Article,
(not published)
for an Encyclopedia.

Vol.6, No.13.

Subject.

The Battles from Fort Sumpter to Fair Oaks inclucine. 1861-2.

H. S. HOWARD,

SOLE AGENT

SPELTERINE HOOF STUFFING.

WASHINGTON RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

GENERAL AGENT BURKE PATENT FLEXIBLE STAMPS.

156 COLLEGE STREET.

BURLINGTON, VT.,

189_

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Encyclopedia Brit. Page 1.

harbor were FortsMoultrie and Summer, 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 Summer. Several of Fosters men aided the regular garrison in putting Summer in good condition as possible.

command at Charleston took immediate possession of all defenses
except Summeter, 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 a
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14th of April 1865 Major now General, Robert Anderson under instruc same Umited States tions from the Secretary of War again raised the flag of the U.S.

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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, four last companies, in fast detached the were attacked in the streets by the rioters, congregated in large numbers.

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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. Sonn the mayor aided by a company of police interposed and arrested 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 Volun Teer 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, marchall House, seeing a secession flag over the Jackson Hetel with two soldiers pulled it down. As he was descending the stairway the hotel proprietor killed him. One of the soldiers immediately show the assassin. Two weeks later June 10,1861, took place the Battle of Big Bether, near Vishhallal 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 segnals agreed upon first fired upon each other and so prevented a surprise of the enemy, and the expedition failed. XIt resulted in a severe loss to Butlers trooops. Two notable young men fell in this engagement. One, Liett. 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

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BALTIMORE RIOT. (see under Summter)

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already distinguished as a writer and a scholar on the staff of Genl. Butlerny M. A. Tourk of Mayor.

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FALLING WATERS Battle of,

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ment 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 reconnaisance. His command consisting 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 detacjment under Col.T.J.Jackson, This detachment consisted of one brigade of infantry, a section of Artillery and some cavalry, not exceeding 2000 men all told.

The attack was made by Jackson with his usual vehemence.

Col. Abercrombie strongly held

The brought into action one regiment and piece of artillery. Col.

The right.

Thomas in this combat, which at first was severe soon cleared the field. Tele casualties on both sides were not great. The inportance is mainly derived from the subsequent reputation of the two ppincipal actors, Thomas, "The Rock of Chickaumauga" and Stonewal!

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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 senta 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 toapproach Garnett from Philippi McClellan pro ceeded to reconnoitre Pegram's front and flank. A fter which he sent Brig. Genl. Rosecrans with 1900 effectives around by the south 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 singular hard march attacked the out post 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 ina 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 found McClellan between him and Beverly, escaped by mountain roads till he had passed him. northward without being molested by Morris However, a portion of

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as Garrick's Ford, over the Cheat River. Here Garnett made a stand checking the pursuit and was slain. The casualties in Rosecran's battle were ,Union loss 71,Killed, wounded and missing. Pegram's explanate, 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 consequen tial, as it brought both McClellan and Rosecrans into great repute.

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BULL RUN, Battle of

for Manassos To understand the operations of Bull Run which eall the Battle of Manassas, it is necessary not only to locate theU 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 command ed Genl. Joseph E. Johnston. . The Vally forces were in the vicinity of Winchester at least sixty miles from Manassas Junction, the 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 July 1861, the d-ay before auregard-dispositions, to suithim beg

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: Beauregard with his staff, fort, supply depot, force of workmen and small reserve was before the batter at Manassas Junc-He restad 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 Bragade; at Lewis Ford, Cocke's large brigade; near Stnerbridge, Evan's Demi-brigade, which constitutad Beauregard's left; Early's Brigade was posted as a reserve in rear of Longstreet and Jones; Holmes Brigade arriving later toget with some seven regiments and portions not brigaded with Radford's Cavalry Brigade, how considered and artillery of twenty nine guns, constituted Beauregards force. Radford's cavalry watched the right toward Washington and Stu-art's First Virginia after its arrival from Shenandoah Valley, patrolled the left. Union command 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 pop field batteries section, and seven troops of cavalry Mis/agg/dgd/d/was// 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 Station. McDowell's orders from this point indicate his movements before battle. Miles (Dixon) Division to Centreville; Tylers beyond Centreville on road to Gaine ville; Hunter's following as near Centreville as practicable for water; while Heintzleman's will must halt at Rocky Run, Centreville Pike. This order closed with a warning Cobserve well roads to Bull Run, and to Warrenton. Do not bring on an engagement; but keep up the impression that we are are moving on Manassas . Centreville a small hamlet was had a m important junction of wagon roads for Union commander, as did Manassas Junction for the confederate. Tyler interpreted his instruction -tions to make a reconnaisance to his left as he passed along the Centreville Pike. July 18th he went with Richardson's brigade ad-Ayer's battery of Artillery to vicinity of Blackburn's ford. Quit combat ensued. Tyler lost killed and wounded and missing. <15 killed and 53 wounded. In this small combat the morale was with Confederate losses the confederates. Saturday night (July 20) McDowell's divisions exe except Runyon's , which was left near Washington just in front of Alexandria, were grouped laround Centreville. Calling to him there M. C. Downell lay a map on the ground and gave his four division commanders he substantially these instructions. "Tyler will hold the lower fords

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Interpretation of the second s

be beheind Tyler at Centreville as a reserve; Hunter will march

except 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 Heint

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 Addit Confederate field, thus reenforcing Beauregard.

McDowell's movement all right in the orders was to begin: T: at three ... Hunter and Heintzelman at 2.30 A.M. The three Divsions in encamping were much intermixed and so being raw levies, could not be moved like well disciplined regulars. Tyler did not clear the road across cub-run till 5.30, then 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 might have remedied kept Hunter's troops back so that instead of attacking as McDowell ordered at day-light he did not commence his as sault till after nine oclock. While marchingtoward the field McDowell slightly changed his plan . He ordered that two of Heintzelman's Franklin and Wilcox should not make the short cut but follow Hunter the seven miles across Sudley's ford; while he in the third brigade persondetained Howard's at a black smith's shop about a mile from Cub-Run.

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12.

This brigade was a reserve for Tyler Hunter or Heinzelman as the battle might determine. Under the eye of McDowell Hunter's Johnston's advance namely Burnside's brigade was deployed beyond left for he was now inactual commandand 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 Typers advance were leaving a small rear guard at the bridge.

iment toward Burnside, and followed with whole command toward the Manassas road along which Burnside was approaching. He left a

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

Hunter then 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. Beauthous Beigades, Hampton's Legion and Jacksonsbrigade were hastened toward the left. Bee being nearest reached Evans

first. He took strong position near the Henry House; put Imbodens

battery there and supported it. Evans being hard pushed called for

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mearer help. Bee thereupon sent the most of his force straight to Evan's support. By this time Heintzelman's two brigades, Franklingand Wilcox, were engaged, and also Sherman's and Schenck's troops crossing the Run above Stone Bridge, had avoided Evans rear duard 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 discomforture; he marched once to his help deploying his troops to the west of the Henry Home House at first supported several batteries; his firmness anabled Bee to rally his command upon his Jackson's right. Other forces Other confederate forceswere brought into action near this keypoint, Wade Hampton's Legion, and Bartow's commandalso the troops Holmes, Jubal Early . Sending men and batteries to extend and defend the new lineJackson at this point gained the soub requet moder much stress of the "Stonewall". He called for Radford's and Stwart's Cavalry to extend his left. This body of hor se made several successful charges against the right of the National forces. Johnston appreto his sade. hensive 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, \$22 who was standing on the height heights near the Sudley Church, Howard's prigate

As the confederates seemed to be gaining in advantage and do could not be driven, McDowell sent in haste for Howard's brigade.

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His staff-officer not being well aquainted with the situation with 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 hat 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 taken 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 there (Union) right. which might prove too heavy for our brave men and force us back; Confidente for which emergency our brigades (far to the right) should be held ready to cover retreat." The situation was however, soon changed by bhe approach of Kirby Smith's command (two brigades) which themselves had at first been mistaken for Union troops. Smith was quickly wounded, but Elzey taking bhis 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.

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, after defeat, 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 they way they had marche in the morning had come insight of Cub Runthey found wagons stalled in the mud near the bridge and the bridge obstructed with broken vehicles. Afew cannon shots from the south carried exciment bey beyond all bounds so that men fled to the fields and woods, where those who were mounted pressed their horses to the utmost speed solden regardless of the weaker enes 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 wat 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 had recovered himself and was marching against the

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gained credences that the orders for pursuit were revoked and the pursuing force was recalled.

McDowell's entire loss officers and men, killed, 1011 wounded and missing, aggregated 3333.

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YORKTOWN, Battle of

General Geo.B.McClellan commanding Army of Potomac. 108, 7000 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 Monros, Va. He soon occupied the Va.peninsular as far up as Yorktown. Gen.J.B. Magruder there opposed him with 11,000 Confederates behind breastworks the lines extending from Yorkwown via Lee's Mills to the James River. After nearly a month's "partial seige by McClellan on the night of May 3rd.1862 the Confederates retreated to Williamsburg, and were there reinforced by Longstreet commanding A Williamsburg . Baste of 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 Genl.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 resis 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.

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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 Ethem's Landing Aggregate lossesUnion 186, Confederate 48. Etham'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)

warne is Eltham,

The Figure 12 and 12 to 12 to

Fair Oaks (Seveb 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 eayimarches following the Confederate retreat toward Richmend. Arriving at the Chickahominy Riverhe marched up the left bank with a view of speedily being joined by McDowell's army from Fredericksburg By the 21st of May Stonema n with his Cavalry was to the north and east of New Bridge, Franklin commanding 6th Corps near New BridgePorter 5th Corps to his rear within supporting distance Sumner's 3rd Corps above West Point Railroad nearly opposite Savage Station and gear the river. All these troops were north of the Chickamominy and by detachments were guarding all the approaches from Richmond. and from Fredericksburg. ; Keye's Corps (4th) finding a practicable ford near bottom's bridge some distance from Sumner's left flank crossed over and was followed by Heintelman's Corps (3rd) to the Richmond side of the Chicahominy. By the 25th of May Keyes pushing towards Richmondhad pressed foreross-roads 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 & with Bouch's Did a mile in advance on the "illiamsburg road holding that and Seven Pines. Meanwhile Heintzelman occupied the position of Bottoms

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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 athe 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 Righmond near the James river, D.H. Hill's division on Longstreet's left guarding the Charles City Road three miles from Richmond. G.W. Smith's division was near the Williamsburg and road to the north about two miles from the city. This division had one brigade farther out observing Keyes advance, Magruder troops where 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 98,00%. Confederates (Johnston's stimate) 73,92%.

While A.P.Hill's Division not reckoned with the main body was somewhat scattered to the northeast of McClellan and in front of M cDowell at such places as Hanover Court Howse, Ashland to guarding and watching Johnston's

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Genl.L.O'B.Branch was holding Hanover Court House with a small division, including his own bigade 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 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 his main body. Genl 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 Ri ver. The morning of the 27th ina 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 advanced met the Confed erate out post ata small hamlet a short distance east of peake 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 insseason to secure a victory putting Branche's force to

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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 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 Chickanominy to
overflowtill implaces that river was a mile wide. The bridges
could not be kept in place or remain passable except the one much
broken near Summer. GenL. Johnston taking advantage of this state
of things used Longstreet to command his right of wing (3 Division
and G.W. Smith his left wing (2 Divisions). He verbally ordered
that Huger should trike by the Charles City Road; R.H. Anderson (repairing 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. Far a time columns
crossing each other and other delays at creeks broke up the order
of march.

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Huger's Divisi on 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 abd followed u p 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 Div) sion participated and at last Hooker's, Heinztelman as left wing commanded regulating the whole Union defense. Summer 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. Summer appeared in time to unite with Couch's detachment that in the melee had been forced toward the chickahomin 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. Heint zelman 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 Confed erate soldiers in the darkness exchanged camps and became prisoners -177 Had booke the topology of grad world to great the top of the

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ASSESSED TO A STREET OF THE ONLY ASSESSED TO A STREET OF THE ASSESSED ASSESSED.

Genl. Smith the Confederate chief ordered a battle for June 1st; 1863; but, again misunderstandings among generals arose and prevent ed any intelligent offensive operation. The battle howeverby sunr rise was renewed all along the lines. doubtless brought onby the attempts of Union generals to readjust or strengthen their position. Summer's command soon took the offensive and kept up a varying conflict till noop.in which one of his brigades Howard's) somewhat shattered succeeded in reaching Casey's first line of defense of the preceeding day. Howard twice wounded lost his right arm. Kearney's and Hooker's Divisions also participated largely in the promiscous fighting of June 1st.; while on the Confed erate Huger's and D.H.Hill's Divisions acted both offensively and defensevely for at least six hours of continued conflegt. During the night of June 1st.and the morning of June 2nd.Confederate army in retreat was withdrawn to the mearer defenses of Richmond. The aggregate losses were Union 5031, Confederate 6134.

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