

ARTICLE.

For the Encyclopedia Britannica
1896.

No. 28, Vol. 10.

SUBJECTS.

1. Sumter, Fort, 2. Baltimore Riot, 3. Ellsworth Affair.
4. Big Bethel, Battle of,
1. Falling Waters, Battle of, 2. Rich Mountain, Battle of,
3. Bull Run, 4. Yorktown, 5. Williamsburg, 6. Lee's Mills,
7. Fair Oaks, 8. Etham Landing, 9. West Point, Va.

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1. General, Notes, 2. Background, Notes, 3. Historical, Notes.
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SUMTER.-- The United States' permanent works in Charleston harbor were ~~Forts~~ Moultrie and Sumter, and Castle Pickney. 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 U. S. government endeavored twice to relieve and supply the fort. First, Jan. 9th, 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 from Morris Island, and retired. Second, several transports vainly attempted to succour garrison about April 11th.

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fired at 4 a.m. April 12, 1861. Cannonading continued on both sides without intermission till fire ignited 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 flag-staff and falling of the colors, Anderson ordered the raising of a white flag. Having obtained honorable terms, ~~Major~~ Anderson, officers and men, surrendered to Beauregard, being suffered to salute ~~their~~ flag, and to embark upon a vessel which carried them to ~~the~~ United States fleet, at the time, just out side the harbor. No casualties were suffered by the Confederates. The Union garrison had one man wounded. Besides, during final salute, one enlisted man was killed and three wounded from a premature explosion.

14th of April, 1865 Major, now General, Robert Anderson under instructions from ~~the~~ secretary of war again raised the same United States flag over Fort Sumter. This was the day President Lincoln was shot.

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

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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. Soon the mayor, aided by a company of police, interposed and 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 Marshall House, with two soldiers pulled it down. As he was descending the stairway the hotel proprietor killed him. One of the soldiers immediately slew the assassin. Two weeks later June 10th, 1861, came 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, mutually agreed upon, fired upon each other and so prevented a surprise of the enemy, and the

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ELLSWORTH AFFAIR (see under Sumter)

BIG BETHEL, Battle of (see under Sumter.)

FALLING WATERS, Battle of

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 Chambersburg to Williamsport, Md. He there with his own and Col. Abercrombie's brigade, crossed into Virginia to make a reconnaissance. The command ~~this~~ 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. (July 2nd) they were attacked by the advance of a Confederate detachment under Col. T. J. Jackson. This detachment consisted of one brigade of infantry, a battey of artillery and some cavalry, about 2500 men all told.

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The attack was made by Jackson with vehemence. He brought into action one regiment and a piece of artillery Col. Abercrombie strongly held the right. Col. Thomas in this combat which at first was severe soon cleared the field. The casualties on both sides were not great. Union side lost 16, Confederate 25 in the action. Stuart's cavalry had previously captured 49 prisoners. The importance of this engagement 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. VIRGINIA.

General Robert S. Garnett, the latter part of June, 1861, was at Beverly, W. Va. in command of about 5000 Confederates. General George B. McClellan approaching from Grafton, sent a detachment under Gen. Morris forward to Phillippi, 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 at Rich Mountain, while he, Garnett, moved on as far as Laurel Hill Pass and entrenched. Directing Morris to approach Garnett from Phillippi, McClellan proceeded to reconnoitre Pegram's front and flank; after which he sent Brig. Gen. 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

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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, having found McClellan between him and Beverly, escaped by mountain roads northward without being molested by Morris till he had passed him. However, a portion of Morris' force took up the pursuit and continued it as far 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 Confederates, 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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Union forces under Gen. Irving McDowell and the Confederate under Gen. P. T. Beauregard, but also those in the Shenandoah Valley, viz: the troops under Gen. Robert Patterson and the Confederates commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. The Valley forces were in the vicinity of Winchester at least sixty miles from Manassas Junction. Patterson was instructed by Scott, the General-in-chief at Washington, to watch Johnston and prevent his detaching any force to the support of Beauregard. For various reasons Patterson did not effect this, so that Johnston reached Manassas with three brigades by July 20th, 1861, the day before the battle. The remainder of his force followed. He approved Beauregard's dispositions, viz;

Beauregard with his staff, fort, supply depot, force of workmen and small reserve before the battle at Manassas Junction; his right resting at Union Mills viz: Ewell's Brigade; at McLean's Ford, Jones' Brigade; at Blackburn's Ford, Longstreet's; above Mitchell's Ford Bonham's Brigade; at Lewis Ford, Coker's large brigade; near Stone-bridge, Evans' 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 force and artillery of twenty-nine guns, constituted Beauregard's general reserve. Radford's cavalry watched the right toward Washington, and Stuart's First Virginia, after its arrival from Shenandoah Valley,

Union forces under Gen. Irving McDowell and the Confederates
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patrolled beyond the left.

McDowell's command 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.

The Union march commenced July 16th, going but a short distance with a view of mobilizing 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; Tyler's beyond and left of Centreville on road to Gainsville; Hunter's following as near Centreville as practicable for water; while Heintzleman's must halt at Rocky Run, Centreville Pike. This order closed with a warning "Observe well roads to Bull Run, and to Warrenton. Do not bring on an engagement; but keep up ~~the~~ impression that we are moving on Manassas."

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for ~~the~~ Confederate. Tyler interpreted his instructions to make a reconnaissance to his left as he passed along the Centreville Pike. July 18th, he went with Richardson's brigade and Ayer's battery to vicinity of Blackburn's Ford. Quite a combat ensued. Tyler lost 19 killed, 38 wounded and 26 missing. Confederate losses, 15 killed and 53 wounded. In this small combat the morale remained with the Confederates. Saturday night (July 20th) McDowell's divisions, except Runyon's, which was left just in front of Alexandria, were grouped around Centreville. Calling to him there his four division commanders, from a map McDowell gave substantially these instructions : "Tyler will hold the lower fords 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, Heintzelman must follow up the 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 reenforcing Beauregard.

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Divisions encamping were intermixed, and, ~~so~~ being raw levies, could not be moved like well disciplined regulars. Tyler did ~~not~~ not clear the right hand road beyond Cub Run till 5.30, so 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 daylight, 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 Brigades: Franklin's and Wilcox's should not make the short cut, but follow Hunter the seven miles to Sudley's Ford; while he in person detained Howard's, the Third Brigade, at a blacksmith shop about a mile west of Cub Run.

This brigade was a reserve for Tyler, Hunter or Heintzelman, as the battle might determine. Under the eye of McDowell, Hunter's advance, namely Burnside's brigade, being deployed beyond Johnston's left (for Johnston 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) suspected that Schenks' and Sherman's Union brigades at the Stone Bridge, being Tyler's advance, were not assaulting in earnest; he leaving a small rear guard at the bridge, quickly turned to the left,

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sent a regiment toward Burnside, and followed with his whole command toward the Manassas wagon road along which Burnside was approaching .

At 9.15, 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 now pressed in his next brigade, Andrew Porter's to Burnside's support. Johnston and Beauregard had posted themselves on the hill not far from Mitchell's Ford. They there quickly detected Burnside's advance from Sudley's Spring through their signal officer. Beauregard's 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 strong position near the Henry House; put Imboden's battery there and supported it. Evans being hard pushed called for nearer help. Bee thereupon sent the most of his force straight to Evan's support. By this time Heintzelman's two brigades, Franklin's and Wilcox's, were engaged, and also Sherman's and Schenck's troops, crossing the Bull Run above Stone Bridge, had avoided Evan's rear guard and come in upon his right flank. Now for a while, the Confederates apparently had the worse. Bee's men somewhat broken, could not be halted at the Henry House, but

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were retreating in some confusion when Jackson, though ordered to the Stone Bridge, received news of Bee's discomfortures; he marched at once to his help, deploying his troops to the west of the ~~Henry~~ ^{Henry} House; ~~and at first~~ supported several batteries; his firmness enabled Bee to rally his command upon his, Jackson's, right. Other Confederate forces were brought into action near this key-point, i.e., Wade Hampton's Legion and Partow's command, also the troops of Holmes and Jubal Early. Sending men and batteries to extend and defend the new line, Jackson at this point, gained the soubrequet of the "Stonewall". He called, under much stress, for Radford's and Stuart's Cavalry to extend his left. This body of horse made several successful charges against the right of the national forces. Johnston, apprehensive of extreme danger to his side, came himself to the point where the hard fighting was going on; ~~and then~~ took his headquarters at the Lewis House, because there he could see the entire field. In this, he had the advantage of McDowell, who was standing on the heights near the Sudley Church.

As the Confederates seemed to be gaining in advantage, and could not be driven, McDowell sent in haste for Howard's brigade. The guide, a staff-officer, not being ~~well~~ acquainted with the situation, conducted this reenforcement 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. Long waiting and the heat of the day caused more than half of the men to fall out of ranks

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where it was most needed. 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 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 in sight, approaching their (Union) right, which might prove too heavy for our brave men and force us back; for which emergency our brigades (far to Confederate right) should be held ready to cover ~~the~~ retreat." The situation was, however, soon changed by the approach of Kirby Smith's command (two Confederate brigades) which themselves had at first been mistaken for Union troops. ~~Kirby~~ 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 caught by the fire of ~~the enemy~~ ^{Confederates} in a concave line, and so not only suffered a defeat but were thrown into a hopeless panic. The movement ~~to~~ the rear by the Union soldiers, after defeat, was at first steady and quiet, but in disorganized masses. Nothing seemed to penetrate their minds except: "The enemy is upon us!" "Black horse cavalry are coming." Officers made repeated efforts to rally their men, but at

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"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 when horses cut loose from their carriages began to plunge through the excited crowds. By the time ~~our~~ irregular masses, going ~~far around~~ by the way they had marched in the morning, had come in sight 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, while those who were mounted pressed their horses to the utmost speed regardless of the weaker soldiers whom they trampled under feet. At last there was relief. Dixon Miles' ^{union} reserves covered the flight by well organized lines, so that brigades were gathered and reformed at the former camp at Centreville; soon all the divisions marched back, to halt a while 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 remainder 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 had recovered himself and was marching against the Confederate right gained credence, so that the Confederate orders for pursuit were revoked, and the pursuing force was recalled.

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McCowell's entire loss, officers and men, - killed, wounded and missing, aggregated 3333. (~~see Reb. Record Vol. LL~~)

Johnston's loss, killed 387; wounded 1582; missing, 13; aggregated 1982.

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McDowell, 165 COLLEGE STREET, killed,

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wounded and missing, aggregated 388. (see Rec. Record Vol. 11)

Johnston's loss, killed 387; wounded 1582; missing,

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YORKTOWN, Battle of

General George 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 Virginia peninsula as far up as Yorktown. Gen. J. B. Mcgruder 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.

WILLIAMSBURG, Battle of

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~~ ^{made new fighter} 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 his left rear he sent one small division under Gen. Whiting with Gen. J. B. Hood and Wade Hampton as subordinates, to resist Gen. Franklin's Union Division, which accompanied by

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 resist Gen. Franklin's Union Division, which accompanied by

gun boats, had gone up the York River in transport vessels.

At Eltham's Landing quite a severe engagement took place May 7th, 1862. The Confederates, who made a strong ~~atta~~ 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 ^{losses} 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 ⁱⁿ without giving their number, and others some prisoners were taken. At Williamsburg aggregate ^{losses} Union, 2239; Confederate, 1560; at Eltham's Landing, aggregate losses, Union, 186; Confederate, 48.

ELTHAM'S LANDING, Battle of (see under Yorktown)

WEST POINT, Va. (see under Yorktown)

WILLIAMSBURG, Battle of (see under Yorktown)

LEE'S MILLS, Battle of (see under Yorktown)

FAIR OAKS (Seven Pines) Battle of

General Geo . B. McClellan, after the Battle of 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 being speedily joined by McDowell's army from Fredericks-

gun boats, had gone up the York River in transport vessels.

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Chickahominy River, he marched up the left bank with a view

of being speedily joined by McDowell's army from Fredericks-

burg. By the 21st of May, Stoneman with his cavalry was ^{stationed} 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 Heintzelman's Corps (3rd) to the Richmond side of the Chickahominy.

By the 25th of May, Keyes, pushing towards Richmond, had pressed forward his command to a point near "Seven Pines" cross-roads. 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~~ ^{also} with Couch's Division, ^{Cross Road} Seven Pines ^{Creek}. Meanwhile, Heintzelman occupied the position of Bottoms Bridge with one division (Kearney's) which had an outpost about a mile in rear of Keyes the other division (Hooker's) being posted at the crossing of White Oak Swamp four miles due south of Bottom's Bridge. Facing McClellan, by the 21st of May, the Confederates under Gen. 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.

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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; G.W. Smith's division was farther to left near the Williamsburg Road, and to the north of it; about two miles from the city. This division had one brigade farther out, observing Keyes' advance. Magruder's Division covered the left of Johnston from Old Tavern on the Nine Mile Road via New Bridge to the Mechanicsville road, holding the "Chickahominy Bluffs." While A. P. Hill's Division and Stuart's cavalry, 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, &c., guarding and watching Johnston's ~~extreme~~ left.

McClellan's total strength was 98,008; Confederates, (Johnston's estimate) 73,928.

Gen. 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. all told.

Instead of remaining at the Court House, the 27th of May found him at a junction of roads near Slash Church, - a place some distance off and west of the main road from New Bridge to Hanover Court House. He had detachments and pickets well out from his main body. Gen. Porter, using one division, Morell's and Warren's brigade, with a small detachment under Col. Emory was directed to clear that flank

River, D. H. Hill's division, on Longstreet's left, guarding
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New Bridge to Hanover Court House. He had detachments and

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division, Morell's and Warren's brigade, with a small

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Warren's brigade had already done considerable work and 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 outpost at a small hamlet a short distance east of Peak's Station on the Richmond and Hanover Railroad. After a severe combat, his cavalry and a portion of the infantry, Butterfield's Brigade, 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 at last returned in season to secure a victory, defeating Branch by superior numbers and causing him to retreat to Ashland. Meanwhile Warren approached Hanover Court House from the east, put Lane's regiment to flight. After accomplishing the object of the expedition, General Porter returned with his command to New Bridge.

Such was Hanover Court House?

Porter's loss was 355; Branch, 996, including those lost by capture.

The main battle of Fair Oaks (Seven Pines) began at noon, May 31, 1862. The heavy rains had caused the Chickahominy to overflow, till, in places, that river was a mile wide. The bridges could not be kept in place or remain

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passible, except the one much broken near Sumner. Gen. 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~~ ^{attack} by the Charles City Road; R. H. Anderson replacing Longstreet and D. H. Hill ^{to strike} by the Williamsburg and 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 crossed 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's ^{wing-commander} 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 of 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

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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 ^{himself} badly wounded and left the field, G. W. Smith ^{being left} 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 many Union and Confederate soldiers in the darkness exchanged camps and became prisoners. Gen. ^{G. W.} Smith, the Confederate Chief, ordered a battle for June 1st, 1862; but again misunderstandings among generals arose and prevented any intelligent offensive operations. The battle, however, by sunrise was renewed all along the lines, doubtless brought on by the attempts of Union generals to readjust or strengthen their positions. Sumner's command soon took the offensive and kept up a varying conflict till noon, in which one of his brigades (Gen. Howard's) somewhat shattered, succeeded in reaching ^{near} Casey's tents, 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 ^{side} 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

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morning of June 2nd, Confederate army in retreat, was withdrawn to the nearer defenses of Richmond. The aggregate losses were :Union, 5031; Confederate, 6134.

Gen'l O. O. HOWARD.

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~~165~~ COLLEGE STREET,
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