richardson.

Third Company—Captain M. B. Miller.

Fourth Company—Captain B. F. Eshleman.

## LEE'S BATTALION.

Colonel S. D. Lee.

Ashland (Va.) Artillery—Captain P. Woolfolk, Jr.

Bedford (Va.) Artillery—Captain T. C. Jordan.

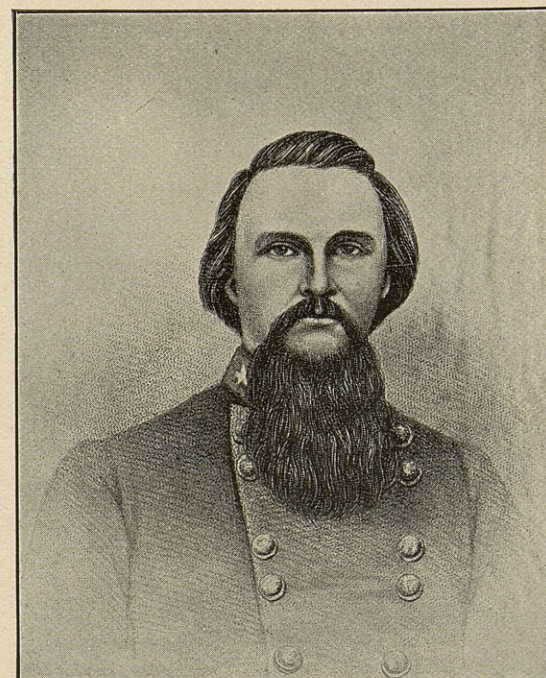
Brooks (S. C.) Artillery—Lieutenant W. Elliott.

Eubank's (Va.) battery—Captain J. L. Eubank.

Madison (La.) Light Artillery—Captain G. V. Moody.

Parker's (Va.) battery—Captain W. W. Parker.

\* Commanding brigade while General Evans commanded provisional division.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE B. ANDERSON, OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
Killed at Antietam (Sharpsburg), Md., September 17, 1862.



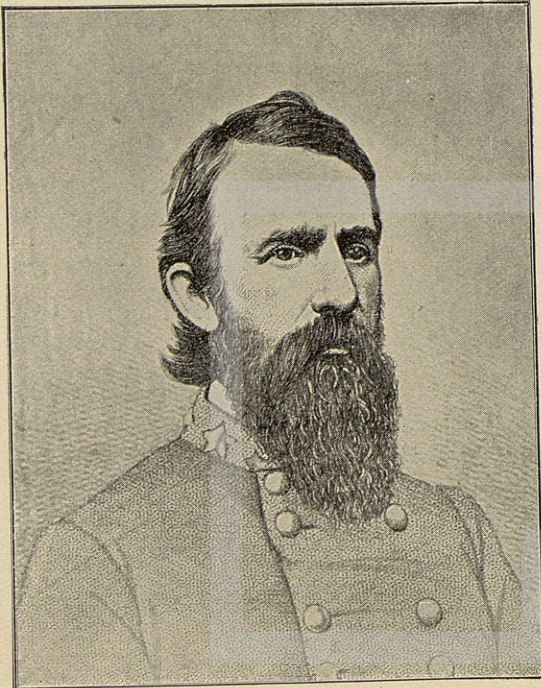
#### HILL'S LIGHT DIVISION.

Major-General Ambrose P. Hill.

#### BRANCH'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General L. O'B. Branch; Colonel James H. Lane.

Seventh North Carolina; Eighteenth North Carolina; Lieutenant-Colonel Purdie; Twenty-Eighth North Carolina; Thirty-Third North Carolina; Thirty-seventh North Carolina.



BRIG.-GEN. J. J. ARCHER, OF VIRGINIA.

#### GREGG'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Maxcy Gregg.

First South Carolina (Provisional Army)—Major E. McCrady, Jr.; Colonel D. H. Hamilton.  
First South Carolina Rifles—Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Perrin.  
Twelfth South Carolina—Colonel Dixon Barnes, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Jones, and Major W. H. McCorkle.  
Thirteenth South Carolina—Colonel O. E. Edwards.  
Fourteenth South Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Simpson.

#### FIELD'S BRIGADE.

Colonel John M. Brockenbrough.

Fortieth Virginia; Forty-seventh Virginia; Fifty-fifth Virginia; Twenty-second Virginia Battalion.

**ARCHER'S BRIGADE.**  
Brigadier-General J. J. Archer; Colonel Peter Turney.  
Fifth Alabama Battalion—Captain Hooper.  
Nineteenth Georgia—Major J. H. Neal and Captain F. M. Johnston.  
First Tennessee (Provisional Army)—Colonel Peter Turney.  
Seventh Tennessee—Major S. G. Shepard and Lieutenant G. A. Howard.  
Fourteenth Tennessee—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Lockert.

**PENDER'S BRIGADE.**  
Brigadier-General William D. Pender; Colonel R. H. Brewer.

Sixteenth North Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Stowe; Twenty-second North Carolina, Major C. C. Cole; Thirty-fourth North Carolina; Thirty-eighth North Carolina.

**THOMAS' BRIGADE.**  
Colonel Edward L. Thomas.  
Fourteenth Georgia, Colonel R. W. Folsom; Thirty-fifth Georgia; Forty-fifth Georgia, Major W. L. Grice; Forty-ninth Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Manning.

**ARTILLERY.\***  
Major R. L. Walker.  
Branch (N. C.) Artillery (A. C. Latham's battery); Crenshaw's (Va.) battery; Fredericksburg (Va.) Artillery (Braxton's battery); Letcher (Va.) Artillery (Davidson's battery); Middlesex (Va.) Artillery (Fleet's battery); Pee Dee (S. C.) Artillery (McIntosh's battery); Purcell (Va.) Artillery (Pegram's battery).

\* Braxton's, Crenshaw's, McIntosh's and Pegram's batteries, engaged at Sharpsburg; Davidson's battery had been left at Harpers Ferry, and Fleet's and Latham's batteries at Leesburg.

#### JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-General John R. Jones; Brigadier-General W. E. Starke; Colonel A. J. Grigsby.

**WINDER'S BRIGADE.**  
Colonel A. J. Grigsby; Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Gardner (Fourth Va.); Major H. J. Williams.

Second Virginia—Captain R. T. Colston.  
Fourth Virginia—Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Gardner.  
Fifth Virginia—Major H. J. Williams.  
Twenty-seventh Virginia—Captain F. C. Wilson.  
Thirty-third Virginia—Captain Golladay and Lieutenant Walton.

**TALIAFERRO'S BRIGADE.**  
Colonel E. T. H. Warren; Colonel J. W. Jackson; Colonel J. L. Sheffield.  
Forty-seventh Alabama; Forty-eighth Alabama; Tenth Virginia; Twenty-third Virginia; Thirty-seventh Virginia.

**JONES' BRIGADE.**  
Colonel B. T. Johnson; Brigadier-General J. R. Jones; Captain J. E. Penn; Captain A. C. Page; Captain R. W. Withers.  
Twenty-first Virginia—Captain A. C. Page.  
Forty-second Virginia—Captain R. W. Withers.  
Forty-eighth Virginia—Captain Candler.  
First Virginia Battalion—Lieutenant C. A. Davidson.

**STARKE'S BRIGADE.**  
Brigadier-General William E. Starke; Colonel L. A. Stafford; Colonel E. Pendleton.

First Louisiana—Lieutenant-Colonel M. Nolan.  
Second Louisiana—Colonel J. M. Williams.  
Ninth Louisiana.  
Tenth Louisiana.  
Fifteenth Louisiana—Captain H. D. Monier.  
Coppens' (La.) Battalion.



BRIG.-GEN. PAUL J. SEMMES, OF GEORGIA.  
Killed at Antietam (Sharpsburg), Md., September 17, 1862.

**ARTILLERY.**  
Major L. M. Shumaker.  
Alleghany (Va.) Artillery (Carpenter's battery); Brock-enbrough's (Md.) battery; Danville (Va.) Artillery (Wooding's battery); Hampden (Va.) Artillery (Caskie's battery); Lee (Va.) battery (Raine's battery); Rockbridge (Va.) Artillery (Poague's battery).

#### HILL'S DIVISION.\*

Major-General Daniel H. Hill.

**RIPLEY'S BRIGADE.**  
Brigadier-General Roswell S. Ripley; Colonel George Doles.

Fourth Georgia—Colonel George Doles.  
Forty-fourth Georgia—Captain Key.  
First North Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brown.  
Third North Carolina—Colonel Wm. L. De Rosset.

**RODES' BRIGADE.**  
Brigadier-General R. E. Rodes.  
Third Alabama—Colonel C. A. Battle.  
Fifth Alabama—Major E. L. Hobson.  
Sixth Alabama—Colonel J. B. Gordon.  
Twelfth Alabama—Colonel B. B. Gayle and Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Pickens.  
Twenty-sixth Alabama—Colonel E. A. O'Neal.

\* On "field return," Army of Northern Virginia, for September 22d, this division appears as of Jackson's Corps.

#### GARLAND'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Samuel Garland, Jr.; Colonel D. K. McRae.

Fifth North Carolina—Colonel D. K. McRae and Captain T. M. Garrett.  
Twelfth North Carolina—Captain S. Snow.  
Thirteenth North Carolina—Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. Ruffin, Jr.  
Twentieth North Carolina—Colonel Alfred Iverson.  
Twenty-third North Carolina—Colonel D. H. Christie.

**ANDERSON'S BRIGADE.**  
Brigadier-General George B. Anderson; Colonel R. T. Bennett.  
Second North Carolina—Colonel C. C. Tew and Captain G. M. Roberts.  
Fourth North Carolina—Colonel Ryan Grimes and Captains W. T. Marsh and D. P. Latham.  
Fourteenth North Carolina—Colonel R. T. Bennett.  
Thirtieth North Carolina—Colonel F. M. Parker and Major W. W. Sillers.

**COLQUITT'S BRIGADE.**  
Colonel A. H. Colquitt.  
Thirteenth Alabama—Colonel B. D. Fry.  
Sixth Georgia—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Newton.  
Twenty-third Georgia—Colonel W. P. Barclay.  
Twentieth-seventh Georgia—Colonel L. B. Smith.  
Twenty-eighth Georgia—Major T. Graybill and Captain N. J. Garrison.

**ARTILLERY.\***  
Major Pierson.  
Hardaway's (Ala.) battery—Captain R. A. Hardaway.  
Jeff. Davis (Ala.) Artillery—Captain J. W. Bondurant.  
Jones' (Va.) battery—Captain Wm. B. Jones.  
King William (Va.) Artillery—Captain T. H. Carter.

**RESERVE ARTILLERY.†**  
Brigadier-General William N. Pendleton.

**BROWN'S BATTALION.‡**  
Colonel J. Thompson Brown.  
Powhattan Artillery (Dance's battery.); Richmond Howitzers, second company (Watson's battery); Richmond Howitzers, third company (Smith's battery); Salem Artillery, Hupp's battery; Williamsburg Artillery (Coke's battery).

**CUTTS' BATTALION.§**  
Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Cutts.  
Blackshear's (Ga.) battery; Irwin (Ga.) Artillery (Lane's battery); Lloyd's (N. C.) battery; Patterson's (Ga.) battery; Ross' (Ga.) battery.

**JONES' BATTALION.§**  
Major H. P. Jones.  
Morris' (Va.) Artillery (R. C. M. Page's battery); Orange (Va.) Artillery (Peyton's battery); Turner's (Va.) battery; Wimbish's (Va.) battery.

**NELSON'S BATTALION.**  
Major William Nelson.  
Amherst (Va.) Artillery (Kirkpatrick's battery); Fluvonna (Va.) Artillery (Ancell's battery); Huchstep's (Va.) battery; Johnson's (Va.) battery;|| Milledge (Ga.) Artillery (Milledge's battery).

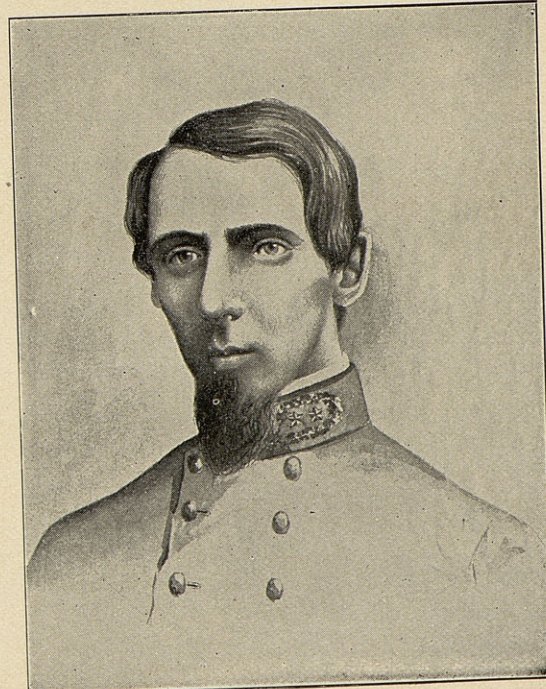
\* Cutts' and Jones' battalions also under D. H. Hill's command at Sharpsburg.

† Including all batteries mentioned in the reports, or in the reorganization of October 4th, and not elsewhere accounted for. Brooks', Deering's and Nelson's Virginia batteries joined after the campaign had terminated.

‡ First Virginia Artillery.

§ With D. H. Hill's division at Sharpsburg.

|| Marmaduke Johnson's battery.



BRIG.-GEN. SAMUEL GARLAND, JR., OF VIRGINIA.  
Killed at the Battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Cutshaw's (Va.) battery; Dixie (Va.) Artillery (Chapman's battery); Magruder (Va.) Artillery (T. J. Page, Jr., battery); Rice (Va.) battery, Captain W. H. Rice; Thomas (Va.) Artillery (E. J. Anderson's battery).†

## CAVALRY.

Major-General James E. B. Stuart.

## HAMPTON'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Wade Hampton.

First North Carolina—Colonel L. S. Baker.

Second South Carolina—Colonel M. C. Butler.

Tenth Virginia.

Cobb's (Ga.) Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel P. M. B. Young.

Jeff. Davis Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Martin.

## LEE'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee.

First Virginia—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Tiernan Brien.

Third Virginia—Lieutenant Colonel John T. Thornton.

Fourth Virginia—Colonel Wm. C. Wickham.

Fifth Virginia—Colonel T. L. Rosser.

Ninth Virginia.

## ROBERTSON'S BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General B. H. Robertson; Colonel Thomas T. Munford.

Second Virginia—Colonel T. T. Munford and Lieutenant-Colonel Burks.

Sixth Virginia.

Seventh Virginia—Captain S. B. Myers.

Twelfth Virginia—Colonel A. W. Harman.

Seventeenth Virginia Battalion.

## HORSE ARTILLERY.

Captain John Pelham.

Chew's (Va.) battery; Hart's (S. C.) battery; Pelham's (Va.) battery.

\* Not mentioned between September 1st and 22d, but probably with the army, in reserve.  
† Left at Leesburg.

## BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,

SEPTEMBER 14 TO 16, 1862.

BY

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, RESERVE DIVISION, RIGHT WING ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, FORT CRAIG, NEAR MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,

September 19, 1862.

IN obedience to orders from Major-General Withers, received on the afternoon of the 12th, while passing through Glasgow, Ky., I halted my brigade at Beaver Creek, about three miles from that place, on the Louisville Turnpike, to cook rations, and then moved forward at 8 P. M., leaving all my wagons except the ordnance train in camp at Cave City. I sent forward a small detachment of cavalry which had been furnished to me by General Withers, under the command of my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant G. T. Banks, with orders to enter the town without giving any alarm, if possible, to take possession of the telegraph and post offices, and to place guards on all the avenues of approach, so as to prevent all passing, and I followed them as rapidly as possible with the infantry and artillery.

After a march of eleven miles, which was made in excellent order, we reached Cave City at 11:30 P. M. The town was completely taken by surprise, and possession was immediately and quietly taken of the telegraph and post offices and of the railroad depot. It being expected that one or more trains of the enemy's troops would pass up the road from Bowling Green toward Louisville, the track was torn up and other preparations were made to capture it, but the train did not make its appearance.

The brigade was encamped near the town, and strong pickets were thrown out on all the roads leading to it. By the aid of Sergeant Bradford, First Regiment, Louisiana Infantry, who had been detailed to accompany me for that purpose, I established telegraphic communication with Louisville and intercepted a few messages passing to and from the enemy at that place, the most of which, together with those found on file in the office, I forwarded to you. Unfortunately, the wires had been cut by our troops south of Cave City, and the operator at Louisville soon began to suspect that something was wrong; otherwise I might have obtained more valuable information.

On the morning of the 13th I made a reconnoissance of the country in the direction of Munfordville, and finding a mill near Horse Cave containing a considerable quantity of wheat, I ordered the Tenth Mississippi Regiment (commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Moore) up to take

possession of it, with the view of having the wheat ground for the use of the troops. During the day I learned from intercepted dispatches that the advance of our army to Glasgow had thrown the enemy into consternation along the whole line from Louisville to Bowling Green, and that they were under the impression that the force occupying Cave City was seven thousand strong, and was advancing on Munfordville, where they had a camp of instruction, from which place they were asking for re-enforcements and provisions.

Late in the afternoon I intercepted a dispatch from General Gilbert, commanding at Louisville, ordering transportation to be ready at 7 P. M. to convey Colonel Dunham's regiment, five hundred strong, and five days' rations for three thousand men, to Munfordville. About 9 P. M. I received a message from Colonel Scott, commanding brigade of cavalry, through one of his officers, to the effect that the force of the enemy at Munfordville was not more than eighteen hundred men, entirely raw troops, and that they were fortifying their position, but that the railroad and telegraph had been destroyed in the rear, cutting them off completely from all communication and re-enforcements. He also informed me that he intended to attack them at daylight on the following morning, and desired that I would co-operate with him with a part of my force.

Relying upon the information thus received and that gleaned from the intercepted dispatches, I determined to support him with my whole brigade, leaving only a sufficient force behind to protect Cave City and its approaches, and accordingly moved out of the town at 10 P. M., and after a march of twelve miles I reached the enemy's lines in front of Munfordville at daylight on the 14th instant.

The enemy's works, as I afterward found, consisted of three distinct parts. On their right was a range of rifle-



BRIG.-GEN. JAMES R. CHALMERS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

pits sufficient to contain three thousand men, semicircular in form, and terminating on the extreme right in a strong stockade, which stood upon the brink of the lofty bluff overlooking Green River. About one hundred yards to the left of this was another rifle-pit, capable of holding at least one regiment; and still further to the left and upon higher ground stood their principal work, a regular bastion earthwork, in and about which were stationed about three hundred men. The passages between these works were almost entirely protected from our fire by the nature of the ground. The whole work protected the railroad bridge over Green River, and was connected with the opposite bank by a pontoon bridge. While on the march I had learned from citizens who had been in the works that they were much stronger than I had at first been led to believe; but I was unable to obtain any definite or clear description of them, and the foggy nature of the morning prevented me from making any satisfactory reconnoissance. I learned, however, that the right of their works could be shelled from an eminence known as Mrs. Lewis' hill, and my original intention was to open a fire upon them from that point for some time before making an assault. With this view the battalion of sharpshooters was ordered forward to drive in the enemy's pickets, who were stationed in the woods on the left of the turnpike.

The firing commenced at 5 A. M. by the sharpshooters driving the enemy's pickets from the hill across an open field to their supporting line, which was supposed to be two regiments of infantry. Major W. C. Richards, commanding battalion of sharpshooters, was severely wounded at the first fire, and Captain West, who succeeded to the command, having sent back information of the force by which he was opposed, the Ninth and Twenty-ninth Mississippi regiments were ordered up to his support, but the

enemy were driven into their intrenchments by the sharpshooters before they could be brought into action. At the same time the battery (Ketchum's, under the command of Lieutenant James Garrity) was ordered to take position on Mrs. Lewis' hill and to open fire on the intrenchments, and the Tenth Mississippi Regiment was ordered to support it.

A heavy volume of flame and smoke which arose at this time near the enemy's works was supposed to proceed from the railroad bridge, and this, coupled with the fact that they had retired so rapidly before our advance and had refused almost altogether to reply to the fire of our artillery, led me to the belief that they were preparing to evacuate their position. I therefore determined to press forward at once against the works, and moved one section of the artillery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Garrity, with the Seventh Mississippi (Colonel W. H. Bishop), the Ninth Mississippi (Colonel T. W. White), and the Twenty-ninth Mississippi regiments (Colonel E. C. Walthall) to the Knob, an eminence in front of the bastion fort, from which I opened a fire on it. Blythe's regiment was left to guard the ordnance train, and the sharpshooters were pressed forward to keep the enemy within their works. The section of the battery left on Lewis' hill, under the command of Lieutenant Bond, was ordered to move further down the hill and nearer to the rifle-pits on our left, and Colonel Smith was instructed to move with the Tenth Mississippi Regiment to the banks of the river and to advance up it toward the fort as near as possible, and if he saw a favorable opportunity to storm them.

The artillery on the Knob opened a rapid fire on the bastion fort, but, owing to the light caliber of the guns and the very defective character of the ammunition, with but little effect. From this point I discovered a house surrounded with woods on the right of the fort and within range of it, and I at once ordered the Ninth and Twenty-ninth regiments to move forward and occupy the woods opposite the fort, with instructions to keep the men under cover, to approach the works as closely as possible, and to storm them if they could do so successfully. The Seventh Regiment was ordered to follow them within supporting distance. This was accomplished with small loss, the enemy stationed in the woods falling back at once before our advance. Our regiments attained a position under cover within range of the fort, and the sharpshooters, who were deployed in front as skirmishers, kept the enemy closely within their walls. I immediately ordered up the artillery from the Knob and planted it near the house, not more than two hundred yards from the fort, and in a position where it was protected in some measure from the fire of the enemy by a depression in the ground and by the timber. This position completely flanked the enemy's rifle-pits and stockade on the center and left of their works, and if my guns had been of longer range I could have rendered them untenable. The distance was, however, too great for my guns, which could only reach the bastion and the rifle-pits in the center, from the latter of which their fire drew every man. The fire of my artillery was maintained from this point during the continuance of hostilities.

When making this movement I notified Colonel Smith of it, and repeated my previous instructions to him. In attempting to carry out these instructions, being entirely ignorant of the ground to be passed over, he came within range of the enemy's guns from the right of their work and in front of the abatis of fallen trees, in a position where it was equally dangerous to advance or retreat, and immediately advanced against the works. Hearing the firing, I ordered Blythe's regiment to support the Tenth, and that regiment was soon engaged with the enemy in endeavoring, under a very heavy fire, to force its way through the abatis. In this attack Colonel Smith, of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, was dangerously wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Bullard, of the same regiment, was killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, commanding Blythe's Mississippi regiment, was mortally wounded, with a large number of their officers and men. By the fall of these officers the command of Blythe's regiment devolved upon Major [J. C.] Thompson, and that of the Tenth upon Captain [J. M.] Walker, both of whom discharged that duty during the remainder of the engagement in a highly satisfactory manner. As soon as I was informed of the loss of these officers I instructed Major [James] Barr [Jr.], of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, who was acting on my staff as inspector-general of the brigade, to assume command of his regiment, but before he could reach it the firing had ceased.

Before I knew the disastrous nature of this attack, believing that the bastion fort could be carried by a combined attack by my whole force, I sent orders to Colonel Smith to move to the right and join me with the two regiments under his command; but he was wounded before the order reached him, and his regiment was so engaged that it would have been impossible to withdraw it without great loss. Perceiving, however, after the order was sent, that a furious struggle was going on upon the enemy's right, I thought it a favorable opportunity to move against them upon the left, and I at once ordered the three regi-



ments under my immediate command to advance from their cover, the Seventh on the right, the Ninth on the left, and the Twenty-ninth in the center, and to storm the fort. This movement was made in fine style. The regiments moved in a perfect line across the road and up the hill upon which the fort stood to a point where they were in some measure protected by a depression in the ground and by the ruins of a church which the enemy had burned early in the morning, and which we had supposed to be the railroad bridge. Here they halted, and poured in so deadly a fire that the enemy were compelled to seek shelter behind their walls, and only ventured to return the fire from their artillery or by holding their guns at arm's length over the walls without exposing their persons.

Seeing that the Ninth Mississippi Regiment was more exposed than the others, I ordered it to move by the right flank in the rear of the others, intending to form it on the right of the Seventh, and to advance it against the fort from the direction of the river. The order to advance was repeated, and the foremost files were within twenty-five yards of the ditch and pressing rapidly forward toward it, when a fire from artillery was unexpectedly opened from a hill in our rear, the shells falling among our ranks. Supposing that the enemy must have established a battery in our rear, I ordered the Seventh and Ninth regiments to about face and charge it. This order was promptly obeyed, and these regiments were already within a short distance of the battery, which fell back before them, when I was informed that it was attached to Colonel Scott's cavalry brigade, and had come up to our relief. I immediately halted the two regiments, intending to lead them again upon the fort, but unfortunately the other regiment, not understanding, in the confusion, the object of the movement which had been made, and supposing that a retreat had been ordered, had fallen back. It being impossible to renew the attack at once under the circumstances, the whole force was withdrawn, in good order, to a position in the woods near that from which they had made the attack. It was then 9:30 A. M.

A careful examination of the ground since the engagement has satisfied me that had we not been surprised and disconcerted by the unexpected fire from Colonel Scott's artillery in our rear this attack would have been successful. The enemy had in that work, as I have since learned, only about three hundred men, who had been driven by our fire to hide themselves, while I had before it not less than seven hundred men, who were pressing forward toward it in the most gallant and determined manner. A few steps further would have carried them into the ditch, and once in close contest the issue could not be doubted. That work once taken, and the rest lay at our mercy. Its guns could have been turned to rake the other works, and the remainder of the enemy's force would have had no choice but to surrender or be slaughtered.

Soon after regaining our position I had an interview with Colonel Scott, who said he had made repeated efforts to inform me of his presence and of his intention to plant his battery upon the hill from which it fired. Unfortunately none of them had reached me. He also stated that he was inclined to believe that the enemy would surrender if a demand was made upon them, from the fact that, when he had approached the place on the afternoon of the day before from the opposite side of the river and demanded its surrender, Colonel Wilder, the officer in command, had replied that he could not surrender to a cavalry force, leaving it to be inferred that he would surrender if attacked by infantry and artillery; and he repeated what his messenger had told me on the night before in reference to the destruction of the railroad and telegraph in their rear and the impossibility of their receiving any re-enforcements. At his suggestion I addressed a note to Colonel Wilder by Major [J. B.] Morgan, of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, under a flag of truce, stating my strength and renewing the demand for a surrender; to which Colonel Wilder replied, saying that he had also been re-enforced since the engagement began and refusing to surrender, but proposing a truce to enable both parties to remove their dead and wounded. I acceded to his proposition, stating in my reply that I would take as much time as might be necessary and would notify him of its conclusion.

Fatigue parties were immediately sent out to remove the dead and wounded, but as tools for burying the former had to be obtained from the enemy, from whom I could get only a few, and as the latter had to be removed more than a mile in order to put them in comfortable quarters, this work was not accomplished until 5 P. M. In accordance with the terms of the truce, I then notified Colonel Wilder that it was at an end, when, much to my surprise, Colonel Dunham, who had assumed command of the fort in the meantime, requested that it might be prolonged in order to enable them to complete burying their dead. Major Morgan, who bore my message, promised that I would make no offensive movement, and afterward Colonels White and Walthall, whom I sent to communicate with Colonel Dunham as soon as I heard of his request, agreed that this might continue for one hour.

After my interview with Colonel Scott in the morning I determined that I would not renew my attack upon the works. My previous attempt had satisfied me that I had been deceived as to the strength of the enemy's works, as well as their numbers and disposition and the possibility of their being re-enforced. They had at the commencement of the engagement, as I have since learned from their officers, about twenty-three hundred men, and were re-enforced by Colonel Dunham with five hundred men from the north side of the river during its continuation. Their works were mounted with ten guns, of which there were two 12-pounder Napoleon guns, one 3¼-inch Parrott

were dressed, and afterward those who could bear transportation were conveyed in ambulances and wagons to Cave City, where they were placed in the hotel and depot, and every possible arrangement made for their comfort. Those whom it was not thought proper to remove were left at Rowlett's Station, under the charge of surgeons and with the assurance from Colonel Wilder that they should not be molested, which assurance, I am glad to say, was fully carried out.

On the following day, 15th instant, having taken the pledge of the telegraphic operator captured at Cave City not to give any information to the enemy, I sent him into their lines under the charge of Captain [R. A.] Bell, of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, with a flag of truce. I at the same time sent by Captain Bell a note to Colonel Dunham, requesting permission to remove such of my wounded from the hospital as might be able to bear it, and also the bodies of such as had died, which he granted at once, and in his reply stated that I could have access to my wounded at Rowlett's Station at any time.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, in obedience to orders from Headquarters Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi, this brigade moved from its camp at Cave City, in advance of the main body, toward Munfordville. About 8 A. M., when within two and a half miles of the fort, my cavalry scouts encountered those of the enemy and fired upon them, killing one horse. A detachment from the battalion of sharpshooters was immediately ordered forward as skirmishers, and soon after the whole battalion, under the command of Captain West, was ordered to advance and drive back the enemy's skirmishers, who began to show themselves in considerable numbers in the woods on the crest of Mrs. Lewis' hill.

At this time Brigadier-General Duncan came up with his brigade, and I at once resigned the command to him. A section of my battery (Ketchum's) was ordered forward to shell the woods in which the enemy's skirmishers were concealed, but after a few shots they were compelled to cease firing, as their shells were endangering our own men, who were driving the enemy before them. The Seventh Mississippi Regiment was then ordered forward to support the sharpshooters, but before it could be brought into action the enemy had fallen back, and did not make another stand until they had reached their works. The sharpshooters continued to annoy the enemy until 6 P. M.,

when they rejoined the main body of the brigade. The remainder of the brigade was ordered to move to the left of the turnpike, and was halted behind a spur of Mrs. Lewis' hill, and afterward, by order from General Bragg, it moved further to the left and took position with its left resting on the river and right extending toward the turnpike, where it was entirely protected from the fire of the fort by a hill. Here we remained until the next morning (the 17th), when we were ordered up to witness the surrender of the garrison of the fort, and afterward, by order of General Bragg, in compliment, as he stated, to our gallant attack upon the place, we took possession of the works.

The only loss sustained in this movement was by the battalion of sharpshooters, who had three men severely wounded while engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. In the attack on the 14th instant I took two prisoners, who have since been turned over to the proper officers to be paroled with the others. At Cave City we captured three boarding-cars, one box-car, two hand-cars, one telegraphic machine and battery, two boxes new clothing (uniforms), six boxes worn clothing (uniforms), one box boots and one barrel salt; and at Woodsonville I captured and brought off to Cave City one hand-car and three barrels salt. The cars were left on the track at Cave City when our forces moved out of that place. The telegraphic machine and battery were sent to Major-General Polk. The salt was turned over to the commissary department, and the clothing and boots were turned over to the quartermasters of this brigade and issued to the men, who were greatly in need of them.

I can not close this report without expressing my admiration of the conduct of the officers and men under my command. The cheerfulness with which they endured the hardships of the march from Chattanooga; the alacrity with which, after a march of ordinary length during the



BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE, KY.

The Tenth Mississippi, commanded by Colonel R. A. Smith, charging through the abatis of fallen trees in front of the Federal fortifications near Green River.

gun, and the others 6-pounders, mostly rifled. My own force, owing to the heavy details left as pickets at Cave City, numbered only one thousand six hundred and thirteen officers and men, including Ketchum's battery of two 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers. The force with which Colonel Scott joined me was three hundred cavalry, with two small mountain howitzers, and he reported that there were two regiments of cavalry belonging to his brigade on the opposite side of the river. I felt assured that with this force, disproportioned as it was to that of the enemy, I might, by a determined assault, have taken the fort, but the heavy loss which I had already sustained, especially on my left, and the certainty that it would be greatly increased by a renewal of the attack, coupled with the conviction that the place could be easily and speedily taken by a larger force without loss of life, determined me not to make another attempt upon it. As soon, therefore, as notice had been given to the enemy of the termination of the truce I withdrew my troops under cover of the woods to the turnpike. While on the march I was informed of the request of Colonel Dunham that the truce might be prolonged, and immediately sent Colonels White and Walthall to communicate with him, as I have before stated. I halted the brigade on the turnpike, just beyond the bridge crossing the railroad, and remained there until the expiration of the hour agreed on, when I resumed the march and proceeded without molestation to Cave City, which I reached about midnight.

My loss in this affair was three officers and thirty-two men killed, and twenty-eight officers and two hundred and twenty-five wounded, of whom some have since died. Of these the greater part in proportion to the numbers engaged fell in the attack on the right of the enemy's works. The wounded were first removed from the field to the depot and other buildings at Rowlett's Station, where their wounds



day, they made the night march from Glasgow to Cave City, and then on the following night from that place to Woodsonville; the courage with which they drove the enemy into his works and then attacked him in them, and which drew encomiums even from their foes; the endurance with which they fought for four hours against heavy odds, without an opportunity for rest and with but little food or water, and the orderly manner in which, after a day of such toils, they retraced their steps to Cave City, entitled them to the highest praise that I can give. Nor can I omit the opportunity to express my regret at the loss of the many brave officers and men who were killed or wounded. Most prominent among these—not more by their rank than by their soldierly qualities—were Colonel Smith, of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, who fell severely wounded in advance of his regiment and within a few yards of the enemy's works, while leading a charge against them; Lieutenant-Colonel Bullard, of the same regiment, who was killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, commanding Blythe's Mississippi Regiment, who was mortally wounded in the same attack, and Major W. C. Richards, commanding battalion of sharpshooters, who was severely wounded early in the action. They fell where they would have but liked to have fallen—in the very face of the enemy, and while leading their men against them; but their loss will be severely felt in this brigade, and their places can not easily be supplied.

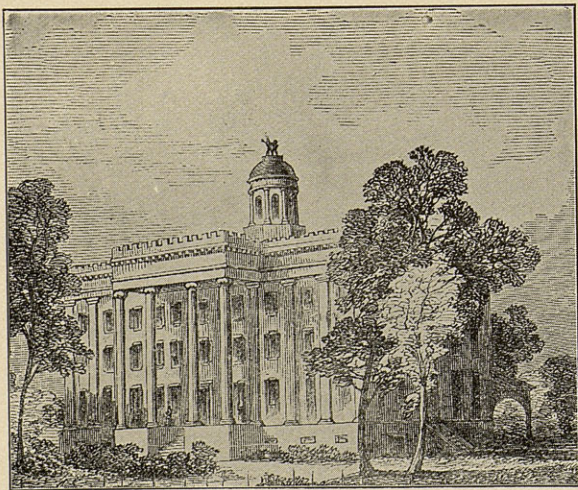
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JAMES R. CHALMERS,  
Brigadier-General.

BATTLE OF CORINTH, MISS.,  
AND  
OTHER OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY,  
SEPTEMBER 27 TO OCTOBER 5, 1862.  
BY  
MAJOR-GENERAL STERLING PRICE, C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,  
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.,

October 20, 1862.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this army connected with the several engagements at Corinth and Davis' Bridge of the 3d, 4th and 5th instant. Having arranged with Major-General Van Dorn to unite my forces with his for active operations, I joined him at Ripley on the 27th ultimo. My force at this time consisted of 10,498 effective infantry, 2,437 effective cavalry, 928 effective artillerymen and 44 guns, including two 24-pounder howitzers and four rifled pieces of 3½ caliber. The infantry was divided into two divisions, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Maury and Hebert. Maury's division consisted of three brigades, commanded by Brigadier-General Moore and Acting Brigadier-Generals Cabell and Phifer. Hebert's



CORONA FEMALE COLLEGE AT CORINTH, MISS.  
[From a sketch made before the battle.]

division consisted of four brigades, commanded by Brigadier-General Green and Colonels Martin, Gates and Colbert. The cavalry, except such companies as were on detached service, was under command of Acting Brigadier-General Armstrong. The artillery was apportioned as follows: With Maury's division, Hoxton's battery (Lieutenant Tobin commanding), Bledsoe's battery, McNally's battery (Lieutenant Moore commanding), Bryan's battery, Lucas' battery and Sengstak's battery. Hoxton's and Sengstak's batteries were held as reserves, under command of Lieutenant Burnet, acting chief of artillery of the division. With Hebert's division were Wade's, Landis', Guibor's, Dawson's and King's. The cavalry force under General Armstrong reported to the major-general

commanding the combined forces and afterward acted under orders direct from him.

On the morning of the 30th ultimo we took up the line of march in the direction of Pocahontas, which place we reached on the 1st instant, and from which we moved upon the enemy at Corinth, bivouacking on the night of the 2d instant at a point nearly opposite to Chewalla, having left one regiment of infantry and a section of artillery with the wagon train as a guard.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant we resumed the march, my command moving on the main Pocahontas and Corinth Road in rear of General Lovell's. At a point about one and a half miles from the enemy's outer line of fortifications my command made a detour to the left, with instructions to occupy the ground between the Memphis & Charleston and Mobile & Ohio Railroads. This done, my line—Maury occupying the right and Hebert the left, with Cabell's and Colbert's brigades in reserve—fronted the enemy's works in a southeasterly direction, the right resting upon the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. While these dispositions were making General Lovell engaged the enemy upon our right.

All being now ready for the attack my line was ordered forward about 10 A. M. Almost simultaneously with the movement the opposed armies became engaged in desperate conflict along the whole extent of my line. My command had scarcely cleared the position of its first formation when, entering an abatis of more than three hundred yards, it became unmasked before a position naturally exceedingly formidable, and rendered trebly so by the extent of felled timber through which it must be approached and the most approved and scientifically constructed intrenchments, bristling with artillery of large caliber and supported by heavy lines of infantry. My troops charged the enemy's position with the most determined courage, exposed to a murderous fire of musketry and artillery. Without faltering they pressed forward over every obstacle, and with shouts and cheers carried, in less than twenty minutes, the entire line of works, the enemy having fled, leaving in our hands many prisoners and two pieces of artillery, one a 4-inch Parrott gun, the other a 24-pounder howitzer.

Our loss in this attack was comparatively small. This is attributable to the impetuosity with which the charge was made and the works carried.

It becomes my painful duty in this connection to revert to the distinguished services of two gallant officers who fell in this engagement—Colonel John D. Martin, commanding a brigade of Mississippians, and Lieutenant Samuel Farrington, of Wade's (Mo.) battery. Colonel Martin fell mortally wounded while leading the charge against an angle in the enemy's works exposed to the fire of enfilading batteries. The gallant bearing of this officer upon more than one bloody field had won for him a place in the hearts of every Mississippian and the admiration and confidence of his superior officers. Lieutenant Farrington was struck and instantly killed by a shot from a rifled gun while bringing one of the guns of his battery into position. This gallant soldier and courteous and chivalric gentleman, forgetful of personal interest and mindful of the necessities of the service only, resigned a lieutenant-colonelcy in the service of his State for a lieutenantancy in the Confederate service, and gave up his life a glorious sacrifice upon the altar of his country's honor in the seventh of the battles in which he had been conspicuous for cool, determined and effective bravery. Though young, his country mourns no more vallant defender, his command no abler commander, his friends no worthier recipient of their affection.

The outer works being in our possession, my troops moved forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy until within about one mile of Corinth, where the foe was encountered in position and in force. The necessary disposition being made, my whole line again moved forward to the attack at about 3 P. M. Here the fighting was of unparalleled fierceness along the whole extent of my line. The position of the enemy along the entire length of his lines was covered by fencing, heavy timber or thick underbrush, while portions of my troops advanced through open fields, exposed to a deadly fire of batteries operating over the enemy's line of infantry. After continuous and most desperate fighting along the whole extent of my line of nearly two hours' duration, the enemy, notwithstanding his lines had been trebled by re-enforcements, was driven from his positions and forced to take refuge in his innermost works in and around the town. The troops of my command, having nearly exhausted their ammunition in the heavy fighting through the day, were withheld from immediate pursuit, and the delay in procuring the necessary supplies of ammunition forced us to close the fight for the day. My troops were withdrawn for cover, and lay on their arms during the night in the position from which the enemy had been driven.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th three batteries of my command were placed in position, and opened fire upon the town, under the immediate orders of the major-general commanding. About daylight orders were

received to advance my whole line. In the execution of this order a delay was occasioned by the illness of Brigadier-General Hebert, commanding a division. He was necessarily relieved from duty. The command devolved upon Brigadier-General Green, who moved forward as soon as he could make the necessary disposition of his troops.

It was after 9 o'clock when my line became generally and furiously engaged with the enemy in his innermost and most formidable works, from which his infantry and artillery could jointly operate against my troops. Here, as in the previous actions, my artillery could not be effectively brought into action, and but few of the guns were engaged. The fighting by my command was almost entirely confined to the infantry. My men pressed forward upon the enemy, and with heavy loss succeeded in getting



SCENE IN THE INTRENCHMENTS IN FRONT OF CORINTH.

into his works, having driven him from them, capturing more than forty pieces of artillery, and forcing him to take refuge in the houses of the town and in every place that would afford protection from our galling fire. He was followed from house to house with great slaughter. In the town were batteries in mask, supported by heavy reserves, behind which the retreating enemy took shelter, and which opened upon our troops a most destructive fire at short range. My men held their positions most gallantly, returning the fire of the enemy with great spirit until portions of them exhausted their ammunition and were compelled to retire. This necessitated the withdrawal of the whole line, which was done under a withering fire. The attack was not resumed, and we fell back to our supply train, the men being almost exhausted from exertion and want of food and water. General Villepigue's brigade moved over to our assistance, but did not become engaged, as the enemy was too badly cut up to follow us. We fell back, in order to obtain water, some six miles from Corinth, where we bivouacked for the night, bringing off all of our artillery and arms save one rifled piece, which had been inadvertently driven into the enemy's line while going into battery before daylight in the morning and had been left. We brought off also the two guns captured at the outer line of fortifications on the 3d.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the courage of my troops in these engagements, nor can I discriminate between officers or commands where all behaved so nobly. This is the less necessary, as the operations of my command were under the immediate observation of the major-general commanding.

For minute details of the actions, and particularly of the artillery, of the 3d and 4th instant, as well as for instances of personal and distinguished gallantry, I beg leave to refer the major-general commanding to the reports of the commanding officers, herewith inclosed.

On the morning of the 5th instant we resumed the march in the direction of Pocahontas, my command moving by divisions, Maury's in front, each in rear of its ordnance and supply train, except Moore's brigade, which constituted the advance guard. After crossing the Tuscumbia Moore's brigade was hurried forward to protect Davis' Bridge across the Hatchie, which was threatened by an advance of the enemy. It being found that the enemy was in force, the remainder of Maury's division was ordered forward, and finally I was ordered to move up the whole of my command. Moore's brigade, with a section of the St. Louis battery and Sengstak's battery, were thrown across the Hatchie, but the enemy having possession of the heights commanding the crossing, as well as the position in which these troops were placed, and it being found that he was in very heavy force, it was deemed advisable to cross the Hatchie by another road, and these troops were withdrawn, after serious loss, to the east side of the Hatchie, where, being joined by Cabell's and Phifer's brigades, and assisted by the batteries of McNally, Hogg, Landis and Tobin, they effectually checked the advance of the enemy. Green's division, which had been delayed by passing the wagon train that had been parked near the Tuscumbia, arriving on the ground, was formed in line of battle, but the enemy making no further effort to advance, the whole of my command was moved off by another route, General Lovell's command being in our rear. This was our last engagement with the enemy. In this engagement we lost four guns, occasioned by the killing of horses. Our whole wagon train came off with-



out molestation or loss, except a few wagons that were broken down and had to be abandoned.

The history of this war contains no bloodier page, perhaps, than that which will record this fiercely contested battle. The strongest expressions fall short of my admiration of the gallant conduct of the officers and men under my command. Words can not add luster to the fame they have acquired through deeds of noble daring which, living through future time, will shed about every man, officer and soldier who stood to his arms through this struggle a halo of glory as imperishable as it is brilliant.

The bloodiest record of this battle is to come. The long list of the gallant dead upon this field will carry sorrow to the hearthstone of many a noble champion of our cause, as it does to the hearts of those who are to avenge them. A nation mourns their loss, while it cherishes the story of their glorious death, pointing out to their associate officers in this mighty struggle for liberty the pathway to victory and honor. They will live ever in the hearts of the admiring people of the government, for the establishment of which they have given their lives.

Of the field officers killed were Colonels Rogers, Second Texas Infantry, who fell in the heart of the town, of eleven wounds; Johnson, Twentieth Arkansas, and Daly, of the Eighteenth Arkansas; Lieutenant-Colonels Maupin, First Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), and Leigh, Forty-third Mississippi; Majors Vaughn, Sixth Missouri Infantry; Dowdell, Twenty-first Arkansas, and McDonald, Fortieth Mississippi.

Many of my ablest and most gallant field officers are wounded, several mortally. Of this number are Colonels Erwin, Sixth Missouri Infantry; McFarlane, Fourth Missouri Infantry; Pritchard, Third Missouri Infantry; Moore, Forty-third Mississippi, and McLain, Thirty-seventh Mississippi; Lieutenant-Colonels Pixlee, Sixteenth Arkansas; Hedgpeth, Sixth Missouri Infantry; Terrell, Seventh Mississippi Battalion; Lanier, Forty-second Alabama; Hobson, Third Arkansas Cavalry; Matheny, Twenty-first Arkansas; Campbell, Fortieth Mississippi, and Boone, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry; Majors Senteny, Second Missouri Infantry; Keirn, Thirty-eighth Mississippi; Slaton, Thirty-seventh Alabama; Timmins, Second Texas; Jones, Twenty-first Arkansas; Russell, Third Louisiana; Yates, Thirty-sixth Mississippi, and McQuiddy, Third Missouri Cavalry.

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STERLING PRICE, Major-General.

## BATTLE OF CORINTH, MISS.,

OCTOBER 3 TO 5, 1862.

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL EARL VAN DORN.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., October 7, 1862.

Hon. Secretary of War:

Dispatch received at Pocahontas, near Corinth. Attacked Corinth. Took all the outer works by storm, and got within the town. Enemy received fresh reinforcements, and we could not complete the work. Retired. The Bolivar force came down on my line of retreat and prevented crossing of Hatchie. Moved south. Crossed six miles below, and now at Ripley with all baggage and as many of the wounded as could carry. Bloody affair. Enemy still threaten. Will fight him at all points. There are about forty thousand men still in West Tennessee. Will have hard fighting.

EARL VAN DORN,  
Major-General.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully submitted to the President.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,  
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

October 20, 1862.

I HAVE the honor to make the following report of the battle of Corinth:

Having established batteries at Port Hudson, secured the mouth of Red River and the navigation of the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, I turned my special attention to affairs in the northern portion of my district.

On August 30th I received a dispatch from General Bragg informing me that he was about to march into Ken-

tucky, and would leave to General Price and myself the enemy in West Tennessee.

On September 4th I received a communication from General Price, in which was inclosed a copy of the dispatch from General Bragg, above-named, making an offer to co-operate with me. At this time General Breckinridge was operating on the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and Port Hudson with all the available force I had for the field; therefore I could not accept General Price's proposition. Upon the return, however, of General Breckinridge I immediately addressed General Price, giving him my views in full in regard to the campaign in West Tennessee, and stating that I was then ready to join him with all my troops.

In the meantime orders were received by him from General Bragg to follow Rosecrans across the Tennessee River into Middle Tennessee, whither it was then supposed he had gone. Upon the receipt of this intelligence I felt at once that all my hopes of accomplishing anything in West Tennessee with my small force were marred. I nevertheless moved up to Davis' mill, a few miles from Grand Junction, Tenn., with the intention of defending my district to the best of my ability, and to make a demonstration

be held without heavy guns against the enemy's gun and mortar boats.

The line of fortifications around Bolivar is intersected by the Hatchie River, rendering it impossible to take the place by quick assault, and re-enforcements could be thrown in from Jackson by railroad; and, situated as it is in the re-entrant angle of the three fortified places, an advance upon it would expose both my flanks and rear to an attack from the forces at Memphis and Corinth. It was clear to my mind that if a successful attack could be made upon Corinth from the west and northwest, the forces there driven back on the Tennessee and cut off, Bolivar and Jackson would easily fall, and then, upon the arrival of the exchanged prisoners of war, West Tennessee would soon be in our possession and communication with General Bragg effected through Middle Tennessee. The attack on Corinth was a military necessity, requiring prompt and vigorous action. It was being strengthened daily under that astute soldier General Rosecrans.

Convalescents were returning to fill his ranks, new levies were arriving to increase his brigades, and fortifications were being constructed at new points, and it was very evident that unless a sudden and vigorous blow could

be struck there at once no hope could be entertained of driving the enemy from a base of operations so convenient that in the event of misfortune to Bragg in Kentucky the whole Valley of the Mississippi would be lost to us before winter. To have waited for the arrival, arming, clothing and organization of the exchanged prisoners would have been to wait for the enemy to strengthen themselves more than we could possibly do.

With these reflections, and after mature deliberation, I determined to attack Corinth. I had a reasonable hope of success. Field returns at Ripley showed my strength to be about twenty-two thousand men. Rosecrans at Corinth had about fifteen thousand, with about eight thousand additional men at outposts

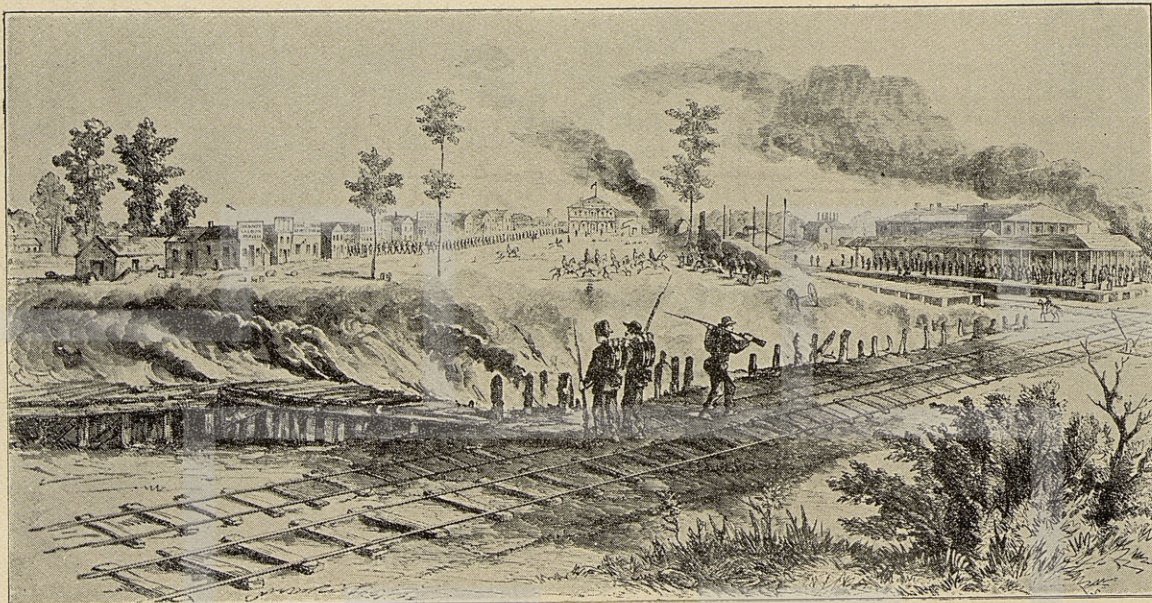
from twelve to fifteen miles distant. I might surprise him and carry the place before these troops could be brought in. I therefore marched toward Pocahontas, threatening Bolivar; then turned suddenly across the Hatchie and Tuscumbia, and attacked Corinth without hesitation, and did surprise that place before the outpost garrisons were called in. It was necessary that this blow should be sudden and decisive, and, if unsuccessful, that I should withdraw rapidly from the position between the two armies of Ord and Rosecrans.

The troops were in fine spirits, and the whole Army of West Tennessee seemed eager to emulate the Armies of the Potomac and of Kentucky. No army ever marched to battle with prouder steps, more hopeful countenances or with more courage than marched the Army of West Tennessee out of Ripley on the morning of September 29th on its way to Corinth.

Fully alive to the responsibility of my position as commander of the army, and after mature and deliberate reflection, the march was ordered. The ground was well known to me, and required no study to determine where to make the attack. The bridge over the Hatchie was soon reconstructed, and the army crossed at 4 A. M. on October 2d. Adams' brigade of cavalry was left here to guard this approach to our rear and to protect the train, which was parked between the Hatchie and Tuscumbia. Colonel Hawkins' regiment of infantry and Captain Dawson's battery of artillery were also left on the Boneyard Road, in easy supporting distance of the bridge. The army bivouacked at Chewalla, after the driving in of some pickets from that vicinity by Armstrong's and Jackson's cavalry. This point is about ten miles from Corinth.

At daybreak on the 3d the march was resumed, the precaution having been taken to cut the railroad between Corinth and Jackson, which was done by a squadron of Armstrong's cavalry. Lovell's division in front kept the road on the south side of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Price, after marching on the same road about five miles, turned to the left, crossing the railroad, and formed line of battle in front of the outer line of intrenchments and about three miles from Corinth. Lovell formed line of battle, after some heavy skirmishing—having to construct a passage across the dry bed of Indian Creek for his artillery under fire—on the right and in front of the same line of intrenchments.

The following was the first order of battle: The three brigades of Lovell's division—Villegue's, Bowen's and



CORINTH, MISS., AFTER ITS EVACUATION. BURNING OF RAILWAY STATIONS, WAREHOUSES AND SUPPLIES.  
[From a sketch by Henry Lovie, owned by Mrs. Frank Leslie.]

in favor of General Price, to which latter end also I marched my whole command, on September 20th, to within seven miles of Bolivar, driving three brigades of the enemy back to that place and forcing the return to Corinth of one division (Ross') which had been sent there to strengthen Grant's army.

General Price, in obedience to his orders, marched in the direction of Iuka to cross the Tennessee, but was not long in discovering that Rosecrans had not crossed that stream. This officer, in connection with Grant, attacked him on September 19th, and compelled him to fall back toward Baldwyn, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

On the 25th day of the same month I received a dispatch by courier from General Price, stating that he was at Baldwyn, and was then ready to join me with his forces in an attack on Corinth, as had been previously suggested by me.

We met at Ripley on September 28th, according to agreement, and marched the next morning toward Pocahontas, which place we reached on October 1st.

From all the information I could obtain the following was the situation of the Federal army at that time: Sherman at Memphis with about 6,000 men; Hurlbut (afterward Ord) at Bolivar with about 8,000; Grant's headquarters at Jackson with about 3,000; Rosecrans at Corinth with about 15,000, together with the following outposts, viz., Rienzi, 2,500; Burnsville, Jacinto, Iuka, about 6,000; at important brigades and on garrison duty about 2,000 or 3,000; making in the aggregate about 42,000 men in West Tennessee.

Memphis, Jackson, Bolivar and Corinth were fortified, the works mounting siege guns; the outposts slightly fortified, having field-pieces. Memphis, Bolivar and Corinth are on the arc of a circle, the chord of which from Memphis to Corinth makes an angle with the due east line of about fifteen degrees south. Bolivar is about equidistant from Memphis and Corinth, somewhat nearer the latter, and is at the intersection of the Hatchie River and the Mississippi Central & Ohio Railroad. Corinth is the strongest but the most salient point.

Surveying the whole field of operations before me calmly and dispassionately, the conclusion forced itself irresistibly upon my mind that the taking of Corinth was a condition precedent to the accomplishment of anything of importance in West Tennessee. To take Memphis would be to destroy an immense amount of property without any adequate military advantage, even admitting that it could



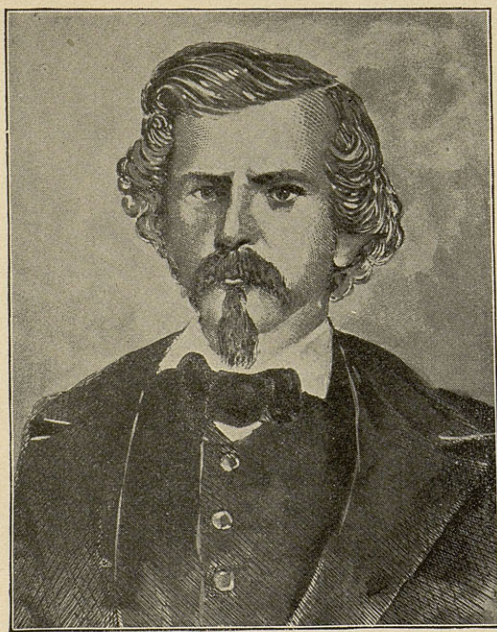
Rust's—in line, with reserves in rear of each; Jackson's cavalry brigade on the right in echelon, the left flank of the division on the Charleston Railroad; Price's corps on the left, with the right flank resting on the same road; Maury's division on the right, with Moore's and Phifer's brigades in line, Cabell's in reserve; Hebert's division on the left, with Gate's and Martin's brigades in line, Colbert's in reserve; Armstrong's cavalry brigade on the extreme left, somewhat detached and out of view. Hebert's left was masked behind a timbered ridge, with orders not to bring it into action until the last moment. This was done in hopes of inducing the enemy to weaken his right by re-enforcing his center and left—where the attack was first to be made—that his right might be forced.

At 10 o'clock all skirmishers were driven into the intrenchments, and the two armies were in line of battle, confronting each other in force. A belt of fallen timber or abatis, about four hundred yards in width, extended along the whole line of intrenchments. This was to be crossed.

The attack was commenced on the right by Lovell's division, and extended gradually to the left, and by 1:30 o'clock the whole line of outer works was carried, several pieces of artillery being taken. The enemy made several ineffectual efforts to hold their ground, forming line of battle at advantageous points, and resisting obstinately our advance to the second line of detached works.

I had been in hopes that one day's operations would end the contest and decide who should be the victors on this bloody field, but a ten miles' march over a parched country, on dusty roads, without water, getting into line of battle in forests with undergrowth, and the more than equal activity and determined courage displayed by the enemy, commanded by one of the ablest generals of the United States Army, who threw all possible obstacles in our way that an active mind could suggest, prolonged the battle until I saw, with regret, the sun sink behind the horizon as the last shot of our sharpshooters followed the retreating foe into their innermost lines. One hour more of daylight and victory would have soothed our grief for the loss of the gallant dead who sleep on that lost but not dishonored field. The army slept on their arms within six hundred yards of Corinth, victorious so far.

During the night three batteries were ordered to take position on the ridge overlooking the town from the west, just where the hills dip into the flat extending into the railroad depot, with instructions to open on the town at 4 A. M. Hebert on the left, was ordered to mask part of his division on his left; to put Cabell's brigade in echelon on the left also, Cabell's brigade being detached from Maury's division for this purpose; to move Armstrong's cavalry brigade across the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and, if possible, to get some of his artillery in position across the road. In this order of battle he was directed to attack at daybreak with his whole force, swinging his left flank in toward Corinth, and advance down the Purdy Ridge. Lovell—on the extreme right, with two of his brigades in line of battle, and one in reserve, with Jackson's cavalry on the extreme right on College Hill, his left flank resting



MAJ.-GEN. EARL VAN DORN, OF MISSISSIPPI.  
Died in Spring Hill, Tenn., May 8, 1863.  
[From a photo taken in 1861.]

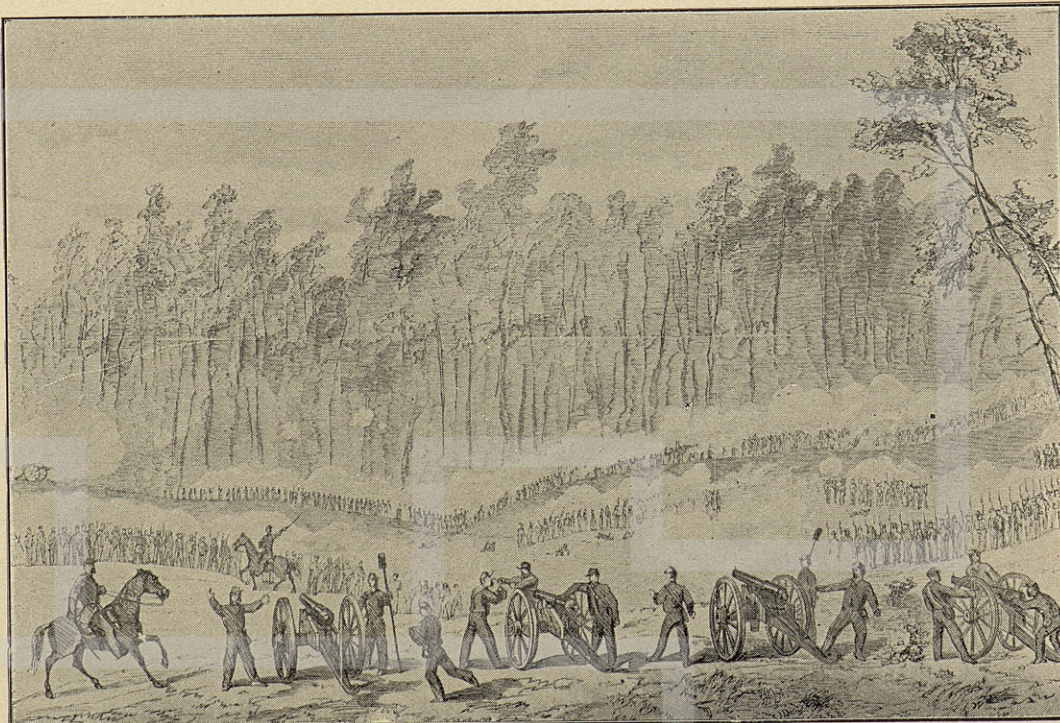
on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad—was ordered to await in this order, or to feel his way along slowly with his sharpshooters until Hebert was heavily engaged with the enemy on the left. He was then to move rapidly to the assault and force his right inward across the low grounds southwest of the town. The center, under Maury, was to move at the same time quickly to the front and directly at Corinth. Jackson was directed to burn the railroad bridge over the Tuscumbia during the night.

Daylight came, and there was no attack on the left. A staff officer was sent to Hebert to inquire the cause.

That officer could not be found. Another messenger was sent, and a third, and about 7 o'clock General Hebert came to my headquarters and reported sick. General Price then put Brigadier-General Green in command of the left wing, and it was 8 o'clock before the proper dispositions of the attack at this point were made. In the meantime the troops of Maury's left became engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters, and the battle was brought on and extended along the whole center and left wing, and I regretted to observe that my whole plan of attack was, by this unfortunate delay, disarranged. One brigade after another went gallantly into the action, and pushing forward through direct and cross fire over every obstacle, reached Corinth and planted their colors on the last stronghold of the

were on the Ripley Road. The enemy were then engaged beyond the Hatchie Bridge by small fragments of Maury's division as they could be hastened up, and were kept in check sufficiently long to get everything off. General Ord commanded the forces of the enemy, and succeeded in getting into position before any number of our travel-worn troops could get into line of battle. It is not surprising, therefore, that they were driven back across the bridge, but they maintained their positions on the hill overlooking it, under their gallant leader, General Price, until orders were sent to fall back and take up their line of march on the Boneyard Road in rear of the whole train.

At one time, fearing that the enemy, superior in numbers to the whole force I had in advance of the train,



BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

enemy. A hand-to-hand contest was being enacted in the very yard of General Rosecrans' headquarters and in the streets of the town. The heavy guns were silenced, and all seemed about to be ended, when a heavy fire from fresh troops from Iuka, Burnsville and Rienzi, that had succeeded in reaching Corinth in time, poured into our thinned ranks. Exhausted from loss of sleep, wearied from hard marching and fighting, companies and regiments without officers, our troops—let no one censure them—gave way. The day was lost.

Lovell's division was at this time advancing, pursuant to orders, and was on the point of assaulting the works when he received my orders to throw one of his brigades (Villepigue's) rapidly to the center to cover the broken ranks thrown back from Corinth and prevent a sortie. He then moved his whole division to the left, and was soon afterward ordered to move slowly back and take position on Indian Creek and prevent the enemy from turning our flank. The center and left were withdrawn on the same road on which they approached, and being somewhat in confusion on account of the loss of officers, fatigue, thirst, want of sleep, thinned ranks and the nature of the ground, Villepigue's brigade was brought in opportunely and covered the rear to Chewalla. Lovell came in rear of the whole army, and all bivouacked again at Chewalla. No enemy disturbed the sleep of the weary troops.

During the night I had a bridge constructed over the Tuscumbia, and sent Armstrong's and Jackson's cavalry with a battery of artillery to seize and hold Rienzi until the army came up, intending to march to and hold that point; but after consultation with General Price, who represented his troops to be somewhat disorganized, it was deemed advisable to return by the same route we came, and fall back toward Ripley and Oxford.

Anticipating that the Bolivar force would move out and dispute my passage across the Hatchie Bridge, I pushed rapidly on to that point in hopes of reaching and securing the bridge before their arrival, but I soon learned by couriers from Colonel Wirt Adams that I would be too late. I nevertheless pushed on with the intention of engaging the enemy until I could get my train and reserve artillery unparked and on the Boneyard Road to the crossing at Crum's mill. This road branches off south from the State Line Road about two and a half miles west of Tuscumbia Bridge, running south or up the Hatchie. No contest of long duration could be made here, as it was evident that the army of Corinth would soon make its appearance on our right flank and rear.

The trains and reserve artillery were therefore immediately ordered on the Boneyard Road, and orders were sent to Armstrong and Jackson to change their direction and cover the front and flank of the trains until they crossed the Hatchie, and then to cover them in front until they

would drive us back, I ordered General Lovell to leave one brigade to guard the rear at the Tuscumbia Bridge and to push forward with the other two to the front. This order was quickly executed, and very soon the splendid brigades of Rust and Villepigue made their appearance close at hand. The army corps of General Price was withdrawn, and Villepigue filed in and took position as a rear guard to the army against Ord's forces. Rust was ordered forward to report to General Price, who was directed to cross the Hatchie at Crum's mill and take position to cover the crossing of the trains and artillery. Bowen was left at Tuscumbia Bridge as rear guard against the advance of Rosecrans from Corinth, with orders to defend the bridge until the trains were unparked and on the road, then to cross the bridge and burn it and to join Villepigue at the junction of the roads. In the execution of this order, and while in position near the bridge, the head of the Corinth army made its appearance and engaged him, but was repulsed with heavy loss and in a manner that reflected great credit on General Bowen and his brigade. The army was not again molested in its retreat to Ripley, nor on its march to this place.

The following was found to be our loss in the several conflicts with the enemy and on the march to and from Corinth, viz.: killed, 594; wounded, 2,162; prisoners and missing, 2,102. One piece of artillery was driven in the night by mistake into the enemy's lines and captured. Four pieces were taken at the Hatchie Bridge, the horses being shot. Nine wagons were upset and abandoned by teamsters on the night march to Crum's mill. Some baggage was thrown out of the wagons, not amounting to any serious loss. Two pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy at Corinth by General Lovell's division, one of which was brought off. Five pieces were also taken by General Price's corps, two of which were brought off, thus making a loss to us of only two pieces.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, by their own accounts, was over three thousand. We took over three hundred prisoners. Most of the prisoners taken from us were stragglers from the army on the retreat.

The retreat from Corinth was not a rout, as it has been industriously represented to be by the enemy and by the cowardly deserters from the army. The division of General Lovell formed line of battle facing the rear on several occasions when it was reported the enemy was near, but not a gun was fired after the army retired from the Hatchie and Tuscumbia Bridges, nor did the enemy follow, except at a respectful distance.

Although many officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in the battle of Corinth and in the affair at Hatchie Bridge came under my personal observation, I will not mention them to the exclusion of others who may have been equally deserving, but who did not fall under



my own eye. I have deemed it best to call on the different commanders to furnish me a special report and a list of the names of the officers and soldiers of their respective commands who deserve special mention. These lists and special reports I will take pleasure in forwarding, together with one of my own, when completed, and I respectfully request that they may be appended as part of my report.

I can not refrain, however, from mentioning here the conspicuous gallantry of a noble Texan, whose deeds at Corinth are the constant theme of both friends and foes. As long as courage, manliness, fortitude, patriotism and honor exist the name of Rodgers will be revered and honored among men. He fell in the front of battle, and died beneath the colors of his regiment, in the very center of the enemy's stronghold. He sleeps, and glory is his sentinel.

The attempt at Corinth has failed, and in consequence I am condemned and have been superseded in my command. In my zeal for my country I may have ventured too far with inadequate means, and I bow to the opinion of the people whom I serve. Yet I feel that if the spirits of the gallant dead who now lie beneath the batteries of Corinth see and judge the motives of men, they do not rebuke me, for there is no sting in my conscience, nor does retrospection admonish me of error or of a reckless disregard of their valued lives.

EARL VAN DORN, *Major-General.*

## BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE, KY.,

OCTOBER 6, 7 AND 8, 1862.

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK,  
Commanding Army of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.,

November 16, 1862.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following as my official report of the battle of Perryville, Ky.:

At Bardstown, on September 28th, the Army of the Mississippi, by order from General Bragg, was placed under my command. Up to that time I had command of the right wing only, General Hardee having command of the left. My orders from the general commanding, who was called on public duty to the capital at Frankfort, were to press in the enemy's pickets upon Louisville and to maintain my position. If the enemy advanced upon me in moderate force, to attack him; if in large force, I was to fall back upon Harrodsburg, marching in two columns by the way of Perryville and Mackville, respectively. The enemy having made a general advance, I moved upon Harrodsburg, and in consequence of the state of the roads marched the whole column by the Springfield and Perryville Pike. The object of this movement was to form a junction with the Army of the Kentucky, under General Kirby Smith, who was to move for that purpose upon Harrodsburg, also from the north side of the Kentucky River. Another object was to cover our base, which, after the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the enemy, was established at Camp Dick Robinson, in the forks of the Dick and Kentucky Rivers. On arriving at Perryville I communicated with the general commanding the forces then at Harrodsburg, informing him that the right wing, under command of General Cheatham, had been ordered forward to take a position on the further side of that town, and as there was a scarcity of water, I had ordered General Hardee to halt Buckner's division near Perryville and to post Anderson's on Salt River, between the two towns.

These dispositions were carried into effect, and I reported to the general commanding in person.

The enemy had been held in check along the whole line of march, from in front of Louisville up to our present position, by those gallant cavalry commanders Colonels Wharton and Wheeler, and we were constantly advised of his position and movements. He left Louisville in five columns on as many different routes, extending from the road to Elizabethtown around to that to Shelbyville, and we had reason to believe that much the larger portion of this force was concentrated upon Bardstown and followed our retiring army in the march to Perryville. The rest of his force pursued a route further north to threaten General Kirby Smith.

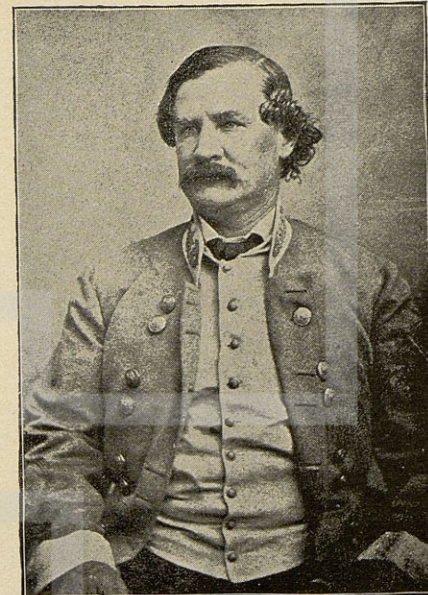
Information having been received through General Hardee that the enemy was pressing with heavy force upon his position, it was resolved by the general commanding the forces to attack him at that point. He accordingly directed me, on the evening of October 7th, to order Anderson's division, of Hardee's wing, to return to Perryville, and also to order General Cheatham, with Donelson's division of this wing, to follow it immediately, and to return myself to that place, to take charge of the forces and attack the enemy the next morning. I urged the strong expediency of concentrating all our forces upon the point to be attacked, and at all events the necessity of having the remaining division of the Army of the Mississippi (Withers') placed at my disposal. To this the general objected, upon the ground that General Kirby Smith had informed him that the enemy was in force in his front, and that his troops could not be spared from that part of the field, nor could the division of Withers be spared, as he thought the force in front of Smith made it necessary for him to be re-enforced. He therefore proposed to order Withers to the support of Smith, and to take charge of those combined forces himself in person. Generals Anderson and Cheatham proceeded to Perryville and reported to General Hardee as ordered, and on arriving were posted by that officer in a line of battle which he had selected. I followed as soon as practicable, arrived during the night, and reconnoitered the line of battle early on the following morning.

At a meeting of the general officers, held about daylight, it was resolved, in view of the great disparity of our forces, to adopt the defensive-offensive—to await the movements of the enemy, and to be guided by events as they were developed. The line of battle selected was that indicated by the course of Chaplin Fork of Salt River, on the banks of which our troops were posted. The division of General Buckner, of the left wing, occupied the extreme right; that of General Anderson, the center; that of General Donelson of the right wing, under General Cheatham, the left. General Wharton's brigade of cavalry covered the right wing, General Wheeler the left. General McCown, who reached the field by a forced march with a cavalry force at an early hour, was directed by order of General Bragg to turn over his command to Colonel Wheeler, and to report to him for orders. The whole of our force, including all arms, did not exceed fifteen thousand. We have good reason to believe that the force of General Buell immediately in front of us, consisting of the corps of Generals McCook and Gilbert, each about eighteen thousand strong, and that of General Crittenden, with a corps of about the same number, was within eight miles of the field at the opening of the attack. General Liddell's brigade of General Buckner's division was thrown forward in observation about one mile in front of Perryville, between the Springfield and Mackville Roads. Light skirmishing opened the operation of the morning, which grew heavier as the day advanced.

About 10 o'clock Liddell became hotly engaged, and it became evident that the enemy was disposed to press upon

our right. I directed General Buckner to retire Liddell's brigade and let it fall back upon our general line, and ordered General Cheatham to move the whole of his command from the left to the right of our line. These orders were promptly executed, and Cheatham's command was held in column of brigades.

It was now near 1 o'clock, and the movements of the enemy were not continued. It was then determined by General Bragg, commander of the forces, who had arrived on the field some hours before, to assume the offensive, and by his direction orders were given for a general movement throughout our whole line. General Cheatham's column of brigades was deployed into line and ordered, with Wharton's cavalry still upon its right, to attack. At this juncture I was informed by Colonel Wharton that a column of the enemy's infantry was seen approaching by the Mackville Road in a direction to support the enemy's left. This column, I discovered, was still quite distant, but concluding that our chances of success were greater against the line in my front, even when re-enforced, than



MAJ.-GEN. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM, OF TENNESSEE.

it would be by attacking it as it stood and exposing my flank to the approaching force, I awaited until the re-enforcements got into position. The attack was then ordered.

Wharton charged the enemy's extreme left with great fury, passing on over stone walls and ravines, and driving back the enemy's infantry several hundred yards. This movement placed in our possession a skirt of woods and an eminence of great importance to our success, on our right. It was quickly followed by the brigades of General Cheatham, under Brigadier-Generals Donelson, Stewart and Maney. These mounted the steep and difficult cliffs of Chaplin River in gallant style, and moved forward upon the enemy's position with a most determined courage. Their approach was met by a storm of shot, shell and musketry from several batteries strongly posted, and supported by heavy masses of infantry. Their progress was, nevertheless, steadily onward; and although mowed down by well-directed volleys of musketry and well-served artillery, the gaps thus produced in our lines were promptly filled, and our troops pressed forward with resistless energy, driving the enemy before them, and capturing three of his batteries. In this movement the enemy's left was forced back about a mile, until his three lines were pressed into one. Here, being heavily re-enforced, he recovered one of his batteries, but did not attempt to regain any of the ground he had lost. This charge of these brigades was one of the most heroic and brilliant movements of the war. Considering the disparity of the numbers of the troops engaged, the strength of the enemy's position, the murderous character of the fire under which they had to advance, the steadiness with which they endured the havoc which was being made in their ranks, their knowledge that they were without any supporting force, the firmness with which they moved upon the enemy's masses of infantry and artillery, it will compare favorably with the most brilliant achievements of historic valor. In this charge General James S. Jackson, who commanded a division of the enemy, was killed amid the guns of one of the batteries that was taken.

While directing the operations in this part of the field I received a message from General Bragg informing me that the right center, occupied by a portion of the troops of General Hardee, was hard pressed, and suggesting the sending re-enforcements to its relief. This was done at the earliest moment, the brigades of Generals Stewart and Donelson being detached for that purpose. These generals advanced their brigades in gallant style on the right of that of General Cleburne, and, in conjunction with that efficient officer, drove the enemy with great slaughter from his successive positions a full mile and a half.

As the enemy was yielding toward the close of the day, the brigade of Brigadier-General Liddell approached



PERRYVILLE, KENTUCKY.



from my left and rear, and halted on the crest of a hill to determine a point at which to offer its support. It was directed to the place where it was most wanted, and moved upon it with deafening cheers. Here, owing to the fading twilight, it was for a few moments difficult to determine whether the firing in our front was from our men or the enemy's troops. This difficulty, however, was speedily removed; it was the enemy, and, in obedience to orders, that veteran brigade, under its gallant commander, closed the operations of the day in that part of the field with a succession of the most deadly volleys I have witnessed. The enemy's command in their immediate front was well-nigh annihilated.

At this point a number of prisoners were taken, and among them several corps, division and brigade staff officers, and, darkness closing in, I ordered the troops to cease firing and to bivouac for the night.

The operations of the left wing, which were under the immediate superintendence of Major-General Hardee, were not less satisfactory or successful. His combinations for the attack were judiciously made, and immediately after the onset of the right wing, under Major-General Cheatham, had been fully developed, he ordered General Buckner to move forward his division and unite in the assault. This order was executed with promptness and vigor. The position assailed—one of great strength and the key of that part of the field—was carried, and, by a combined movement with two of the brigades of General Anderson's division and a skillful handling of his artillery, the whole of the enemy's line, reaching to Cheatham's left, was driven in confusion near a mile to the rear, and night put an end to further pursuit. The gallantry of these troops and of their able and skillful commanders in that desperate struggle was in keeping with that of their comrades of the right wing, and the part they bore in the bloody conflict of the field of Perryville entitles them to a distinguished place in the records of that eventful day.

I desire to return thanks to Almighty God for the persistent energy, determination and courage with which He has inspired the hearts of our troops in the prosecution of this unrighteous war, and for shielding our heads in the day of battle.

L. POLK, Major-General Commanding.

## BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,

DECEMBER 11 TO 15, 1862.

BY

GENERAL R. E. LEE.

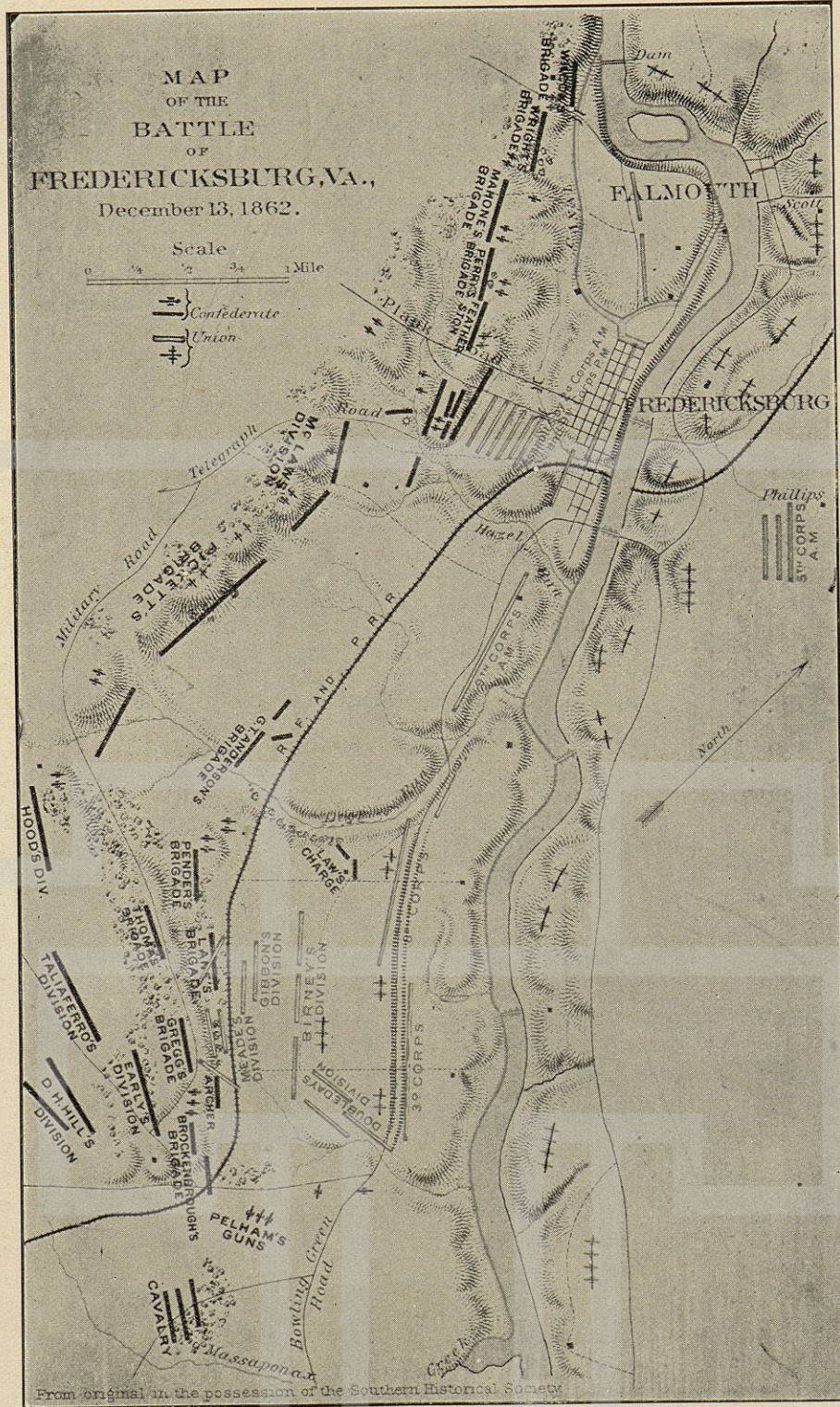
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

April 10, 1863.

ON November 15 [1862], it was known that the enemy was in motion toward the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and one regiment of infantry, with a battery of light artillery, was sent to re-enforce the garrison at Fredericksburg.

On the 17th it was ascertained that Sumner's corps had marched from Catlett's Station in the direction of Falmouth; and information was also received that on the 15th some Federal gunboats and transports had entered Aquia Creek. This looked as if Fredericksburg was again to be occupied, and McLaws' and Ransom's divisions, accompanied by W. H. F. Lee's brigade of cavalry and Lane's battery, were ordered to proceed to that city. To ascertain more fully the movements of the enemy, General Stuart was directed to cross the Rappahannock.

On the morning of the 18th he forced a passage at Warrenton Springs, in the face of a regiment of cavalry and three pieces of artillery, guarding the ford, and reached Warrenton soon after the last of the enemy's column had left. The information he obtained confirmed the previous reports, and it was clear that the whole Federal army, under Major-General Burnside, was moving toward Fredericksburg.



On the morning of the 19th, therefore, the remainder of Longstreet's corps was put in motion for that point.

The advance of General Sumner reached Falmouth on the afternoon of the 17th, and attempted to cross the Rappahannock, but was driven back by Colonel [William B.] Ball, with the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, four companies of Mississippi infantry and [Captain J. W.] Lewis' light battery.

On the 21st it became apparent that General Burnside was concentrating his whole army on the north side of the Rappahannock.

On the same day General Sumner summoned the corporate authorities of Fredericksburg to surrender the place by 5 P. M., and threatened, in case of refusal, to bombard the city at 9 o'clock next morning. The weather had been tempestuous for two days, and a storm was raging at the time of the summons. It was impossible to prevent the execution of the threat to shell the city, as it was completely exposed to the batteries on the Stafford Hills, which were beyond our reach. The city authorities were informed that, while our forces would not use the place for military purposes, its occupation by the enemy would be resisted, and directions were given for the removal of the women and children as rapidly as possible. The threatened bombardment did not take place, but, in view of the imminence of a collision between the two armies, the inhabitants were advised to leave the city, and almost the entire population, without a murmur, abandoned their homes. History presents no instance of a people exhibiting a purer and more unselfish patriotism, or a higher spirit of fortitude and courage than was evinced by the citizens of Fredericksburg. They cheerfully incurred great hardships and privations, and surrendered their homes and property to destruction rather than yield them into the hands of the enemies of their country.

General Burnside now commenced his preparations to force the passage of the Rappahannock and advance upon Richmond. When his army first began to move toward Fredericksburg, General Jackson, in pursuance of instruc-

tions, crossed the Blue Ridge, and placed his corps in the vicinity of Orange Court-house, to enable him more promptly to co-operate with Longstreet.

About November 26th he was directed to advance toward Fredericksburg, and as some Federal gunboats had appeared in the river at Port Royal, and it was possible that an attempt might be made to cross in that vicinity, D. H. Hill's division was stationed near that place, and the rest of Jackson's corps so disposed as to support Hill or Longstreet, as occasion might require. The fords of the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg were closely guarded by our cavalry, and the brigade of General W. H. F. Lee was stationed near Port Royal, to watch the river above and below.

On the 28th General Hampton, guarding the Upper Rappahannock, crossed to make a reconnaissance on the enemy's right, and, proceeding as far as Dumfries and Occoquan, encountered and dispersed his cavalry, capturing two squadrons and a number of wagons. About the same time some dismounted men of Beale's regiment, Lee's brigade, crossed in boats below Port Royal, to observe the enemy's left, and took a number of prisoners.

On December 5th General D. H. Hill, with some of his field-guns, assisted by Major Pelham, of Stuart's Horse Artillery, attacked the gunboats at Port Royal and caused them to retire.

With these exceptions, no important movement took place, but it became evident that the advance of the enemy would not be long delayed. The interval was employed in strengthening our lines, extending from the river about one and a half miles above Fredericksburg along the range of hills in the rear of the city to the Richmond Railroad. As these hills were commanded by the opposite heights in possession of the enemy, earthworks were constructed upon their crest at the most eligible positions for artillery. These positions were judiciously chosen and fortified, under the direction of Brigadier-General Pendleton, chief of artillery; Colonel Cabell, of McLaws' division; Colonel E. P. Alexander and Captain S. R. Johnston, of the engineers. To prevent gunboats from ascending the river, a battery, protected by intrenchments, was placed on the bank, about four miles below the city, in an excellent position selected by my aid-de-camp Major [T. M. R.]

Talcott. The plain of Fredericksburg is so completely commanded by the Stafford Heights that no effectual opposition could be made to the construction of bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of the numerous batteries of the enemy. At the same time the narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, presented opportunities for laying down bridges at points secure from the fire of our artillery. Our position was, therefore, selected with a view to resist the enemy's advance after crossing, and the river was guarded only by a force sufficient to impede his movements until the army could be concentrated.

Before dawn, on December 11th, our signal guns announced that the enemy was in motion. About 2 A. M. he commenced preparations to throw two bridges over the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and one about one and a quarter miles below, near the mouth of Deep Run. Two regiments of Barksdale's brigade, McLaws' division (the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi), guarded these points; the former, assisted by the Eighth Florida, of Anderson's division, being at the upper. The rest of the brigade, with the Third Georgia Regiment, also of Anderson's division, was held in reserve in the city. From daybreak until 4 P. M. the troops, sheltered behind the houses on the river bank, repelled the repeated efforts of the enemy to lay his bridges opposite the town, driving back his working parties and their supports with great slaughter. At the lower point, where there was no such protection, the enemy was successfully resisted until nearly noon, when, being greatly exposed to the fire of the batteries on the opposite heights and a superior force of infantry on the river bank, our troops were withdrawn, and about 1 P. M. the bridge was completed.

Soon afterward one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery opened a furious fire upon the city, causing our troops to retire from the river bank about 4 P. M. The enemy then crossed in boats and proceeded rapidly to lay down the bridges. His advance into the town was bravely resisted



until dark, when our troops were recalled, the necessary time for concentration having been gained.

During the night and the succeeding day the enemy crossed in large numbers at and below the town, secured from material interruption by a dense fog. Our artillery could only be used with effect when the occasional clearing of the mist rendered his columns visible. His batteries on the Stafford Heights fired at intervals upon our position. Longstreet's corps constituted our left, with Anderson's division resting upon the river, and those of McLaws, Pickett and Hood extending to the right in the order named. Ransom's division supported the batteries on Marye's and Willis' hills, at the foot of which Cobb's brigade, of McLaws' division, and the Twenty-fourth North Carolina, of Ransom's brigade, were stationed, protected by a stone wall. The immediate care of this point was committed to General Ransom. The Washington Artillery,

the contest became fierce and bloody. Archer and Lane repulsed those portions of the line immediately in front of them, but before the interval between these commands could be closed the enemy pressed through in overwhelming numbers and turned the left of Archer and the right of Lane. Attacked in front and flank, two regiments of the former and the brigade of the latter, after a brave and obstinate resistance, gave way. Archer held his line with the First Tennessee, and, with the Fifth Alabama Battalion, assisted by the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment and the Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, continued the struggle until the arrival of re-enforcements. Thomas came gallantly to the relief of Lane, and, joined by the Seventh and part of the Eighteenth North Carolina, of that brigade, repulsed the column that had broken Lane's line and drove it back to the railroad.

In the meantime a large force had penetrated the wood

The attack on Hill's left was repulsed by the artillery on that part of the line, against which the enemy directed a hot fire from twenty-four guns. One brigade advanced up Deep Run, sheltered by its banks from our batteries, but was charged and put to flight by the Sixteenth North Carolina, of Pender's brigade, assisted by the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina, of Law's brigade, Hood's division.

The repulse of the enemy on our right was decisive, and the attack was not renewed, but his batteries kept up an active fire at intervals, and sharpshooters skirmished along the front during the rest of the afternoon.

While these events were transpiring on our right, the enemy, in formidable numbers, made repeated and desperate assaults upon the left of our line.

About 11 A. M., having massed his troops under cover of the houses of Fredericksburg, he moved forward in strong columns to seize Marye's and Willis' hills. General Ransom advanced Cooke's brigade to the top of the hill, and placed his own, with the exception of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina, a short distance in the rear. All the batteries on the Stafford Heights directed their fire upon the positions occupied by our artillery, with a view to silence it, and cover the movement of the infantry. Without replying to this furious cannonade, our batteries poured a rapid and destructive fire into the dense lines of the enemy as they advanced to the attack, frequently breaking their ranks and forcing them to retreat to the shelter of the houses. Six times did the enemy, notwithstanding the havoc caused by our batteries, press on with great determination to within one hundred yards of the foot of the hill, but here encountering the deadly fire of our infantry, his columns were broken and fled in confusion to the town.

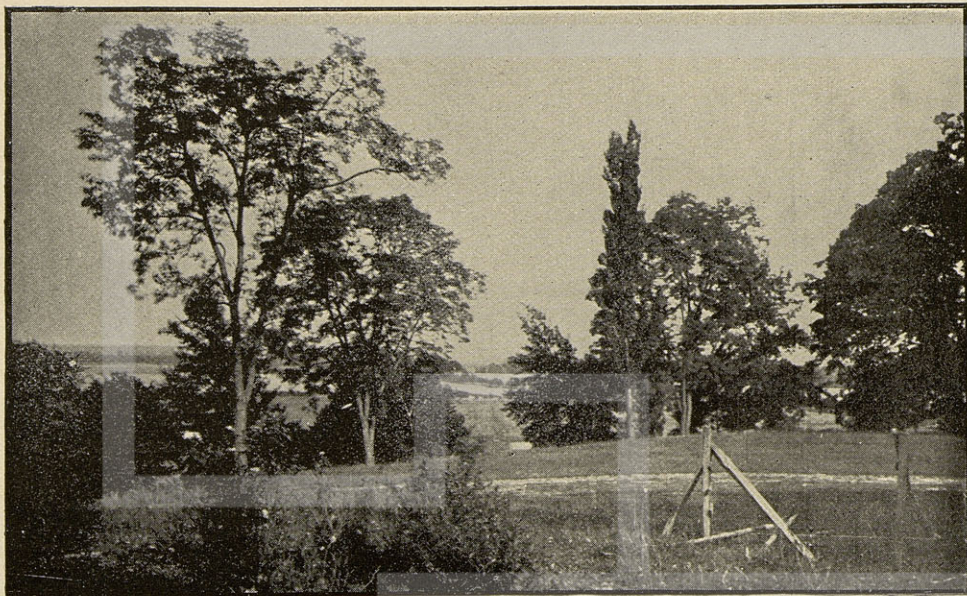
In the third assault, the brave and lamented Brigadier-General Thomas R. R. Cobb fell, at the head of his gallant troops, and, almost at the same moment, Brigadier-General Cooke was borne from the field severely wounded. Fearing that Cobb's brigade might exhaust its ammunition, General Longstreet had directed General Kershaw to take two regiments to its support. Arriving after the fall of General Cobb, he assumed command, his troops taking position on the crest and at the foot of the hill, to which point General Ransom also advanced three other regiments. The Washington Artillery, which had sustained the heavy fire of artillery and infantry with unshaken steadiness and having contributed much to the repulse of the enemy, having exhausted its ammunition, was relieved about 4 P. M. by Colonel Alexander's battalion. The latter occupied the position during the rest of the engagement, and, by its well-directed fire, rendered great assistance in repelling the assaults made in the afternoon, the last of which occurred shortly before dark. This effort met the fate of those that preceded it, and, when night closed in, the shattered masses of the enemy had disappeared in the town, leaving the field covered with dead and wounded. Anderson's division supported the batteries on Longstreet's left, and, though not engaged, was exposed throughout the day to a hot artillery fire, which it sustained with steady courage.

During the night our lines were strengthened by the construction of earthworks at exposed points, and preparations made to receive the enemy next day.

The 14th, however, passed without a renewal of the attack. The enemy's batteries on both sides of the river played upon our lines at intervals, our own firing but little. The sharpshooters on each side skirmished occasionally along the front.

On the 15th the enemy still retained his position, apparently ready for battle, but the day passed as the preceding.

The attack on the 13th had been so easily repulsed, and by so small a part of our army, that it was not supposed the enemy would limit his efforts to an attempt, which, in view of the magnitude of his preparations and the extent



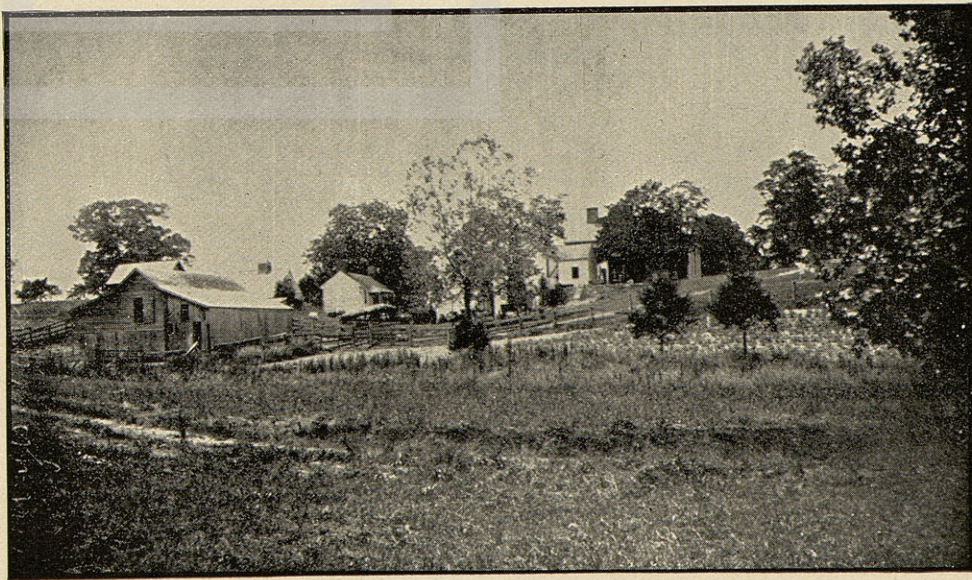
MARYE'S HEIGHTS, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

lery, under Colonel Walton, occupied the redoubts on the crest of Marye's Hill, and those on the heights to the right and left were held by part of the reserve artillery, Colonel E. P. Alexander's battalion, and the division batteries of Anderson, Ransom and McLaws. A. P. Hill, of Jackson's corps, was posted between Hood's right and Hamilton's Crossing on the railroad. His front line, consisting of the brigades of Pender, Lane and Archer, occupied the edge of a wood. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, with fourteen pieces of artillery, was posted near the right, supported by the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Virginia regiments, of Fields' brigade, commanded by Colonel Brockenbrough. Lane's brigade, thrown forward in advance of the general line, held the woods, which here projected into the open ground. Thomas' brigade was stationed behind the interval between Lane and Pender; Gregg's in rear of that, between Lane and Archer. These two brigades with the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment and Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, of Field's brigade, constituted General Hill's reserve. Early's and Taliaferro's divisions composed Jackson's second line; D. H. Hill's division his reserve. His artillery was distributed along his line in the most eligible positions, so as to command the open ground in front. General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry and his horse artillery, occupied the plain on Jackson's right, extending to Massaponax Creek.

On the morning of the 13th the plain on which the Federal army lay was still enveloped in fog, making it impossible to discern its operations. At an early hour the batteries on the Heights of Stafford began to play upon Longstreet's position. Shortly after 9 A. M. the partial rising of the mist disclosed a large force moving in line of battle against Jackson. Dense masses appeared in front of A. P. Hill, stretching far up the river in the direction of Fredericksburg. As they advanced, Major Pelham, of Stuart's Horse Artillery, who was stationed near the Port Royal road with one section, opened a rapid and well-directed enfilade fire, which arrested their progress. Four batteries immediately turned upon him, but he sustained their heavy fire with the unflinching courage that ever distinguished him. Upon his withdrawal the enemy extended his left down the Port Royal Road, and his numerous batteries opened with vigor upon Jackson's line. Eliciting no response his infantry moved forward to seize the position occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker. The latter, reserving his fire until their line had approached within less than eight hundred yards, opened upon it with such destructive effect as to cause it to waver and soon to retreat in confusion.

About 1 P. M. the main attack on our right began by a furious cannonade, under cover of which three compact lines of infantry advanced against Hill's front. They were received, as before, by our batteries, by whose fire they were momentarily checked, but, soon recovering, they pressed forward until, coming within range of our

as far as Hill's reserve, and encountered Gregg's brigade. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Orr's Rifles, mistaking the enemy for our own troops retreating, were thrown into confusion. While in the act of rallying them that brave soldier and true patriot, Brigadier-General Maxcy Gregg, fell mortally wounded. Colonel Hamilton, upon whom the command devolved, with the four remaining regiments of the brigade and one company of the Rifles, met the enemy firmly and checked his further progress. The second line was advancing to the support of the first. Lawton's brigade, of Early's division, under Colonel Atkinson, first encountered the enemy, quickly followed on the right and left by the brigades of Trimble (under Colonel Hoke) and Early (under Colonel Walker). Taliaferro's division moved forward at the same time on Early's left, and his right regiment (the Second Virginia, belonging to Paxton's brigade) joined in the attack. The contest in the woods was short and decisive. The enemy was quickly routed and driven out with loss, and though largely re-enforced, he was forced back and pursued to the shelter of the railroad embankment. Here he was gallantly charged by the brigades of Hoke and Atkinson, and driven across the plain to his batteries. Atkinson continuing the pursuit too far, his flank became exposed and at the same time a heavy fire of musketry and artillery was directed against his front. Its ammunition becoming exhausted, and Colonel Atkinson being severely, and Captain E. P. Lawton, [assistant] adjutant-general, mortally, wounded, the brigade was compelled to fall back to the main body, now occupying our original line of battle, with detachments thrown forward to the railroad.



HAMILTON'S CROSSING, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.



of his force, seemed to be comparatively insignificant. Believing, therefore, that he would attack us, it was not deemed expedient to lose the advantages of our position and expose the troops to the fire of his inaccessible batteries beyond the river, by advancing against him, but we were necessarily ignorant of the extent to which he had suffered, and only became aware of it when, on the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that he had availed himself of the darkness of night and the prevalence of a violent storm of wind and rain, to recross the river. The town was immediately reoccupied and our position on the river bank resumed.

In the engagement more than nine hundred prisoners and nine thousand stands of arms were taken. A large quantity of ammunition was found at Fredericksburg.

The extent of our casualties will appear from the accompanying report of the medical director. We have again to deplore the loss of valuable lives. In Brigadier-Generals Gregg and Cobb the Confederacy has lost two of its noblest citizens and the army two of its bravest and most distinguished officers. The country consents to the sacrifice of such men as these, and the gallant soldiers who fell with them, only to secure the inestimable blessing they died to obtain.

The troops displayed at Fredericksburg in a high degree the spirit and courage that distinguished them throughout the campaign, while the calmness and steadiness with which orders were obeyed and maneuvers executed in the midst of battle evinced the discipline of a veteran army.

The artillery rendered efficient service on every part of the field, and greatly assisted in the defeat of the enemy. The batteries were exposed to an unusually heavy fire of artillery and infantry, which officers and men sustained with a coolness and courage worthy of the highest praise. Those on our right, being without defensive works, suf-

## BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG,

DECEMBER 11 TO 15, 1862.

BY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS J. JACKSON,  
Commanding Second Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, ARMY  
OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

January 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit to you a report of the operations of my corps on Saturday, December 13, 1862.

In pursuance to orders, Major-General A. P. Hill moved his division at dawn on the morning of the 12th from his encampment near Yerby's, and relieved Major-General Hood, then posted near Hamilton's Crossing. At the same time Brigadier-General [William B.] Taliaferro, then in command of Jackson's division, moved from his encampment above Guiney's Depot, and took position in rear of Major-General A. P. Hill.

Early on the morning of the 13th Ewell's division, under command of Brigadier-General J. A. Early, and Major-General D. H. Hill, with his division, arrived, after a severe night's march, from their respective encampments in the vicinity of Buckner's Neck and Port Royal, the troops of Major-General D. H. Hill being fifteen to eighteen miles distant from the point to which they were ordered.

On the morning of that day the troops were arranged as follows: Major-General A. P. Hill occupied the front line, formed of two regiments of Field's brigade, commanded by Colonel [J. M.] Brockenbrough, and the brigades of

commanding; Captains David Watson, B. H. Smith, Jr., [A.W.] Garber, [Willis J.] Dance, and the Louisiana Guards, of my corps, thrown into position so as to cross their fire with the guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, and designed to check the advance of the enemy in that direction.

About 10 o'clock, as the fog disappeared, the lines of the enemy, arranged in order of battle, were distinctly visible in the plain between us and the river, covering my front and extending far to the left toward Fredericksburg. The force in front of me I supposed to number about fifty-five thousand.

Pelham, with part of the Stuart Horse Artillery, was soon engaged with the artillery of the enemy, and a brisk and animated contest was kept up for about an hour. Soon after Pelham, in obedience to orders, had withdrawn from his position on the Port Royal Road, the enemy directed his artillery on the heights, held by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, and upon the wood generally occupied by our troops, evidently with a view of causing us to disclose whatever troops or artillery were there. Not eliciting any response, the enemy was seemingly satisfied that he would experience but little resistance to an effort to obtain possession of this hill. Accordingly, about 11 o'clock, he advanced by the flank parallel to the Port Royal Road nearly to the road running from thence to Hamilton's Crossing, now unimpeded in his march, as Pelham was withdrawn. Facing to the front, he advanced in line of battle across the plain straight upon the position occupied by Walker. His batteries reserved their fire until the enemy's lines came within less than eight hundred yards, when the fourteen guns opened, pouring such a storm of shot and shell into his ranks as to cause him first to halt, then to waver, and at last to seek shelter by flight.

About 1 o'clock the main attack was made by heavy



POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE AND FEDERAL PICKETS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK AT FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER 4, 1862.

fered more severely. Among those who fell was Lieutenant-Colonel [Lewis M.] Coleman, First Regiment Virginia Artillery, who was mortally wounded while bravely discharging his duty.

To the vigilance, boldness and energy of General Stuart and his cavalry is chiefly due the early and valuable information of the movements of the enemy. His reconnoissances frequently extended within the Federal lines, resulting in skirmishes and engagements, in which the cavalry was greatly distinguished. In the battle of Fredericksburg the cavalry effectually guarded our right, annoying the enemy and embarrassing his movements by hanging on his flank, and attacking when opportunity occurred. The nature of the ground and the relative positions of the armies prevented them from doing more.

To Generals Longstreet and Jackson great praise is due for the disposition and management of their respective corps. Their quick perception enabled them to discover the projected assaults upon their positions, and their ready skill to devise the best means to resist them. Besides their services in the field—which every battle of the campaign, from Richmond to Fredericksburg, has served to illustrate—I am also indebted to them for valuable counsel, both as regards the general operations of the army and the execution of the particular measures adopted.

To division and brigade commanders I must also express my thanks for the prompt, intelligent and determined manner in which they executed their several parts.

To the officers of the general staff—Brigadier-General R. H. Chilton, adjutant and inspector-general, assisted by Major [Henry E.] Peyton; Lieutenant-Colonel [James L.] Corley, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert G.] Cole, chief commissary; Surgeon Guild, medical director, and Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Baldwin, chief of ordnance—were committed the care of their respective departments, and the charge of supplying the demands upon each. They were always in the field anticipating, as far as possible, the wants of the troops.

\* \* \* \* \*

R. E. LEE, General.

Archer, Lane and Pender (posted from right to left in the order named), his right resting on the road leading from Hamilton's Crossing to the Port Royal Road, and his left extending to within a short distance of Deep Run. These troops were partially concealed by the wood, near the edge of which they were posted. The remainder of Brockenbrough's command, consisting of the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Virginia, was immediately in rear of Walker's batteries, and acting as a support to them. Of the other two brigades, Gregg's and Thomas', of the same division, the first was in rear of the interval between Archer and Lane, and the second in rear of the interval between Archer and Pender. The divisions under Generals Early and Taliaferro formed the second line, Early being on the right. The divisions of Major-General D. H. Hill, which were further in rear, constituted the reserve. Upon the eminence immediately to the right Lieutenant-Colonel [R. L.] Walker (Major-General A. P. Hill's chief of artillery) had in position fourteen guns, composed of the batteries of Pegram and McIntosh, with sections from the batteries of Crenshaw, Latham and Johnson, commanded respectively by Lieutenants [J.] Ellett, [J. R.] Potts and [Valentine J.] Clutter. On the left of the line, and near the Bernard cabin, were posted twenty-one guns, of the batteries of Captains Davidson, Raine, Caskie and Braxton, all under the immediate direction of Captain Davidson. To the right, and some two hundred yards in front of these, and beyond the railroad, were posted twelve guns from the batteries of Captains Carpenter, Wooding and Braxton, under the direction of Captain Brockenbrough, General Taliaferro's chief of artillery; Carpenter's battery commanded by Lieutenant [George] McKendree, and Braxton's by Lieutenant [Edward A.] Marye. On my left was Major-General [John B.] Hood, of Longstreet's corps, and on my right and front the cavalry, under command of Major-General [J. E. B.] Stuart, with a battery near the Port Royal Road, under the direction of Major [John] Pelham, of the Stuart Horse Artillery, aided in the course of the day by sections from the batteries of Captain [William T.] Poague, Lieutenant [Archibald] Graham

and rapid discharges of artillery. Under the protection of this warm and well-directed fire his infantry, in heavy force, advanced, seeking the partial protection of a piece of wood extending beyond the railroad. The batteries on the right played on their ranks with destructive effect. The advancing force was visibly staggered by our rapid and well-directed artillery, but soon recovering from the shock, the Federal troops, consisting of the main body of Franklin's grand division, supported by a portion of Hooker's grand division, continued to press forward. Advancing within point-blank range of our infantry, and thus exposed to the murderous fire of musketry and artillery, the struggle became fierce and sanguinary. They continued, however, still to press forward, and before General A. P. Hill closed the interval which he had left between Archer and Lane it was penetrated, and the enemy, pressing forward in overwhelming numbers through that interval, turned Lane's right and Archer's left. Thus attacked in front and rear, the Fourteenth Tennessee and Nineteenth Georgia, of Archer's brigade, and the entire brigade of Lane fell back, but not until after a brave and obstinate resistance. Notwithstanding the perilous situation in which Archer's brigade was placed, his right, changing front, continued to struggle with undaunted firmness, materially checking the advance of the enemy until reinforcements came to its support. The brigade of General Thomas, posted as before stated, moved gallantly forward, and, joined by the Seventh and part of the Eighteenth North Carolina, of Lane's brigade, gallantly drove back a Federal column which had broken through Lane's line.

In the meantime a large force of the enemy penetrated the wood in rear of the position occupied by the brigades of Lane and Archer, and came in contact with Gregg's brigade. Taken by surprise, Orr's Rifles were thrown into confusion. It was in the act of rallying this regiment that Brigadier-General Maxcy Gregg fell in front of the rifles, mortally wounded. General Gregg was a brave and accomplished officer, full of heroic sentiment and chivalrous honor. He had rendered valuable service in this great struggle for our freedom, and the country has much







## PROSPECTUS.

# The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War.

The publication of "The Soldier in Our Civil War," "Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War," and the "Pictorial Battles of the War," the three greatest and most stupendous "Pictorial Histories" ever published in this or any other country, renders necessary a companion volume giving the Confederate side of the late Civil War.

To fully appreciate the magnitude of the war and to completely understand the triumph won by the army and navy of the United States, it is necessary to read the history of both sides in the conflict. The story of the Confederate States upon the land and water possesses the same thrilling interest, offers as many acts of heroism and equally illustrates American manhood, valor and endurance.

### THE ENGRAVINGS

That will illustrate the "Confederate Soldier in the Civil War" will number over ONE THOUSAND, and will cover a space considerably over 30,000 square inches, costing over \$25,000. Are from sketches made by a corps of artists who followed the fortunes of the armies, and who justly rank among the heroes of the war, braving every hardship and peril of the war, often under fire, and in the most dangerous positions during the battles in the business of their vocation. They will represent portraits of the President and Vice-President of the Confederacy, members of the Cabinet and department officers, signers of the Constitution of the Confederacy, governors of the seceding States, officers of the army and navy, faithful and authentic sketches of places of note, battles, sieges, charges, camp life, bombardments, naval engagements, conflicts, gunboats, cruisers, rams, blockade runners, etc.

To the veteran these engravings will recall memories of familiar faces, of his life on the tented field or quarter-deck, of many a hard fought battle, of marches, bivouacs, camp fire, and the numerous scenes and incidents peculiar to the daily life of a soldier or sailor, while to his children and the present generation they will convey the reality of war with a vividness that nothing else can convey.

For fifteen years the editors have been collecting material and data for this work, the search has accumulated for them manuscript, archives, photographs, etc., inaccessible to any other persons. They bring to the execution of the work much experience, and a reputation for accuracy and sincerity, without prejudice or passion, so closely and earnestly have they studied their subject, and arranged their matter, that they are more masters of their subject than any men living.

It would be impossible to indicate the full contents of the book in the limited space on this circular; we, however, give below

### PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. FOUNDATION and Formation of the Confederacy and the Secession of the Southern States and the prominent part taken by President Jefferson Davis, members of the Cabinet and governors of the seceding States.
2. ORDINANCES of Secession of the Southern States, including Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—tables showing dates of secession and the votes thereon.
3. CONSTITUTIONS of the Confederate States; dates of the Ratification of the Constitution by the different States; names of the signers of the Constitution (with portraits).
4. GOVERNORS of the Southern (Confederate) States, 1861-1865, with terms of office (portraits).
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