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Subject.
The Battles from Fort Sumpter to Fair Oaks inclusive.
1861-2.
Subject: The Better from Your Supplier to Farm Cakes Improved

1891-5
SUMTER.- The United States' permanent works in Charleston harbor were Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and Castle Pinkney. At the outset of the Civil conflict of 1861 Fort Moultrie alone was garrisoned by two companies of the 1st Artillery, Captains Doubleday and Seymour commanding, 65 enlisted men entire garrison including band 73. Major Robert Anderson in command of the fort.

Captain J.G. Foster, Engineers was in charge of several civilian employees repairing the forts the men being distributed to the different defenses. Dec. 27, Fort Moultrie not being defensible inland was evacuated, the garrison being transported in two schooners to Fort Sumter. Several of Foster's men aided the regular garrison in putting Sumter in good condition as possible.

Confederate authorities represented by General Beauregard in command at Charleston took immediate possession of all defenses except Sumter, forbade provisions and other supplies to Union garrison. The Government endeavored twice to relieve and supply the fort. First, Jan. 9, 1861 transport steamer Star of the West having on board Lieut. C.R. Woods and 200 men with plenty of supplies entered harbor but was stopped by Confederate battery and Morris Island, vainly and retired. Second, several transports attempted to succour garrison Apr. 11. Gen. Beauregard in consequence proceeded to reduce the fort, after demanding surrender. The first shot was fired at 4 A.M. Apr. 12. Firing continued on both sides without intermission
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till fire by hot-shot, siezed the barracks; then the Confederates showed increased zeal, while the garrison was obliged to reply at longer intervals. After great damage including the destruction of the flagstaff and falling of the colors, Anderson ordered the raising of a white flag. Having obtained honorable terms Major Anderson, officers and men, surrendered to General Beauregard, being suffered to salute their flag, and to embark upon a vessel which carried them to a United States fleet at the time, just outside the harbor. No casualties were suffered by the Confederates. The Union garrison had one man wounded. Besides, during final salutes one enlisted man was killed and three wounded from premature explosion.

14th of April 1865 Major now General, Robert Anderson under instructions from the Secretary of War again raised the flag of the U.S., in the same manner that he lowered over Fort Sumpter, which he raised on April 19th four years before. This was the day President Lincoln was shot.

Five days after the fall of Fort Sumpter was another event which without much loss greatly excited the people north and south. The affair is usually denominated BALTIMORE RIOT.

The 27th Penn. Volunteers (unarmed) reached Baltimore Apr. 19, 1861; finding a threatening mob, did not attempt to go through the city; but the 6th Mass. Regt. entering by the same train marched on passing from one railway station to another, en route to Washington. The last companies of the forts detached. They were attacked in the streets by the rioters, congregated in large numbers.
At first there was a severe encounter, the rioters using stones, bricks and other missiles with a few fire-arms, while the soldiers defended themselves individually. Soon the mayor aided by a company of police interposed and attended held the mob in check. 12 citizens were killed and an unknown number wounded while the 6th mass lost 4 killed and 36 wounded.

The 24th of May took place the Ellsworth Affair. Four Volunteer Regiments were sent across the long bridge. This was called the First Invasion of Virginia. One of those regiments passed through Alexandria. Col. Ellsworth, its enterprising commander, seeing a secession flag over the Jackson Hotel with two soldiers pulled it down. As he was descending the stairway the hotel proprietor killed him. One of the soldiers immediately shot and killed the assassin. Two weeks later June 10, 1861, took place the Battle of Big Bethel, near Hampton, Va. General B. F. Butler at the time at Fortress Monroe sent two detachments in the night to break up a Confederate Camp which was in too close proximity. The detachments, mistaking their signals agreed upon, were fired upon each other and so prevented a surprise of the enemy, and the expedition failed. It resulted in a severe loss to Butler's troops. Two notable young men fell in this engagement. One, Lieut. John T. Greble, the first regular army officer to fall in the war.

Considering his gallantry he was promoted to a colonelcy directly the news reached Washington City. The other, was Winthrop.
already distinguished as a writer and a scholar on the staff of Genl. Butler with the rank of Major.

BALTIMORE RIOT. (see under Sumter)
ELLSWORTH AFFAIR (see under Sumter)
BIG BETHEL battle of, (see under Sumter)
Strategic considerations and a writer on a station in the air of

Curtis Shurender 2nd. John of Prussia.

PARTHOMMER RICH (see under Summer)

HISWORTH ATTAR (see under Summer)

PIE LEFT IN PITTIE'S (see under Summer)
FALLING WATERS

While General Patterson was watching the upper Potomac in June 1861, Colonel George H. Thomas, 2nd U.S. Cavalry commanded a detachment which went from Chamberburg to Williamsport, Md. He there with his own and Col. Abercrombie's brigade. The thus crossed into Virginia to make a reconnaissance. His command consisted of two brigades composed of the three arms of the service, numbering all told about three thousand men. As the Union troops were moving forward near Falling Waters, Md., they were attacked by the advance of a confederate detachment under Col. T. J. Jackson. This detachment consisted of one brigade of infantry, a section of artillery and some cavalry, not exceeding 2,500 men all told.

The attack was made by Jackson with his usual vehemence. Col. Abercrombie strongly held the right. Thomas in this combat, which at first was severe soon cleared the Union side. 16 Confederates 25 in the action field. The casualties on both sides were not great. The importance is mainly derived from the subsequent reputation of the two principal actors, Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga" and "Stonewall" Jackson; two eminent Virginians.
BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, W.Va.

General Robert S. Garnett, the latter part of June 1861, was at Beverly, W.Va., in command of about 5000 Confederates. General Geo. B. McClellan approaching from Grafton sent a detachment under Genl. Morris forward to Philippi while he himself marched toward Beverly by the way of Buckhannon having with him between 7000 and 8000 Union troops. Garnett preparing for his coming dispatched Lt. Col Pegram with 1300 men to hold the pass of Rich Mountain, while he Garnett moved on as far as Laurel Hill Pass and intrenched.

Directing Morris to approach Garnett from Philippi McClellan proceeded to reconnoitre Pegram's front and flank. After which he sent Brig. Genl. Rosecrans with 1900 effectives around by the south to turn Pegram's left flank. Pegram, discovering this movement, had sent back 350 men to cover by an outpost the eastern approach to his position. The outpost was at the top of the mountain at Hart's farm. Rosecrans after a singularly hard march attacked the outpost July 11th. and fought a successful battle. No messenger from Rosecrans was able to return to McClellan to secure prompt cooperation. Pegram after his defeat tried to reach Garnett in a scattered retreat; not succeeding he was at last forced to surrender to McClellan what was left of his force after his previous losses in the battle and in the rough retreat. Garnett, finding McClellan between him and Beverly, escaped by mountain roads till he had passed him northward without being molested by Morris. However, a portion of
of Morris force took up the pursuit and continued it as far as as Garrick's Ford, over the Cheat River. Here Garnett made a stand checking the pursuit and was slain. The casualties in Rosecrans battle were, Union loss 71, Killed, wounded and missing. Pegram's Confederate killed 135; prisoners taken and surrendered 593; Total 728.

During the connecting operations, the Confederate losses were increased to over 800. The campaign was a brief one, but consequential as it brought both McClellan and Rosecrans into great repute.
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BULL RUN, Battle of

To understand the operations of Bull Run which the Confederates call the Battle of Manassas, it is necessary not only to locate the Union forces under Genl. Irving McDowell and the Confederate under Genl. P. T. Beauregard, but also those in the Shenandoah valley viz: the troops under Genl. Robert Patterson and the Confederates commanded by Genl. Joseph E. Johnston. The Valley forces were in the vicinity of Winchester at least sixty miles from Manassas Junction, the nearest railway station. General Patterson by General Scott, the General-in-chief at Washington, to watch Genl. Johnston and prevent his detaching any force to the support of Beauregard. From various reasons Patterson did not effect this, so that Johnston reached Manassas with three brigades by the 20th of July 1861, the day before the battle. He found Beauregard's dispositions to suit him.
Beauregard with his staff, fort, supply depot, force of workmen and small reserve was before the battle at Manassas Junction; He posted his right at Union Mills: viz: Ewell’s Brigade at McLean's Ford, Jone’s Brigade; at Blackburn’s Ford, Longstreet’s; above Mitchell’s Ford, Bonham’s Brigade; at Lewis Ford, Cocke’s large brigade; near Stone bridge, Evan’s Demi-brigade, which constituted Beauregard’s left; Early’s Brigade was posted as a reserve in rear of Longstreet and Jones; Holmes’ Brigade arriving later, together with some seven regiments and portions not brigaded with Radford’s Cavalry Brigade, made up the infantry and artillery of twenty nine guns constituted Beauregard’s force. Radford’s cavalry watched the right toward Washington and Stuart’s First Virginia after its arrival from Shenandoah Valley, patrolled the left.

McDowell’s army was called the Department of Northeast Virginia embracing all the troops of every arm on the Virginia side of the Potomac. From this he constituted his moving force viz: five divisions of infantry, ten field batteries, and a section, and seven troops of cavalry. His aggregate to draw from was 35,000. Beauregard’s aggregate before Johnston’s arrival was 21,900 men. Johnston’s 8,500 brought it up to 30,400. An exhibit of the forces actually engaged shows, for rank and file Union force 18,572; confederate force 18,053.
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The Union march commenced July 16th, going but a short distance with a view of mobilizing the aggressive force.

The 17th McDowell struck the Confederate outpost at Fairfax Court House. McDowell's orders from this point indicate his movements before battle. Miles (Dixon) Division to Centreville; Tyers beyond Centreville on road to Gainesville; Hunter's following as near Centreville as practicable for water; while Heintzeleman's must halt at Rocky Run, Centreville Pike. This order closed with a warning: "Observe well roads to Bull Run, and to Warrentown. Do not bring on an engagement, but keep up the impression that we are moving on Manassas." Centreville a small hamlet was an important junction of wagon roads for Union commander, as did Manassas Junction for the confederate. Tyler interpreted his instructions to make a reconnoissance to his left as he passed along the Centreville Pike. July 16th he went with Richardson's brigade Ayer's battery of Artillery to vicinity of Blackburn's ford. Quite a combat ensued. Tyler lost 19 killed, 38 wounded and 26 missing. Confederate losses remained from 15 killed and 53 wounded. In this small combat the morale was with the confederates. Saturday night (July 20) McDowell's divisions except Runyon's, which was left near Washington just in front of Alexandria, were grouped around Centreville. Calling to him there his four division commanders he lay a map on the ground and gave substantially these instructions. Tyler will hold the lower fords
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and the Stone Bridge, making proper demonstrations; Dixon Miles will be behind Tyler at Centreville as a reserve; Hunter will march along the pike over Cub Run, take first right hand road and push on to Sudley's Church, i.e. to the ford there across Bull Run; go over the stream deploy leftward and move down the right bank; when the next ford shall be reached Heintze man must follow up your movement by crossing there. McDowell hoped to seize Gainesville before Johnston's men should arrive. He did not know that Johnston with nearly half his force was already on the Confederate field, thus reinforcing Beauregard.

McDowell's movement all right in the orders was to begin Tyler at three A.M. Hunter and Heintzelman at 2.30 A.M. The three Divisions in encamping were much intermixed, and so being raw levies, could not be moved like well disciplined regulars. Tyler did not right hand so clear the road across Cub-run till 5.30, and Hunter waited two hours; Heintzelman an hour longer with head of column at the pike for Hunter's Division to pass. This bad management which a skilled staff might have remedied, kept Hunter's troops back so that instead of attacking as McDowell ordered at day-light he did not commence his assault till after nine o'clock. While marching toward the field McDowell slightly changed his plan. He ordered that two of Heintzelman's and Wilcox should not make the short cut but follow Hunter the seven miles across Sudley's ford; while he in person detained Howard's at a blacksmith's shop about a mile from Cub-Run.
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This brigade was a reserve for Tyler Hunter or Heinzelman as the battle might determine. Under the eye of McDowell, Hunter's advance, namely Burnside's brigade, was deployed beyond left for was now in actual command pushed its way guided by the Manassas wagon road toward the valley of Young's branch. The Confederate commander on that flank (Evans) suspecting that Schenks and Sherman's brigades at the stone bridge being Tyler's advance were leaving a small rear guard at the bridge not assaulting in earnest, he quickly turned to the left, sent a regiment toward Burnside, and followed with whole command toward the Manassas road along which Burnside was approaching the left.

At nine fifteen Evans writes "my command opened a vigorous fire which caused the enemy (Burnside's Brigade) to halt in confused order....Enemy seemed to fall back, Major Wheat (Confederate) then made a charge with his whole battalion."

Hunter pressed in his next brigade Andrew Porter's, to Burnside's support. Johnston with Beauregard had posted themselves on a hill not far from Mitchell's ford. They quickly detected Burnside's advance from Sudley's Spring through their signal officer. Beauregard previous instructions to his right viz: to cross over Bull Run and make for Centreville were immediately countermanded. Bee's and partow's Brigades, Hampton's Legion and Jackson's brigade were hastened toward the left. Bee being nearest reached Evans first. He took a strong position near the Henry House; put Imboden's battery there and supported it. Evans being hard pushed called for
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nearer help, Bee thereupon sent the most of his force straight to Evan's support. By this time Heintzelman's two brigades, Franklin and Wilcox, were engaged, and also Sherman's and Schenck's troops, crossing the Run above Stone Bridge, had avoided Evans rear guard and come in upon his right flank. Now for a while, the confederates apparently had the worse of the conflict. Bee's men somewhat broken could not be halted at the Henry House, but were retreating in some confusion when Jackson, though ordered to the stone bridge, received news of Bee's discomfort; he marched at once to his help, deploying his troops to the west of the Henry House at first supported several batteries; his firmness enabled Bee to rally his command upon his Jackson's right. Other forces other confederate forces were brought into action near this key-point Wade Hampton's Legion, and Bartow's command also the troops of Holmes, Jubal Early. Sending men and batteries to extend and defend the new line Jackson at this point gained the sobriquet of the "Stonewall". He called for Radford's and St. Gaspard's Cavalry to extend his left. This body of hor se made several successful charges against the right of the national forces. Johnston apprehensive of extreme danger came himself to the point where the hard fighting was going on, and then took his headquarters at the Lewis House because he could see the entire field. In this, he had the advantage of McDowell who was standing on the heights near the Sudley Church, Howard's brigade.

As the confederates seemed to be gaining in advantage and could not be driven, McDowell sent in haste for Howard's brigade. His staff...
His staff-officer not being well acquainted with the situation, conducted this reinforcement around by the Sudley road six miles instead of taking it through the woods two miles and a half to the point where it was most needed. The long waiting and the heat of the day caused more than half of the men to fall out of ranks from exhaustion, so that but a small force not to exceed 1500 men were led to McDowell's extreme right flank. Howard was instructed to support Rickett's Regular Battery, but found it already disabled, when he put his command into action.

At this moment a dispatch to Longstreet says: "that reinforcement (Howard's brigade) were insight approaching their (Union) right, which might prove too heavy for our brave men and force us back, for which emergency our brigades (far to the right) should be held ready to cover retreat." The situation was however, soon changed by the approach of Kirby Smith's command (two brigades) which themselves had at first been mistaken for Union troops. Smith was quickly wounded, but Elsey taking his place so deployed as to sweep that portion of the field almost at right angles to McDowell's line of battle. He captured two or three batteries and turned such guns as were available with an enfilading fire against McDowell's shattered command. Strong efforts were put forth by McDowell to regain his losses but now with almost no artillery in hand, his men were striking a concave line caught by the fire of the enemy in a concave line, and so were not only suffered a defeat but were thrown into a hopeless panic.
The movement to the rear by the Union soldiers was at first steady and quiet but in thoroughly disorganized masses. Nothing seemed to penetrate the minds except: the enemy is upon us!..Black horse cavalry are coming." Officers made repeated efforts to rally their men, but at last they gave up, particularly horses cut loose from their carriages began to plunge through the excited crowds. By the time our irregular masses going far around their way they had marched in the morning, had come insight of Cub Run they found wagons stalled in the mud near the bridge and the bridge obstructed with broken vehicles. A few cannon shots from the south carried excitement beyond all bounds, so that men fled to the fields and woods where those who were mounted pressed their horses to the utmost speed regardless of the weaker ones whom they trampled under feet. At last there was relief. Dixon Miles reserves covered the flight well organized lines, so that brigades were gathered and reformed at the camp of the night before at Centreville, thence all the divisions marched back to halt awhile at Fairfax Court House, and thence to Alexandria and Arlington. One or two brigades were placed in a defensive position to cover Alexandria and the remain- der occupied the defenses of Washington. Johnston at first made preparations for an organized pursuit, and followed McDowell's masses across Bull Run and near to Centreville with a small advance; but his own command was badly broken up. The rumor that McDowell recovered himself and was marching against the Confederates right
gained credence so that the orders for pursuit were revoked and the pursuing force was recalled.

MCDOWELL'S ENTIRE LOSS Officers and men, killed, 1021 wounded and 2288 missing, aggregate 3333. (see Roberts Vol II.)

JOHNSTON'S LOSS killed 387; wounded 1582; missing 13, aggregate 1982.
YORKTOWN, Battle of

General Geo. B. McClellan commanding Army of Potomac, 108,000 strong transferred it from front of Washington, D.C., and Alexandria, Va. the latter part of March and the first two days of April 1862, by steamer transports to vicinity of Fortress Monroe, Va. He soon occupied the Va. Peninsula as far up as Yorktown. Gen. J.B. Magruder there opposed him with 11,000 Confederates behind breastworks the lines extending from Yorktown via Lee's Mills to the James River. After nearly a month's "partial siege by McClellan on the night of May 3rd, 1862 the Confederates retreated to Williamsburg, and were there reinforced by Longstreet commanding field increasing strength to some 25,000 men. An irregular combat occasioned by the rapid pursuit ensued. 12,000 Union men had pushed up over bad roads about 9,000 Confederates stopped their rearward march and fought defensively. About this time Gen. J. E. Johnston arriving at Williamsburg took command. So that during the night of May 5th. He organized the retreat. While protecting with Genls: J.B. Hood and Wade Hampton as subordinates his left rear he sent one small Division under Genl. Whiting to resist Genl. Franklin's Union Division which accompanied by Gun Boats had gone up the York River in transport vessels. At Etham's Landing quite a severe engagement took place May 7, 1862. The Confederates who made a strong attack were repulsed. But, the advance of McClellan had been sufficiently checked for Johnston's purpose.
viz: to assemble his whole force near to Richmond. Aggregate at Yorktown, not including those who died or were discharged for disability. Union 282, Confederate 120. The latter is perhaps under the true amount because some reports say several deserters came without giving their number and others some prisoners were taken. At Williamsburg aggregate Union 2239, Confederate 1560. At Etahm’s Landing Aggregate losses Union 186, Confederate 48. Etahm’s Landing, Battle of (see under Yorktown) West Point, Va. (see under Yorktown) Williamsburg, Battle of (see under Yorktown). Lee’s Mills, battle at (see under Yorktown)

War at Etahm.
Fair Oaks (Seven Pines) Battle of
the battle of
General Geo. B. McClellan after Williamsburg (May 5, 1862) and that
of Eltham's Landing (May 7) immediately established his base at
the White House head of York River and moved forward by easy marches
following the Confederate retreat toward Richmond. Arriving at
the Chickahominy River he marched up the left bank with a view
of speedily being joined by McDowell's army from Fredericksburg.
By the 21st of May Stoneman with his Cavalry was to the north
and east of New Bridge, Franklin commanding 6th Corps near New
Bridge, Porter 5th Corps to his rear within supporting distance.
Sumner's 3rd Corps above West Point Railroad nearly opposite Savage
Station and near the river. All these troops were north of the
Chickahominy and by detachments were guarding all the approaches
from Richmond, and from Fredericksburg. Keyes' Corps (4th)
finding a practicable ford near bottom's bridge some distance
from Sumner's left flank crossed over and was followed by Heintzel-
man's Corps (3rd) to the Richmond side of the Chickahominy.
By the 25th of May Keyes pressing towards Richmond had pressed for-
ward his command to a point near Seven Pines on the 27th, his leading
division (Casey's) fortified a short line about three quarters of
a mile in advance on the Williamsburg road holding that and Seven
Pines. Meanwhile Heintzelman occupied the position of Bottoms
Bridge with one division (Kearney's) which had an out post about a mile in rear of Keyes the other division (Hooker's) being posted due at the crossing of White Oak Swamp four miles south of Bottom's Bridge. Facing McClellan by the 21st of May the Confederates under Genl. J. E. Johnston not yet having corps organization were distributed by divisions. Longstreet's division was about five miles from Richmond near the James river, D. H. Hill's division on Longstreet's left guarding the Charles City Road three miles from Richmond. C. W. Smith's division was near the Williamsburg road to the north about two miles from the city. This division had one brigade farther out observing Keyes advance, and Magruder's troops covered the left of Johnston from Old Tavern on the Nine mile road via New Bridge to the Mechanicsville road, holding the Chicahominy bluffs.

McClellan's total strength was 98,000. Confederates (Johnston's estimate) 73,928.

While A. P. Hill's Division not reckoned with the main body was somewhat scattered to the northeast of McClellan and in front of McDowell at such places as Hanover Court House, Ashland guarding and watching Johnston's left.
Gen'l L.O'B. Branch was holding Hanover Court House with a small division, including his own brigade part of another a battery of artillery and a detachment of cavalry, about 4,000 strong.

Instead of remaining at the Court House, the 27th of May found him at a junction of roads near Slash Church. Some distance off and west of the main road from New Bridge to Hanover Court House.

He had detachments and pickets well out of his main body. Gen'l Porter using one division Morell's and Warren's brigade with a small detachment under Col. Emory was directed to clear that flank.

Warren's brigade had already done considerably work was located at Old Church near the Pamunkey River. The morning of the 27th in a furious rainstorm the troops set out from New Bridge commanded by Porter in person, and from Old Church commanded by Warren.

Porter's march was about 14 miles. His advance met the Confederate out post at a small hamlet a short distance east of Peake's Station on the Richmond and Hanover Ry. After a severe combat his cavalry and a portion of the infantry pushed on rapidly following Lane's Confederate Regiment, which was in retreat toward Hanover Court House. Branch taking the offensive swept in upon some troops under Martindale which had not yet passed beyond Peake's station, these were reinforced as Porter's rear came up until a severe engagement resulted. Porter with the advance returned in season to secure a victory putting Branch's force to
defeating Branch by superior numbers and causing him to retreat to Ashland. Meanwhile Warren approaching Hanover Court House from the east put Lane's regiment to flight. After accomplishing the object of the expedition Genl. Porter returned with his command to New Bridge. Porter's loss was 355, Branch, 996 including those captured.

The main battle of Fair Oaks (Seven Pines) began at noon May 31, 1862. The heavy rains had caused the Chickahominy to overflow till it placed that river was a mile wide. The bridges could not be kept in place or remain passable except the one much broken near Sumner. Genl. Johnston taking advantage of this state of things used Longstreet to command his right wing (3 Divisions) and G.W. Smith his left wing (2 Divisions). He verbally ordered that Huger should strike by the Charles City Road; R.H. Anderson (replacing Longstreet) and D.H. Hill by the Williamsburg and Nine Mile Road; Smith to follow up the movement along the Nine Mile Road, thus the attack to begin on the right and be successive to the left. Some personal misunderstanding among Confederate commanders prevented a complete execution of the plan. For a time columns crossing each other and other delays at creeks broke up the order of march.
Huger's Division being cut off was behind and other troops out of place. The primary attack was made upon the Union advance (Casey's Division) by D.H. Hill and followed up by Anderson along the Williamsburg Road. After a severe battle Casey and his supports were dislodged and driven back to Couch's position. Kearney's Division participated and at last Hooker's, Heintzelman as left wing commanded regulating the whole Union defense. Sumner hearing the cannonade waited with head of column at his bridge for McClellan's permission (having been ordered not to move without it); at last he pushed over a battery a Sedgwick's Division, the men wading for over half a mile. Sumner appeared in time to unite with Couch's detachment that in the melee had been forced toward the Chickahominy and near the Fair Oaks railway station, and just in time to head off and flank Smith's Confederate Division, which was accompanied by Gen Johnston himself. The open battle there was hard and close but the Confederates finally gave way. Johnston was badly wounded and left the field, G.W. Smith in command. Heintzelman and Sumner gradually connected during the night. Richardson's Division had followed Sedgwick and joined at twilight just as the battle ceased.

So near to each other were the hostile lines that Union and Confederate soldiers in the darkness exchanged camps and became prisoners.
Genl. Smith the Confederate chief ordered a battle for June 1st, 1862; but, again misunderstandings among generals arose and prevented any intelligent offensive operation. The battle however by sunrise was renewed all along the lines. Doubtless brought only the attempts of Union generals to readjust or strengthen their position. Sumner's command soon took the offensive and kept up a varying conflict till noon in which one of his brigades (Genl Howard's) somewhat shattered succeeded in reaching Casey's first line of defense of the preceding day. Howard twice wounded lost his right arm. Kearney's and Hooker's Divisions also participated largely in the promiscuous fighting of June 1st; while on the Confederate Huger's and D.H. Hill's Divisions acted both offensively and defensively for at least six hours of continued conflict. During the night of June 1st and the morning of June 2nd, Confederate army in retreat was withdrawn to the nearer defenses of Richmond. The aggregate losses were Union 5031, Confederate 6134.