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made no attempt to approach to any point nearer than about 2 miles from the village.

In this position we remained until the following day, when, by direction of General Pleasonton, the command prepared to return to Aldie. The First and Third Brigades, returning, moved in good order, followed by the Second Brigade and the battery. The enemy, following carefully the force as it was withdrawn, endeavored to annoy us, but, under the direction of General Gregg, the command halted, and was drawn up to await further orders from General Pleasonton. These were soon received, and the First and Third Brigades resumed the march toward Aldie, while the Second Brigade with the battery were directed to remain to resist any attempt which the enemy might make to disturb the force as it was gradually withdrawn. With the exception of a few random shots, no important effort was made by them.

The two brigades returned in order to their camp at Aldie on the same evening, and, on the following morning, the Second Brigade resumed its former position in the division. Under orders from General Pleasonton, I reported the return of the division to Major-General Meade, commanding the Fifth Corps, the whole command having successfully accomplished the object which had been designated by General Pleasonton upon first reporting to him for orders.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal displayed by the command in their co-operation with the Cavalry Corps, and I mention with pleasure the names of the officers composing my staff in their prompt and ready discharge of the duties confided to them. Captain Mervine, my assistant adjutant-general; Major [William H.] Lamont and Lieutenant Ross, aides-de-camp; Captain [Percy B.] Spear, acting aide-de-camp, and Captain [George A.] Batchelder, ordnance officer, all discharged their duties in a manner highly creditable to them.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Beverly Ford, Va., August 24, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Division of the Fifth Corps from June 28 to July 9, including the battle of Gettysburg and the movements of the command during the few days previous and subsequent thereto, in conformity with instructions from headquarters:

On June 28, after a succession of rapid marches from Virginia, the division encamped about 2 miles to the south of Frederick City, Md.

On the 29th, the command of the Army of the Potomac having devolved upon Major-General Meade, until then commanding the Fifth Corps, Major-General Sykes, who had succeeded to the command of the corps, directed an early movement forward. The First Division, under my command, moved accordingly through Frederick City toward the town of Liberty, and, passing beyond that place about 2 miles, bivouacked for the night.

On the 30th, at 4 a. m., the march was resumed and continued toward Union Mills, approaching the place with proper precautions, on account of a heavy body of cavalry of the enemy, some 8,000 or 10,000 in number, as reported, then occupying it. Upon reaching the town, we found that this cavalry force had left it some three or four hours before our arrival, and had gone in the direction of Hanover.

The division halted here for the night, and on the following morning, July 1, left at an early hour for Hanover, where it arrived at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Orders were here received to halt for the night, but scarcely had arms been stacked when news was received that an engagement had that day taken place between the enemy and a portion of the army at Gettysburg. Orders were received for an immediate resumption of the march toward Gettysburg, and, notwithstanding a long march had already been accomplished, the orders were received by the troops with the utmost enthusiasm. The division was soon on the road, and continued its march toward Gettysburg, halting after midnight about 2 miles from that place. Resuming its march, after a brief rest of two or three hours, the division reached Gettysburg at about 7 o'clock in the morning of July 2.

The Eighteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Hayes commanding, was immediately detached to support a battery upon the left of the road, and the remaining portion of the command was placed in position, by direction of General Sykes, on the right of the Second Division of the corps, south of and facing toward the village.

The Ninth Massachusetts, Colonel Guiney commanding, was here detailed from the Second Brigade as skirmishers, and deployed at some distance in front of the line.

The command here rested for further instructions. After the lapse of an hour or more, the division received orders to change its position, moving some distance to the rear and toward the left of this first line, but it remained in this new position for a short period only. Orders were again received to move still farther to the left, and, subsequently crossing the creek over a small bridge, we were held in reserve in an orchard on the left of the road, with instructions to wait there for further orders. Here the Eighteenth Massachusetts, detached as above stated early in the morning, rejoined the command, and was posted on the opposite side of the road. These various movements occupied the time until long after midday. The sound of the enemy's artillery still indicated a movement toward the left of the point where we were then halted.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, orders were received from General Sykes to move toward the left and to the front. The column was immediately formed, and moved rapidly up by the Taneytown road to the ground assigned to the division. General Sykes and myself, preceding the advance of the column upon the ground upon which it was to take position, reconnoitered the field, and the position to be held by the command was determined upon by him.

Soon after, the head of the column entered upon the field. At the same time General Warren, of the staff of General Meade, came up, riding rapidly from the left, and, pointing out the position of the elevation known as the Round Top, not far off and toward the left, urged the importance of assistance in that direction. General Sykes yielded to his urgent request, and I immediately directed Colonel Vincent, commanding the Third Brigade, to proceed to that point

with his brigade. Colonel Vincent moved with great promptness to the post assigned to him. The brigade consisted of the Sixteenth Michigan, the Forty-fourth New York, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, and the Twentieth Maine Regiments.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Sweitzer, arrived next upon the ground. This brigade consisted of the Fourth Michigan, the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, the Ninth Massachusetts, and the Thirty-second Massachusetts. The Ninth Massachusetts, however, was absent, being upon the special duty for which it had been detailed in the morning. Upon receiving his instructions, Colonel Sweitzer placed his command promptly in position.

The First Brigade, under the command of Colonel Tilton, arrived next. This brigade was composed of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, the Twenty-second Massachusetts, the One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania, and the First Michigan Regiments. The position assigned to it was on the right of the ground occupied by the Second Brigade, and was immediately placed by Colonel Tilton in conformity with the instructions given to him.

The division thus in position constituted the right of the Fifth Corps, and its place in line was on the left of the ground assigned to the Third Corps. The line was on the edge of a thick wood, the ground to the front being cleared of timber, but interspersed with rocks and some straggling trees. As the two brigades entered the wood, they passed over a line of troops, understood to be a portion of a brigade of the Third Corps; they were lying down upon the ground.

Upon the right of our position an open space, apparently unprotected, extended to some distance. Upon calling the attention of General Sykes to it, he remarked, referring to the part of the Third Corps over which we had passed and then lying down in our rear, that those troops were to be removed. The remaining portion of the Third Corps was understood to be at some distance to the right, and much in advance of what seemed to be their natural and true position. This unguarded space was watched with great anxiety. There was little time, however, for deliberation. General Sykes, called by his duty to the left of the line, went toward that portion of his command. The attack of the enemy commenced almost immediately along my front. It was very severe, but was gallantly withstood.

After some time, during which the firing was very heavy, the enemy showed himself in great force upon our right flank. He had penetrated through the unguarded space there, and commenced pouring in a destructive fire from the advantageous position he had gained, and without changing my front there were no means of checking his advance toward my rear. Colonel Tilton, commanding the First Brigade, which was on the right, was immediately directed to change his front to the right, and the order was at once executed, deliberately, yet promptly, and in good order. Colonel Sweitzer, commanding the Second Brigade, on the left of the First, was immediately notified of this change upon his right, and directed to fall back in good order, and to take up a new position a short distance in his rear, for the purpose of co-operating in opposing this heavy attack upon the flank. This brigade, consisting at that time of only three regiments, numbering in all, officers and men, 1,010, was placed promptly and in good order as directed. The First Brigade numbered in all, officers and men, 654.

Affairs being in this position, General Caldwell, commanding a

brigade of the Second Corps, came up in great haste, and stated to me that his brigade, then in the woods a short distance to the left, was driving the enemy in his front, and urgently requested assistance. I immediately directed Colonel Sweitzer to go to his relief. He moved his brigade forward in line, to the front and left, his men giving cheers as they advanced across an open field to the edge of the wood; but the progress of the enemy upon our flank still continued, and this brigade was compelled again to change its front to repel his advance, and soon found itself in close conflict with him. The Fourth Michigan and the Sixty-second Pennsylvania were in actual contact with him. Colonel Jeffords, commanding the Fourth Michigan, was thrust through with a bayonet while gallantly attempting to rescue his colors from the grasp of the enemy.

Finding himself unable to compete with numbers far superior to his own, and that the enemy was gaining ground to his rear, Colonel Sweitzer directed his command to retire slowly, but orderly, halting and firing as they retired, and took position on elevated ground a short distance to his rear, and succeeded in preventing the enemy from making any further progress in that direction.

In the meantime the movements of the First Brigade, under similar circumstances, corresponded with those of the Second. This brigade, small in numbers, fired, and retired in good order, and succeeded in reaching the ground on the opposite side of the open field toward the left, and there halted. The darkness put an end to the conflict, and the enemy was foiled in his effort to get in the rear of the command. The Ninth Massachusetts shortly afterward rejoined the Second Brigade, having been relieved from the duty upon which it had been detailed early in the morning. In this position the two brigades remained during the night.

On the following day, the First Brigade was directed to relieve the Third Brigade at Little Round Top, where it also had succeeded in maintaining the position assigned to it, as will appear in the sequel.

I cannot speak in terms too commendatory of the bearing of the officers and men of these two brigades during the progress of this conflict. Skillfully directed by the two brigade commanders, they obeyed with cool intrepidity every order issued to them, under the most trying circumstances, and long resisted superior numbers with firmness. Partly surrounded by the enemy, they succeeded in preventing the left of the line from being taken in reverse, resisting an attack not exceeded, I am sure, in violence in any contest hitherto occurring. The exposure of their flank, arising from whatever cause, placed them in a most dangerous position, and their heroic conduct alone saved the command at least, if not the entire left of the army, from disaster. The statement of the casualties of the contest is sufficient evidence of their gallant resistance, and it is alike due to those who have survived and to the memory of the gallant dead that this record should be made of their valor and devotion.

The Third Brigade, as above related, was detached from the division upon its arrival upon the ground, and was consequently removed from my immediate oversight. The record of its service, however, drawn principally from the report of its commander, belongs to this record of the service of the division.

Colonel Vincent, commanding the brigade, upon being detached, as above mentioned, proceeded promptly to the position assigned him. It was upon an elevated and rocky hill known as the Little Round Top. It was situated at some distance to our left, and near the ex-

treme left of the line of battle. Its defense was of the utmost importance. When the brigade was placed in position, the Twentieth Maine occupied the left of the line, the Sixteenth Michigan the right, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and the Forty-fourth New York the center. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps was posted on the right of the brigade. The enemy had concentrated a heavy force in front of the line, and began a fierce attack immediately after the troops were in position. Repeated charges were made upon the center of the brigade, but the line was unbroken. A vigorous attack upon the right caused a temporary wavering there, but the One hundred and fortieth New York coming promptly to its support, it was re-established at once.

It was at this time that Colonel Vincent, commanding the brigade, while rallying this part of his command, fell, mortally wounded. He was a gallant officer, beloved and respected by his command and by all who knew him. His death is a serious loss to the army and the country.

Upon the removal of Colonel Vincent from the field, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Rice, of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers. The enemy, as stated, having in vain attempted to break the right of the brigade, renewed his attack upon the center and left. The Twentieth Maine, Colonel Chamberlain commanding, was posted on the left. It consisted of 380 men and officers. While the enemy in its front was making a fierce attack, a brigade was observed in the rear of their lines moving by its right flank and passing through a slight ravine on our left, with the evident purpose of gaining a position on the left flank of this regiment.

Colonel Chamberlain at once threw back his left wing, and extended his right wing by intervals toward the left, in order to avoid diminishing the extent of his front. The brigade of the enemy alluded to reaching a proper position, attacked him furiously on the left flank, advancing within 10 paces and rapidly firing. They were first checked and then repulsed by the left wing of the regiment, thrown back for that purpose.

A second, third, and fourth time the enemy renewed their attempt to break this line, and each time were they successfully repelled by that handful of men. Four times that little interval of 10 paces was the scene of a desperate conflict. The ground was strewn with dead and wounded men of both sides, promiscuously mingled. Their ammunition was exhausted; they replenished it from the cartridge-boxes of the men lying around them, whether friends or foes, but even this resource soon failed them; the enemy in greatly superior numbers pressed hard; men and officers began to look to the rear for safety, but the gallant commander of the regiment ordered the bayonets to be fixed, and, at the command "Forward," that wearied and worn body of men rushed onward with a shout. The enemy fell back. Pressing on, and wheeling to the right in open intervals, the left wing came again in line with the right wing, and then the whole regiment, deployed at intervals of 5 paces, followed up the advantage they had gained. The enemy threw down their arms and surrendered in large numbers; the others fled rapidly from the contest; 368 prisoners, including 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and a dozen other officers of lesser rank were sent to the rear; 50 of their dead lay upon the field, and large numbers of their wounded; 30 of this gallant regiment were killed, over 100 were wounded, but not one was taken a prisoner, and none were missing.

It was now nearly dark. A portion of the enemy appeared to have occupied the summit of the rocky hill to the left. The men of this brave regiment, exhausted by their labors, had thrown themselves upon the ground, and many of them sunk at once in sleep. Colonel Rice, now in command of the brigade, directed Colonel Chamberlain to drive the enemy from this height. The order was at once given. Roused again to action, and advancing with fixed bayonets and without firing, lest the smallness of their numbers might be suspected, they rushed up the hill.

Twenty-five more prisoners, including some staff officers, were added to the number previously taken, with a loss to the regiment of 1 officer mortally wounded and 1 man taken prisoner by the enemy. It was ascertained that these troops occupying the hill had been sent from Hood's division, which was then massed a few hundred yards distant, and that their object was to reconnoiter the position as a preliminary to taking possession of the height.

In addition to the prisoners above mentioned as taken by this regiment, 300 stand of arms were also captured by them. It is due to this regiment and to its commander that their service should be thus recorded in some detail.

Upon receiving a re-enforcement of five regiments of the Third Division, under command of Colonel Fisher, Colonel Rice detached two of them to the aid of Colonel Chamberlain, in order to maintain the position he had gained, and he was thus enabled to hold it, and the enemy, having been repelled upon every point of his attack, and night coming on, withdrew from the conflict.

Colonel Rice directed the Forty-fourth New York and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania to move to the front and gather up the wounded, who, including those of the enemy who had been left upon the field, were carefully brought in. The total results of the service of this brigade are stated by Colonel Rice to be 500 prisoners captured, including 2 colonels and 15 other commissioned officers, and 1,000 stand of arms. The brigade numbered about 1,000 men.

The following day was principally occupied in burying the dead. The Third Brigade was relieved by the First Brigade, and held the position occupied by it.

It would be a grateful task to relate in detail the services of many who deserve a more particular mention, but the limits of this report will not permit. No one failed in his duty.

A tribute is due to the memory of Colonel Vincent, who fell, mortally wounded, early in the engagement. He lingered a few days after the engagement. His promotion as a brigadier-general was sent to him at once as an appreciation of his services by the Government, but it reached him too late for his own recognition. He expired soon after its receipt.

A special mention should also be made of Colonel Jeffords, of the Fourth Michigan Volunteers, who sealed his devotion to his country with his blood, while contending hand to hand with overpowering numbers, in endeavoring to rescue the colors of his regiment from the hands of the enemy.

To Colonels Tilton, Sweitzer, and Rice, the commanders of brigades, great credit is due for the successful and skillful management of their commands under the very trying circumstances in which they were placed. Colonel Chamberlain, of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, whose service I have endeavored briefly to describe, deserves especial mention.

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DIED.

Barksdale's brigade	51
Kershaw's brigade	28
Semmes' brigade	21
Wofford's brigade	9
Artillery Battalion	4
Total deaths	113

No. 432.

*Report of Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, McLaws' division.*HEADQUARTERS KERSHAW'S BRIGADE,
Near Chattanooga, October 1, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the commencement of the march from Culpeper Court-House until the return of the army to that place.

Tuesday, June 16.—The brigade marched to Sperryville.

17th.—To Mud Run, in Fauquier County. These two days were excessively hot, and on the 17th many cases of sunstroke occurred. At Gaines' Cross-Roads, the wagons were sent by the way of Front Royal. Rice's battalion was detached as a guard to the division train.

18th.—Marched to Piedmont.

19th.—To Ashby's Gap, where Rice's battalion rejoined the command.

20th.—Crossed the Shenandoah River at Berry's Ford.

21st.—Recrossed, and took position in line of battle near Paris, to resist a threatened attack of the enemy.

22d.—Returned to camp on western side of the river.

23d.—Obtained 503 new arms from Winchester.

24th.—Marched to Summit Point.

25th.—To Martinsburg.

26th.—Crossed Potomac River; encamped near Williamsport.

27th.—Marched by the way of Hagerstown, Middleburg, and Greencastle, and encamped 5 miles from Chambersburg.

28th.—Marched through Chambersburg, and encamped 1 mile beyond.

Remained in camp until the 30th, when we marched to Fayetteville.

July 1.—Anderson's and Johnson's divisions and General Ewell's wagon train occupied the road until 4 p. m., when we marched to a point on the Gettysburg road, some 2 miles from that place, going into camp at 12 p. m.

The command was ordered to move at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, but did not leave camp until about sunrise. We reached the hill overlooking Gettysburg, with only a slight detention from trains in the way, and moved to the right of the Third Corps, and were halted until about noon. We were then directed to move under cover of the hills toward the right, with a view to flanking the enemy in that direction, if cover could be found to conceal the movement. Arriving at the hill beyond the hotel, at the stone bridge on the Fairfield road, the column was halted while Generals Longstreet and McLaws reconnoitered the route. After some little delay, the major-general commanding returned, and directed a countermarch, and the

command was marched to the left, beyond the point at which we had before halted, and thence, under cover of the woods, to the right of our line of battle. Arriving at the school-house, on the road leading across the Emmitsburg road by the peach orchard, then in possession of the enemy, the lieutenant-general commanding directed me to advance my brigade and attack the enemy at that point, turn his flank, and extend along the cross-road, with my left resting toward the Emmitsburg road. At the same time a battery of artillery was moved along the road parallel with my line of march. About 3 p. m. the head of my column came into the open field in front of a stone wall, and in view of the enemy. I immediately filed to the right along and in front of the wall, and formed line of battle under cover of my skirmishers, then engaged with those of the enemy, these extending along the Emmitsburg road.

In the meantime, examining the position of the enemy, I found him to be in superior force in the orchard, supported by artillery, with a main line of battle intrenched in the rear and extending to and upon the rocky mountain to his left far beyond the point at which his flank had supposed to rest. To carry out my instructions, which would have been, if successful in driving him from the orchard, to present my own right and rear to a large portion of his line of battle. I therefore communicated the position of things to the major-general commanding, and placed my line in position under cover of the stone wall. Along this wall the division was then formed, Semmes in reserve to me and Barksdale on my left, supported by Wofford, in reserve. Artillery was also placed along the wall to my right, and Colonel De Saussure's Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment was thrown beyond it to protect it. Hood's division was then moving in our rear toward our right, to gain the enemy's left flank, and I was directed to commence the attack so soon as General Hood became engaged, swinging around toward the peach orchard, and at the same time establishing connection with Hood, on my right, and co-operating with him. It was understood he was to sweep down the enemy's line in a direction perpendicular to our then line of battle. I was told that Barksdale would move with me and conform to my movement.

These directions I received in various messages from the lieutenant-general and the major-general commanding, and in part by personal communication with them. In my center front was a stone house, and to the left of it a stone barn, both about 500 yards from our line, and on a line with the crest of the orchard hill. Along the front of the orchard, and on the face looking toward the stone house, the enemy's infantry was posted. Two batteries of artillery were in position, the one in rear of the orchard, near the crest of the hill, and the other some 200 yards farther back, in the direction of the rocky mountain. Behind the stone house, on the left, was a morass; on the right a stone wall running parallel with our line of battle. Beyond the morass some 200 yards was a stony hill, covered with heavy timber and thick undergrowth, extending some distance toward the enemy's main line, and inclining to our left, and in rear of the orchard and the batteries described. Beyond the stone wall, and in a line with the stony hill, was a heavy forest, extending far to our right. From the morass a small stream ran through this wood along the base of the mountain toward the right. Between the stony hill and this forest was an interval of about 100 yards, which was only sparsely covered with scrubby undergrowth, through which a small road ran in the direction of the mountain. Looking down this road from the stone house, a

large wheat-field was seen. In rear of the wheat-field, and between that and the mountain, was the enemy's main line of battle, posted behind a stone wall.

Under my instructions, I determined to move upon the stony hill, so as to strike it with my center, and thus attack the orchard on its left rear. Accordingly, about 4 o'clock, when I received orders to advance, I moved at once in this direction, gradually changing front to the left. The numerous fences in the way, the stone building and barn, and the morass, and a raking fire of grape and canister, rendered it difficult to retain the line in good order; but, notwithstanding these obstacles, I brought my center to the point intended. In order to restore the line of the directing battalion (the Seventh South Carolina), as soon as we reached the cover of the hill, I moved it a few paces by the right flank. Unfortunately, this order given only to Colonel [D. Wyatt] Aiken, was extended along the left of the line, and checked its advance.

Before reaching this point, I had extended an order to Colonel Kennedy, commanding Second South Carolina Regiment (my left center regiment), then moving in magnificent style, to charge the battery in their front, being the second battery mentioned above, and which most annoyed us, leaving Barksdale to deal with that at the orchard.

Meanwhile, to aid this attack, I changed the direction of the Seventh Regiment (Colonel Aiken) and the Third (Major [R. C.] Maffett) to the left, so as to occupy the rocky hill and wood, and opened fire on the battery. Barksdale had not yet appeared, but came up soon after, and cleared the orchard, with the assistance of the fire of my Eighth South Carolina (Colonel [John W.] Henagan), on my left, and James' battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel [W. G.] Rice), the next in order of battle. This brigade then moved so far to the left as no longer to afford me any assistance.

In a few minutes after my line halted, the enemy advanced across the wheat-field in two lines of battle, with a very small interval between the lines, in such a manner as to take the Seventh South Carolina in flank. I changed the direction of the right wing of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel [Elbert] Bland, to meet the attack, and hurried back to General Semmes, then some 150 yards in my right rear, to bring him up to meet the attack on my right, and also to bring forward my right regiment (Fifteenth South Carolina, Colonel De Saussure), which, separated from the command by the artillery at the time of the advance, was now cut off by Semmes' brigade. Its gallant and accomplished commander had just fallen when I reached it, and it was under the command of Major [William M.] Gist. General Semmes promptly responded to my call, and put his brigade in motion toward the right, preparatory to moving to the front. I hastened back to the Seventh Regiment, and reached it just as the enemy, having arrived at a point about 200 yards from us, poured in a volley and advanced to the charge. The Seventh received him handsomely, and long kept him in check in their front. One regiment of Semmes' brigade came at a double-quick as far as the ravine in our rear, and for a time checked him in their front. There was still an interval of 100 yards between this regiment and the right of the Seventh, and into this the enemy was forcing his way, causing the Seventh to swing back more and more, still fighting at a distance not exceeding 30 paces, until the two wings were doubled on each other, or nearly so.

Finding that the battery on my left had been silenced, I sent for the Second South Carolina Regiment to come to the right, but by this time the enemy had swung around and lapped my whole line at close quarters, and the fighting was general and desperate. At length, the Seventh South Carolina gave way, and I directed Colonel Aiken to reform them at the stone wall, some 200 yards in my right rear. I fell back to the Third Regiment, then hotly engaged on the crest of the stony hill, and gradually swung around its right as the enemy made progress around our flank. Semmes' advanced regiment had given way. One of his regiments mingled with the Third, and, among the rocks and trees, within a few feet of each other, a desperate conflict ensued. The enemy could make no progress in front, but slowly extended around my right. Separated from view of my left wing by the hill and wood, all of my staff being with that wing, the position of the Fifteenth Regiment being unknown, and the Seventh being in the rear, I feared the brave men about me would be surrounded by the large force pressing around them, and ordered the Third Regiment and the [Fiftieth?] Georgia Regiment with them to fall back to the stone house, whither I followed them.

On emerging from the wood, I saw Wofford coming in in splendid style.

My left wing had held the enemy in check along their front, and lost no ground. The enemy gave way at Wofford's advance, and, with him, the whole of my left wing advanced to the charge, sweeping the enemy before them, without a moment's stand, across the stone wall, beyond the wheat-field, up to the foot of the mountain. At the same time, my Fifteenth Regiment, and part of Semmes' brigade, pressed forward on the right to the same point. Going back to the stone wall near my rear, I found Colonel Aiken in position, and at the stone building found the Third South Carolina and the regiment of Semmes' brigade. I moved them up to the stone wall, and, finding that Wofford's men were coming out, I retained them at that point to check any attempt of the enemy to advance.

It was now near nightfall, and the operations of the day were over. Gathering all my regiments, with Semmes' brigade, behind the wall, and placing pickets well to the front, I commenced the melancholy task of looking up my numerous dead and wounded. It was a sad list. First among the dead was the brave and able officer, Col. W. D. De Saussure, the senior colonel of the brigade, whom I had been pleased to regard as my successor in command should any casualty create a vacancy. His loss to his regiment is irreparable; to his State and the country not to be estimated. Major [D. McD.] McLeod, of the Eighth South Carolina Regiment, a gallant and estimable officer, was mortally wounded. Col. John D. Kennedy, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, was severely wounded while gallantly leading his command to the charge. Lieutenant-Colonel [F.] Gaillard conducted the regiment through its subsequent operations. Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, while commanding the right wing of the regiment with his usual courage and ability, was severely wounded, as was also Maj. D. B. Miller, James' battalion [Third Battalion South Carolina Infantry]. A long list of brave and efficient officers sealed their devotion to the glorious cause with their blood, each of whom merits special mention did the proper limits of this report admit it.

All the officers and men of the command behaved most admirably, and are entitled to the gratitude of the country. I am especially in-

debted to the members of my staff—Captain [C. R.] Holmes, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant [Alfred E.] Doby, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant [W. M.] Dwight, acting assistant inspector-general—for most efficient services on the field under the most difficult circumstances.

About dark, I was ordered to move my brigade to the left, to the peach orchard, where I remained until noon of the next day, when I was ordered to return to the stone wall. An hour later, I was directed to return to the wall where I had first formed line of battle. Hood's division, then commanded by General Law, was engaged with the enemy's cavalry in his front, his line being formed across our right flank. Lieutenant-General Longstreet directed me to move to the right, so as to connect with Hood's left, retaining my then front. This I did, and remained in that position until the night of the 4th, when, about midnight, I moved with the army, via Franklin, to Monterey.

On the 6th, marched through Hagerstown, via Waterloo, and encamped near Funkstown.

On the 10th, I was directed to proceed, with my own and Semmes' brigades, and a section of [J. C.] Fraser's battery, to the bridge across the Antietam, near Macauley's, and defend that position, the enemy having appeared in force on the other side. Some unimportant skirmishing occurred here, and next morning I rejoined the division, near the Saint James' College.

We remained in line of battle, with the enemy in front, until the night of the 13th, when we marched to Falling Waters, and recrossed the Potomac on the 14th.

March was continued next day to Bunker Hill, where we rested until the 18th, when we resumed the march for Culpeper Court-House, via Millwood, Front Royal, Chester Gap, and Gaines' Cross-Roads, arriving at 10 a. m. on the 24th.

I cannot close this report without expressing my thanks to Maj. W. D. Peck, assistant quartermaster, and Maj. Joseph Kennedy, acting commissary of subsistence, of the brigade staff, and all the regimental officers of their departments, for their assiduous and efficient exertions during this important campaign.

The reports of regimental commanders accompany this. The casualties have already been reported.

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

J. B. KERSHAW,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. M. GOGGIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

Casualties in Kershaw's brigade, at the battle of Gettysburg.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
2d South Carolina	27	125	2	154
3d South Carolina	18	63	2	83
7th South Carolina	18	85	7	110
8th South Carolina	21	79		100
15th South Carolina	21	98	18	137
James' battalion	10	33	3	46
Total	115	483	32	630

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No. 77.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
September 5, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by my division in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3:

My command arrived on the field of battle on the morning of July 2, and was placed in position by General Hancock on the left of the Second Division, in columns of regiments by brigades. Early in the afternoon the Second Corps, which had moved forward some distance toward the Emmitsburg road, engaged the enemy, and I was ordered to its support. I had moved but part of the distance required, when a column of the Fifth Corps appeared, coming to the assistance of the Second, and by order I resumed my former position. The battle was raging with considerable fury at the left, where, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I received orders to report with my command to General Sykes. I moved off immediately by the left flank, and sent forward my aide (Lieutenant Cross) to find General Sykes, but he did not succeed in finding him. Before reaching the position designated for me, I met a staff officer (I think the adjutant-general of General Sykes), who told me he had orders where to place me. I moved forward rapidly, a portion of the time at double-quick, as the Third Corps was said to be hard pressed. The position assigned me was on the right of the Fifth and the left of the Third Corps, and I was ordered to check and drive back the enemy who were advancing at that point. I ordered Colonel Cross, commanding the First Brigade, to advance in line of battle through a wheat-field, his left resting on the woods which skirted the field. He had advanced but a short distance when he encountered the enemy, and opened upon him a terrific fire, driving him steadily to the farther end of the wheat-field.

In the meantime I had put the Second Brigade in on the right of the First, and they advanced in like manner, driving the enemy before them. The Third Brigade I ordered still farther to the right, to connect with the Third Corps, while I held the Fourth Brigade in reserve. The First, Second, and Third Brigades advanced with the utmost gallantry, driving the enemy before them over difficult and rocky ground, which was desperately contested by the slowly retreating foe. The First Brigade, which had been longest engaged, had expended all its ammunition, when I ordered Colonel Brooke to relieve it. He advanced with his usual gallantry, and drove the enemy until he gained the crest of the hill, which was afterward gained by the whole of my line. In this advantageous position I halted, and called upon General Barnes, who was some distance in the rear, to send a brigade to the support of my line. He readily complied, and ordered the brigade of Colonel [Sweitzer] forward into the wheat-field. I then galloped to the left to make a connection with General Ayres, and found that I had advanced some distance beyond him. He, however, gave the order to his line to move forward and connect with my left. Thus far everything had progressed favorably. I had gained a position which, if properly supported on the flanks, I thought impregnable from the front. General Ayres was moving forward to connect with my left, but I found on going

to the right that all the troops on my right had broken and were fleeing to the rear in great confusion. As soon as they broke, and before I could change front, the enemy in great numbers came in upon my right flank and even my rear, compelling me to fall back or have my command taken prisoners. My men fell back under a very heavy cross-fire, generally in good order, but necessarily with some confusion. I reformed them behind a stone wall until relieved by the Twelfth Corps.

By direction of Major-General Hancock, I marched my command back to the ground it had occupied in the earlier part of the day, where we lay on our arms until the morning of the 3d. I then formed what was left of the division in one line on a slight crest, and began to throw up breastworks. Before noon we had a work which served to protect the men during the artillery fire which followed.

About noon the enemy opened upon us with all his artillery the most fearful fire I have ever witnessed. Although this lasted an hour, but one of my men was killed and very few wounded.

Nearly at the same time with the grand assault which, following the artillery fire, was made upon our center, a single line, I should think a small brigade, advanced in our immediate front, but did not succeed in getting beyond our picket, being broken by the fire of our artillery. A large portion of this force came in and gave themselves up as prisoners.

The division on the afternoon of the 2d fought with its accustomed gallantry, and performed everything that could be expected of either officers or men. The large number of its killed and wounded attest its desperate valor. That it fell back was owing entirely to the breaking of the troops on the right, permitting the enemy to get on its flank and its rear.

While driving the enemy triumphantly before them, two of my brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Zook and Colonel Cross, of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, fell, mortally wounded. They were both old and tried soldiers, and the country can ill spare their services. They both fell in the front of battle while driving back the invader, and lived long enough to know that their blood had not been shed in vain, but that the enemy had been driven back with terrible repulse. A grateful country will remember their virtues and hold them up to the admiration of posterity.

Colonel Roberts, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Merwin, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, were instantly killed; both gallant officers and brave men.

Colonel McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, after the fall of Colonel Cross, succeeded to the command of the First Brigade, behaved, as he always has on every battle-field, with the most distinguished gallantry, and brought off his command in perfect order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery, and added to their already high reputation.

Colonel Kelly behaved with his wonted gallantry.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, was worthy of all praise.

Of the merit of Colonel Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade,

too much can scarcely be said. His services on this as well as many other fields have fairly earned him promotion.

Colonels Brown and Baily are deserving of high praise.

The members of my staff rendered most efficient service. I would mention as worthy of particular commendation Lieutenants [Daniel K.] Cross and [William P.] Wilson and Majors [George W.] Scott and [John] Hancock.

I have before had occasion to mention the bravery and good conduct of my orderly, Corpl. Uriah N. Parmelee, Company D, Sixth New York Cavalry. On this occasion he not only behaved with great bravery, but was of great assistance to me in checking fugitives. I respectfully recommend his promotion.

The lists of killed, wounded, and missing have already been forwarded.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CALDWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

No. 78.

Report of Col. H. Boyd McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

CAMP ON THE FIELD, August 11, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Brigade in the action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3:

Early in the morning of the 2d, the brigade was massed in the woods to the left and rear of the position occupied by the corps when in line.

At 10 a. m. the brigade massed in column of regiments on the left of the division and the left center of the general line of battle. Here we remained until 4 p. m., when the division was detached from the corps and marched to the left of the line, to check the advance of the enemy. The brigade moved by the left flank from the position on the left of the center, until it reached the foot of Sugar Loaf Hill, and then formed line of battle in rear of a stone wall, over which we advanced and engaged the enemy. At this time I was in command of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The brigade was formed in the following order: The Sixty-first New York Volunteers, Eighty-first and One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and the Sixty-first and Eighty-first and a portion of the One hundred and forty-eighth advanced in a wheat-field; the remainder of the One hundred and forty-eighth and Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers in a thick woods. The brigade steadily drove the enemy back to the far end of the wheat-field, a distance of over 400 yards. So quickly was this done that prisoners were taken by the brigade before the enemy had time to spring from their hiding-places to retreat. A brigade of the Fifth Corps relieved the Sixty-first, Eighty-first, and a portion of the One hundred and forty-eighth. Perceiving that if the balance of the brigade should retire it would expose the left flank of this bri-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 175.

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men to fall back, firing as they retired. My left wing retreated up the hill and allowed the enemy to pass up the ravine, when they poured a destructive fire into his flank and rear.

Here Adjutant Norton, with about a dozen men, captured and sent to the rear 22 prisoners. Special mention should be made of this officer for his coolness and bravery during this day's engagement.

The right wing fell back gradually until they mingled with the regiments composing the Second Brigade, and remained till night, when the brigade was relieved.

In this day's action were wounded Capts. E. T. Rowell (acting major), J. McClure, and A. Buxton. Our loss was 28 killed, wounded, and missing: Among the missing was Lieut. D. B. Pettijohn, Company A.

On the 3d instant, the Second Regiment was not engaged, with the exception of about a dozen volunteers, who went out to the front of the breastworks of the First Army Corps, to silence one of the enemy's guns, which was accomplished, losing 1 killed and 1 wounded.

On the 4th instant, I was ordered to move forward to the Emmitsburg pike, a few hundred yards to the left of the cemetery, and to deploy four companies to skirmish through the field to the woods in front. The enemy was driven back to his earthworks, about 150 or 200 yards from his first position. We held this position through the day, under a sharp fire from his sharpshooters.

The regiment sustained a loss this day of 3 killed and 8 wounded. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Law, Company E.

At 7.30 p. m. I was relieved by a New Jersey regiment, of the Sixth Corps, and rejoined the brigade.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

HOMER R. STOUGHTON,

Major, Commanding Second U. S. Sharpshooters.

Capt. JOHN M. COONEY,

A. A. G., Second Brig., First Div., Third Army Corps.

No. 152.

Report of Col. P. Regis de Trobriand, Fifty-fifth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, July —, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part acted by the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, under my command, in the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d and 3d instant:

On July 1, I had been left with my command, and a battery of artillery from the First New York Artillery at Emmitsburg, to hold the place, in connection with a brigade from the Second Division, while the balance of the Third Corps was moving toward Gettysburg.

But an order having reached me at 2 o'clock on the following morning to join the corps, I started at daybreak, and reported to Major-General Birney about 10 o'clock.

About 2 p. m. the same day, a line of battle was formed in expectation of an impending attack from the enemy on our left. The First Brigade (General Graham's) formed the left end of our front line,

and the Second Brigade (General Ward's) was drawn *en potence* to prevent a flank movement, while the Third Brigade occupied the apex of the angle, being in column by regiments, ready to support either of the other two brigades according to circumstances.

In the meantime the enemy had been steadily moving large masses of troops under cover of the woods toward our left, out of range of musketry, and covering himself with a line of skirmishers, the march by the left flank of which was the indication of the direction of the probable attack. Our skirmishers soon after having been hardly pressed, and the fire becoming more brisk, I was ordered to detach a regiment to their support, and while our artillery was opening fire I sent the Third Regiment Michigan Volunteers, which, under the command of Col. Byron R. Pierce, proceeded forward to a peach orchard close to the road to Emmitsburg, and, deploying rapidly, checked any farther advance of the rebel skirmishers on that point.

Still, the forces of the enemy were passing around our left, and when in proper position, their columns rushed forward on General Ward's brigade, drawn in line to receive the shock. The accustomed yells of the Confederates and the intensity of the firing on my left had scarcely announced the precise point and the violence of the attack, when I extended my right by moving the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill commanding, across a wheat-field, in order to fill a gap open there, thereby re-enforcing General Ward. The Seventeenth Maine took a strong position behind a stone wall, and did good service at this point. Soon after, I was ordered to send a regiment to support General Ward, and I immediately detached for that purpose the Fortieth New York Volunteers, Colonel Egan, which marched forward, and aided efficiently in checking the enemy's advance in the most exposed position on our extreme left.

The battle was raging on my left and right to the rear on both sides, in consequence of my advanced position as already explained, and soon these two attacks came converging on the angle of which I formed the summit, with the Fifth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Pulford, and the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, Major Jones, the only two regiments left at that point. Fortunately my position there was a strong one, in a wood commanding a narrow ravine, which the enemy attempted in vain to cross under our fire.

The unflinching bravery of the Fifth Michigan, which sustained the loss of more than one-half of its number without yielding a foot of ground, deserves to be especially mentioned here with due commendation. Had a sufficient force been there under my orders when the enemy gave up forcing our position, I would not have hesitated to try to break his line at that point; but two regiments from the Fifth Corps, sent there to my support, having fallen back without engaging the enemy (by what orders I could never ascertain), and some points of our line yielding under a disproportionate contest for want of timely support, I found myself in danger of being surrounded, and fell back out of the woods, where the enemy did not risk to follow us. I found the Seventeenth Maine in a wheat-field, where it had followed the receding movement of the line.

As the enemy was pressing upon us on that side, I made a *retour offensif* with that regiment, re-enforced by the Fifth Michigan, keeping the enemy at bay in the woods until the arrival of sufficient re-enforcements from the Second Corps allowed us to be relieved when our ammunition was just exhausted.

By order of Major-General Birney, who was present with us in the wheat-field, I then took my command to the adjoining wood in the

rear, and then farther off, to avoid unnecessary losses by the fire of the enemy, which disabled some of my men in that position. I was soon joined there by the Third Michigan, and later in the evening by the Fortieth New York.

On July 3, when the last and furious attack of the enemy took place on our right, my brigade was at once brought to form a second line, supporting our batteries, when, without being actually engaged, several officers and men were wounded by the too well directed fire of the enemy's artillery.

At night I was put in command of the advance line across that part of the battle-field, which I occupied until the following day with two brigades, the Third and First, without any special occurrence to mention.

It becomes now my gratifying duty to state how nobly the officers and men of my command have sustained at Gettysburg the glorious reputation won on many other battle-fields by the old Kearny (now Birney's) division.

The regimental commanders have gallantly and efficiently done their duty. Among them Col. B. R. Pierce, Third Michigan, was wounded in the leg, since amputated, as also Maj. D. M. Jones, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania. Lieut. Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan, was slightly wounded in the hand. Col. T. W. Egan had his horse killed under him.

I could not mention here the field or line officers who have distinguished themselves under my eyes without injustice to the others, all of them having behaved in the most gallant manner.

The officers of my staff I must mention as brave and efficient in action. Capt. Ben. M. Piatt, assistant adjutant-general, had his horse shot under him, while he was himself slightly hit. Capt. I. C. Smith, acting assistant inspector-general, was severely wounded in the leg, which will deprive me for a time of the services of that most valuable officer. My two aides, Lieuts. E. B. Houghton and G. W. Waldron, lent me good assistance by their gallant alacrity in the performance of their duties.

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Headquarters Third Brigade			1				1
40th New York	1	28	6	114		5	154
17th Maine	1	17	7	105		2	132
110th Pennsylvania		8	6	39			53
5th Michigan	2	17	8	74		4	105
3d Michigan		7	2	29		7	45
Total*	4	77	30	361		18	490

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. F. BIRNEY, Asst. Adj. Gen., First Division.

* But see revised statement, p. 178.

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No. 153.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill, Seventeenth Maine Infantry.*BATTLE-FIELD OF GETTYSBURG, PA.,
July 5, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part sustained by the Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteers under my command in the battle of Gettysburg:

On the morning of July 2, we broke camp at Emmitsburg at 4.30 o'clock, and marched toward Gettysburg, arriving upon the battle-field about 10 o'clock. Already the pickets of both armies were busily engaged, and with our brigade we were at once drawn up in line of battle, facing the pike leading to Gettysburg, where we rested under arms for an hour. Soon after this the line was changed, and we were moved forward and placed in a new position, supporting a line of skirmishers thrown toward the front by this brigade.

About 4 p. m., the brigade of General Ward having become actively engaged with the enemy on our left, I was ordered by Colonel De Trobriand to march my regiment to connect with and support the line of General Ward, on his right. The regiment at once moved by the left flank, and, crossing an interval between the two brigades, our line was formed behind a stone wall, which afforded a strong position. We opened fire upon the enemy, then within 100 yards of us. The contest became very severe, the enemy at times being driven back by our line, and then by superior numbers compelling us in turn to give way. The ground was hotly contested, but we held our position till, finding the right of my regiment outflanked and exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy's re-enforcements, I was obliged to form a new line, changing the right wing of the regiment into position at a right angle with the left. This movement was executed in good order, under a heavy fire from the advancing foe. In this position we continued the fight, checking the enemy till, receiving orders to retire, we fell back across a wheat-field in our rear to the edge of the woods.

At this point, Major-General Birney rode upon the field and directed our line to advance. With cheers for our gallant commander, the regiment moved quickly forward, and pouring into the enemy volley upon volley, their advance was checked. The contest was now of a most deadly character, almost hand to hand, and our loss was very severe. In the color guard of 10, but 3 escaped uninjured.

Our ammunition being exhausted and fresh troops having arrived to take our places, we were ordered to withdraw from the field, which we did in good order. A new line was then formed but a short distance to the rear, where we bivouacked for the night.

At early dawn (July 3) the regiment was drawn up in line of battle in the same position held by us on the previous forenoon. At 1 p. m., the enemy opening upon the whole line of our army a heavy artillery fire, and advancing to break through the position held by the right, we were ordered to proceed to re-enforce General Doubleday. Proceeding at the double-quick, we were soon placed in line, supporting the Ninth Michigan Battery. Throughout the terrible attack of the enemy, we were exposed to a severe artillery fire, and suffered heavy loss of officers and men. After dark, the regiment was

sent to the front on picket duty, where we remained during the night. Much attention was given by our men to the care of the wounded left upon the field.

On July 4, the regiment was occupied nearly all day in throwing up earthworks, expecting a renewal of the attack by the enemy.

On July 5, we moved into our present position.

It is with sadness that I am compelled to report the loss of several valuable line officers: Lieutenant Dyer, commanding Company G, was instantly killed in the engagement on the 2d, while Captain Fogg, Company H, was carried from the field mortally wounded. Adj. C. W. Roberts, a gallant soldier, was seriously wounded in the leg, requiring amputation.

Throughout these engagements both officers and men of my command behaved with gallantry, and their conduct was worthy of the cause in which they were engaged and of the noble division to which they belong. Many of the men were without shoes; the whole command had been without rations for nearly twenty-four hours, and, after a long and tedious march from Camp Sickles, were poorly fitted for the labors which they were called upon to perform.

Our gratitude is due to Almighty God for the success with which He has crowned our exertions.

The list of casualties, herewith annexed, shows the severity of the contest in which the regiment participated:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	7	8
Enlisted men	17	105	2	124
Total*	18	112	2	132

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BENJAMIN MERRILL,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventeenth Regt. Maine Volunteers.

Capt. BEN. M. PIATT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 154.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Pierce, Third Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD REGIMENT MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,

August 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, on July 2 and 3.

We left Emmitsburg at 3 a. m. on the 2d, and arrived at Gettysburg about 12 m. On our nearing Gettysburg, the enemy appeared in our rear and left flank. We were then marched near and to the left of the Taneytown road, where the brigade was formed in column of regiments, we occupying the right, where we halted for a short time. Then we were moved forward about 1 mile, when the enemy made his appearance in force, and was driving in our pickets. The

* But see revised statement, p. 178.

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Both officers and men behaved in a manner to sustain the previous reputation of the division. I have especially to thank Colonel Abbott, of the First Michigan, for the valuable assistance rendered me by his regiment in guarding the road.

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

J. B. SWEITZER,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES,

Commanding First Division, Fifth Corps.

—
HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Camp near Warrenton, Va., July 31, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the recent battle of Gettysburg:

After a hard march on the day previous, July 1, from Unionville, Md., by way of Hanover, the brigade bivouacked after 12 p. m., with the division in the woods by the roadside, 4 or 5 miles distant from the battle-field.

Next morning by daylight we were on the march again, the Second Brigade leading. Having arrived near what I supposed to be the right of our line, and near a farm-house and barn, the division was massed, the brigades occupying positions in the order of their numbers from right to left, General Sykes' division being on our left. Here a call was made for a regiment from this brigade for picket duty by General Barnes, and Colonel Guiney, with the Ninth Massachusetts, was directed to report to him for instructions, and did so.

Shortly after this, the division changed front to the left, at nearly a right angle with its former position, and formed in line of battalions in close column by division.

We had been in this position but a few moments before we were again moved a considerable distance to the left; then moved by the front across the creek, and massed in an orchard on the hill above the bridge on the Gettysburg turnpike. There we remained until late in the afternoon (the precise time I do not remember), and the command had a few hours' quiet and rest.

Meanwhile there had been very little firing along the line, and I came to the conclusion the day would pass without the division being called into action. But soon after cannonading was heard on the left, and we were moved quite a distance farther to the left, and diagonally to the front, skirting in our march the woods in rear of or in which our lines were formed. When we moved off from the orchard, the Third Brigade, being on the left of the division, moved first, the Second and First Brigades following in the inverted order.

The Second Brigade was placed in position in a wood fronting an open field, the woods bordering two sides of the field, the side in which we were and also that extending at right angles from our left toward the enemy, and in the last-mentioned wood the First Brigade was posted, connecting with our left. Having formed the three regiments of this brigade in line of battle (the Ninth Massachusetts being still absent on picket duty) in their regular order from right to left, and finding this formation threw the Thirty-second Massachusetts, which was on the left, into an exposed position beyond the woods in low, cleared ground, I directed Colonel Prescott to change

his front to the rear, so as to give him the benefit of the elevated ground and the cover of the woods, which movement he executed.

We had not remained long in this position before an attack commenced by the enemy in front of the First Brigade and Thirty-second Massachusetts. As there was no appearance of the enemy in front of the line formed by the Sixty-second Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan, I directed them to change front to the left, and form lines in rear of the Thirty-second Massachusetts, to strengthen that position. During the execution of this order, the attack continued; the firing was very severe, and we lost many brave officers and men. Here fell Major Lowry, second to none in all the attributes of a soldier and a gentleman.

When the attack commenced, word was sent by General Barnes that when we retired we should fall back under cover of the woods. This order was communicated to Colonel Prescott, whose regiment was then under the hottest fire. Understanding it to be a peremptory order to retire then, he replied, "I don't want to retire; I am not ready to retire; I can hold this place," and he made good his assertion. Being informed that he misunderstood the order, which was only intended to inform him how to retire when it became necessary, he was satisfied, and he and his command held their ground manfully.

Some time after that, word was sent that the First Brigade was retiring, and General Barnes sent me word to fall back also, which I did in perfect good order, the regiments retaining their alignments and halting and firing as they came back. Having arrived at the road leading along the rear of the wheat-field, the brigade was formed in line in the woods in rear of the road and parallel to it, the right resting at the corner of the woods toward the front. We had not remained here more than, say, fifteen minutes, when a general officer I had never seen before rode up to me, and said his command was driving the enemy in the woods in front of the wheat-field; that he needed the support of a brigade, and desired to know if I would give him mine.

I referred him to General Barnes, and said I would obey his directions with pleasure. He spoke to the general, who was not far off. General Barnes came and stated to me what had been said to him by General Caldwell (this I learned was the officer who had lately spoken to me), and asked me if I would take the brigade in. I told him I would if he wished me to do so. He said he did. The command was then called to attention. General Barnes got out in front of them, and made a few patriotic remarks, to which they responded with a cheer, and we started off across the wheat-field in a line parallel to the road, our right flank resting on the woods. We advanced to the stone fence beyond the wheat-field next to the woods, and took position behind it to support, as we supposed, our friends in the woods in front. The Fourth Michigan, being on the right of the brigade, extended beyond the stone fence, and was, consequently, most exposed.

We had scarcely got to this position before I noticed regiments retiring from the woods on our right, which I supposed were relieved by others who had taken their places, and would protect us in that direction. I observed also that there was considerable firing diagonally toward our rear from these woods, which I then thought were shots from our troops aimed over us at the enemy in the woods beyond and falling short. They were, however, much too frequent

to be pleasant, and my color-bearer, Ed. Martin, remarked, "Colonel, I'll be — if I don't think we are faced the wrong way; the rebs are up there in the woods behind us, on the right."

About this time, too, word was brought me from the Fourth Michigan and Sixty-second Pennsylvania that the enemy were getting into our rear in the woods on the right. I directed those regiments to change front, to face in that direction and meet them, which they did, the firing in the meanwhile being rapid and severe. I at the same time dispatched Lieutenant Seitz, aide-de-camp, to communicate to General Barnes our situation. He reached the point where he had last seen General Barnes. He was not there. Lieutenant Seitz found the enemy had reached that point, and he came near falling into their hands himself; his horse was killed, and he made his way back to me on foot; reported that General Barnes was not to be found; that the enemy was in the woods on our right as far back as where we had started from, and along the road in rear of the wheat-field.

Finding that we were surrounded—that our enemy was under cover, while we were in the open field exposed to their fire—I directed the command to fall back. This was done in order, the command halting and firing as it retired. The Fourth Michigan and Sixty-second Pennsylvania had become mixed up with the enemy, and many hand-to-hand conflicts occurred. Colonel Jeffords, the gallant commander of the Fourth Michigan, was thrust through with a bayonet in a contest over his colors, and Sergt. William McFairman, Company I, and Private William McCarter, Company A, Sixty-second Pennsylvania, receive honorable mention by Colonel Hull in his report for their conduct during this part of the engagement.

Finding, as we retired in the direction from which we advanced, that the fire of the enemy grew more severe on our right, I took a diagonal direction toward the corner of the wheat-field on our left and rear. We crossed the stone fence on this side of the field, and retired to the rear of the battery on the elevation beyond, where the command was halted.

We had lost heavily in our passage across the field. The Fourth Michigan and Sixty-second Pennsylvania had been surrounded, and a large proportion of those regiments were missing, either killed, wounded, or prisoners. What remained of the command formed in the rear of the battery, and we were shortly afterward joined by the Ninth Massachusetts, which had been absent all day on detached duty.

It is difficult to conceive of a more trying situation than that in which three regiments of this command had lately found themselves, and from which they had just effected their escape; in fact, I have since understood that one of General Barnes' aides remarked to him shortly after we had advanced, when it was discovered the enemy was behind us on the flank, that he might bid good-bye to the Second Brigade. I was also informed by General Barnes that, learning soon after we had advanced the situation on our right, he had dispatched an orderly to me with the information and a verbal order to withdraw, but the orderly never reached me.

Every officer and man in the command, so far as I am informed, did his whole duty. All stood their ground and fought unflinchingly until they were ordered by me to retire, and in falling back behaved with coolness and deliberation. We lost many of our best officers and men.

I subjoin a field report of the regiments engaged on the morning

of July 2, and also a report of the same regiments on July 4. A nominal and tabular report of casualties in the command has already been forwarded.*

About dark on the evening of the 2d, the acting assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade came to me and inquired for General Barnes; said he was directed by General Sykes to tell him to have the Second Brigade form on the right of the First in the position they then were. As General Barnes was not present, I received the order, and put the Second Brigade in the position indicated, where we remained until the evening of the 5th, when the division advanced toward Emmitsburg.

In conclusion, I desire to express my gratification at the conduct of my staff during the engagement—Captain [George] Monteith, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain [Alvan C.] Lamson, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain [John S.] Burdett, acting commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant [John A. M.] Seitz, acting aide-de-camp. They were prompt and fearless in the discharge of their duty. We were all fortunate enough to escape being hit, though a number of horses in the party were shot—two of the orderlies, the bugler's, Lieutenant Seitz's, and my own.

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

J. B. SWEITZER,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, Comdg. Division.

[Inclosure.]

Report of commissioned officers and enlisted men present for duty in the Second Brigade, of the regiments engaged, before the action of July 2, and after the action of July 4.

Command.	Before the action, July 2.			After the action, July 4.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
4th Michigan	26	316	342	14	125	139
62d Pennsylvania	26	400	426	14	217	231
32d Massachusetts	21	221	242	12	162	174
Total	73	937	1,010	40	504	544
Before action						1,010
After action						544
Loss						466

No. 194.

Report of Col. Strong Vincent, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH CORPS,
Camp near Aldie, Va., June 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the general commanding the division, I moved to Middleburg

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 179.

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To the officers of my staff I am indebted for efficient and prompt attention to their arduous duties, namely: Captain [Catharinus B.] Mervine, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. [Charles H.] Ross and [T. Corwin] Case, aides; Captain [George M.] Barnard, assistant inspector-general of the division, and Dr. [Charles] Shippen, the medical director of the division.

The command remained in the same position the two following days.

Being disabled for further actual command of the division, the opportune arrival of General Griffin enabled me to relinquish it to him, and the division moved toward Middletown, where it arrived on July 8.

A tabular and a nominal return of casualties have been duly forwarded.* The total strength of the division upon entering the engagement was, in the three brigades, 2,664, and the aggregate of killed, wounded, and missing, 897.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAMES BARNES,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps.

No. 190.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Beverly Ford, Va., August 14, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated August 12, 1863, I have the honor to report that I arrived at Gettysburg on July 3 last, and relieved General Barnes, in command of the division, on the 4th.

On the day following, the division took up its line of march toward the Potomac, arriving at Middletown on the 7th, and from thence proceeded by way of Fox's Gap to Jones' Cross-Roads, in which vicinity it was occupied in strengthening its position and in outpost duty until the 14th, when it marched to Williamsport.

From Williamsport the division proceeded to Berlin by way of Burkittsville; crossed the Potomac at that place on the 17th, and encamped for the night at Lovettsville, Va.

On the 18th, the march was resumed and continued without interruption to Manassas Gap, by the way of Purcellville and Piedmont.

Passing nearly through the Gap, it was deployed on the 23d in support of the Third Corps at the battle of Wapping Heights.

On the morning of the 24th, the division again took up its line of march to Warrenton, in the vicinity of which place it arrived, by the way of Barbee's Cross-Roads and Orleans, on the 27th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 179.

The War of the Rebellion : a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies. / Pub. under the direction of the ... Secretary of War

United States.

Washington : Government Printing Office, 1880-1901.

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left and rear of a battery which had been posted about 300 yards to my right and rear. The battery soon commenced to retreat, firing, followed by the rebels, who were now again upon my right flank. To avoid this flank movement, I retired, firing, a short distance in the timber, and then moved across an open field, took up a new position upon the right of the Second Division, and reported to General Sykes. In this last movement I was greatly embarrassed by squads of men and parts of regiments, who, hurrying from the front, broke into and through my line. I think, however, that I saved my brigade from great disaster after it could no longer do any good in front, and succeeded in forming a new line, which was retained through the night.

All of my officers and men did their duty, their whole duty, and showed the greatest coolness and courage, and where all did so well it were invidious to mention names.

On the 3d, we relieved the Third Brigade, on duty, holding the rocky hill upon the extreme left.

On the 4th, I advanced the brigade to the edge of the woods in our front, and sent out a strong line of skirmishers to feel the enemy. The report of this reconnaissance has been made by order directly to Major-General Sykes.

My loss on the 2d instant was 12 killed, 80 wounded, and 17 missing; total, 109.

Owing to forced marches, we had remaining on the 2d only 474 men, and as part of these were not actually engaged, it will be seen that the percentage of loss is very great.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. TILTON,

Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fifth Corps.

No. 193.

Reports of Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,

June 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I beg leave to report that on the receipt of your letter of instructions of 6 p. m., 8th instant, received at 8 p. m., I called on General D. McM. Gregg, submitted your note to him, and requested information as to how he desired me to co-operate with him.

The general explained to me the plan of his movements, and said he desired me to cross the river immediately after his forces had passed, and follow his column to a point beyond Mountain Run, which point would be indicated to me on my reaching it, and remain there until I should receive orders to withdraw. I then called his attention to so much of your note as directed me to occupy and hold the opposite side of the river after my connection with him had ceased, as I construed it. Finding he thought I should withdraw to this side of the river when I retired from the position assigned to me by him, on my return to these headquarters I addressed you a note asking further instructions on this point, and in reply received by daylight your note of 2.30 a. m. of the 9th instant, saying, *inter*

Four years with the Army of the Potomac. By Régis de Trobriand ... Translated by George K. Dauchy ...

Trobriand, Régis de, 1816-1897.

Boston, Ticknor and company, 1889.

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FOUR YEARS
WITH THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

BY
REGIS DE TROBRIAND

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL, U. S. VOLS.

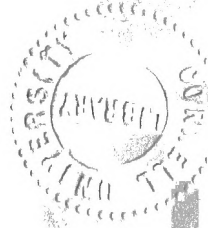
TRANSLATED BY
GEORGE K. DAUCHY

LATE LIEUTENANT COMMANDING TWELFTH NEW YORK
BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY, U. S. VOLS.

With Portrait and Maps



BOSTON
TICKNOR AND COMPANY
211 Tremont Street
1889



follow the movement, remained behind, with an interval of about five hundred yards from Humphreys' right. Towards the left, the line forming a salient angle at the peach orchard became much thinner, in that it had been so much extended along the two faces. On this account, Ward's brigade and mine were not enough to connect, by a continuous line, the Emmittsburg road to Little Round Top. The space left open between Graham and me was occupied only by the Third Michigan, deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Colonel B. R. Pierce. On this side, Ward had not been able to extend to the steep hills where our extreme left was to rest. He had been compelled to rest his line on a rocky height, where his last regiment was separated from Little Round Top by an open interval. On the left, as on the right, the Third Corps was found thus in the air. At the centre, thrown forward as we have seen, it was necessarily feeble, like all salient angles presented to an attack, and received no strength from the shape of the ground.

Sickles had sent to ask the general-in-chief to come and examine for himself the new disposition. The latter, being very busy elsewhere, had been delayed in coming. When he arrived on the ground, it was already too late to change anything. The enemy was upon us. The only resource remaining was to take the necessary measures, as soon as possible, to draw from the Second and Fifth Corps the reinforcements which we would stand in need of.

As regards my brigade, the position was good. Two of my regiments, the Fifth Michigan and the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, were deployed on a hill-top sparsely covered with trees and rocks, at the foot of which ran a brook in a little muddy ravine. This ravine forked to my left on the edge of a wheat field,

the narrow extremity of which separated me from the Second Brigade. In the woods behind my line, I held two regiments in reserve, the Seventeenth Maine and the Fortieth New York, ready to throw them on the side of the wheat field, if the enemy endeavored to penetrate through there, or towards the peach orchard, if the Third Michigan could not maintain connection with the First Brigade.

Longstreet's Confederate corps, after having crossed the Emmitsburg road, advanced towards Little Round Top, with the evident intention of turning our left. The firing of his skirmishers marked out to us the route of his column, upon which two batteries of artillery placed behind the peach orchard opened with shell. We had not long to wait for a reply, and, as usual, the ball was opened on both sides by the cannon. We were very attentive to discover on what point the storm was to break.

Ward received the first shock. A burst of cheering, followed immediately by a violent musketry fire, told us that the rebels were charging across the ravine. The trees prevented us from seeing anything of the engagement, but the deafening noise of the firing told us well that it was an attack with the whole power of the enemy, and that our turn would not be long in coming. Soon an aid of General Birney brought me the order to send a regiment from the other side of the wheat field. The Seventeenth Maine hurried forward on the run, and took position behind a stone wall breast-high, so that the enemy would be subjected to an oblique fire, if Ward's line was threatened.

A few minutes afterward, the Fortieth was sent in haste to oppose an attack, which was turning the left of the Second Brigade, and penetrating between it and Little Round Top. The greatest danger of the moment

was there. I had then but two regiments in line of battle, and a third prolonging my line as skirmishers, when the avalanche rolled upon me. Hold on there, hard and firm! There is no reserve.

It was a hard fight. The Confederates appeared to have the devil in them. They had been told that they had before them nothing but militia assembled in haste. If that had been true, without disparaging the militia, I believe, from the manner in which the rebels rushed upon us, they would have been swept away in the twinkling of an eye. But, when they met us face to face, they quickly recognized the old troops of Hooker and Kearney, which was a very different affair. I must say, however, that they did not put any less spirit in their attack. Quite the contrary. On the other side, my men did not flinch. Like veterans, accustomed to make the best of every resource, they had sheltered themselves behind the rocks and trunks of trees which were on the line, and when their assailants descended into the ravine and crossed the creek they were received, at a distance of twenty yards, with a deadly volley, every shot of which was effective. The assault broken, those who were on the opposite slope began a rapid fire at a range still very short. On both sides, each one aimed at his man, and, notwithstanding every protection from the ground, men fell dead and wounded with frightful rapidity.

An aid came through a hail of bullets to ask another regiment from me. "Tell General Birney," I replied to him, showing him my line, "that I have not a man left who has not upon his hands all that he can do, and tell him that, far from being able to furnish reënforcements to any one, I shall be in need of them myself in less than a quarter of an hour."

In fact, the persistent pressure of the attack showed

clearly that we had a contest with superior forces. If they had attacked us entirely with the bayonet, we would have been swept away. Happily, the nature of the ground broke their lines, and enabled us to hold them at a distance by the rapidity and precision of our fire. I had never seen any men fight with equal obstinacy. One would have said that each believed the destiny of the Republic was attached to the desperate vigor of his efforts. So that we maintained our hold; but my line was melting away in its position. It seemed to me that nearly half were struck down. It remained to be seen how long the other half would hold out.

At this moment, Lieutenant Houghton, one of my aids, told me that a brigade of the Fifth Corps was lying in two lines behind us, awaiting the time to come into action. This was good news. But, as I went to assure myself of its accuracy, I saw these troops rise up and fall back hurriedly at the command of their officers. I galloped forward towards the nearest of them, and asked them, — "Where are you going?" — "We do not know." — "Who has given you orders to retire?" — "We do not know." They then filed out of the woods, towards the crossroad which led into the Emmitsburg pike. These regiments belonged to General Barnes' division. They were going with their brigade to fill the interval between our right and Graham's left.

I returned immediately to my men, advancing to the line of the Fifth Michigan, knowing well that nothing encourages soldiers as much as the presence of their superior officers in their midst. The position was becoming desperate. Ward's left had been broken in. The Fortieth New York, sent to its aid, had in vain charged the enemy vigorously, coming to bayonet's point; the Second Brigade had been forced to retire. The Seventeenth Maine, expected to stop the advance

of the enemy in that direction, had not been able to keep its position along the wall where it presented its flank to the troops attacking us. The latter, enfilading his right, compelled it to fall back to the other side of the wheat field. The One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania was holding on only in fragments. Major Jones, who commanded it, had just had his leg broken. The Fifth Michigan was much shaken by its enormous losses.

As I arrived near the colors, the color-bearer staggered, and fell back several paces. I called out, "Steady!" "I am wounded," he said, with a choking voice, — "Where?" — "In the throat." I leaned over my horse and put my hand on his shoulder: "It is nothing," said I, "I see no blood." He immediately retook his place, raising up the flag. The ball, which had really struck him in the neck, had bounded off his leather collar, and the shock had choked him for a moment.

Colonel Pulford, seeing the movement, darted to our side. He was on foot, and held a revolver in his hand. It was broken between his fingers without doing him any injury except a slight scratch.

At this moment, an increase of the musketry fire announced the arrival of reënforcements from the other side of the wheat field. Captain Smith, inspector of my brigade, advanced to the edge of the woods to assure himself of it. He had made but a few steps when his horse turned on his hind legs, as if ready to fall. A ball had passed through the shoulder of the animal, and the leg of the rider. The latter, turning towards me, showed me, on the front of his boot, a round hole, from which the blood was running freely. "Go to the ambulance as quickly as possible," I told him. "Your horse is still able to take you there."

Captain Smith saluted me with perfect coolness, expressed to me the regret he felt in not being able to be of further service to me, and went off without hurrying.

I should have had near me at this time only my two aids, Lieutenants Houghton and Waldron, if, at this moment, Captain Piatt, my assistant adjutant-general, had not come to rejoin me. He had accompanied the Fortieth to the left of Ward's brigade, had charged with the regiment, and had had his horse killed under him. Affected by organic weakness in one leg, he ran great risk of remaining where he had been thrown, if he had not found very *à propos* the horse of Major Warner, who had just been severely wounded. He found his way thus to me, suffering in body, his clothes spotted with mud, but whole, except his boot heel, which had been carried away by a piece of shell.

Our position was no longer tenable ; our ammunition was nearly exhausted, and already some of the men were searching the cartridge boxes of the dead for ammunition, when, at last, a brigade of the Second Corps came to relieve us. *They* did not lie down behind us. They advanced in good order and with a resolute step. I had only to show them my line, three-quarters demolished. They rushed forward. I learned afterward that it was the brigade of General Zook, who was killed among the first at the place where he relieved me.

However, the enemy, profiting by our movement in retreat, had advanced into the wheat field, on the edge of which I rallied what remained to me of the Fifth Michigan and the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania. General Birney, who was near, immediately brought into line of battle the Seventeenth Maine and a New Jersey regiment of Burling's brigade. I hastened to complete the line with what troops I had at

hand, and we charged through the wheat field, driving the rebels back to the other side of the stone wall. It was the first charge of the day on that ground which saw so many more before night. It was also the last effort of my brigade. After the offensive return, I received orders to fall back, and during that movement I understood in what a hazardous position I had been placed without knowing it. My front, defended now by Zook's brigade, was outflanked on the left from the further side of the wheat field, and on the right by the way of the peach orchard. The fire of the enemy, coming from these two directions, was crossed behind us, almost in one line, where I lost another score of men. The Third Michigan had not yet rejoined me. It was in bringing it past that place that Colonel Pierce, having thus far escaped, was struck by a ball and seriously wounded.

Let us now look at some other episodes of the battle.

When the enemy had turned Ward's left, that was but the first step towards getting possession of Little Round Top. He pushed his forces on rapidly from that point, and began to climb the steep hill with so much the greater impunity that the summit had not as yet been occupied by us except by a squad of the signal service. Fortune willed, at that moment, that Warren, chief engineer on the staff, should arrive on this point, whence the view embraced the attack in its whole extent. A glance told him the imminence of the danger, and he ran to Barnes' division of the Fifth Corps, on its way to reënforce us. He took upon himself to detach from it a brigade commanded by Colonel Vincent, and to hurry it, on the run, to the summit of Little Round Top, which Hood's Texans were also endeavoring to reach from the other side.

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With regard to the conduct of officers and men, I can only say that they behaved in their usually brave and courageous manner.

My especial thanks are due to Second Lieut. E. S. Smith, Fourth New York Independent Battery, and to First Sergt. Gilbert H. Purdy and Sergt. Thomas Cusack, who each commanded a section, for the manner in which they performed their most arduous duties.

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

ROBERT JAMES,

Second Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, Commanding.

Capt. A. J. CLARK,

Acting Chief of Artillery, Third Corps.

No. 187.

*Reports of Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding
Fifth Army Corps.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

Camp near Warrenton, Va., July 31, 1863.

SIR: On the 28th ultimo, by the assignment of General Meade to the command of the Army of the Potomac, I became the senior general of this corps.

On June 29 and 30 and on July 1 and 2, I made long, rapid, and fatiguing marches, starting at Frederick, Md., and reaching the field of Gettysburg, via Liberty, Union Mills, Hanover, &c., about 8 a. m. on the latter date. My troops took position on the right of our line, but it being thought too extended, they were subsequently massed near the bridge over Rock Creek, on the Baltimore and Gettysburg pike, and within reach of the Twelfth Army Corps. While thus situated, I was directed to support the Third Corps, General Sickles commanding, with a brigade, should it be required.

At 3 p. m. General Meade sent for me, and while myself and other corps commanders were conversing with him, the enemy formed, opened the battle, and developed his attack on our left. I was at once ordered to throw my whole corps to that point and hold it at all hazards. This, of course, relieved my troops from any call from the commander of the Third Corps. *En route* to the position thus assigned the Fifth Corps, various staff officers from General Sickles met me, and, in the name of that officer, asked for assistance. I explained to them that it was impossible for me to give it; the key of the battle-field was intrusted to my keeping, and I could not and would not jeopardize it by a division of my forces.

A rocky ridge, commanding almost an entire view of the plateau held by our army, was on our extreme left. Between it and the position occupied by Birney's division, Third Corps, was a narrow gorge filled with immense boulders and flanked on either side by dense woods. It afforded excellent cover and an excellent approach for the enemy, both of which he promptly made use of. The rocky ridge commanded and controlled this gorge. In examining it and the ground adjacent previous to posting my troops, I found a battery at its outer edge and without adequate support. I galloped to General Birney, whose troops were nearest, explained to him the necessity of protecting the guns, and suggested that he should close

his division on the battery, and hold the edge of the woods on its right. I promised to fill the gap he opened, which I did with Sweitzer's and Tilton's brigades, of my First Division, posting them myself.

In the meantime Vincent's brigade, of this division, had seized the rocky height, closely followed by Weed's brigade, Second Division. These troops were posted under the direction of General Warren, chief engineer of this army. After closing the interval made by Birney with the brigades of General Barnes, I rode rapidly to the Taneytown pike to bring up the remaining troops of the corps, and on my return with them found the greater part of Weed's brigade moving away from the height where it had been stationed, and where its presence was vital. I dispatched a staff officer to know of the general why he had vacated the ground assigned him. His reply was, "By order of General Sickles." I at once directed him to re-occupy it, which was done at the double-quick step. Hardly had he reached it before the enemy came on in tremendous force. Vincent's brigade and O'Rourke's regiment (Weed's brigade) were and had been sorely pressed. Both those heroic commanders had fallen; but Weed again in position, Hazlett working his guns superbly, and the timely arrival of Ayres' brigades of regulars, who were at once ordered to attack, stemmed the tide, and rolled away the foe in our front.

At a later hour, by the withdrawal or retreat of the troops on his right—first, a division of the Third Corps, and next, Caldwell's command, of the Second Corps—a large body of the enemy gained his right and rear, and Ayres was compelled to fight his way, front and flank, to the heel of the gorge. This he did steadily, in excellent order, and connected with his left brigade (Weed's) on the general line of battle. But his loss was fearful; some of the regiments left 60 per cent. of their number on the ground. As Ayres assumed this new position, General Crawford's command (my Third Division) was ordered to the front, and, entering the woods, became briskly engaged with the enemy. This combat lasted till dusk, and resulted in General Crawford's gaining considerable ground, capturing many prisoners, and a flag of a Georgia regiment.

Night closed the fight. The key of the battle-field was in our possession intact. Vincent, Weed, and Hazlett, chiefs lamented throughout the corps and army, sealed with their lives the spot intrusted to their keeping, and on which so much depended. The general line of battle on the left was shortened, strengthened, firm. Pickets were established, and the troops slept on their arms. Sedgwick (Sixth Corps) had moved up to my aid.

On the 3d, Crawford held his ground in front, sustained by Bartlett's division, of Sedgwick's corps. The troops remained as the day before. Desultory firing from the pickets continued along our front. At 1 p. m. the enemy commenced a furious cannonade from more than one hundred guns, and occasionally a part of it was bestowed on the Fifth and Sixth Corps. It was the prelude to his attack, which soon followed and raged to our right; but, beaten, baffled, and discomfited, he returned to the shelter of the forests west of the Emmitsburg and Gettysburg pike. My artillery on the rocky ridge helped to shatter and disorganize his troops.

On the 4th, reconnaissances were made, but developed nothing save a line of skirmishers covering his troops, and artillery on the slope falling away from the turnpike to the west.

On the 5th, I began the march to Williamsport.

I respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding to the services of the artillery of this corps, under its chief, Capt. A. P. Martin, and the subordinate battery commanders, as detailed in his report.

The regular batteries were the greatest sufferers. Hazlett's battery (D, Fifth U. S. Artillery) was especially distinguished, and Watson's battery (I, same regiment)—though unfortunately taken away by General Sickles without my consent or knowledge—after falling into the hands of the enemy, was recaptured by Lieutenant Peeples, of the battery, heading the Garibaldi Guard, in the most heroic and gallant manner. Lieutenant Peeples richly deserves promotion for his conduct, and I trust the Government will not withhold it.

I am happy to say the Fifth Corps sustained its reputation. An important duty was confided to it, which was faithfully and gallantly performed. Other brave men helped them in its execution, among whom the Sixth Corps was the most prominent.

I respectfully beg leave to call attention to the reports of division and brigade commanders, herewith inclosed.

The division commanders—Generals Barnes, Ayres, and Crawford—aided me in every particular with the utmost zeal and heartiness. I most urgently unite in their recommendations of the various gentlemen who distinguished themselves in and around the field of Gettysburg.

Colonel Rice, who succeeded to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, on the fall of Colonel Vincent, deserves great credit for the management of his troops. His position on our extreme left was one of the most important held by the corps, and the unflinching tenacity with which he maintained it, and his subsequent forcible occupation of the ground possessed by the enemy, with Chamberlain's regiment (Twentieth Maine) and two regiments of Fisher's brigade, Third Division, are worthy of the highest praise.

The medical department, under Surg. J. J. Milhau and Asst. Surg. C. P. Russell, was organized in the most effective and satisfactory manner.

My personal staff and the chiefs of departments were zealous, indefatigable, and ready for any emergency. I name them in the order of rank, and respectfully recommend them to the notice of the Department of War: Lieut. Col. Fred. T. Locke, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. William H. Owen, chief quartermaster; Capt. D. L. Smith, acting chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. J. J. Milhau, U. S. Army, medical director; Asst. Surg. C. P. Russell, U. S. Army, medical inspector; Capt. John W. Williams, assistant adjutant-general and acting aide-de-camp; Capt. William Jay, aide-de-camp, and First Lieut. George T. Ingham, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp.

The signal officers, Capt. W. H. Hill and Lieut. I. S. Lyon, performed their duties creditably.

General Weed and Colonel Vincent, officers of rare promise, gave their lives to their country. The former had been conspicuous during the war, won and adorned his promotion, and surrendered it and his life on the spot he was called upon to defend.

In this campaign of the Army of the Potomac, consequent upon Lee's second invasion of Maryland, troops never endured more, marched more in the same length of time, suffered more, deserved more, or fought better than they. Prompt response and obedience to all orders characterized them. Their record up to July 24, with its

incalculable results, is a study, and has few parallels in the history of the rebellion.

Tabular and nominal lists have preceded this report.

I inclose the reports of division and other commanders, and with them a list of casualties in the corps.*

GEO. SYKES,

Major-General, Commanding Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

—
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Beverly Ford, Va., August 15, 1863.

GENERAL: The operations of this corps from June 28 to July 27, at which date it reached Warrenton, Va., embrace the following:

June 29.—Left Frederick; marched to and encamped in the vicinity of Liberty, Md.; 15 miles.

June 30.—Marched to Union Mills, via Johnsville, Union, and Frieslandburg. Encamped on Big Pipe Creek, along the turnpike leading from Westminster to Gettysburg; 23 miles.

July 1.—Marched to Hanover, and relieved the cavalry there under General Kilpatrick. At 7 p. m. resumed the march, and at midnight bivouacked at Bonaughtown; 20 miles.

July 2.—Marched at 4 a. m. for Gettysburg, 6 miles; arrived early. Occupied the positions and performed the work explained in my report of that battle.

July 5.—Started *en route* for the Potomac. Reached the Antietam at Delaware Mills on the 10th, marching via Emmitsburg, Creagers-town, Utica, and Middletown, crossing the Catocin and South Mountain ranges at High Knob and Fox's Gap; distance, 55 miles.

July 11, 12, 13, and 14.—Maneuvered in face of the enemy; constructed breastwork, rifle-pits, &c.; did picket duty; suffered and inflicted some loss; marched in pursuit of the enemy beyond Williamsport in the direction of Falling Waters; distance, about 10 miles.

July 15.—Marched to Burkittsville, 22 miles; thence on the 16th, 6 miles, to Petersville, Md.; thence on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, to Lovettsville, Wheatland, Purcellville, and Goose Creek, to Rectortown, Va.; 40 miles.

July 23.—Marched to Manassas Gap, 15 miles, and during the fight at that place formed in battle array, in support of the Third Corps, General French.

July 24.—Made a reconnaissance of the country to the right of General French, but the enemy having disappeared, at noon bivouacked in the Gap.

July 25.—Moved toward Warrenton via Farrowville, Barbee's Cross-Roads, and Orleans, 15 miles; thence on the 26th and 27th, 14 miles, to and beyond Warrenton.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,

Major-General, Commanding Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

* Embodied in revised statement, p: 179.

The War of the Rebellion : a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies. / Pub. under the direction of the ... Secretary of War

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until within about 20 paces of their line. Here the fire of the enemy was severe. Here the men opened fire on the enemy, and for some time continued, until the left, from the loss of men and their exposed position to a fire from the front and from the mountain on the right, were forced to fall back. The right steadily maintained its position for some time, forcing the enemy to withdraw from their first line and establish their line a short distance to their rear, where they continued their fire. After the contest had continued for an hour and a half, and my whole regiment had been brought to the front the third time, only to be driven back. I ordered them to reform in the rear of their advanced position. While doing this, I was ordered to take command of the brigade. After this, the regiment was commanded by Capt. T. J. Eubanks, who reformed and carried it to the front, where the battle-ground was held during the night, bringing off our wounded.

In this battle the regiment had 275 men engaged. There were 102 killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 3d ultimo, the regiment was withdrawn a short distance, where we remained during the day, excepting while engaged in a short fight with cavalry.

At night, we were still farther withdrawn to the rear. The men and officers acted very well.

I cannot close without speaking of those who acted most conspicuously during the hottest of the conflict. Lieutenants [F. M.] Burk and [R. T.] Ewing and Captains Eubanks and [Jeremiah] Edwards are especially noticed for their gallantry in leading their men forward and remaining in front of their commands encouraging their men.

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. M.] Hardwick and Major [C. B.] St. John were very efficient in performing their part until wounded.

It is proper to state that in the account of missing, 24 men were taken prisoners, with Captain Edwards and Lieutenant [T. L.] Christian (of General Law's staff), while posting pickets after night on the 2d ultimo.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SHEFFIELD,
Colonel Forty-eighth Alabama Regiment.

No. 448.

Reports of Col. W. W. White, Seventh Georgia Infantry, commanding Anderson's Brigade, including action at Funkstown.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,

August 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part borne by this brigade in the engagement near Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d and 3d ultimo. As I was not present myself, my regiment (Seventh Georgia) having been detached and ordered to the right and flank of the line, to watch the movements of the enemy's cavalry, I have consolidated the reports of the regimental commanders.

The scene of action was reached by a march of several miles under a broiling sun, and, a portion of the way, a terrific fire of the enemy's

batteries. The position of the brigade was on the extreme left of Hood's division, and, when ordered to advance on the enemy's position, was to the rear, and supporting the Texas brigade. Soon after the Texas brigade became engaged, this brigade moved forward on a line with it, when a vigorous charge was made, which dislodged the enemy from a stone fence running diagonally with the line of battle. The supports not coming up in time, and the enemy coming up on our left flank, General [George T.] Anderson changed the front of the left wing of the Ninth Georgia Regiment, which occupied the extreme left of the brigade, but soon found they could not hold the enemy in check.

He then ordered the brigade to retire to the crest of the hill, in the edge of the timber, where the charge commenced.

But a short time elapsed before McLaws' division came up on our left, when General Anderson ordered another advance, which was executed with spirit and loss to the enemy. In this charge, General Anderson was wounded, in consequence of which some confusion ensued, and the command fell back a short distance the second time. The third advance was made, and resulted, after a severe conflict of half an hour in the ravine, in the rout of the enemy, which was vigorously pressed to the foot of the mountain. The loss of the enemy was here very great. From the exhausted condition of the men, together with the fact that the enemy were pouring in large re-enforcements on the right, it was deemed impracticable to follow him farther. In this charge, large numbers of prisoners were taken and sent to the rear without guard; consequently the number is not known.

The brigade retired in good order across the ravine, and went into bivouac for the night. The skirmishers of the brigade being well in front, the rout of the enemy was manifested from the fact that no attempt was made to follow our retreat, and scarcely any effort made to annoy us in retiring.

The loss of the brigade was heavy: 12 officers killed and 58 wounded; 93 men killed, 457 wounded, and 51 missing.*

On the morning of the 3d, my regiment (Seventh Georgia) was ordered to join the brigade where it was still in line of battle. Soon after reaching the point, an order was received from General Law to send him one regiment. The Ninth Georgia was ordered to this duty, and conducted by a courier. But a short time elapsed before another order was received from General Law for two more regiments. The Seventh and Eighth Georgia were detached and sent. In the course of an hour, the remaining regiments (the Eleventh and Fifty-ninth) were relieved by Semmes' brigade, and ordered to the right and flank, under command of Maj. Henry D. McDaniel, Eleventh Georgia. They were engaged with the enemy's dismounted cavalry, and drove them from the field.

A report of the action has already been forwarded by Major McDaniel.

Several squadrons of the enemy's cavalry charged through the pickets of a Texas regiment, and were galloping up to one of our batteries with the evident purpose of spiking the guns, when they were met by a charge of the Ninth Georgia Regiment, killing and wounding a number. This was the first check this column met with. On their retreat, they encountered several other regiments coming up from different points, and suffered greatly from their fire.

* But see p. 339.

Early next morning, the brigade was moved back to the main line, and threw up breastworks.

The reports of regimental commanders, together with the complete list of the killed and wounded, have already been forwarded.

It would be invidious to speak of individual gallantry where all behaved so well.

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

W. W. WHITE,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S BRIGADE,

August 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part borne by this brigade in the engagement near Funkstown, Md., on July 10.

About 1 o'clock on the 10th, I was ordered by General J. E. B. Stuart verbally, through a courier, to report to him in Funkstown, to meet an advance of the enemy. This I refused to do, since I had been stationed at the bridge across the Antietam, on the Hagerstown and Boonsborough pike, by order from Brigadier-General Law, commanding division, and felt myself still subject to orders from or through him. I therefore hastened to see General Stuart in person, and was ordered peremptorily to advance with the brigade at once. I repeated again that I preferred the orders either from or through General Law. He then remarked that I was subject to his orders, and, as to this man Law, he knew nothing of him. General Stuart being so much my superior in rank, I felt bound to obey his orders, and I immediately returned and brought the brigade forward.

I was met in Funkstown by an aide from General Stuart, who conducted me to General Fitz. Lee, and was ordered by him (General Lee) to halt in the road until he had opened fire on the enemy with his batteries. After a halt at this point of some ten minutes, I was ordered by General Lee to move forward by the flank through a narrow lane, *a la cavalry*, to within 150 yards of the enemy, before deploying in line of battle. I protested against this order, wishing to deploy my line before getting under fire of the enemy, but was not allowed to do so.

I was subjected to a raking fire from the enemy, and it was with great difficulty that my line was formed, there being several fences and small houses in the way.

Once formed, we pushed forward to the crest of the hill, driving the enemy's sharpshooters from the barn behind and in which they had advanced in heavy force. Here the right regiment (Fifty-ninth Georgia) halted, owing to the confusion caused in their ranks by the fire of Stuart's Horse Artillery, who threw and exploded several shells in their ranks, killing and wounding 6 men in one company and several in others. The left and center were advancing in splendid order, and would have continued to advance but for orders from General Lee to fall back.

The Seventh Georgia was not engaged with the brigade, having been detached and sent over several days previous to protect the road on the right of our position. They were engaged, however, all day on the 10th, skirmishing with the enemy.

As a list of casualties has already been forwarded, I only annex synopsis :

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
7th Georgia	2	11	11
8th Georgia	2	9	11
9th Georgia	1	8	9
11th Georgia	10	27	37
52th Georgia	12	46	58
Total	25	101	126

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

W. W. WHITE,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 449.

Report of Capt. George Hillyer, Ninth Georgia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.,

July 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon during the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d instant, all officers senior to me having fallen, the command of this regiment devolved upon me, and during the remainder of the battle, both that day and the next, and until the present time, I have continued in command, and it now becomes my duty to report the part taken by the regiment in the action.

Lieutenant-Colonel [John C.] Mounger was killed by a piece of shell soon after the advance commenced, while leading the regiment with his characteristic gallantry, and for about an hour afterward Major [W. M.] Jones was in command, when he and Captain [J. M. D.] King were both wounded, and taken from the field nearly at the same moment.

The regiment occupied its usual position in line on the left of the brigade and the extreme left of the division, having for nearly an hour and a half no support on its left, the advance of McLaws' division being for some reason thus long delayed, which left the flank while advancing nearly the distance of a mile very much exposed to an enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries, and also to the fire of a flanking party of the enemy, who were prompt to take advantage of the exposed condition of the flank. To meet this flanking party, I changed the front of three companies, and for nearly an hour, against great odds, held them in check until relieved by the advance of McLaws' division, which finally came up on our left.

The whole line now again pressed forward, and, though entirely without support, dispersed and scattered a fresh line of the enemy who came up against us, and pursued them 400 or 500 yards farther to the base of the mountain upon which the enemy's heavy batteries were posted, which we found to be the strongest natural position I

ever saw. Our little band, now thinned and exhausted by three and a half hours' constant fighting, made a gallant attempt to storm the batteries, but the enemy being again heavily re-enforced, we were met by a storm of shot and shell, against which, in our worn-out condition, we could not advance. I believe that had McLaws' division advanced with our line so that we could have arrived at this point before we became worn out with fatigue, we would have carried the position.

In this movement the whole brigade and also several brigades of McLaws' division participated. Failing to take the batteries, the line retired to the point where we first encountered the enemy's main line, and was again formed, fronting the enemy in such position as to place most of the battle-field in our possession. The enemy evidently had enough of it, and did not again show himself in our front, darkness soon closing the scene.

The regiment lost 2 officers (Lieutenant-Colonel Mounger and Lieutenant [E. W.] Bowen) killed, and 11 officers wounded; also 25 enlisted men killed and 119 men wounded, and 1 officer and 31 men missing; total, 189.

There were many officers and men who displayed a degree of daring and heroism which challenges admiration in the very highest degree, and the whole regiment behaved with its customary steadiness and devotion, as the loss of 189 out of 340 carried into the field will testify.

I herewith respectfully submit a detailed statement of casualties,* giving names and description of wounds in full, from which I have omitted all slight wounds, which, though sufficient to disable the man for a day or two, will not prevent his taking part in the next battle—say a week or ten days from the time the hurt was received.

On the next day (3d instant), the regiment was detached from the brigade, and sent to drive off the enemy's cavalry, who were annoying our batteries on the extreme right flank. Here the regiment, though exhausted by the extreme heat and by long-continued exertion, performed, without a murmur, but, on the contrary, with the greatest enthusiasm, much hard marching and fighting, as the enemy's mounted men frequently changed their point of attack, which rendered a change of position on our part also often necessary. At one time two or three squadrons of their cavalry charged through the picket line of the First Texas Regiment, and were galloping up to one of our batteries, with the evident purpose of spiking the guns. This regiment was at the time some distance to the right of the First Texas, and at a point which was not then menaced. I therefore led the regiment to the battery at a double-quick, something more than half a mile off, and while going there received, through Major [William H.] Sellers, an order directing me to do so.

When we arrived, the enemy were nearly at the battery. Passing through from behind the guns, with a yell the regiment charged the enemy in the open field, scattering and chasing them away in a moment, killing and wounding a number and capturing several horses. This was the first repulse that this column met with, and their advance was first checked by this regiment. When they fled from us, they encountered several other regiments who were coming up from different points, and suffered greatly from their fire.

During the first day's fight, a large number of prisoners were

* Not found; but see p. 339.

passed to the rear through the lines of the regiment, but in the eagerness of our attack no guard was sent with them to the rear, and I cannot give the number. According to my observation, the enemy's loss was five times as great as ours.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. HILLYER,

Captain, Commanding Ninth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES C. HARDWICK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 450.

Reports of Maj. H. D. McDaniel, Eleventh Georgia Infantry.

JULY 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part borne by the Eleventh Georgia Regiment in the engagement near Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d instant.

The regiment went into action under command of Col. F. H. Little. He having been severely wounded during the action, the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. William Luffman. Near the close of the battle, Lieutenant-Colonel Luffman took command of the brigade, when the command of the regiment devolved upon myself.

The scene of action was reached by a march of several miles, under a burning sun, and for the distance of 1 mile under a terrific fire of the enemy's batteries. Advancing to the crest of the hill where the Emmitsburg pike enters the woods in front of the enemy's position, along a ravine near the base of the mountain, the regiment bore unflinchingly, with the remainder of the brigade, the severe enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries upon Cemetery Hill until ordered to advance.

The Eleventh Georgia is the right center regiment of the brigade, and went into action in its place. The advance was made in good order, and, upon reaching the belt of woods in front, a vigorous fire was opened upon the enemy, followed up by a vigorous charge, which dislodged them from the woods, the ravine, and from a stone fence running diagonally with the line of battle. This formidable position was occupied by the Eleventh Georgia, and a galling fire opened upon the enemy's front and flank, causing his line to recoil in confusion. At this juncture, Brigadier-General Anderson came in person to the regiment (a considerable distance in advance of the remainder of the brigade and in strong position, which was at the time held and might have been held against the enemy in front), and ordered Colonel Little to withdraw the regiment to the crest of the hill, on account of a movement of the enemy in force upon the left flank of the brigade. The regiment retired in good order, though with loss, to the point indicated.

After a short interval, a second advance was made to the stone fence, but, after a furious conflict, the failure of support on the right forced the brigade back a distance of 100 yards. The third advance was made in connection with the entire line on that part of the field, and resulted, after a conflict in the ravine of half an hour, in the rout of the enemy from the field. This rout was vigorously pressed to the very foot of the mountain, up the sides of which the enemy

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fled in the greatest confusion. The loss of the enemy was here very great, his dead lying upon the field by the hundred. Nothing but the exhausted condition of the men prevented them from carrying the heights. As it was, with no support of fresh troops, and with the knowledge that the enemy was pouring re-enforcements from their right into the ledges of the mountain, it was found impracticable to follow him farther.

In this charge, large numbers of prisoners taken by men of this command were sent to the rear, but no guards were kept over them specially, and it is impossible now to ascertain the number. The regiment retired with the line to the ravine, and went into bivouac for the night, the pickets of the brigade holding the field. The rout of the enemy was manifested in the fact that no attempt was made to follow our retreat, and scarcely any effort to annoy us in retiring.

The regiment lost many valuable officers and men. Among the killed are Capt. M. T. Nunnally, Company H; Capt. John W. Stokes, Company B, and First Lieut. W. Holmes Baskin, Company K, who fell gallantly at their posts. A complete list of the casualties is herewith transmitted.* From this it appears that the number of killed was 23, of wounded 171, and of missing 5; total, 204 [199?].

I take pleasure in testifying that the behavior of officers and men was satisfactory and worthy the proud name heretofore won by the troops of this army.

I am, your obedient servant,

HENRY D. McDANIEL,

Major, Commanding Eleventh Georgia Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES C. HARDWICK, *A. A. G., Anderson's Brigade.*

JULY 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part borne by the detachment of Anderson's brigade under my command in the affair of the 3d instant, between portions of Hood's division and the enemy's cavalry.

The Eleventh Georgia and Fifty-ninth Georgia (Captain [M. G.] Bass), under the command of Lieut. Col. William Luffman, were ordered to repel an attempt of the enemy's cavalry to reach the rear of the army by turning the right flank of Hood's division. Lieutenant-Colonel Luffman was forced by illness to relinquish the command before the detachment reached the scene of action. Assuming command, I placed the Eleventh Georgia under command of Capt. William H. Mitchell. The detachment, guided by Brigadier-General Law (commanding Hood's division) in person, reached the flank just as the enemy's dismounted cavalry had succeeded in turning the same, driving our cavalry force before them.

Under the direction of Brigadier-General Law, I ordered a charge with the entire force, which was promptly made. The enemy was repulsed with loss, and driven in confusion several hundred yards to a point far beyond our flank, before endangered. A number of prisoners fell into our hands; how many, I have not now means to ascertain, as they were immediately sent to the rear. Being ordered by Captain [L. R.] Terrell, of Brigadier-General Law's staff, to stop the pursuit, and recall my command to a fence on the extension of the line of the division, I did so, and sent a small force of skirmishers to the front.

* Not found; but see p. 339.