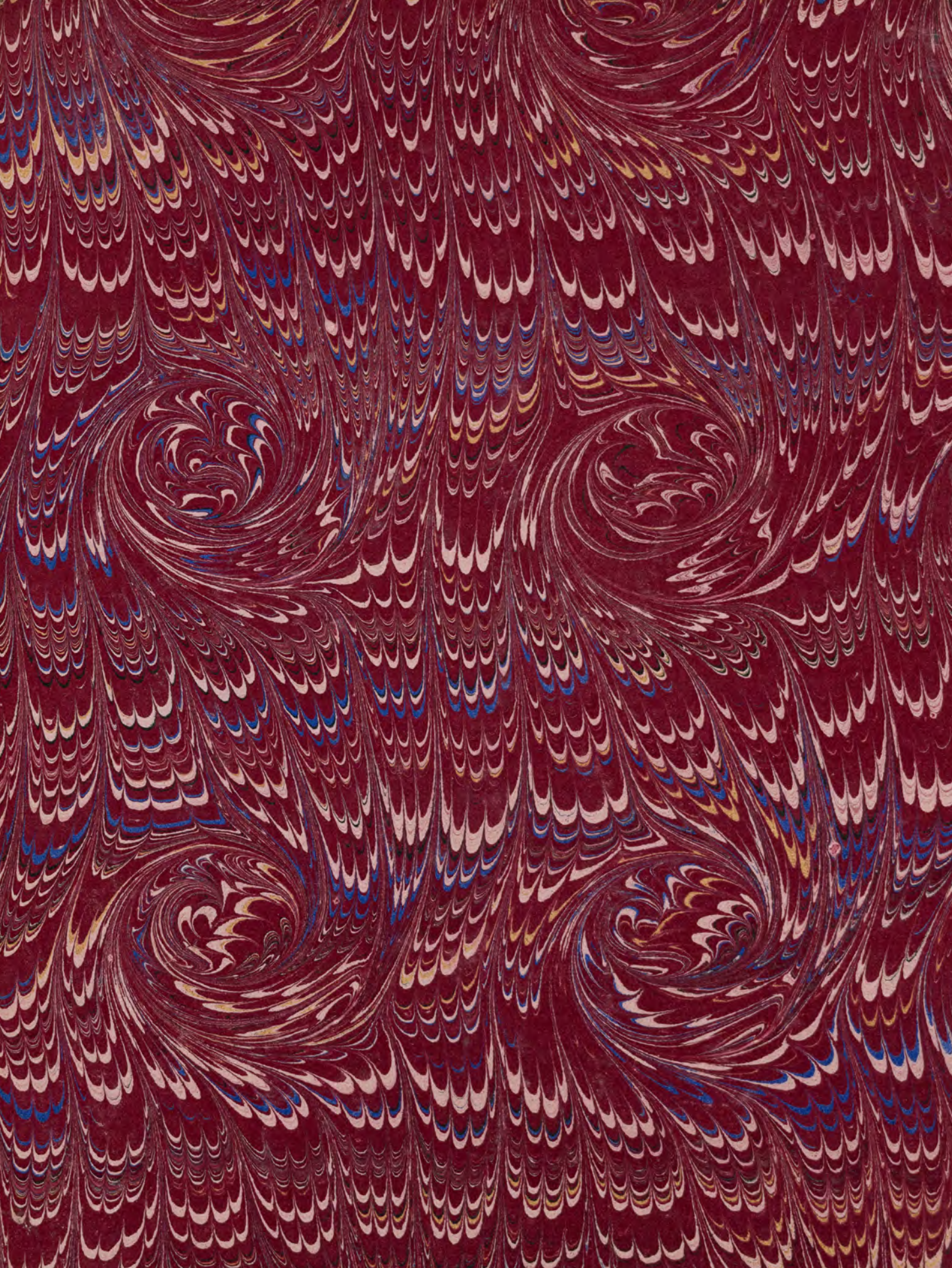
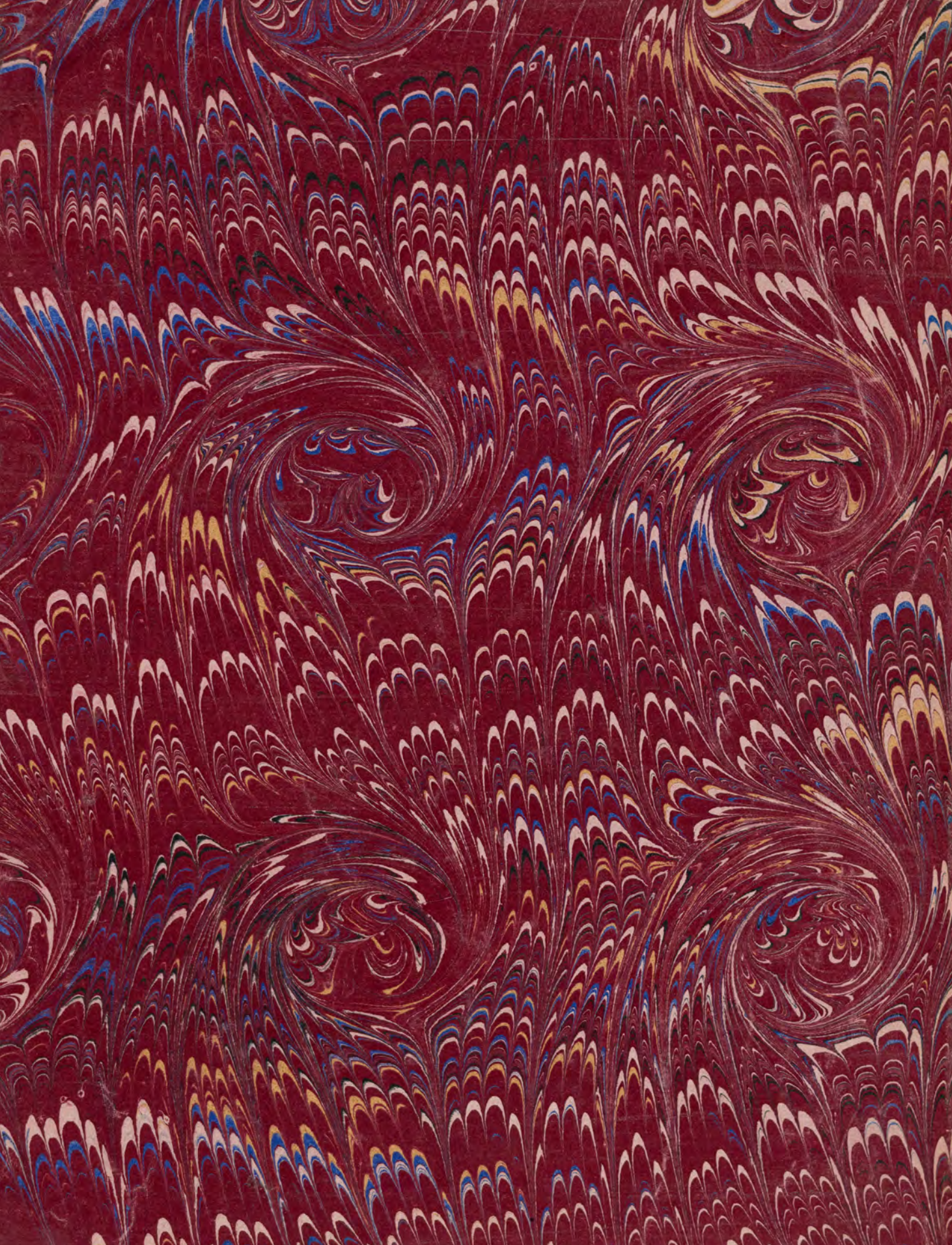




#164-1









DIARY
of
FRANCIS W. KNOWLES,
Company "B",
36th. Mass. Vol's.
in the
War of the Rebellion,
1862 to 1865.

Re-written in the years 1885 - 86 and illustrated with maps
sketches etc.

1.
Enlisted at Charlestown, Mass., 1862.

August 6th. 1862. being enrolled as a member Aug. 6th of the "Warren Phalanx" at the age of 19 years, 4 months and 28 days, and on Monday morning, the 11th. inst., went by rail to Wor- Aug. 11th cester and were sent into camp on the Agricultural Fair grounds, known at that time as "Camp Wool." The "Phalanx" was assigned as the left flank company of the 34th. Regt. Mass. Vols. which was intended to be composed of twelve companies, but orders from Washington, that no regiment should have more than ten companies, caused a reorganization, and we were assigned to the 36th. Regiment which was then being formed of companies from various parts of Worcester County. In the mean time the days were devoted to drill in marching and

1862. the duties of a soldier. In the evenings, most of those who were in the tent with me enjoyed themselves with music in camp, or, getting a pass, went into the City and serenaded till the ~~ma~~ 'hours. Having finally been clothed, armed and equipped, and each of us been allowed twenty four hours furlough to bid our friends good-bye, we left Camp Wool for Boston on Tuesday the 2nd. of Sep. 2 September. Arriving at Boston we were marched to the wharf where the Steamer Merrimac lay, and, after some tedious waiting to allow the 20th. Maine to embark, we took our turn, and our company (B.) being on the left found ourselves marching onto the crowded deck of the steamer, where there was no vacant space except the "Quarter deck". This we

took possession of at once, and at 11. 1862
o'clock P. M. hauled off into the stream.

Next morning at 4³⁰ o'clock, those of us Sep. 3.
who had been fortunate (?) enough to secure
a coil of rope for a bed were rudely
reminded that it was time to rise, by
having the rope pulled from under
us, and we were fairly "off for the war".

During the whole trip we had a smooth
sea and clear skies. On the forenoon of
the 4th. we had an entertainment of Sep. 4.
music, recitations etc. Sergt. Brown and
Will. Hodgkins gave recitations, "Dr". Chase
a reading, several Officers of both Regi-
ments sang songs or told stories, while
those of Co. B. who could sing, interspersed
some glee, and Al. Glazier gave us the
"warble" and a song and dance. After a
very pleasant passage of three days and

1862 a half we arrived at Alexandria Va. on the
Sep. 6. afternoon of the 6th., and lay at the wharf
till 7 o'clock, when we re-embarked on
board the "City of Norwich" and steamed
to Washington. George Lincoln was transferred
to the Hospital at Alexandria, being too
ill to go with us, and was finally dis-
charged and sent home. Landing at
Sep. 7. Washington about 6 o'clock P.M. on the 7th.
we encamped in a field about a mile
East of the Capitol, adjoining one occupied
by a large drove of mules, whose morn-
ing hymn awakened us at daylight on
Sep. 8. Monday the 8th. Expecting orders, we occu-
pied ourselves in looking over our equip-
ments and getting everything in readi-
ness for our first real march, which
commenced at 6 o'clock on the morning
Sep. 9. of Tuesday the 9th., and a very hot and

dusty one we found it, before we got to 1862.
Leesboro, where we camped in a field
near a stream, of which we took advantage
at once for a bath. On this march many
of the boys were indebted to A. N. Heath
for help either in carrying part of their
burden, or filling canteens. On the 12th Sep. 12.
we moved to Brookville. Here the company
lost another man, Wm. H. Hodgkins being
detailed as clerk for Col. Bowman. In
the evening of the 13th. eight of us went Sep. 13
to Mr. Hall's house near our camp and
had quite a large audience to whom
we sang till half past 10 o'clock. While
at this camp an orderly came to Head
Quarters with an order for all regiments
en route to hurry forward as fast as
possible, but for various reasons we
did not break camp till the morning

1862 of Wednesday, the 17th, when we marched
 Sep. 17th 15 miles and encamped at dusk about
 two miles beyond Damascus. This night
 I was on guard duty and when we
 Sep. 18th moved, at 7 o'clock the next morning, I
 had some large blisters on my heels and
 before we reached the end of our day's
 march was glad to get permission to
 crawl onto the wagon. Passing through
 Unionville, Monrovia, Newmarket and
 Frederick City we halted for the night
 about one mile beyond Frederick. Met
 some seven thousand paroled prisoners
 en route from Harper's Ferry where they
 had been captured. Among them was
 Alfred Merrill, whose brother Henry
 was in our Company, and two other
 Sep. 19th Charlestown boys. On Friday we
 marched to Bolivar through Middle-



Our march through Middleton, Md. Sept. 1862.

ton, getting our first idea of the horrors 1862
of war when we passed forty ambu-
lances filled with wounded from
Antietam, while those who had been
less seriously injured accompanied
them on foot. Saturday we moved on Sep. 20th
through Boonsboro, passing over South
Mountain where the 35th Mass. had fought
so nobly a few days before, to Keedys-
ville, about 2½ miles from Antietam.

Sunday forenoon was warm and pleasant Sep. 21st
and the company took advantage of the
opportunity for a bath in Antietam Creek,
going in very near the spot where Hooker
commenced the battle last Tuesday. Some
of the boys went off to see the battlefield,
but a short look at the field hospital
near our camp entirely satisfied all
curiosity to see wounded men.

1862. In the afternoon we moved across Antietam Creek to a very pleasant camp about two miles from the town of Sharpsburg, where we were assigned to the 3^d Brigade, Col. Welch, 45th Penn. Commander, 1st Division, Brig. Genl. O. B. Willcox commanding and 9th. Army Corps commanded by Maj. Genl.

Sep. 22. A. E. Burnside. Monday the 22nd. the Company went out on its first picket duty. Cad. Mallon, Will. Poole and I were posted near a creek opposite a wheat field, and took our regular two hours on and four hours off through the night. At 2 o'clock

Sep. 23 in the morning Cad. took Will's place who crawled under the rubber blanket beside me, and we were soon asleep. Suddenly we were awakened by the the challenge "Who goes there?" and sat up grasping our muskets to hear a



Sep.

Sep. 2

stealthy step gradually approaching thro' 1862.
 a small thicket of trees and bushes
 some ten yards distant. Again Cad
 gives the challenge without response, and
 cocking his musket makes a third attempt
 to stop the intruder, we well backing him
 up, when the bushes parted and out steps
 a good fat hog. Tableau. We could
 not fire and alarm the camp, but the
 next forenoon some of the boys had a
 better chance, and we had fresh pork
 for dinner. On Friday we made our Sep. 26.
 first move with the Corps to a camp
 near Antietam Iron Works, or "Brians"
 as it was sometimes called. Here
 we settled down to a regular round
 as I find in a letter home of Oct. 4th,
 as follows, viz: - Roll call 5³⁰ o'clock A.M.
 Breakfast at 7 of four hard tack and

1862. our tin cup of coffee. Surgeon's call at 7³⁰, Guard mount at 9, Company drill from 10 to 11., Dinner at noon of salt or fresh beef, salt pork or beans and four hard tack. Company drill from 2. to 3. Battalion drill 3½ to 5. 5³⁰ Dress parade. Supper of four hard tack and coffee at 6. Roll call at 9 and lights out at 9³⁰.

Oct. 3. On Friday Oct. 3^d we were marched out in the forenoon and on the left of our Brigade marched with the whole force in review before President Lincoln and Genl. McClellan, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, having a good opportunity Oct. 7. to see them. On the next Tuesday, just before sunrise, we left this camp for the hardest march which





we had thus far experienced, being by 1862.
a steep wood road over Elk Ridge.
The climb up was comparatively easy,
and at one of the halts Tom, or as we
called him, Darby Niles perched him-
self on a high rock and sang several
songs while we joined in the chorus;
but when we reached the top trouble
began, as the descent was very rugged
and sharp and our knapsacks and equip-
ments sent us forward more quickly
than was either pleasant or safe.
Many of us were used up by this
irresistible double quick down the
mountain, and fell out of the ranks,
but dark found nearly every one in
our new camp, situated in Pleasant
Valley, which did not belie its name,
but sloped gently to a stream near by.

1862. Here with wood and water handy we
 Oct. 8. laid out a pleasant camp, each company
 having their tents pitched regularly and
 facing each other with a good space
 between for a "street." Four men with
 each a half tent, put them together,
 and with two notched sticks and a
 ridge pole made fairly good shelter
 for themselves, while those who were
 fortunate enough to secure an extra
 piece, buttoned that across the end
 and thus secured more privacy,
 and protection from rain. Tom. Swords,
 Wesley Packard, Ned Hopkins and I
 bunked in thus together at that time.
 and we, being at about an equal age,
 kept together until I was later ordered
 to other duty. Everything went on quietly
 Oct. 11 until dress parade on Saturday the 11th.

1862.

when we were ordered out in light marching order with one day's ration, and at 6 o'clock that evening marched to Weverton where we were packed into cattle cars, forty in each car, and at 11³⁰ that night found ourselves in Frederick to guard the government stores against about 2500 rebel cavalry who were reported as raiding in that direction. We bivouaced on the main street till daylight, some getting shelter in front doorways and others taking the sidewalks with our feet in the gutter, and then moved a short distance and went into an open field. At noon marched out on the Georgetown Pike and remained there till 4³⁰ P.M. when we returned to the depot and, taking the cars, went Oct. 12

1862 back as far as Point of Rocks where our company were detailed for Oct. 13. picket duty. Next day, while on this duty, the outer picket came in with a drunken cavalryman who had a bullet wound through the hand which he said he received from a squad of rebel cavalry who had chased him into the woods in our immediate front. Here was our first chance to distinguish ourselves. Companies B and D were deployed as skirmishers and advanced on the double quick across a field thick with blackberry bushes which tripped some of the boys and proved to be the only things which drew any blood on that day, for after a tedious

scramble through the thick under-1862.
brush of the wood for half an hour,
we returned to find that the com-
panion of the drunken man had
turned up with the story that the
first comer had stolen his whiskey
and revolver and shot himself
while too drunk to handle the
latter properly. Thus ended our
first skirmish. Next morning we Oct. 14
marched, on the towpath of the canal,
twelve miles back to our camp
in Pleasant Valley where we lay
till Sunday Oct. 26th. On this day the Oct. 26
troops moved to Berlin, and, after
a long wait on the banks of the
river, crossed on the pontoon bridge.
At 2 ⁴⁵ P.M. our regiment trod the
sacred (?) soil of Virginia for the

1862. first time, although we had to go down some six or eight inches in mud before we found bottom. It had been raining in torrents all day and teams and artillery had churned the roads into a thin hasty pudding which made the march which followed of about three miles anything but pleasant, and when we finally marched into a plowed field and were halted and told to "make ourselves comfortable and not take any rails" the language used was hardly appropriate for the "home circle" although very expressive. That night I turned in on my rubber blanket, to wake at 9 o'clock and find myself in

about three inches of water, as my 1862.
weight had sunk a place in the
mud and the water had poured
in but could not get out. Turning
out in short order I squeezed the
water from my clothes as much as
possible and joined a squad of the
company who had themselves been
drowned out, and who made every-
one who came to the fire bring a pail.
After stumbling round in the rain and
mud I found my rail and sat
down with the rest by a huge
fire to wait for morning. The wind
was so high that many of the tents
blew down and the occupants came
to our fire, but by daylight the Oct. 27
rain ceased and the sun came
out bright and warm before noon.

1862 Under this change of circumstances we soon brightened up and got dry, though I had burned my new boots so badly that my toes stuck out. Wednesday at Oct. 29 1 o'clock P.M. we left this camp near Lovettsville and moved to Waterford, arrived at 7 P.M. and went out on picket with the Company. Next day Oct. 30. we made but a small advance, and Oct. 31. on Friday morning had Brigade inspection and muster for pay. Satur. Nov. 1 day night, after roll call, a few of us, with the Officers of Companies B and C went to Brigade headquarters and persuaded Col. Lazure of the 100th Penn. who was then in command. After visiting several places we were returning to our quarters when (about midnight) we saw a

light at 45th Penn. headquarters and gave 1862.
them a song. Out came their surgeon
and we went with him to the other end
of the town and seranaded a family,
consisting of an old gentleman and
two grown up daughters, who feasted
us on apples and cider closing up
with preserved pears and cream.

2 o'clk in the morning we got back Nov. 2.
to camp and the Sunday thus com-
menced ended with a march from
11³⁰ A.M. to 9 P.M. There had been
canonading ahead during the day,
and we camped that night on the
ground occupied by the enemy
twenty four hours previous.

Next day we started at 1³⁰ P. M. and Nov. 3.
marched to about four miles beyond
Uniontown where we camped at 7 P.M.

1862

Wednesday we marched to Rectorville.
 Nov. 5. The first death in the regiment occurred
 to-day in the ambulance. Corporal C. G.
 Parker of Co. D from apoplexy - We camped
 at 4 o'clock and buried our comrade
 near the camp at sunset. At this place
 the boys got a chance for forage, and
 before midnight there was a good sup-
 ply of pork, lamb, chicken and turkey,
 besides a wash tub full of honey in
 Nov. 6. Camp, and next morning we were
 well braced for the cold, windy
 march to Orleans, where we encamped
 on a side hill and had hard work
 to keep warm during the night. On
 Nov. 7 Friday morning snow was falling
 and some two or three inches fell
 by noon. At 2 P. M. we moved only
 about five miles to a camp near

21
1862

Waterloo. Next day we were packed and ready to march, but the plans had been somewhat changed during the night by an order arriving from Washington relieving Gen'l. McClellan, and giving our Gen'l. A. E. Burnside the command of the "army of the Potomac". The order assuming command is dated Nov. 9th. (Sunday) and we have another cause to remember this day, as we received seven "hardtack", six spoon-fuls of Coffee and one and a half of sugar, which was the only ration - except a piece of fresh beef without any salt - that was issued to us till the 13th (Thursday), a force of Rebel Cavalry having got between us and the supply train. We all remember this place as "Hungry Hollow."

Nov. 8.
Nov. 9.
Nov. 13.

1862. Corp'l. Perry of Co. G died this morning of typhoid fever. Saturday morning Nov. 15 the 15th Wm. Swift of our own company passed quietly away making the third from the regiment. An order to march left us no time for a service, and a few remarks from the Captain, followed by a short prayer by Geo. Webster, while the company were drawn up in a square around the remains, was our only leave taking. Falling back into line we filed past our late comrades body and joined the regiment on its march to White Sulphur Springs, where the Rebs, had been throwing shells from across the river in the morning. The Springs hotel was in ruins, its marble pavements and statues chipped and broken.



Sunday our march was only eight 1862.
miles, but we were kept at a rapid Nov. 16.
pace with only three minute rests, and
ordered to be ready at 3³⁰ next morning. Nov. 17.
The wagon train was started early but
we did not get into line till 5. A. M.
Marched fourteen miles and camped
Our new Corps commander, Genl. Will-
cox passed us during the day and
was cheered by the boys. Wednesday, Nov. 19.
in a pouring rain, we went on to
Falmouth, camping South East of the
town about half a mile from the
"Phillips" house and the same distance
from the river opposite Fredericksburg.
On Thursday morning, finding our
camp very muddy, and the pontoons
not having arrived, we moved back
to higher and dryer ground.

1862. We remained at this camp expecting orders to advance on Fredericksburg, but for various reasons the attack was deferred. On Nov. 23^d, while on picket with the company I received an order to report for duty to Col. J. H. Taylor, Asst. Adjt. Genl. Right Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, and, in accordance with instructions, I turned over gun and equipments to Capt. Prescott, and that day commenced work at the desk in the "Phillips" house which was being used as Head Quarters by Maj. Genl. E. V. Sumner. Here each day was passed in a round of Office duties, enlivened by an occasional run down to see the boys in camp, until December 11th. In the meantime both armies were making the most of

Head Quarters Right Grand Division
Camp near Falmouth Nov. 26th 1864

Special Orders {
No. 12

Private Frank M. Knowles, Co. D. 36th
Mass. Vol. is hereby detailed on extra duty at these
Head Quarters to date from 23^d inst.

In command of
Maj. Gen. Sumner

J. H. Taylor.
Chief of Staff and A. A. G.



Phillips House, near Falmouth, Va.
Headquarters Maj. Genl. E.V. Sumner
Occupied by
Gen'l. Burnside during battle of Fredericksburg



Original report of E.V. Sumner, Maj. Genl.

Commanding ~~the~~ Headquarters Right Grand Division,
of battle of Fredericksburg Va.

Office Chief of Staff,

Dec. 17 1862

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the ^{actions} ~~operations~~ at and near Fredericksburg. It was intended that my Grand Division should cross on two ponton bridges to be thrown, the upper one at the "Lacey House" and the other at the old Steam Boat Landing. The work of the bridge builders commenced at daylight on the morning of the 11th December - covered by guns under charge of the Chief of Artillery crowning the crest on the left bank of the River and supported by Infantry lying under the crest. The ponton-
weirs were ~~abolished~~ during the day by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters seated in the houses near the proposed landings of the bridges - when the artillery fire directed upon the houses failed to drive. The Aquia's Brigade failing to accomplish its assigned work, under the fire it met - Troops crossed the river at the two points selected for the bridges, in boats and carried handsomely the houses and shelters occupied by the enemy - suffering sharply - but inflicting severe loss on the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners. The 7th Mich^x, 19 Man & 20 Man crossed at the upper ^{Bridge} landing - the 7th Mich^x leading and the 89th Ny at the lower. Under the cover of these gallant men the bridges were completed, and Howard's Division crossed near the Lacey House - occupying at first the shells of the town nearest and parallel to the River. The upper portions of the town was held by the enemy who opened a sharp and effective fire upon the heads of Howard's columns as they showed in the streets perpendicular to the Rappahannock. Howard made judicious dispositions, advanced and after sharp fighting drove the enemy, so that at daylight on the morning of the 12th in conjunction with Hawkins

Brigade of the 9th Corps he occupied the entire town of Fredericksburg. During this day the remaining troops of the 2nd & 9th Corps d'armée crossed the river. The 2nd Corps held the centre and right of the town, and the 9th reaching to the left connected with Franklin's right. Franklin having crossed the Rappahannock about 3 miles below the City. Hooker's Grand Division was massed in readiness to move to the support of the attack ~~proposed~~ ^{for} by my Grand Div. The enemy held the successive crests and wooded slopes which encircle the town - his infantry covered by breastworks and rifle pits; his guns protected by earthworks and mortars in embrasure - the general disposition of his lines being such as to give front and enfilading fires on any troops ^{who} might debouch from the City with the intention of crossing the gradual slope which swells from the town to the crests. He had also concentrated many guns on the bridges necessarily to be crossed by the troops after leaving the cover of the houses before reaching the open plain. The enemy was quiet during the day and night. On the morning of the 13th I was directed by the Command^g General to attack with a division supported closely a second: the direction of attack to be indicated by the plank and telegraphic roads - and its object the possession of the heights immediately in rear ^{of} the town. French's Division ^{Couch's} Corps was selected as the leading column. Gen French made his dispositions promptly - the movement of his command partially covered by a heavy fog. Hancock's Division was formed in proper supporting ^{distance} ~~columns~~ ^{advanced division} and order. At 11 A.M. the storming column moved in three columns of Battalions by Brigade - with front and flank covered by a heavy line of skirmishers. The orders given to this storming column were that it should advance steadily, and driving the pickets of the enemy before it, should follow them closely and go into their works with them. A handsome attempt was made to carry these orders into

execution but failed. ~~Hancock~~ Hancock threw his Division in with spirit and decision, and was followed subsequently by Howard: these three Divisions lost many gallant officers and men in repeated but fruitless attempts to carry positions of great natural strength - made stronger by the unremitting labor of weeks, and held by an enemy in strong force who fought under cover - aided by a tremendous fire of artillery, whilst such was the nature of the ground that we could derive little support from our own guns. Willcox held his Corps in hand to support Couch, and at the proper moment threw in Hurler's Division which showed the same gallantry and met the same ill fortune as that shown and experienced by the Divisions of the 2^d Corps. Subsequently Getty's Division was precipitated against the works of the enemy, but recoiled before the volume of fire it met. Burns' Division on the left was pushed across "Hazel Run" holding the communication with Franklin, and shared with the other five Divisions of the Grand Division the perils and disappointments of the day - There was sharp picket firing during the night along the line held by our troops, at some points within a hundred yards of the enemy's position. The next day, the 14th, the troops held the ground they had occupied when their advance was checked on the previous day - During the 15th there was continuous picket firing, and the enemy was more active than on the preceding day by with his artillery. On the night of this day orders were received to withdraw the command to the left Bank of the Rappahannock - The order was executed quietly

and promptly - without loss or confusion and the Grand Division
marched to the Bivouac now occupied by it.

Head-Quarters Right Grand Division,
Army of the Potomac,

186

When all behaved so
gallantly it is impossible
to discriminate - I adopt
and endorse all the
subordinate reports of
my command, and
I would respectfully commend
~~to the general~~
~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Genl Council and~~
Wittes the two Corps ^{Genl Council} ~~Wittes~~
Commanding for skill and
gallantry in handling
their troops. ^{The following officers of my}
My personal staff
were all zealous and
prompt in the discharge
of their duties.

To Col J H Taylor
C of A
Lt Col Lawlette
To Col W W Tamm
C of A
Capt W G Doney
" " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " "

To Asst Engineer Top Eng
to McRorie Engineer

I would also commend

Surgeon Dougherty
The medical director of
my command of the
Right Grand Div - also
Capt Garland the master
of Ambulances and
Maj McKenna the Provost
Marshal. —

Very respectfully

Your obedient

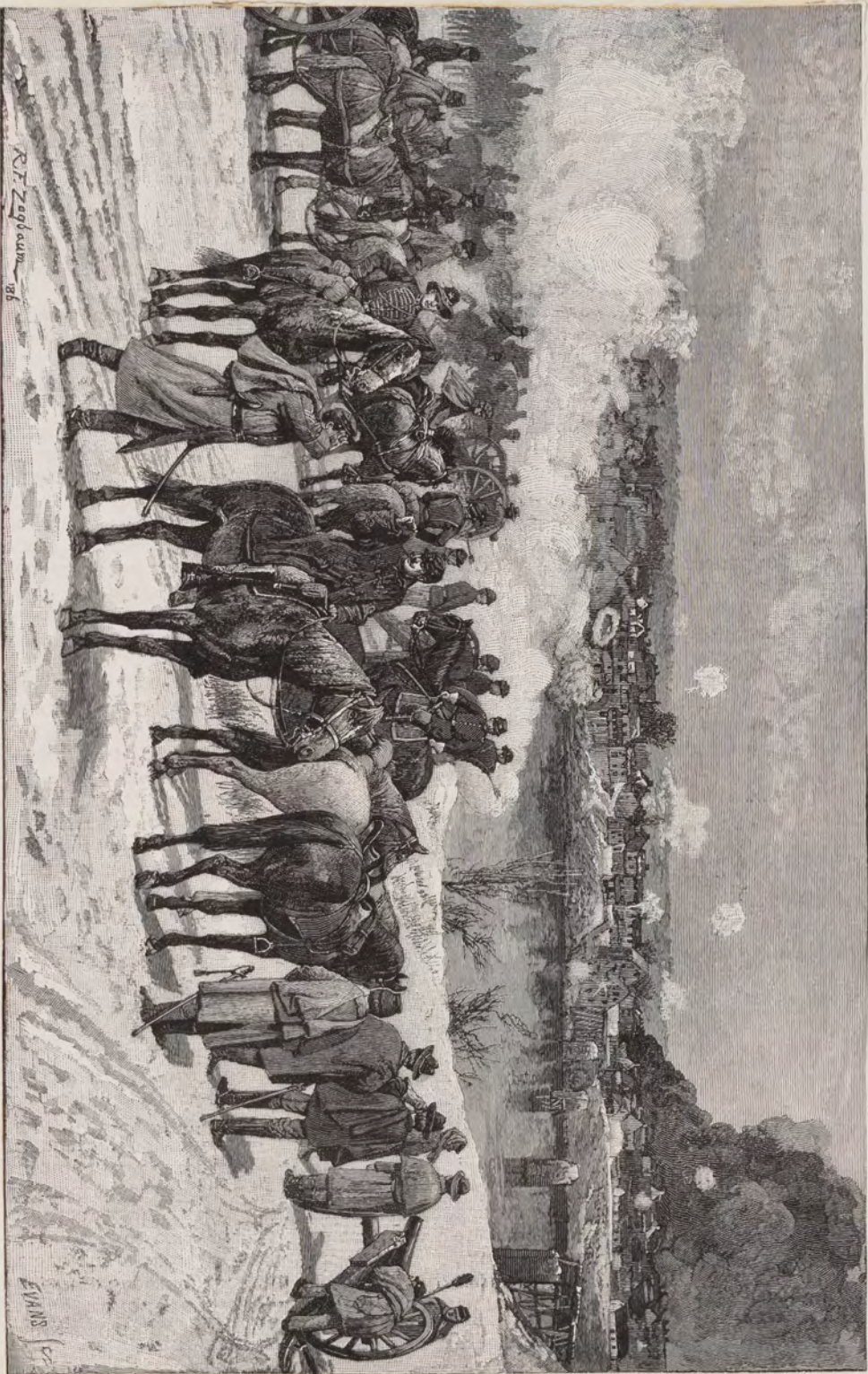
E H

Maj Gen J G Parker

Chief of staff

Army Potomac





their time, and the enemy had very
strongly fortified the hills in rear of
Fredericksburg.

25
1862

On the morning of the Dec. 11.
11th. Our artillery, in position along the
banks of the river, opened on the enemy
at 5⁵⁰ o'clock, and the engineers com-
menced to lay the pontoons at the
Lacy house; but the enemy, stationed
at the windows and behind the
houses on the opposite bank, made
it impossible to proceed. Work was
therefore suspended and an artillery
fire opened on the city, setting
fires in several places. At about
4 P.M. volunteers from the 7th. Mich.
19th. and 20th. Mass. crossed the river
in boats in the face of a heavy fire,
charged up the banks and drove

1862 the enemy from the houses capturing about forty prisoners. The 89th New York crossed at the same time by a bridge lower down the river, which had been laid with comparatively little resistance, and joining the others, held their position in the city till Genl. Howard's Division had crossed and taken possession. The crossing at the bridge near the Lacy house before dark by a body of our cavalry was prevented by a three gun battery back of the city. After dark all was quiet except an occasional exchange of shots on the skirmish line just beyond the city. Some prisoners were bro't. to the Head quarters and during the evening seven bags of mail were found and Dec. 12 brought over. Friday the day was occupied by the crossing of Sumner's and Franklin's Grand Divisions.



BARRSDALE'S MISSISSIPPIANS OPPOSING THE LAYING OF THE PONTON BRIDGES.



Fredericksburg, Va. Dec. 1862.

Saturday about 10 o'clock A.M. the first 1862
attack has just commenced. I do not Dec. 13
intend to give more than my own ob-
servations of this battle, as I was kept at
the Phillips house during the whole en-
gagement, but, the house being situated
on the summit of a hill, we have a
good opportunity for seeing what passes
by the help of a field glass. This afternoon
we stand at the window and can see
two lines of infantry keeping up a con-
tinuous roll of musketry. Now our
boys are advancing at double quick and,
being checked by the deadly fire from the
earthworks above, keep the few feet of ground
thus gained. In their rear and to the right
are the batteries hard at work, while the
ringing of church bells in the city adds
to the general uproar. On this side of the

1862 river troops in reserve waiting their orders to cross. Away on the left the noise and smoke show that Franklin's forces are hotly engaged. Professor Lowe sends up his balloon just in front of our house several times during the day, and adds his information to that of the signal corps on the crest at our left. At 5 o'clock P.M. French's Division goes in. Genl. Gibbons of the 5th Corps comes to the Head Quarters wounded, and reports that Genl. Meade has taken the first line on his front, that Genl. Kimball, Genl. Biard and Col. Linn with some 400 prisoners have been taken. Genl. Burnside and staff temporarily occupy the Phillips house as head quarters, while Genl. Sumner and staff are at the Lacy house close to the bank of the river.

Sunday comes but we can see no im- 1862
portant action on our immediate front. Dec. 14.

The Colonel of the 16th. Mass. is killed also
the Major of the 5th. N. H. while Maj. Babbitt
7th R. I. Col. Nugent 69th. N. Y. and the Adj't.
of the 57th. N. Y. are reported among the
wounded. All quiet tonight. The men are
searching through the City for valuables,
in some instances with success, as one
man found a gold watch and chain,
and another \$500.00 in gold. At 8 o'clk.
Genl. Willcox, commanding the 9th. Corps,
reports that 1500 will cover his loss thus
far, and Burn's Div. is again across Hazel
Run. The regiment has been in the reserve
to day. Monday passed without active Dec. 15.
operations and the night which followed
was very dark, a thick fog settling down
over the whole valley, under cover of which

1862. the army was quietly and safely withdrawn to this side of the river. Some of the most advanced guards propping up dummies beside the fire before leaving, that their absence might not be noticed. It was Dec. 16. 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning before the enemy were satisfied enough of our falling back to feel their way into the city with a skirmish line. Genl. Siegel's Grand Division came up on the night of the 15th but was not sent across. Benj. F. Crocker of Co. B died at 2 A.M. of the 13th. after the boys had gone with the Division. Em. Abbott was with him, having been left behind on account of illness. On Jan 8th the remains of the rebel Genl. Lorton, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the 13th, were escorted across the

THE LAST NIGHT OF FREDERICKSBURG.

BY HON. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL. D.

After a day of what was called rest from the stress of battle, but really of confusion and solicitude, a broken bivouac on the pavement in the town, amidst the enemy's shells crashing through the roofs and walls, by turns dreaming or wakefully expecting that Lee would take advantage of our situation to strike our right flank and drive us into the river, we had managed at dark to sink into a dismal sort of sleep.

But suddenly we were summoned—three regiments—to move forth to some unknown service. Picking our way amidst the terrible relics of the battle up to that fatal front again, we found here, mingled with the thick-strewn dead, and scarcely to be distinguished from them, a thin line of our troops, lying flat on their faces and fairly shivering with apprehension. And with reason. For it was not soldierly qualities alone that were tested by that experience. So far out beyond support, with only the ghastly lines of the dead behind, and the half-disembodied horrors around, scarcely more than a hundred yards from the enemy's fortifications, the rifle-pits of their picket-line close in front, strange, stealthy movements heard at intervals, then lost in dismal gusts of wind, and the murky darkness wrapping all as with a shroud, a sense of strange defenselessness might naturally seize the mind, a feeling of lurking evil against which all mortal weapons are vain. To be creeping about amidst these emblems of the satanic power to hurt, sure only that every living human being before you and perhaps around you is an enemy whose one object it is to compass your destruction—this is a situation and a business wherein the man of stoutest physical courage and the soldier of highest discipline may find that he has something of himself yet to learn.

We knew now that our business was to picket the front above the town. Of the rest we knew nothing. The troops whom we relieved informed us with the extreme of frankness that just after dusk a whole brigade of ours had been "rushed off" from that spot, and the enemy had planted a battery so as to enfilade the position and sweep away the whole line at the first dawn; and also had been pushing up their picket-line and rifle-pits all the night close upon our own. Our friends bade us a significant good-bye—a curious mingling of emotion, half glad for themselves, half sad for us—and filed away silently down the slope.

"Hold this ground at all hazards, and to the very last." This was the only order or instruction we received. It was a long stretch for us, and the men had to be stationed by the rule of few and far between. Groping cautiously about, we got hold of some picks and spades that were scattered around, and each man went to work with a will to settle himself into the ground; that seemed about the surest way to "hold it." Each few or each alone threw up a little earth-work covering their front and right, as a man would protect his head from a blow by raising his right elbow. It was the right especially that must be made strong: to guard against the expected shelling from that quarter, so that a shot striking in the line would not be likely to kill more than the men in any one pit.

We worked in silence, speaking only in whisper, and with the least possible movement that might expose the person in relief against the sky, for, dark as it was, such a disclosure was sure to bring a shot. Often we were interrupted by vague alarms; the men would drop their spades, seize their muskets and sink on their knees, ready for the conjectured blow.

We were anxious that the men should keep their true bearings, so as to throw the earth on the angle needing protection.

My over-anxiety for this brought some sharp and unexpected warnings. Feeling along what I believed to be my line, I came upon a man settling himself into his pit with what seemed to me more diligence than judgment. "Throw to the other side, my man; that's where the trouble is," my undertone braced with the confidence of superior wisdom. "Don't ye s'pose I know where them Yanks be? They're right on to us now!" was the imperturbable answer of the man, who, I was thankful to find, was thinking more of his own business than of mine. "Dig away then, and keep a sharp lookout for 'em!" was the somewhat rapidly enunciated reply, which advice I proceeded to put into prompt execution myself, after a figurative interpretation.

The men had now got themselves pretty well secured, when a sudden clatter came up from the left, and a voice called out, "Where is the officer commanding this line?" He was excited and evidently not enjoying his mission. "The whole army is across the river. Get out of this as quick as God will let you!" was his highly condensed message. "Who are you, sir?" I asked with severity not wholly feigned. He gave his name and rank on the staff. "Report yourself to your general in arrest!" was my return to him for this intelligence. "You're crazy," he rejoins; "you've got all you can do not to be gobbled up as it is!" The men who heard this were scrambling out of their pits. "Steady as you are, my men, this is a stampeding coward." Some of the officers came running up. "Arrest this man for a spy, and hold fast your lines," was my word to them. Order being restored in the line, I took the staff-officer aside for mutual explanation. He was wrought up to a high pitch by the strain of the long effort to find us, along that dark and perilous front. Repeating that our army was already across the river, and

that he had been sent to direct us to the remaining ponton bridge, he apologized for his rashness in delivering his message, on the plea that he did not know the enemy's pickets were so near; and in turn I explained the necessity of my rough treatment of him, to seem to contradict and countermand him, that the men on both sides, who must have distinctly heard him, might be kept in their places; that ours especially, should not huddle in confusion out of the shelter of their pits, and draw the enemy's fire, and perhaps an overwhelming attack upon us.

With a manner intended to reassure their justly troubled minds, the situation of things and the plan of proper retiring were made known to the men. The movement was quickly organized and executed. Each alternate man was to stay fast in his pit and dig more demonstratively than ever, while the others, each company in charge of its second officer, should noiselessly retire to the nearest advantageous ground and form in extended order faced to the front, and there stand until the remaining line should in like manner have taken position in their rear, when they in turn were to retire behind this second line. In that way we could at least prevent the enemy from following us up too recklessly and could come off the field in good order.

Those who were the last to evacuate the rifle-pits had to use caution, trailing their pieces, and with anything but the soldier's erect bearing. We had fallen back but a few yards when the black flying clouds broke apart in rifts, and the moonlight struck us into full view and the gleam of the musket barrels made us for the moment a shining mark. "To the ground, every man of you," and they fell flat and motionless at the word. From that time we had to watch the favoring obscurity of the flying clouds.

We, too, had caught a glimpse of the enemy creeping forward from their rifle-pits and were aware that they were following us, though perhaps in their ignorance of the field and of the meaning of our movements, quite as scared as we were; and possibly not wholly callous to the appalling images of havoc through which we had to pass. Mangled forms, rent and tossed as if the maddened beasts of the arena had run riot among them; limbs flung from their bodies and half trampled into the bloody mire; grim faces, stark and stiff, into which the light of the waning moon struck a more than deadly pallor—a phantom light as of something neither dead nor living, with a fixedness that was more than stillness; open eyes that saw not, but seemed to see more than human; hands that still grasped their muskets with a clutch no living strength could loosen; the ghostly gleam of the scattered musket barrels weaving an unearthly web, or a bright sword-blade flashing back as if still swung by the valorous arm that had given it life for its deadly stroke. Phantasmal martyrpiles, the heaped, incongruous ruins of a lost battery—horses, cannoneers, dismounted guns, splintered ammunition chests, crushed wheels, overturned carriages, the tongue erect in air, the pole-yokes swinging gibbet-like on high, looming suddenly on you with a shuddering light, then vanishing as from the earth, when the swift dragon-cloud smites the face of the moon, and blackened night swallows up the hideous scene. All save where on the far edge of the field some solitary lantern sways and sails, like the wierd hovering will-o'-the-wisp, while unwearying love seeks still the living lost among the dead.

Midway in our course we passed a house around which terrible slaughter had raged, the wrecks still lying where they fell. I remember but too well how the night wind shrieked and howled about the desolate walls and rooms—a voice as of innumerable spirits that could not rise—while some swinging door or blind sounded like the flapping wings of the demon of doom. I do not think there has ever been a moment in my life since when the sound of that wind has been out of my ears.

We were able by our orderly movement, however hurried, to bring off such of the wounded as we encountered on the abandoned field. At the bridge-head we gathered and waited a little for all that should pass over before us; and lingered still, as if loath to turn away, held back by a sigh of the night-wind, like the last wail of the stricken field, that took the breath from our bosoms and the strength from our limbs.

But the rain fell now in torrents; the bridge-boats creaked as the swell-

ing current rushed by; the narrow plankway, bedded with earth to deaden sound, stretched out into the darkness, beckoning us to noiseless passage, as from world to world. For a little while it swayed beneath our tread; men stood by the anchor lines, a few lingered at the further fastenings. "Cut the guys!" the last order fell; the great pontoons swung to the hither shore, and the river ran, cold and dark, between us and our dead that had died in vain.

lines by twenty men from McChesney's 1863. Youaves, the general's wife having come over, under a flag of truce, expecting to find him improving, only to be in time to return with him dead. On Dec. 31st. orders had been sent to the command to have everything ready for another advance but that night, about 12 o'clock, I was awakened by an orderly who bro't. the following letter (copy)

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac
Dec. 31st. 1862.

To Genl. E. V. Sumner

The order issued lately will necessarily be slightly modified by the following telegram:-

"You must make no movement of the army without first letting me know."
(signed) A. Lincoln

1863 The General has been called to Washington as witness on a Court Martial and will there have an interview with the President, and on his return will communicate to you the result of the interview.

(Signed) John G. Parke

Maj. Gen., Chief of Staff & A. A. G.

The telegram mentioned in this letter was received by Genl. Burnside on the night of the 31st of Dec. and delayed the intended advance until January Jan^y 21 21st, Tuesday, when orders were given to make a feint at United States Ford to call the attention of the enemy from the crossing of the army at Banks Ford. A very severe storm of wind and rain commenced on the night of the 20th. and continuing made

Head-Quarters Right Grand Division,

Camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 26, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 1.

In pursuance with General Orders No. 20, from the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, January 26th, 1863, I announce to the Right Grand Division that I have been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, by order of the President of the United States.

I have only to recall to you the memory of the past, in which you have fought so many battles with credit and honor always; in which you have captured so many colors, without losing a single gun or standard; and to urge that, keeping this recollection in your hearts, you prove yourselves worthy of it.

It is only in so doing, that you can retain for yourselves a reputation well won, and which I feel, will be preserved under the gallant and able commander Major General Couch to whom I confide you.

(Signed) E. V. SUMNER,

Brevet Major General.

Head Quarters Fifth Grand Div.
January 19th 1863

At a meeting of the Clerks, at these
Head Quarters the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas Frank W. Knowles did receive
an English pudding from a Mass. lady Mrs
J. S. Reed by name, and we the undersigned
did each partake of the same it is hereby
Resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered said
lady and also

Resolved that a copy of the same be sent Mrs.
Reed, hoping she may live to send more pudding
to her soldier friends.

Signed (Mass) Frank W. Knowles.

(Mich) William D. Mack.

(R.I) Henry H. Stewart.

(Mass) Joseph J. Hall

(Philadelphia) Harry F. Buckley

(New York) John B. Chase

Adj. Genl's Office

Office Chief Commissary

" Med. Director

" Prov. Marshal

Clerks

to Mrs Reed

No 16 Essex St Charlestown Mass

the movement of troops and artillery 1863 impossible, and those who had gone to United States Ford were recalled, and the movement abandoned.

Burnside, not satisfied with the nonsupport of certain officers of his command, requested they be relieved or his resignation accepted; but instead of this he was relieved, by the appointment of Gen'l. Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to the Department of the Ohio. Gen'l. Sumner was also sent to the West and on the Jan'y. 26. 26th. gave us all a hearty handshake and left for Washington. Gen'l. Franklin followed in the same path on the 27th. Jan'y. 27. The Grand Divisions were broken up, and the 9th Corps ordered to Newport News Va.

1863. I applied for permission to go home,
and left Falmouth for Washington on Feby.
Feby. 8th. on a leave of ten days from the 9th.
After a pleasant week with the folks at
home I left for Baltimore in company
with Joe Hall, who had also been en-
joying a week at home. Arrived at
Feby. 21. Newport News, Va. at noon on the 21st,
and reported at 9th. Corps Headquarters
for orders, and was sent to the regiment
to await the return of Adj. Genl. Fowen
who was then absent on leave. On
reporting for duty I found the boys in
a pleasant camp, near the remains
of "Fort Mansfield" which was built by
the 29th. Mass. a year before. During my
short stay with the company I tented
with Wes. Packard, Ned. Hopkins and Joe.
Hall in an A tent. We dug down about

Headquarters Right Grand Division,

Office Chief of Staff,

Salem July 4th 1863

Lieut. Col. C. J. Sawtelle
A. A. G.

Sir

I have the honor to
apply for a leave of absence for ten days, to visit
my parents in Charlestown Mass.

The leave, if granted, to take effect when
I am relieved from duty at these Head Quarters
I am Sir

Very Resp^y

Your Obedt. Serv^t

Frank W. Knowles

Priv. Co "B." 36th Mass Vols.

Clerk in A. A. G. Office

Head Quarters. Right Grand Div.

Thank M. St. Croix
Chur. A. A. C. O.

Ordered for leave of absence
for 110 days

Head Quarters Right Grand Div.
Dtd. 9th 1863

for ten days
Approved: provided the

Genl. commanding 9th Regt
consents

By command of
Major Genl. French

W. L. Steele
Genl. Col. 8th A. A. C.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Jan 29 1936
New York

Private Frank H. Knowley Co. "B" 36th Mass Vols.

- 6...Stoppages for loss or damage done to arms, or other public property must be noted, and the articles, and particular damage to each specified.
- 7...When stoppages are due, under sentence of a Court-martial, a transcript of the same must be entered here; and the amount already stopped, must be carefully stated.
- 8...In every case of desertion, the date, and that of delivery, or apprehension, must be given, together with a correct transcript of the order of sentence, or pardon.
- 9...A careful settlement of the man's CLOTHING ACCOUNT must be made, to date, and the amount DUE TO, or FROM him must be precisely stated.
- 10...Should the man have been engaged in any action, or skirmish, it must be mentioned, together with date and place.
- 11...A full and particular mention will be made of any wounds he may have received in action, or other injury, whilst in the line of his duty.

ENLISTED.				LAST PAID.		BOUNTY. (Act of June 17, 1850.)		REMARKS.
Where. (Town and State.)	By whom.	Period.	By paymaster.	To what time.	Paid \$ (See note 4.)	Due \$ (See note 4.)		
K/12 Charleston <i>Mustered</i> 2 1862 Worcester Mass <i>Dr R R Coit</i> <i>11th Dec 8.</i> <i>64</i> <i>land</i> <i>11th Dec 8.</i>	J. E. Ames	3 years	Maj. Holman	<i>advance</i> <i>one month</i>	25.00		<i>Detailed as clerk</i> <i>at Hd. Quarters Right</i> <i>Grand Div Army of the</i> <i>Potomac by S. O. # 127</i> <i>H. E. R. G. D. Nov 23 1862</i> <i>clerk</i> <i>chick</i> <i>un</i> <i>un</i>	

paid. 5th Feb 28th 1863
H. E. Walker
for master's pay

Discharge at Camp
Moulton Ky Sept 21/63
1. One Pair Reinforced Ironman 4th
2. Pair - Pair Dr. R. R. Coit
H. E. Walker Co. 1st Regt
1st Div

Paid to include
June 30 1863
\$26.00
H. E. Walker
for master's pay

Paid to include the
of August 1863 and do
sented to same date
H. E. Walker
for master's pay

from the Records of Co "B" 36th Mass Vols
at Falmouth
by 6th 1863

A. Bert. Prescott
Captain Co "B" 36th Mass Vols

NOTES.

- NOTES.

W1

Capt 1st Lt Col Enghy
Provost Marshal

paid to include
29th 1864 by
Steth A. Wald
Piquette
(per letter)

Said Soldier has drawn clothing
to the amount of \$26.21

December 20th 1863

(11) One Cas. Great-Coal ¹⁸⁹⁸ ~~1875~~

L. C. Spalding St. & A. A. O. M. Post.

The above was corrected by P

L. C. Spalding St Vaas Post

Paid to Oct 31. 62.
 Spring 5. Baum
 July. 1864
 Paid to include
 Aug 31. 1864
 account with
 E D Red

I CERTIFY *that the above is a correct transcript*

STATION •

DATE:

Head-Quarters, 9th Army Corps,
Newport News Va March 2^d 1863.

Special Orders,
No. 41.

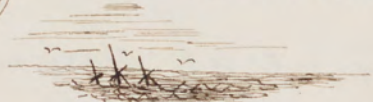
[EXTRACT.]

VI. Private Frank V. Knowles Co. F.
36th Mass. Vols. is hereby detailed for extra duty as
clerk at these Head Qrs. where he will re-
port at 9 A.M. tomorrow the 3^d Inst.

By Command of Brigadier General O. B. Wilcox:
Maj. Gen. Smith
Sgd. Nicholas Bowen
Lieut. Col. Captain and Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

35

two feet, and made bunks on one side, 1863.
and dug a fireplace in the other over
which a chimney of sticks and mud
allowed us to make ourselves very
comfortable. My duty consisted of
making out the company pay rolls
and helping on the records of the
Company and regiment until the *Feb. 2.*
2nd of March, when I was detailed
for duty in the Adj. General's office
at Corps Head Quarters and, according
to orders, reported there at 9 A.M.
on the 3rd. Here began a regular *Feb. 3.*
round of duty, as at Sumner's Hd.
Quarters, with an occasional trip
to see the boys in camp. Many of
the Officers who had good horses
took advantage of the mile or more
of level ground along which the

1863. troops were encamped, to get up a series of races, and some very good Mch. 12. running was done. On the 12th. inst the 3^d Div. left us for Suffolk. Soon after orders came for the remainder of the Corps to join Burnside and the 1st Brigade, 1st Div. sailed in transports, under Mch. 19. sealed orders, on the 19th. but were Mch. 20. obliged to put back the next day on account of a thick snow storm. From the landing, near Head quarters, we can see all that remains of the wreck of the Cumberland, like this: — 

Mch. 26. On the 26th. the Head Quarters were embarked on board the Steamer "Maple Leaf" and left at 1³⁵ P. M., stopped at Fort Monroe a short time and, after a very pleasant sail, arrived in

Baltimore at 1³⁰ P.M. on the 27th. During 1863.
 the process of reloading the baggage we Mch. 27
 clerks went up town and dined on
 oysters, and then went to the B. & O. R.R.;
 but it was 8 o'clock at night before the
 cars were finally loaded and we lodged
 at the Washington Hotel for the night
 about 11³⁰ P.M. after a ramble through
 the City. Next day we started at 1 P.M. Mch. 28.
 in a rain storm which changed to snow
 during the evening. Besides the baggage
 cars there were two old fashioned
 passenger cars with a seat running
 lengthwise on each side. One of the
 latter was given to the guard and the
 other the clerks occupied with the
 Quartermaster, who was the only of-
 ficer that kept through with us.
 Sunday morning dawned with a flurry Mch. 29

1863. of snow, but the sun soon chased the clouds away. From 1. to 5. P. M. we were left on a side track at Piedmont, waiting for the Western express to pass. Arrived at Grafton at midnight and Mch. 30 lay there till morning, when we went on again arriving at Parkersburg W. Va. at 5. P. M. Found some of our boys there and learned that Scott Morrison of the Company had been taken with spasms on the boat and died in hospital at Baltimore. A number of us attended a wedding in a church during the evening. The ceremony was very brief and the clergyman did not speak loud enough to be heard where we stood. When the wedding party came by us on the way out, one lady (?) gathered her skirts around her and said "Oh!"

39
1863

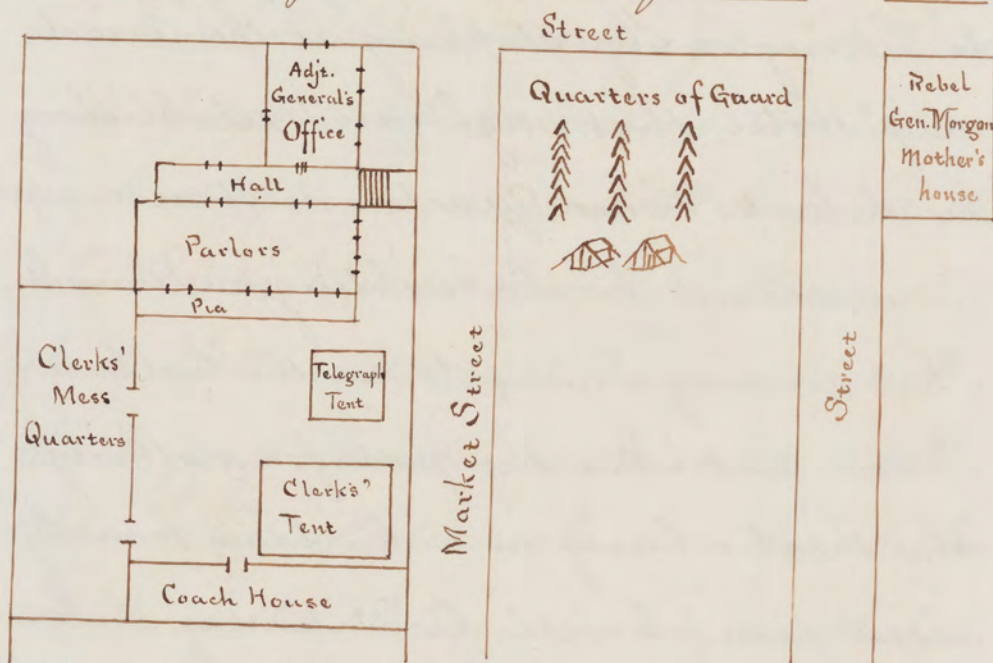
"those nasty soldiers!" The response she got was neither neat or elegant, but very expressive. It took all the next Mch. 31. day to get the baggage transferred from our train, by a flat-boat, which was towed across the river, to the train on the other side, and it was 9³⁰ P.M. before we were again on the move, and then so slowly that we only got as far as Athens, Ohio, at 11 o'clk. the next forenoon, Apr. 1. The ladies of this town had learned of soldiers on the road, and prepared quite a feast of good things, the only drawback being that it was ready thirty six hours before we arrived. However, the proverbial soldier's appetite enabled us to make a "square meal" and we went on until a broken coupling threw the two rear cars off

1863. the track, and detained us two hours at Chillicothe about 5 o'clock. A young ladies seminary near the track was just out from their afternoon session and our two hours seemed short while we chatted with the girls. A short stop soon after dark, at a station where the ladies were again on hand with baskets of provisions, was all we had till our arrival at Cincinnati

Apr. 2. about 3 o'clock. A.M. on the 2^d. Leaving the quartermaster and his guard with the baggage, we clerks went up to the "Black Bear Hotel" where we found the clerks of the 1st Div. already established and enjoying themselves as well as the state of their finances would permit. This evening I went to hear Campbell's Minstrels, and the next

I went to the National Theatre and saw 1863.
 Mr. Coudock in the "Chimney Corner," a Apr. 3.
 very fine performance. On Saturday Apr. 4.
 I went across the Ohio into Covington, Ky.
 where I got the desks out and made a
 local Headquarters while awaiting
 orders. On the next Wednesday we moved Apr. 8.
 to Lexington Ky. stopping at the "Broad-
 way" Hotel that night and establishing
 the 9th. Corps Head Quarters next morning Apr. 9
 in a vacant brick building on Main St.
 That evening I went to see the "Colleen
 Bawn" and "Naw the good-for-nothing",
 the theatre being in a building formerly
 used as a church. On Saturday, the Gen. Apr. 11
 eral having been assigned to the com-
 mand of the District of Central
 Kentucky and the 9th. Army Corps,
 we moved our quarters to the house

1863. lately occupied by Genl. D. A. Gilmore whom our coming relieved. The quarters on Main St. were occupied by Major Lyons as Provost Marshall's Office. Apr. 13. On Monday an order was issued announcing the complete staff and we got into regular working order.



The above gives a fair view of the ground plan of the quarters we occupied for the next two months. On Tuesday I Apr. 14 got transportation to Paris, where I drew



GENERAL QUINCY A. GILMORE.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY HAAS.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,

LEXINGTON, KY., APRIL 13TH, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

General orders No. 30, from these Head Quarters announcing the Staff of the Brigadier General commanding the District, is corrected to read as follows :

Lt. Col. NICOLAS BOWEN, Assistant Adjutant General & Chief of Staff.
Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant Gen'l.
1st Lt. R. H. HALL, 10th United States Infantry, Chief Commissary Musters.
Lt. Col. O. E. BABCOCK, Assistant Inspector General.
Lt. Col. JOHN H. COALE, Chief Commissary Subsistence.
Capt. W. W. VAN NESS, U. S. Vols., Acting Chief Q. M. & Act.-Aide-de-Camp
1st Lt. G. S. WILLIAMS, 2d Mich. Vols., Act, Ass't. Q. M.
Surgeon GEORGE G. SHUMARD, U. S. Vols. Medical Director,
Surgeon P. A. O'CONNELL, 28th Mass. Vols. Staff Surgeon.
Surgeon JOHN E. McDONALD, 79th N. Y. Vols., Medical Inspector.
1st Lt. O. M. DEARBORN, 3d N. H. Vol. Act, Chief of Ordnance.
Capt. JOHN EDWARDS, Jr., 3d U. S. Artil., Chief of Artillery.
Major G. C. LYON, 17th Mich. Vols., Chief Provost Marshall.
Capt. T. B. MARSH, 51st N. Y. Vols., Chief of Ambulance Corps.
1st Lt. L. C. BRACKETT 28th Mass. Vols., Aide-de-Camp.
1st Lt. WM. V. RICHARDS, 17th Mich. Vols., Aide-de-Camp.
1st Lt. CHAS. A. MCKNIGHT, 7th Mich. Vols., Act.-Aide-de-Camp.

By command of

BRIG. GEN. O. B. WILLCOX,

NICOLAS BOWEN,

OFFICIAL :

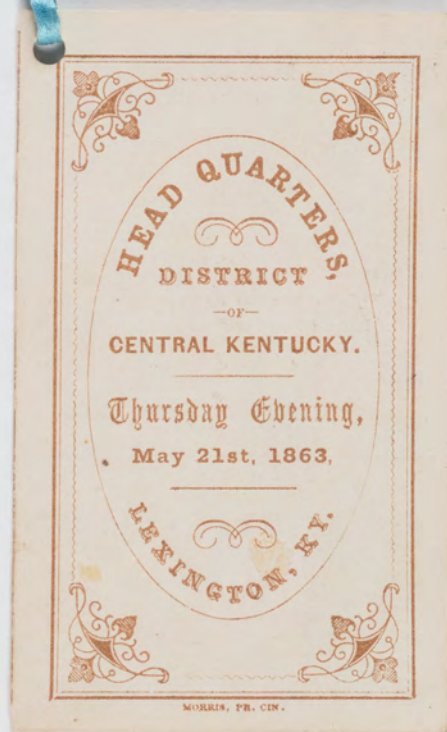
Ass't Adjt General & Chief of Staff.

Frank W. Knowles (C. A. A. G. O.)
Head Quarters, Dist. of Central Ky.
Lexington
Ky.

my pay from Major Walker who was pay^{ing} 1863.
ing off the 29th. Mass. Saturday morning Apr. 18.
the 18th. I saw seven negroes sold in front
of the Court House. The first lot was a
woman with five children who were
not separated, and the second was a
man 35 years of age who had lost one
eye. He brought \$225. "... They were sold
at auction with other household goods to
settle an estate. My stay in Lexington
was occupied with a regular round
of Adjutant General's Office work, and
varied but little from day to day. On
the evening of May 10th. a "reliable May 10.
contraband reported that John Morgan
was in his mother's house, but a very
thorough search only revealed a few
concealed arms which were stowed
away in odd places, but no Morgan.

1863 On Thursday evening, May 21st., invitations May 21. having been sent out to some six hundred of the union people of Lexington and vicinity, a ball was given at our headquarters. The "ball room", two parlors made into one by taking off the folding doors, was handsomely decorated with flags and stacks of arms, sabres and pistols being arranged in the form of circles and stars on the walls with bouquets for centrepieces, the whole being lighted by two large chandeliers, and candles on the mantels. For the supper room a platform sixty feet in length was built on the lawn and large hospital tents pitched over it, the inside being draped with flags and streamers and the tent poles covered with evergreens and flowers.

Genl Willcox and Staff,
Request the pleasure of your company
at the Head Quarters District of Central Ky.)
Thursday Evening. May. Twenty First.
Lexington. Ky.



PROGRAMME.

MARCH.—“*Mid-Summer Night's Dream*.”

- 1—COTILLION.
- 2—LANCERS.
- 3—POLKA.
- 4—COTILLION.
- 5—SCHOTTISCHE.
- 6—COTILLION.
- 7—POLKA REDOWA.
- 8—SPANISH DANCE.
- 9—COTILLION.
- 10—COTILLION.
- 11—LANCERS.
- 12—WALTZ.

MARCH.—*Ernani*.

- 1—REDOWA.
- 2—LANCERS.
- 3—CONTRA DANCE.
- 4—COTILLION.
- 5—LANCERS.
- 6—POLKA REDOWA.
- 7—COTILLION.
- 8—GALLOW.
- 9—LANCERS.
- 10—COTILLION.
- 11—REDOWA.
- 12—VIRGINIA REEL.

ENGAGEMENTS.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- 11.....
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- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- 11.....
- 12.....





The clerks in sidearms and white gloved 1863.
were ushers for the occasion. After
dancing till 2 o'clock A.M. the party were
marched to the supper room, where a
brief address of welcome was made
by Genl. Willcox, followed by remarks
from Gov. Robinson of Kentucky, Mr. Shaw
of Lexington and some others. After
supper the dancing was continued till
daylight, in fact the sun was rising as
I handed the last lady into her carriage.
We used eight stand of regimental colors
and twelve large flags in the decorations,
and the Color guard from the 56th Mass.
was selected to do guard duty in front
of the house. The last guest being May 22.
gone and no one inclined for
bed, we breakfasted from the
table which had been kept full

1863 since 2 o'clock, and at 7 the General and all his staff mounted and rode off to review some artillery. I finally got to bed and asleep at 10 o'clock only to be awakened at 1 P.M. by the burning of the old medical academy, now used as a hospital. There were one or two old hand engines in town, and these were worked by the soldiers until a crowd of negroes were got together by the provost guard for that purpose. The sick were taken out and most of the hospital property was saved but the building was destroyed. These were about the only breaks in our regular routine of work. I got acquainted with some of the young people, one of whom, Miss Kate Hunter, kept my desk

Head-Quarters, 9th Army Corps,

Springfield June 6 1863

Special Orders,
No. 96

[EXTRACT.]

I Major G. C. Lyon 17th Mich Vob
is hereby detailed for duty with Brig Gen O. B. Willcox
Commanding District of Indiana and Michigan, and
will report to him for orders

II The following named enlisted men
are hereby detailed on extra duty, detached Service and
will report to Brig Gen O. B. Willcox Comdg District
of Indiana & Michigan

Frank A. Anonby Co B 3rd Mass Vob

James Gallen Co G 79th New York "

George Hatt Co A 2nd Mich "

Anthony Reich Co B 2nd Mich "

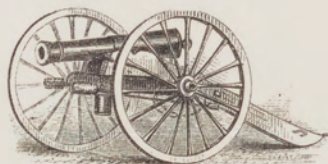
Major General John H. Parks

By Command of Brigadier General O. B. Willcox:

Richard J. Towson

Captain and Ass't Adj't Gen'l,

ARMORY BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.



"AUT VINCERE, AUT MORI."

BOSTON, JUNE 7, 1860.

SIR:—

You being a member of the BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting of the Company, to be held at the Armory, corner of Cooper and North Margin Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee on Parade for June 18, 1860, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

You are also ordered to appear at the Armory of the Company, on MONDAY, June 18, at 6 o'clock, A. M., fully armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of celebrating the Seventh Anniversary of the Company.

Per order of the Commander,

OTIS N. HARRINGTON, Clerk.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio
Lexington Ky June 5 1863

Special Orders
No. 4.

In accordance with Special Order No. 1
from these Headquarters Brig Gen Willcox, with his Staff, will
proceed to Indianapolis Ind. and there assume command of
the District of Indiana and Michigan.

The Quarter Master's Dept. will provide transportation
for his clerk, orderlies, and horses.

By Command of
Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside

Lewis Richmond
Asst Adj. Genl.

supplied with fine flowers, and Annie 1863
Coughlin sent me an initial handker-
chief to wipe my tears away at
leaving them all behind.

On the 4th of June Genl. Burnside and June 4
staff stopped in Lexington en route for
Nickman's Bridge, and on Friday I was June 5
sent to Col. Lewis Richmond, Asst. Adjt.
Genl. - as he had no clerk with him -
for the purpose of making out and
recording several Special Orders.

Among them was an order for Genl.
John G. Parke to take command of
the 9th Corps and report with them
to Genl. Grant at Vicksburg. Genl.
Willcox was assigned to the command
of the District of Indiana^{and} Michigan,
and I was directed to go with him,
in the position of Adjutant Genl.'s clerk.

1863. There was no delay, and at 10¹⁵
 June 6 the next morning I started with the
 General for Frankfort, in an ambulance,
 where the staff were to take us up
 by train later. At the toll gate on the
 turnpike an old woman came out
 and opened on us with: —

Old woman: "Now the Superintendent
 "of the road has been to Genl. Willcox,
 "and he has ordered me to have ev-
 "eryone pay that passes here."

Genl.: "How much is it"

O.W.: "Well now, you see there's four
 "horses. If there was two I shouldn't
 "charge you but forty cents. But this
 "isn't Genl. Willcox himself, is it? Well
 "there! I seen you pass here any quan-
 "tity of times, and I oughter have
 "known yer. If yer goin on a fishing

49
1863.

"excursion you must pay, and if yer
"on duty I'll charge it. Say! are yer
"goin on a spree or on duty?"

Genl.: "I am on duty. You would make
"a good soldier. Wouldn't you like
"to shoulder a musket?"

O.W. "Well, I hev done sech a thing
"and can do it agin" &c &c
till we drove on leaving her still
standing in the road talking.

Arrived at Frankfort I went to the
"Capitol" hotel for dinner while the
general interviewed Gov. Robinson
and Genl. Crittenden and at 3³⁰ P.M.
we took the train which brot. the
staff from Lexington and arrived
in Louisville at 7 P.M., going to the
"Galt House". In the evening Geo.
Hall, the general's orderly, and myself

1863. rode up to the government stables, put up our horses, and then went to see E. L. Davenport play "Black.

June 7. eyed Susan". Next day, Sunday, we had the horses and baggage taken across the river to Jeffersonville and put on the cars. Will Hall of the Co. came to the hotel at 8³⁰ P.M. bound home on a furlough. The regiment also arrived in the evening on their way to Vicksburg, but as we left at 9 o'clock for Indianapolis I did not see them. Riding all night, leaving Will Hall at Terre Haute about midnight to continue his homeward journey, we arrived and put up at the "Bates House" at

June 8. 5 o'clock Monday morning. General Orders No. 1. Assuming Command of the district were issued, and a

Headquarters District of
Indiana and Michigan
Indianapolis Ind June 8th 1863
Guards and Patrols

Will pass Frank W.
Howles Clerk at these Head Quarters through
the City as will until further orders

By command of
Brig Gen Willcox
Robt A Hutchins
Capt. And A.A.S.

telegram sent to Burnside informing 1863.
him of our arrival and intention of
having Head Quarters here for the
present. Comfortable and convenient
quarters were found in a building
partly occupied by the Post Command.
ant, and I slept in the office, and
boarded in a very good boarding
house near by, my duties keeping me
steadily at my desk in the daytime,
and allowing me to devote the eve-
nings to my own amusement. On the
4th of July I attended a picnic, July 4
given by the 71st Regt. and 23^d Battery of
Indiana Vols., and there made the
acquaintance of Miss Marion Webster,
to whom, with her family, I am in-
debted for very many kindnesses dur-
ing my stay in the city, and for all

1863 the comforts of home life during much of the time, so that I shall ever hold that family in grateful remembrance.

About this time rumors of a raid began to disturb the people, and I will go back a little to give an account of it.

June 27 The rebel general John H. Morgan, with a force numbering, according to his Adj. Genl's report, 2028 effective men, with four pieces of artillery, on the 27th of June started from Sparta — a town about eighty miles E by S from Nashville — and marched almost due North towards Lebanon Ky., crossing the Cumberland River at Burkesville on the night of July 2d. Shortly after they met a force of Union Cavalry under Col. Hobson, but neither this or



Josh Morgan

From a Photograph from life.

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on the advance of Col. Woodford's Kentucky 863.
Cavalry checked their onward march,
and the first serious obstacle encount-
ered was at Stockdale, on the Green
River, where the troops were defended
by abatis and rifle pits, and Morgan's
attack was repulsed with loss, includ-
ing several leading officers. He then
moved on to Lebanon Ky. where he
arrived on Sunday the 5th. After a hard July 5.
fight of five hours, during which his
brother Lieut. Tom Morgan was killed,
Morgan entered the town and
destroyed a large quantity of army
stores. Marching thence N. W. they
arrived at Brandenburg, on the Ohio, the
7th. and succeeded in getting possession
of two river boats, the "J. T. McCoombs"
and the "Alice Dean," one of which lay

1863 at the wharf and the other came up the river and was captured during the day. These boats were used to transport the command across the river to the Indiana shore, which took from July 8 8 o'clock Wednesday morning to 7 o'clock July 9 the next morning, after which the "Alice Dean" was burned and the other steamer released. The Captain of the last mentioned reported that 5000 men and 5100 horses had been ferried across, showing that Morgan must have received large reinforcements during his march thro' Kentucky. This movement across the river was opposed by a detachment of "Home guards", but they were not strong enough to even delay it for any length of time.

55

Morgan gave out that it was his intention to move at once on Indianapolis, and he did advance thro' Cosyden — where he captured a considerable number of the State militia and dispersed the remainder —, Salisbury and Palmyra to Salem, the Capital of Washington County, where he arrived on Friday the 10th. In the mean time the greatest excitement prevailed in Indianapolis. The streets were thronged with people, and business of all kinds was suspended, particularly on July 9th. when the following was posted all over the City:—

"In order to provide against
"possible danger it is requested that
"all places of business in Indianapolis
"be closed this afternoon at 3 o'clock,

1863. "and that all able bodied male white
 "citizens will form themselves into
 "companies, and arm themselves
 "with such arms as they can pro-
 "cure, and endeavor to acquaint
 "themselves with military tactics.
 "The telegraph office, daily newspaper
 "printing offices and family groceries
 "are excepted from this request."

(sgd) O. J. Morton,

Governor^{and} Commander in Chief.

Under the above request many
 wards of the city raised one and
 some two companies for imme-
 diate home service. The following
 order was issued from our office: -

Ad. Qurs. District of Ind. ^{and Mich.}
 Department of the Ohio,
 Indianapolis, Ind., July 9, 1863

57
1863.

"Until further notice, the Military
"business of the United States Gov-
"ernment and of the State of Indi-
"ana, will take precedence over every
"other business on the lines of the
"Railroads and Telegraphs. They will
"be held open for military orders
"night and day."

By command of Brig. Genl. Willcox
(sgd.) *R. M. Hutchins*, Capt. & A. A. G.

Every available open space was occupied by the raw recruits for drilling grounds, and marching squads could be seen, and heard, in every direction, while recruiting went on very briskly.

Morgan, finding Indianapolis well guarded, and a force of cavalry under Genl. Hobson in his rear, only

1863 remained at Salem long enough to July 10 destroy the Railroad bridge and tear up the track for two miles, a detachment being at the same time sent to Seymour, some 25 miles to the N.E., who burned two bridges and the depot at that place, and did what injury they could to the track. They then pushed towards Lexington, arriving July 11 on Saturday at daylight, having burned the depot and damaged the track at Vienna on the way. Leaving Lexington, they passed on north to the Ohio & Miss. R.R. near Vernon where they skirmished with a force of Infantry under Genl. Manson until the main body went around the town to Dupont, and squads were sent out in all directions to destroy

the railroad communications. From ⁵⁹1863
Vernon they proceeded to Versailles, capturing 500 militia that had gathered there, and then on to Harrison, Ohio, and thus out of our District. Morgan crossed the state of Ohio, continually harassed by an ever increasing force which finally hemmed him in and compelled his surrender between New Lisbon and Wellsville, July 26th July 26.

This was the only considerable excitement during our stay in this District though there were continual disturbances at different places, caused by rebel sympathizers banded together under the name of "Knights of the Golden Circle". In some parts of the District this feeling was very intense. One case was reported, where a woman tore the butternut

1863 jewelry from the ears of another, in a church, because the butternut was used as a symbol of the "Golden Circle."

In the meantime, the 9th. Corps had returned from Vicksburg with honors thick upon them as the following order shows:-

Head Quarters Ninth Army Corps,
Milldale, Miss., Aug. 1st. 1863.

General Orders {
No. 33. }

The following extract from Special Orders No. 207. Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, will be published to all the troops of this command.

Head Quarters Dept. of the Tennessee,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 31st. 1863.

Special Orders {
No. 207 }

Extract:-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
IN THE FIELD,
Camp Nelson, Kentucky, August 14, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }

No. 3. }

The Commanding General welcomes back to the Department the veterans of the 9th Corps. The inscriptions, "Vicksburg" and "Jackson," they bring with them on their banners, bear testimony to their valor, and to the faithfulness with which they have fulfilled their mission, and sustained the high reputation of a name already prominent in the annals of Patriotism.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL :

.....
Captain and A. D. C.

"In returning the 9th. Corps to its 1863.
"former command, it is with pleasure that
"the General Commanding acknowledges
"its valuable services in the campaign
"just closed. Arriving at Vicksburg oppor-
"tunely, taking position to hold at bay
"Johnston's army then threatening the
"forces investing the city, it was ready
"and eager to assume the aggressive
"at any moment. After the fall of Vicks-
"burg it formed a part of the army which
"drove Johnston from his position near the
"Big Black River into his intrenchments
"at Jackson, and after a siege of eight
"days compelled him to fly in disorder
"from the Mississippi Valley. The endurance,
"valor and general good conduct of the
"9th Corps are admired by all, and its
"valuable coöperation in achieving the

1863 "final triumph of the campaign is
"gratefully acknowledged by the Army
"of the Tennessee.

"Major General Parke will cause
"the different Regiments and Batteries
"of his command to inscribe upon
"their Banners and Guidons

"Vicksburg and Jackson"

By order of Major General W. S. Grant

(sgd) T. S. Bowers, A. A. A. Genl.

By command of Maj. Genl. J. G. Parke

(sgd) Nicolas Bowen, A. A. Genl.

Our old Division Commander Welch
died in Cincinnati and General Field
Orders No. 4. was issued to announce
it to the Command.

Sept. 11.

On the 11th of September
orders came from the Secretary of War
for the General and his staff to report



HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
IN THE FIELD,
Camp Nelson, Kentucky, August 15, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

This Department has received, with the deepest regret, the intelligence of the death of Brigadier General Welch, Commanding 1st Division 9th Army Corps; this sad event closes a life marked by the purest patriotism, and deprives the Army of the services and example of a brave and efficient officer, whose sole aim in his military history was his country's good.

The colors of the 9th Army Corps will be draped in mourning, and the officers at General Headquarters and of the 9th Corps will wear the customary badge for thirty days.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

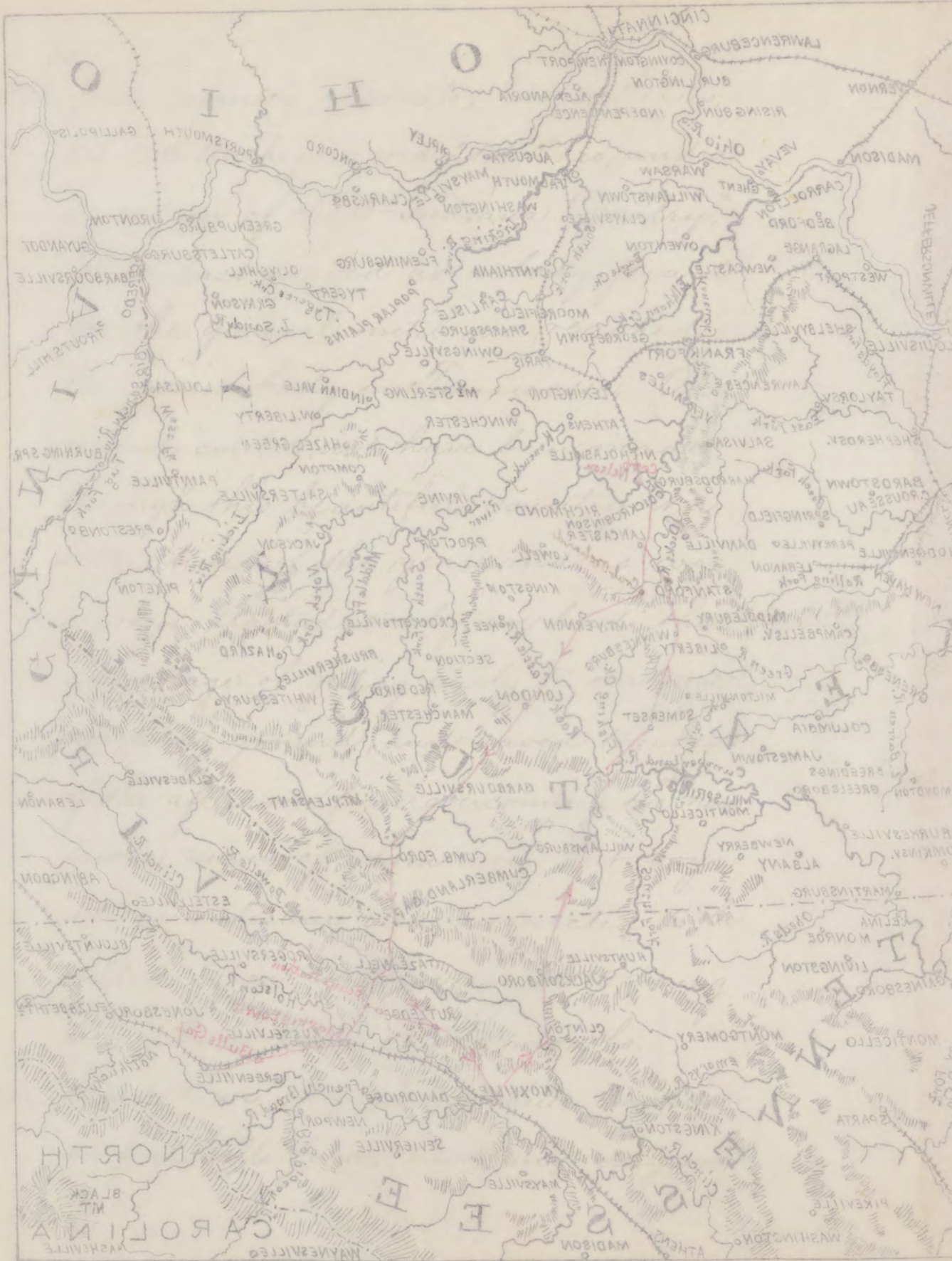
.....
Captain and A. D. C.

to Genl. Burnside in the field at once, 1863.
and we left Indianapolis at 5 o'clock Sept. 14
on the morning of the 14th and arrived
in Lexington Ky. via Cincinnati that
evening. On the 17th we went to Camp Sept. 17
Nelson, some 18 miles, where the Genl.
was ordered to collect all available
forces to form a Division of Reinforce-
ments for Burnside, and take them
forward as soon as practicable. This
duty occupied the time till the 24th Sept. 24
when we moved to Camp Dick Robinson
for our first day's march of ten miles.
I had been furnished with a horse and
rode with the general's orderly immediately
behind the staff. Our force consisted
of four regiments of six months troops from
Indiana, the 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th, Two
regiments from Ohio, the 89th and 129th, all

1863 fresh infantry recruits; Two batteries, the 12th. Michigan and 21st. Ohio, and a squadron of the 3^d Indiana Cavalry, which last served as a body guard for the general until we reached the main body in Tennessee. Our march could not have been made through this beautiful country at a better time of the year, and, as we always started early, we had the advantage of getting early to our nightly camping ground, and saved the heat of the afternoon from overcoming the new troops, many of whom were but boys who on enlisting never expected to be called upon to leave the state during their short term of six months.

Sept. 25 Sept 25th. we marched 9½ miles, camping on J. S. Gills' farm, and next day went





on seven miles to Boon's Creek. On passing 863.
 through Crab Orchard I stopped a short Sept. 26.
 time at the camp for convalescents and
 found several of the boys from the Co.
 who had been left behind too much
 used up to travel. These were Blanchard,
 Frank Crafts, Joe. Hall, Patten, Pippy, Spurr
 and Henry Todd. Joe. Hall died Nov. 2^d
 but the rest finally returned to the Co.

On the 27th we moved on thro' Mt Vernon Sept. 27
 to Big Rock Castle Creek over a very hilly
 and rocky country. The next day's march Sept. 28
 took us over Wild Cat mountain, on the
 summit of which the union forces un-
 der Col. Coburn of the 33^d Ind. Vols. repulsed
 Genl. Zollicoffer with a greatly superior
 force in October 1861. We also passed
 a number of rebel prisoners who had
 been captured by Burnside. The road

1863. was very rugged and rough, and we camped that night at Pittman's Coal mine, three miles from London. Next day Sept. 29 we moved on thro' London to Big Robinson, where the first stand was made after Wild Cat. From here we went on to Bar. Sept. 30. Boursville, and thence to Cumberland Ford, Oct. 1 during a very heavy heavy rain. On the 2^d Oct. 2 we left Cumberland Ford and marching seven miles over very bad roads, but very romantic scenery, and encamped at Yellow Creek, moving on the next day Oct. 3 to Cumberland Gap. During the march up the mountain it was cold and foggy but just as we arrived in the gap the fog cleared, and we had a fine view of the country before us, and, standing on a large slab of stone, we drank from a cool spring beneath, in three states:-



Cumberland Ford.

Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. 1863.

Went on about two miles and commenced to pitch tents, but guerrillas were reported, and we returned to the Gap and camped near a house at the base of the mountain.

Two regiments were sent out on different roads and Co. M. of the Cavalry were sent out scouting with three days rations.

Next day, in the afternoon, Lieut. Emery, of Oct. 4th the 12th Mich. Batt'y., George Hall, the general's orderly, and myself paid a visit to a cave, the mouth of which was in the mountain behind our camp. We only went in about half a mile, as we had no guide and but a short stock of candles, but the cave has been explored for seven miles to another small mouth on the Virginia side. After viewing the cave we climbed the

1863. mountain, said to be 2380 ft. in height, and were well repaid by the extended view from the summit. On the 3rd. I Oct. 5th was busy during the morning, and in the afternoon was detailed as clerk of a Court Martial which was adjourned by orders Oct. 6th to move, and next day we went 19 miles to Sycamore Creek. Next morning we Oct. 7th moved at 5 o'clock and from 5³⁰ to 10 A.M. we were at the Ford on Clinch river, During that time I forded the river six times, carrying orders for the general, after he had sent all his staff in different directions. The rain was pouring in torrents, and I finally went on with the train, over Clinch mountain and across the Holston river ford, and arrived in camp at 1 o'clock, after the hardest sixteen miles march I had ever experienced. Capt. Hutchins was



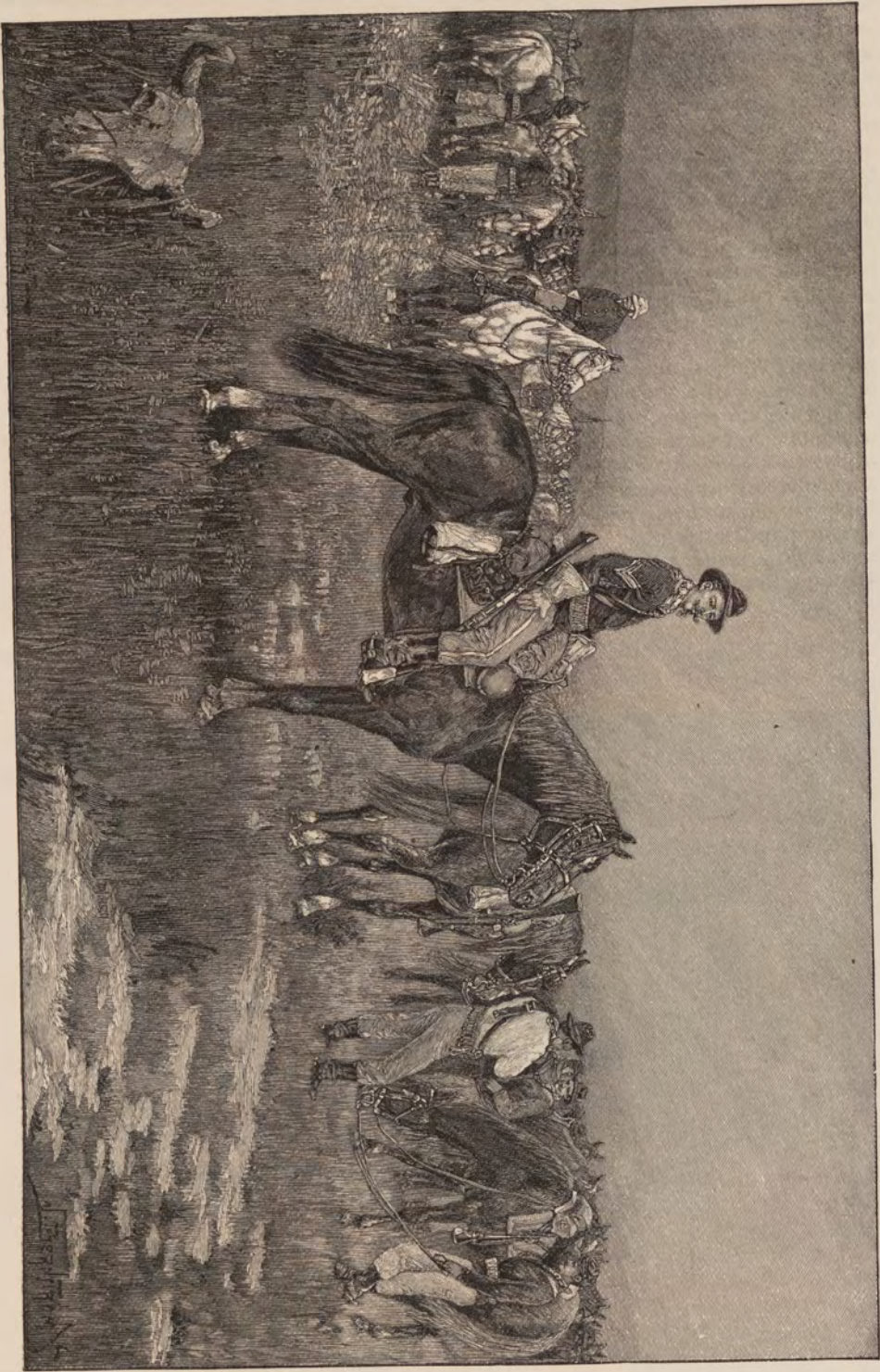
The ford.

R. H. Ziegler
1862

thrown onto the pommel of his saddle 1863.
by his horse stumbling while fording
the Clinch river. Made an early Oct. 8th
start next morning and marched
through Morristown, camping about
two miles beyond the town, and on
the 9th. moved on to Bull's Gap, where Oct. 9th
Genl's. Durnside and Potter, with their
staffs, also arrived the same evening
by rail from Knoxville. Preparations
were at once made for an advance on
the enemy, and we were ordered to
move up the road four miles and await
orders the next morning. In accordance
with these orders we moved out from Oct. 10th
Bull Gap, but had not proceeded
far, before orders came for us to
hurry forward, and we were in
position near Medway before dark.

1863. Being in support of the 9th. Corps who were in the advance and engaged in what was called the battle of Blue Springs. The 36th. was in the front and Lt. Col. Goodell was severely wounded in the side. Lieut. Holmes of Co. B. was slightly wounded in the foot. During our hurried advance I passed Tom Haskell sitting by the side of the road, and suffering from chills and fever. The enemy Oct. 11th having retreated during the night, we moved on to Greenville and, meeting Genls. Burnside, Farke, Potter and Carter, the General (Willcox) and staff stopped and took dinner near the house where there was a sign which read: —

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Tailor



A HALT.

We encamped about two miles beyond 1863.
the town, and next morning Major Lyon Oct. 12th
went back to rebuild the railroad
bridge the enemy had destroyed on
their retreat. The 9th. Corps went on,
driving the enemy as far as Jones-
ville, and next day the 1st Division Oct. 13th
returned towards Knoxville. There
were only fifteen of the boys left in
the company as they passed our
camp. In the afternoon we moved
into Greenville and established
ourselves very comfortably to await
further orders. During most of the
month Capt. Hutchins was confined
to his bed by the injury received on
Oct. 7th and I was left to run the
Adjutant General's office.

Everything moved on quietly till

1863 the morning of Nov. 7th. when a Brig-
 Nov. 7th ade of our troops at Rodgersville
 were surprised and lost some
 600 men after a sharp skirmish.
 Before dark the whole command
 was on the road to Bull Gap.
 The headquarters started at 11 o'clock
 that night, and traveled, by paths and
 tracks, through woods, and over fences,
 Nov. 8th till 6 o'clock the next morning, when
 we arrived at Bull Gap and lay
 Nov. 18th there till the 18th. when we moved
 to to Bean's Station, and the 20th and
 Nov. 21st 21st on to Cumberland Gap. In the
 meantime Longstreet with a large
 force of the enemy had completely
 surrounded Knoxville, placing all
 the forces under Burnside in a state
 of siege with but few provisions on hand.



CUMBERLAND GAP.

In passing over Clinch mountain, 1863. we halted at a shanty on the summit and our telegraph operator [a man who had escaped from Georgia, and for whose capture - dead or alive - the rebels had made a standing offer of \$10,000.⁰⁰] cut the telegraph wire and received the last communication from Burnside before the line was destroyed by the enemy. Our last message was an order to proceed to Cumberland Gap and keep open the communication with our base of supplies at Nicholasville Ky. at all hazards. The communication having been finally broken, our small party, consisting of the general, his staff, a squad of orderlies and myself, followed the troops to Tazewell and Cumber-

1863. land Gap as before noted on the 20th and
 Nov. 21st 21st. Here we lay till the 30th, the troops
 -to- being occupied with guarding the sev-
 eral mountain passes, and seeking
 forage for the animals and subsistence
 for the men in the surrounding country.
 The latter was the most difficult to
 procure, and for sometime - with
 the exception of a drove of hogs which
 were intended for the rebel army, but
 confiscated for our benefit - we were
 compelled to live on corn meal, the
 cob being ground in with the grain,
 and wheat, called by the country
 people "sick wheat;" which, when
 made into bread looked more
 like flaxseed poultice than anything
 else, and eating it was as good as
 taking a dose of patts. A wagon^{train}

TENNESSEE STAFF.

Capt. P. Hiestand, A.Q.M., U.S.Vols.

Major P. A. O'Connell, Surgeon, U.S.Vols.

Lieut. Col. John H. Coale, A.C.S., U.S.Vols.

Francis W. Knowles, 36th. Mass. Vols., Clerk.

Capt. Robert A. Hutchins, A.A.G., U.S.Vols.

Col. Henry Bowman, 36th. Mass. Vols., Acting Chief of Staff.

Lieut. L. Curtis Brackett, 28th. Mass. Vols., A.D.C.

Brig. Genl. Orlando B. Willcox, U.S.Vols.

Lieut. Wm. V. Richards, 17th. Mich. Vols., A.D.C.

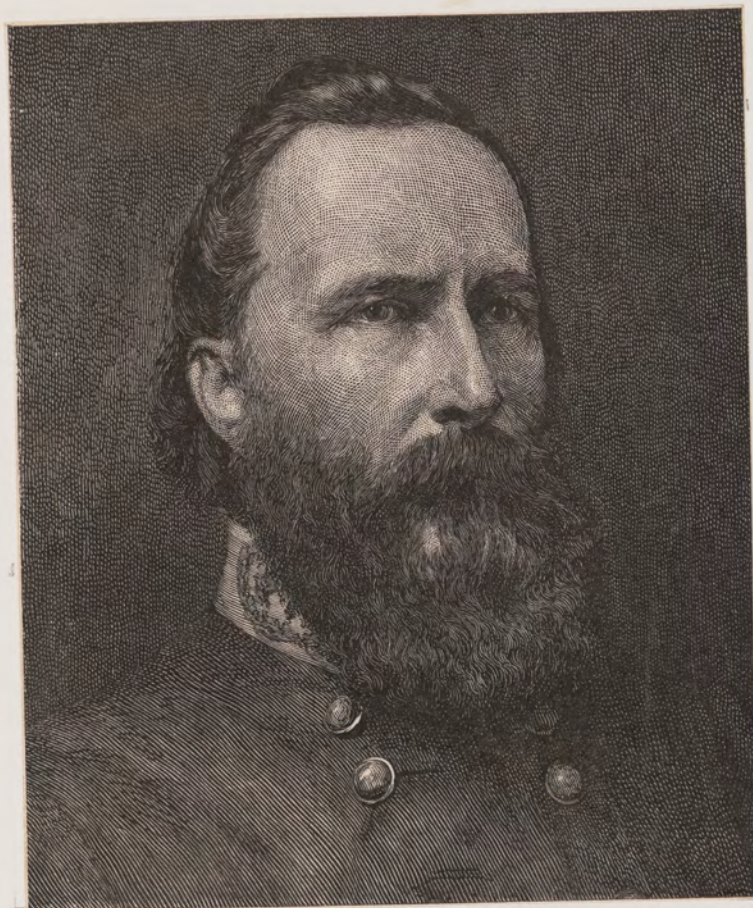


arrived which had been loaded with 1863. hard tack, but the guard and drivers and eaten it all, so they only brought so many more mouths to feed. Often, during that time, did I see the men scrambling on the ground for the little corn left in the dirt after the mules had been fed, to get what few kernels there were and so increase their scanty ration. Wes. Packard came on, from Hospital at Cincinnati, as a mule driver in this train. A few days before Col. Henry Bowman, Lieut.'s Hodgkins and Cross, all of the 36th Mass. arrived and were assigned to duty with our command while awaiting an opportunity for getting through to Knoxville.

On Nov. 30th Maj. Genl. J. G. Foster arrived Nov. 30th

1863 enroute to relieve Genl. Burnside from the command of the Army of the Ohio, and our force was at once placed under his orders. On the 29th. inst. Longstreet, learning of the success of the Union army at Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, and that a force under Sherman was on the way to our assistance, made an attack on Fort Sanders, at Knoxville, but was repulsed with very heavy loss, and finally retired to his own lines. Hearing of this our force was advanced Dec 1st on Dec. 1st as far as Tazewell.

Longstreet, in his report, says: "As our position at Knoxville was somewhat complicated, I determined to abandon the siege, and to draw off in the direction of Virginia, with an idea that



St. Gen. James Longstreet, C.S.A.

we might find an opportunity to strike ¹⁸⁶³
that column of the enemy's forces re-
ported to be advancing by Cumber-
land Gap. The orders to move, in ac-
cordance with this view were issued
on the 2^d of December." This move-
ment of Longstreet was met by our ad-
vance on Dec. 2^d from Tazewell at Dec. 3^d
Walker's ford, where we had a sharp en-
gagement with the enemy in which our
six months troops, though worn out
with much marching, insufficient
food, and with raw hide tied around
their feet instead of the shoes they
were unable to obtain, - stood their
ground well and did good service.
During this engagement I was left at
Tazewell with the train, but next day Dec. 3^d
I rejoined the general, taking up his

1863. mess team and an ambulance, and then received orders to have the rest of the train brought up, so I went back to Tazewell and came on with the train Dec. 4. the 4th., encamping next to "Campbell's" house. On this day Longstreet moved his forces across and up the North bank of the Holston river, Capt. J. Edward Ames of my company, being in command on the picket line at the time, first discovered the movement, and reported to head quarters that the siege of Knoxville which had lasted since Nov. 20th was abandoned. Genl. Sherman's advance was then at Marysville, and, finding the enemy in retreat, he halted his force there, and came on himself with Granger's Dec. 6. two divisions, arriving in Knoxville



W. T. Sherman.

Head-Quarters Army of the Ohio.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Dec. 6, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 36.

The Army of the Ohio will commemorate the series of victories, all culminating in the redemption of a loyal district, by inscribing on their Colors and Guidons the comprehensive words, expressive of the grand result,

"EAST TENNESSEE."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, *A. A. G.*

OFFICIAL :

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 8th, 1863.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

The General Commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the brave Armies under his command, the following telegraphic dispatch just received from the President of the United States:—

“WASHINGTON, Dec. 8th, 1863.

TO MAJOR GENERAL GRANT:—Understanding that your lodgement at Chattanooga and at Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you, and all under your command, my more than thanks, my profoundest gratitude, for the skill, courage and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all!

A. LINCOLN.”

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL U. S. GRANT:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Assistant Adjutant General.

Head-Quarters Army of the Ohio,

KNOXVILLE, TENN., December 11, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 38.

In obedience to Orders from the War Department, the Commanding General this day resigns to Maj. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER the command of the Army of the Ohio.

On severing the tie which has united him to this gallant Army he cannot express his deep personal feeling at parting from men brought near to him by their mutual experiences in the eventful scenes of the past campaign, and who have always, regardless of every privation and of every danger, cheerfully and faithfully performed their duty. Associated with many of their number from the earliest days of the war, he takes leave of this Army not only as soldiers to whose heroism many a victorious battle-field bears witness, but as well tried friends, who in the darkest hours have never failed him. With the sincerest regret he leaves the Department without the opportunity of personally bidding them farewell.

To the citizen soldiers of East Tennessee who proved their loyalty in the trenches of Knoxville he tenders his warmest thanks.

With the highest confidence in the patriotism and skill of the distinguished officer who succeeds him, with whom he has been long and intimately connected in the field, and who will be welcomed as their leader by those who served with him in the memorable campaign in North Carolina, and by all as one identified with some of the most brilliant events of the war, he transfers to him the command, assured that under his guidance the bright record of the Army of the Ohio will never grow dim.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

OFFICIAL :

Assistant Adjutant General.

Head-Quarters Army of the Ohio,

KNOXVILLE, TENN., December 11, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 39. }

In compliance with the orders of the War Department, Major General JOHN G. FOSTER, this day assumes the command of the Army of the Ohio.

He accepts with pride a position which his predecessor has rendered illustrious.

After a long period of unbroken friendship, strengthened by the intimate relations of active service with him in a campaign which is prominent in the history of the war, he can add to the general voice his tribute to the high worth and stainless name of the recent commander of the Army of the Ohio: the work he has so ably planned and vigorously conducted, it will be the aim of the Commanding General to complete.

For the future of this command he has no fears. The results of their past are around them, and confident with these high evidences of what he may expect from their courage and their patriotism, he assures them that to the fulfilment of their mission, his utmost efforts shall not be wanting.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL FOSTER.

EDWARD E. POTTER, *Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL:

A. D. C.

the 6th. Genl. Burnside on the 11th of the 1863. month, in General Field Orders No. 38. re-Dec. 11. signed command of the Army of the Ohio to Genl. Foster and left for Cincinnati. Meantime we had on the 5th. settled our headquarters at Tazewell where we remained till the 24th. I have very pleasant recollections of a fat old "mauma" who for \$1.00 a day furnished my assistant (Francois Tebo Schwinden Jr.) and myself with two square meals each day as long as our money lasted, which was a decided change from three ears of corn or a pound of sick wheat flour for a day's ration, and was appreciated accordingly. Leaving Tazewell we Dec 24th moved 13 miles to Walker's ford, and the next day - Christmas - went on to Maynardsville. Dec 25th

1864

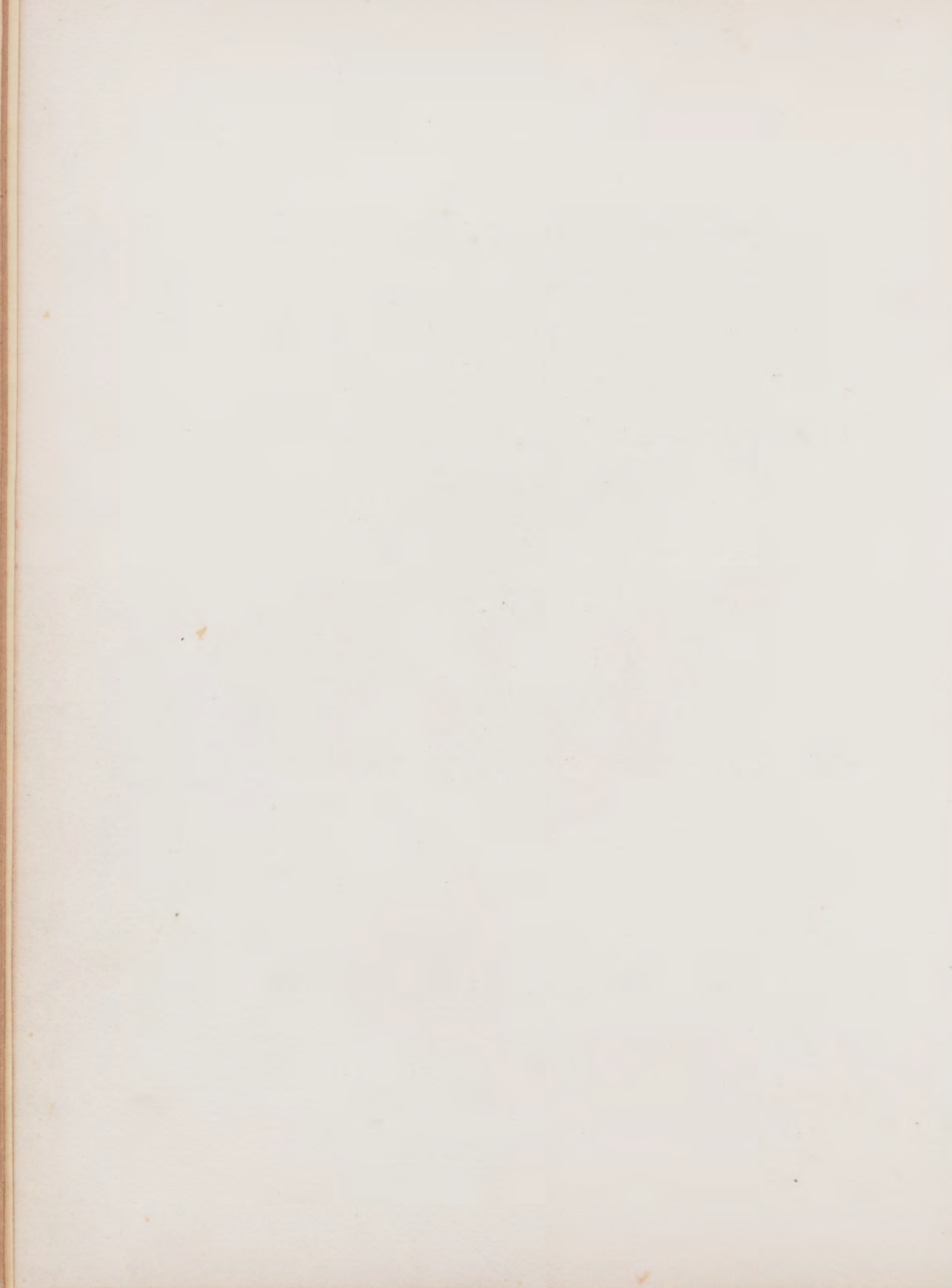
New Year's day found us en-
 Jan'y. 1. camped at Mr. Skegg's house, two miles
 north of Maynardsville and 27 miles
 from Knoxville, General Willcox being in
 command of the "Left Wing, Forces of East
 Tennessee", consisting of our old divⁿ
 and the troops at Cumberland Gap
 and Tazewell. I rode out 2½ miles
 from camp and got an extra dinner

Jan'y. 5. in honor of the day. On the 5th Major
 Genl. U. S. Grant stopped at our head-
 quarters for the night, being on his
 way to Lexington Ky., attended by
 his staff and an escort from
 the 7th. Ohio Cavalry. This was the
 first time I had seen the general, tho'
 the regiment had fought under him
 in the summer at Vicksburg.

Jan'y. 9. On the 9th. we received General Orders



Ulysses S. Grant.



No. 5. Dept. of the Ohio, dated Jan'y. 6th. 1864, 1864:
 ordering Genl. Wilcox to take command
 of the "District of the Clinch," with head-
 quarters at Tazewell or Cumberland
 Gap, and Mahan's Brigade was at
 once ordered to Tazewell. The general
 started for Knoxville, taking Lieut. Cross
 with him, while we started next day Jan'y. 10.
 with Jackson's brigade, but after cross-
 ing the Clinch, the troops moved
 forward by the Bear Creek road, leav-
 ing us the Tazewell (road) to ourselves.
 We stopped that night at the widow
 Burch's house, doing the best we
 could with the only two available
 rooms, and spent that Sunday
 evening in making candy out
 of two quarts of sorghum molasses,
 of which the widow had "a few" left.

1864 On Monday we pitched tents on
 Jan'y. 11. the same ground which we had
 vacated the day before Christmas,
 but this time had to fasten our guy
 ropes to large stones as we could
 not drive stakes in the frozen ground.
 Here we remained till the return
 Jan'y. 13. of the general on the 13th., who bro't.
 an order for himself and staff to re-
 port to Major Genl. Parke, command-
 ing forces in the field, for duty in
 the 9th Army Corps. This was good
 Jan'y. 14. news for us, and on the 14th. from
 early morning till midnight I
 worked on reports and books, then
 turned everything over to Col. Jackson's
 Adj't. General and, on the morning
 Jan'y. 15. of the 15th., bid good bye to the six
 months troops and traveled twenty

one miles during that day, stopping 1864.
 for the night at Mr. Stegg's house. We
 expected to find Genl. Parke at Blains'
 X roads, but on the 16th - when we Jan. 16.
 arrived - the troops were on the
 move, and we followed, reporting
 at Strawberry Plains about 3.³⁰ P.M.
 and being assigned to the 9th. Corps,
 the general in temporary command.
 The next day crossed the river Jan. 17.
 and established head quarters about
 half a mile beyond the bridge, but
 on the 20th recrossed to the north Jan. 20.
 side of the river, the whole force
 being on the move towards Knoxville
 with heavy trains over bad roads,
 and the 9th. Corps covering the rear.
 Next morning the bridge was dis-Jan. 21.
 mantled and burned, and the

1864 pickets were withdrawn from the south side of the river in flat boats. Soon after the enemy appeared, lined the banks of the river commanding the Plains, and opened fire with a field battery from Seminary hill. The shells flew thick about headquarters, one striking about ten feet from me, but fortunately did not explode. Lieut. Gittings, with batteries I and III 3^d U.S. Artillery, replied to this fire from a ridge near the river with such effect that it was soon silenced, and then turned his attention to a force of mounted infantry who were discovered to be moving down towards the ford some miles below us. We remained in position all day, and

started everything for Knoxville during 1864.
 the night. I left with the trains at 11
 P. M. and taking the railroad for a path
 arrived in Knoxville at 11 o'clock. the next Jan. 22.
 forenoon. The batteries started at mid-
 night and the troops finally got on
 the road at 3 o'clock. A. M. The enemy
 did not show himself till about
 1 o'clock P. M. We came on to a mile
 above the intersection of Armstrong
 Ferry and Knoxville roads, halted,
 threw out skirmishers, drove their
 skirmish line, and bivouaced on
 the field. The enemy made a de-
 monstration in the evening on Genl.
 Manson's pickets - 23^d Corps - and,
 being repulsed, retired about mid-
 night towards Strawberry Plains.
 Next day the corps moved to Erins Jan. 23.

1864 Station, five miles south of Knoxville,
with head-quarters at Dranner's house,
one mile north of the town, but on the
July. 24. 24th the latter moved three miles
south to Armstrong's.

July. 26. Head-quarters "forces in the field"
was broken up on the 26th. and Genl.
Parke again assumed command
of the Corps while we were sent
to the 2^d Division. The General took
July. 27 command on the 27th with head-
quarters at Lyons Mills, Capt. H. R.
Wighels acting as adjutant general
in place of Capt. Hutchins. who was
detailed as superintendent of re-
enlisting. Nothing of importance

Feby. 1. occurred till the first of February,
when the corps started out with
three days rations and eighty rounds



Armstrong's house

This house was situated near the banks of the Holston River, and belonged to R. H. Armstrong. During the siege of Knoxville it was used as Headquarters by Genl. Longstreet. We occupied it Jan'y. 24th 1864.

of ammunition in the evening, and 1864.
went into bivouac on the other side
of the Holston only to return next Feby. 2.
day to their old camp. Genl. Schofield
relieved Genl. Foster of the command Feby. 9.
of the Department on the 9th. of the month,
as the latter was suffering from the
reopening of an old wound.

A reported advance of the enemy Feby. 15.
caused us to move headquarters
to Armstrong's on the 15th. and inside Feby. 18.
the defences on the 18th. The enemy
did advance to within seven miles
of the city on the 21st. and we sup. Feby. 21.
posed ourselves in for another
siege, but instead the Corps was
ordered after them in light marching
order and left on the morning of Feby. 23.
Feby. 23rd. I remained with the bag.

1864. gage at Knoxville till the 26th., when
 Feby. 26 I joined the troops at Strawberry
 Feby. 27 Plains. Crossed the river on the 27th
 Feby. 28 and on the 28th. moved to New-

Market. I was ordered to Knoxville
 to procure blanks for mustering the
 division for pay, and went by train,
 stopping at the Quartermaster's office
 Feby. 29 for the night. Next morning it rained
 hard, but I got to Strawberry Plains
 by train and after that shouldered
 my blanks for five miles, then, over-
 taking a wagon train, I put my blanks
 on one of the teams and started
 on for New Market. Gus Rogers of the
 company overtook me on the road
 and we took possession of an un-
 occupied house when darkness came
 on. Found some wood and made

"Parson" Brownlow's
"Knoxville Whig" Office



Head Quarters 2^d Div 9th A. Corps
Near Strawberry Plains Tenn.
Feb 28th 1864

Memo. Order }

Frank W. Snowles Clerk at these Head
Quarters will proceed at once to Knoxville for the purpose
of procuring blanks for this command. Having completed his
business he will return to these Hd Quarters with the least possible
delay. Quarter Masters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of
Brig Gen Willcox
Henry R. Hughes
Capt and A. A. Sub.

up a rousing fire, got some bread 1864
from a house near by and after
getting dry and eating our supper
had a very comfortable nights sleep.

Next morning we started on again, Mch. 1
but only made eight miles in the
driving rain before we came to
the Widow Jollie's where we secured
a good meal of stewed chicken
and cornbread, and turned in
for the night. The weather cleared
during the night and we made a Mch. 2.
start at 7 o'clock. but had only gone
about two miles when we met
the troops returning from Morris-
town, so we retraced our steps
to Mossy Creek where head-quar-
ters arrived at 3 o'clock P.M. From
8 o'clock that evening till 2 the next Mch. 3.

1864. morning we were packed up ready to
 Mch. 3 move, but the orders were then counter-
 manded and we slept from 2 to 4 ³⁰
 A.M. From this time till 4 o'clock in the
 afternoon we awaited orders, and
 then pitched our tents. On the 5th.

Mch. 5. a party of rebel cavalry made a
 little excitement by trying to drive
 in our pickets, but they did not
 succeed and there was small
 loss on either side. Next day we

Mch. 6. were in readiness to move, and
 the 11th. New Hampshire was sent
 out on a reconnoissance, but
 returned without finding anything.

Mch. 9 On the 9th. I celebrated my twenty
 first birthday. We had been carrying
 along with us some game cocks and

Mch. 11. on the 11th. had a fight for the

championship of the 1st and 2^d Divisions 1864.

Our division won the first and second rounds and the championship, the 1st Division getting the third round only.

In the morning a general advance Mch. 12. was made, the 1st Division and wagon train taking the direct route, and our division moving on Chucky River road to the intersection of the Candridge road and thence to Morristown, camping about four miles from town. During a cavalry skirmish we lost a few prisoners and wounded. On the 13th. we moved to Morristown, Mch. 13. and the enemy in charging on our lines that evening lost some prisoners. Next day the 1st Division went out on Mch. 14. the Chucky road and burned the camp and garrison equipage of the enemy

1864. who fled at their approach. On the 16th
 Mar. 16. orders were received for the 9th. Corps
 to proceed at once to Annapolis, Md.

Mar. 17 We left Morristown at 5³⁰ A. M. on the
 17th. and, after a march of twenty one
 miles, camped at New Market. The only
 sleeping place I could find was a church,
 where I turned in on a pew-cushion, with
 hymn-books for a pillow, only to be awak-
 ened by "George" (the general's colored boy)
 with a message that the general wanted
 me. On my reporting to him, I found
 that all they wanted was some music,
 and for an hour I did my best to a-
 muse the general, and the ladies at
 whose house they were stopping, by
 playing and singing; after which I
 went back to my pew in church and
 got a good night's rest. During the

Head Quarters 2nd Division 9th Army Corps
 Knoxville East Tenn. March 20th 1864

Special Order
No 59

II. The following named enlisted men (clerk
at these Head Quarters) will proceed by rail to Cincinnati Ohio
in charge of the Books, Records, baggage &c belonging to these
Head Quarters

The Q. M. S. Department will furnish the necessary transportation	
Private Lura J. Morgan	11 th A. H. Vols.
" Frank W. Sprules	36 th Mass "
" Frank Smith	48 th Penn ^a "
" Harrison Trumbull	11 th A. H. "

By command of

Colonel H. B. Sides

Comdg. Division

Henry R. Mighels

Capt and A. A. Sub

For Frank W. Sprules



OLD FERRY AT POINT BURNSIDE.

next day we made nineteen miles, 1864.
 and on the 19th. encamped at Knot-Mch. 19.
 ville. Here all the preparations for our Mch. 20.
 leaving the Department of the Ohio
 were completed. I was ordered to
 proceed to Cincinnati by rail in
 charge of the records, baggage etc. of
 headquarters, and on the 21st. the Mch. 21.
 troops started on their long march
 over the mountains, via Camp Burn-
 side to Nicholasville, and thence
 by rail to Cincinnati where I was
 to rejoin them with the three others
 who were to go with me by way of
 Chattanooga.

We stored the baggage at
 the depot and went back to Mr.
 Barnes' house. On the 22^d snow fell Mch. 22.
 to the depth of four inches and we

1864 were glad enough to get away next
Mch. 23. morning at 7 o'clock, although we only
got as far as Loudon, the railroad bridge
over the river not having been rebuilt
since it was destroyed just before
the siege of Knoxville commenced.
Finally, having got everything across
the river and reloaded we made a
Mch. 25 fresh start at 10.30 on the morning
of the 25th and after an uneventful
ride arrived at Chattanooga at 7.45
in the evening, passing through the
tunnel under Mission Ridge at
7 o'clock when it was too dark for
us to get much idea of the looks
of the late battlefield. We got our
supper and breakfast at the "Soldier's
home" in Chattanooga and left
Mch. 26. there at noon on the 26th.

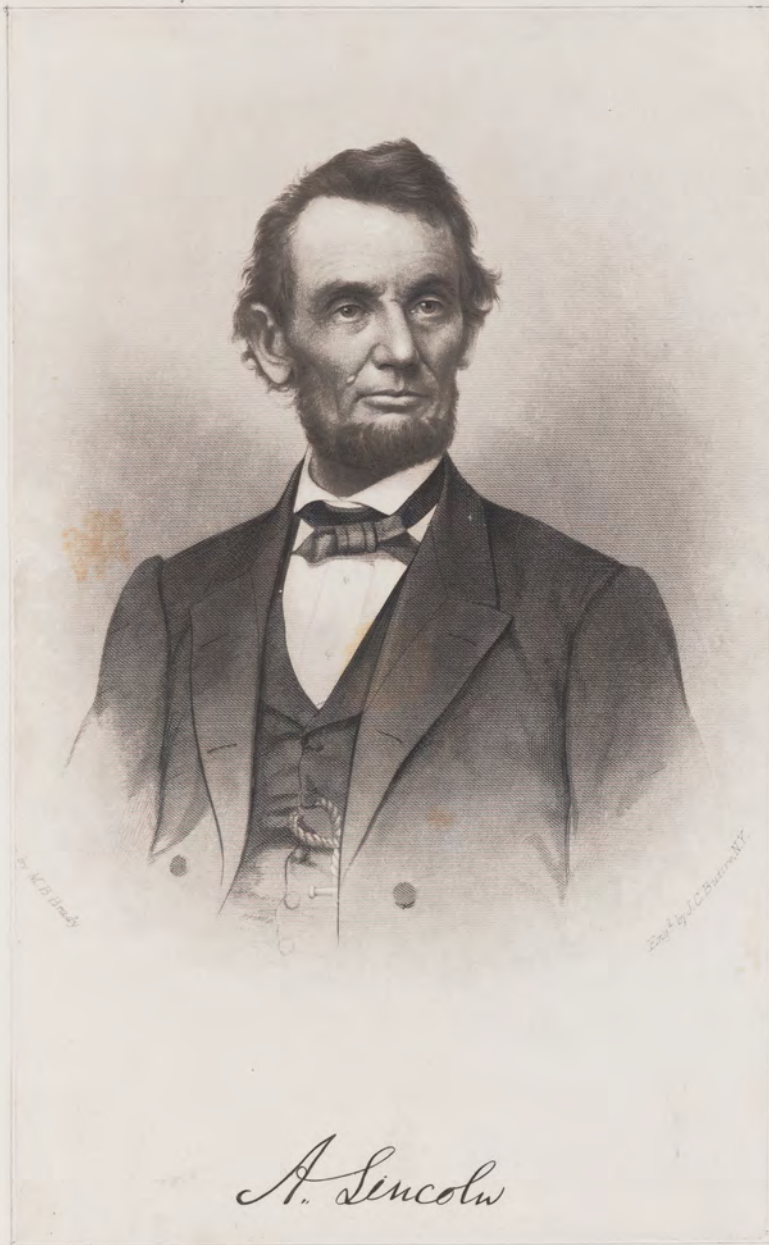
We had a fine view of the position 1864.
on Lookout mountain, both from the
town and from the railroad, the latter
running close to the mountain on three
sides of it. We passed that night in
the cars, spreading our blankets on
the floor and getting a fair night's
rest, and arrived in Nashville on
the morning of the 27th. at 9 o'clock. Mch. 27.
Having to stay near the railroad
on account of the uncertainty in
the time of starting with our special
train, I had no opportunity to see
much of this place, and only left
the train long enough to get our
dinner; leaving at 7 o'clock in the
evening and passing a second
night on the cars. Had a passing
view of the entrance to the Mammoth Mch. 28.

1864. came from the cars at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. and arrived in Louisville at 1.40 that P.M. Left again at 7 P.M. and arrived at Seymour, Ind. at midnight, but were obliged to Mch. 29 lay over until 7 o'clock the next morning on account of a train being off the track about twelve miles beyond. This delayed us so that we did not arrive in Cincinnati till 3.30

Mch. 30. o'clock A.M. on the 30th We lay in the cars till daylight and then had our baggage etc. taken over to Covington and stored in the barracks to await the arrival of the troops. I put up at the "Black Bear" hotel for the night, and spent the evening at the National theatre. Left to my own resources until

the division arrived, I went to Wood's 1864
 Theatre on the 31st and to see Mrs Gladstone Mech. 31.
 at Pike's Opera House on April 1st. Next April 1.
 day I drew my pay and went to see April 2.
 Joseph Troctor play "Kick of the woods."
 There I met Mr. & Mrs Smithers - nee Minnie
 Webster of Indianapolis - and called on
 them the next forenoon. The division April 3.
 came up this morning and we left at
 4 P.M. for Annapolis. Supped at Steuben April 4.
 ville, Ohio, at 10 o'clock on the 4th; Changed
 cars and breakfasted in Pittsburg, Pa., April 5.
 on the 5th; breakfasted at Harrisburg April 6.
 on the 6th and arrived in Baltimore
 that evening at 5 o'clock. Stopped at
 Miller's hotel that night and next day April 7.
 had a pleasant three hours sail to
 Annapolis, where we camped as well
 as we could without camp equipage,

1864 all our old tents etc. having been April 8. left in Tennessee. Early on the morning of the 8th we got an old flag up, April 11. and finally on the 11th succeeded in drawing eight wall tents. With these we moved out about two miles from the town and camped till the 20th April 20. when the 9th. Corps was reorganized as follows: - 1st Division, Maj. Genl. Crittenden, 2nd Division Maj. Genl. Parke, 3^d Division, Brig. Genl. Willcox and 4th. Division (Colored troops) Brig. Genl. Ferrero. I went in town that night and worked till 1. o'clock. The next were busy days April 23. for me and we broke camp and moved out about noon on the 23^d. April 24. On the 24th we moved to Bladensburg and on the 25th to Alexandria. As the troops passed through Washing-



ton they were reviewed by Mr. & Mrs. 1864. Abraham Lincoln and Genl. Burnside from one of the balconies of Willard's Hotel. This day I started early and got into Washington ahead of the troops, and went to visit the Capitol, where I was so fortunate as to find an acquaintance in Mr. Poole the librarian, who took me to the Senate and House - then both in session - and pointed out the most prominent members, besides directing me through many interesting parts of the building.

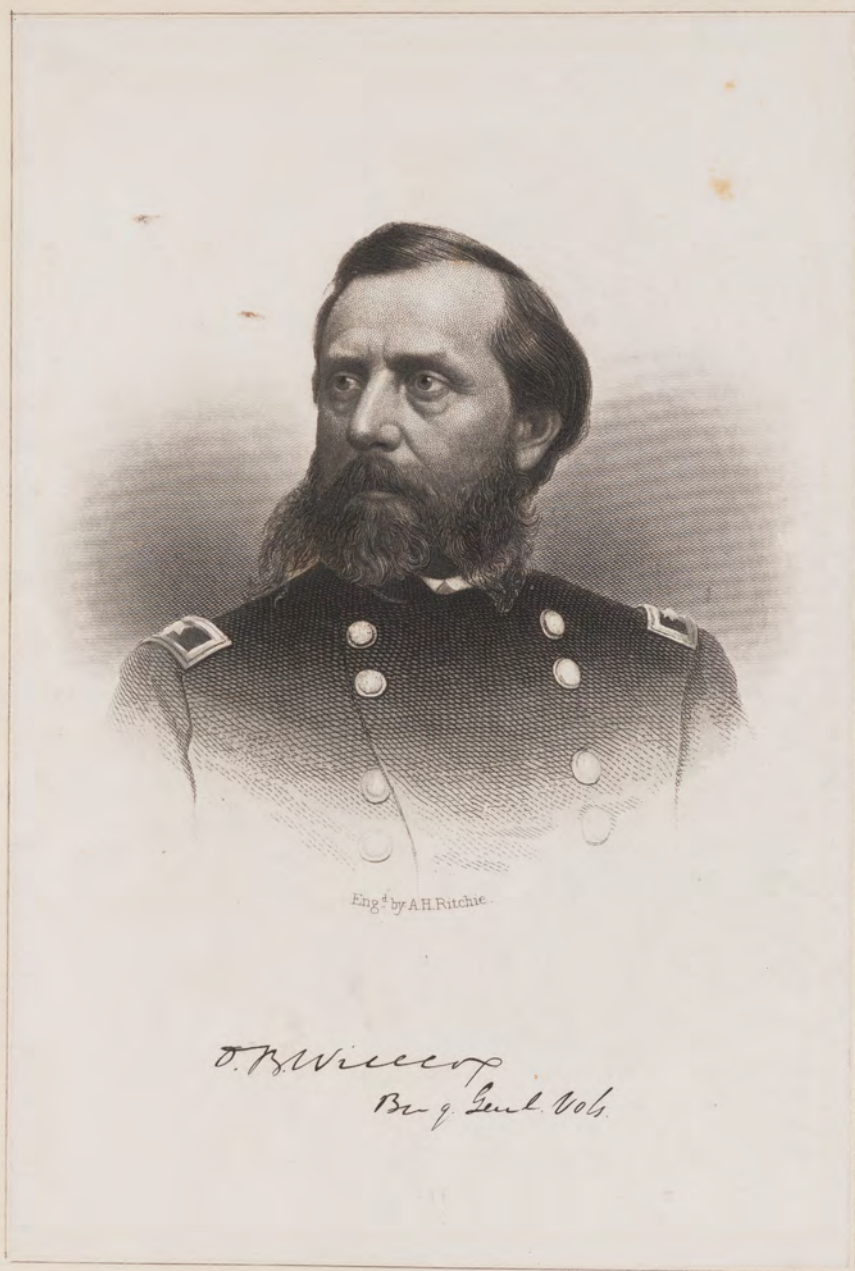
We lay at Alexandria on the 26th and April 26. on the 27th. moved to Fairfax Court April 27. House. Next day continued on - via April 28. Bull Run and Blackburn's Ford - to Bristoe Station and on the 29th. to April 29. Warrenton Junction.

1864. No further movement was made by May 4. our division till the 4th. of May, when we advanced to Rappahannock Station.

N.B. So much of the following pages as relate the movements of the division, are principally taken from the official reports of Genl. Willcox, its commander, a copy of which, in the form of a diary, I made in January 1865.

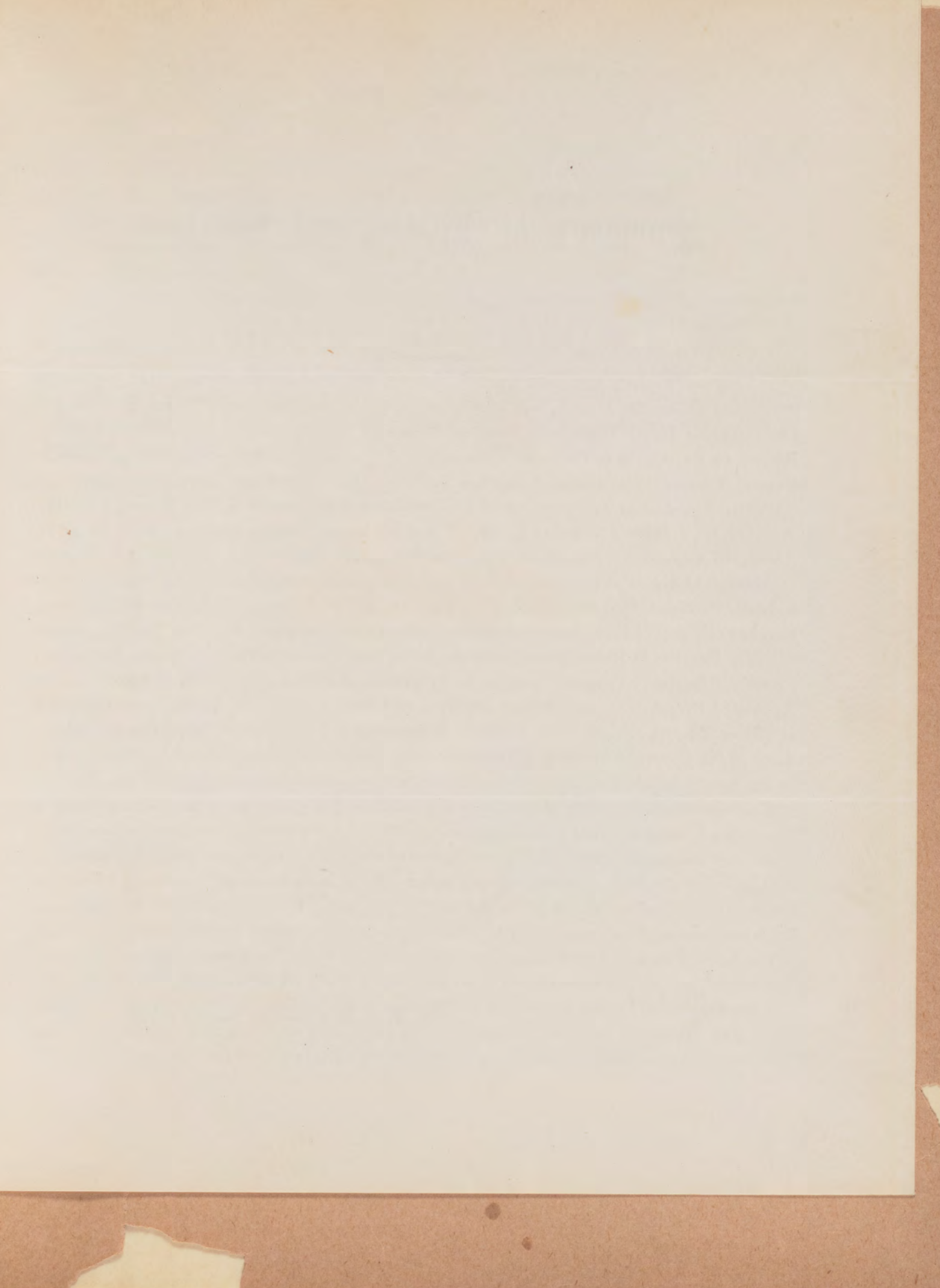
May 5. On the 5th. of May we marched from Rappahannock Station, crossed Germania Ford, relieved Rickatto's division of the 6th. Corps about two miles from the ford, and remained in position during the night, confronted by the enemy's cavalry pickets. By 4. o'clock

May 6. on the morning of the 6th. our troops were on the move, following the 2nd. division up the plank road to Parker Store road. Hartranft's (1st.)



O. B. Wilcox
Bn 9. Genl. Vols.





Summary of History and Services

—OF—

Orlando B. Willcox,

Colonel 12th U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Born at Detroit, Michigan, April 16, '23. Graduated from West Point '47. Applied for immediate orders for Mexico, was appointed 2d Lieut. 4th Artillery. Served in Mexico as Lieutenant in Lloyd Tilghman's Maryland Volunteer Battery; also in Lovell's 4th Artillery Battery on Expedition to Cuernaraca, Mexico, and with the same Battery on the plains under General Sumner 1850 against Arrapahoe Indians. On sea-coast and lake artillery service to '56. Distinguished at Anthony Burn's Riot in Boston 1854. Served in Billy Bowleg's Florida War '56-7. Resigned January 1, '58. Practiced law at Detroit, Michigan, from '58 to '61. Appointed Colonel 1st Michigan, 3 months Volunteers, May 1, '61. Engaged in capture of Alexandria and Fairfax Court-House, and at 1st Bull Run, commanding Brigade of 1st and 4th Michigan, 11th New York, Fire Zouaves, and 34th Pennsylvania, July 21, '61, when he was badly shot on horse-back and captured in the extreme advance, Bull Run. Held as prisoner of war in Hospital at Richmond, Charleston, S. C., Jail, Castle Pinkney, Columbia Jail, Libby Prison and Salisbury Prison as Hostage for Privateers, etc., from July 21, '61 to August 19, '62. Appointed Brigadier-General August 20, '62 to rank from July 21, '61. Served with distinction at battles of South Mountain and Antietam in command of First Division, 9th Corps, and in command of 9th Corps at first battle of Fredericksburg. Marched in command of 9th Corps to Kentucky, Spring of '63. Commanded successively 9th Corps and District of Central Kentucky, District of Indiana and Michigan (during draft Riots and Morgan's Raid) and District of the Clinch in Cumberland Mountains, East Tennessee, from April 10, '63, to April 16, '64, holding communications open between Kentucky and East Tennessee, during siege of Knoxville, engaged in action at Blue Springs and successfully repulsing separate attacks at Walker's Ford and Strawberry Plains. In command of Division, 9th Corps, to the end of the war. Fought in battles of Wilderness, Ny River (separate engagement) Spottsylvania (repulsing repeated attacks of enemy on extreme left of Army with heavy losses on both side.) Skirmishes on the Talopotomy, Battle of Bethesda Church, attacks on and operations around Petersburg, June 17, 18 and July 30, '64 to April 26, '65, ^{including} ~~and~~ three actions on Norfolk and Weldon roads. Actions at Gurley House, Pegram Farm and Hatcher's Run, to October 27, '64, ^{at Fort Steadman March 25/65} Siege of Petersburg and capture of same—Willcox's division first to break through and received actual surrender of the city.

Commanding at various times troops from Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and detachments from other states.

Brevetted : Brigadier-General for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House," Major-General for ditto "in the capture of Petersburg", and Major-General (volunteers) for ditto "in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan."

Mustered out of volunteer service, January 15, '66 and returned to civil life, Detroit.

Reappointed in regular service, July 28, '66, Colonel 29th Infantry—transferred afterward to 12th Infantry.

Commanded District of Lynchburg, Va., from November '66 to March '69. Commanded regiment on Pacific-Coast from April '69 to April '78—except 15 months recruiting service as Superintendent—then served in and commanded Department Arizona to September '82, four years and a half, suppressing Indian hostilities of Chimehuevas, Apaches, etc., in Arizona and Southern California, operating in New Mexico, on Mexican Frontier, Colorado and Gila Rivers, etc. Received the thanks of the Legislature of Arizona by joint Resolution, January 9, '81. Now in command of regiment and post Madison Barracks, New York.

O. B. WILLCOX,
COLONEL 12TH INFANTRY,
BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL, U. S. A.

Madison Barracks,
Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., Feb 21 1885.

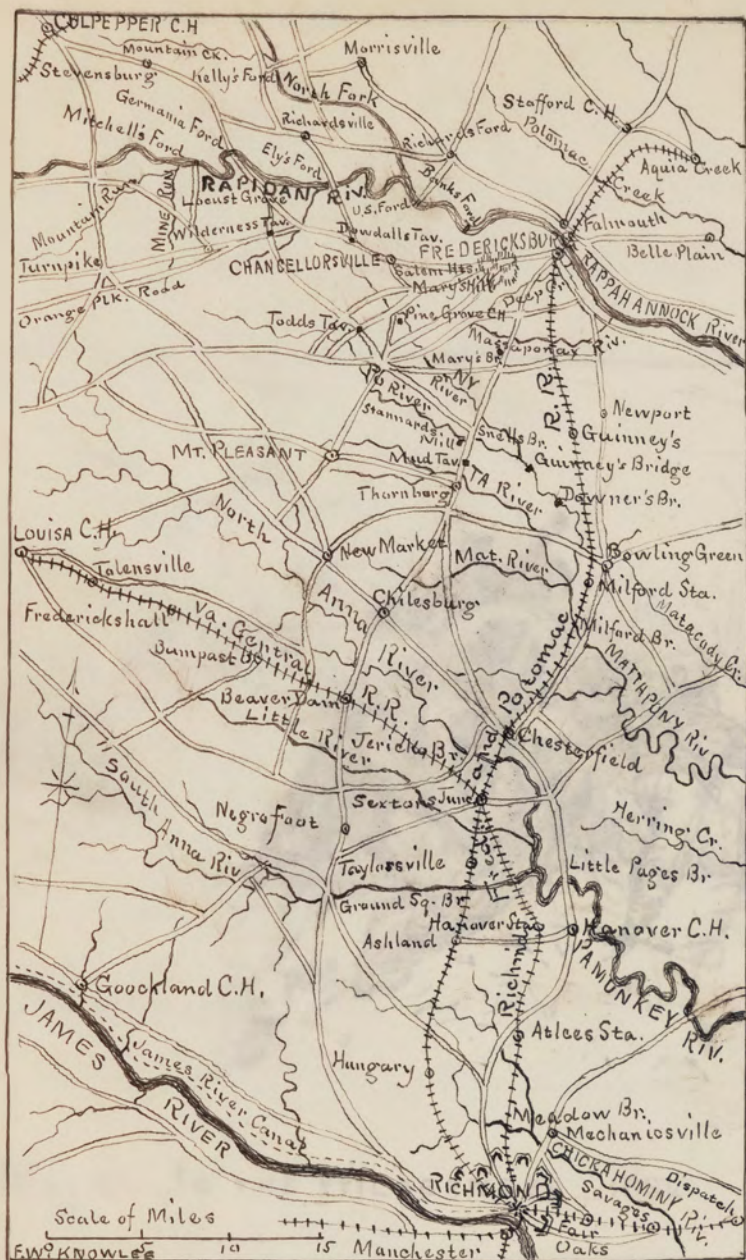
My dear Knowles.

Your letter of
the 19th gives me very
great pleasure. I am
glad to hear from you
& confirm the report that
I am stationed at
this Post. Have been here
ever since the 14th of
Sept 82 - after leaving
the Department of Arizona
- with the 1st 2^d, & six
Companies of my regiment.

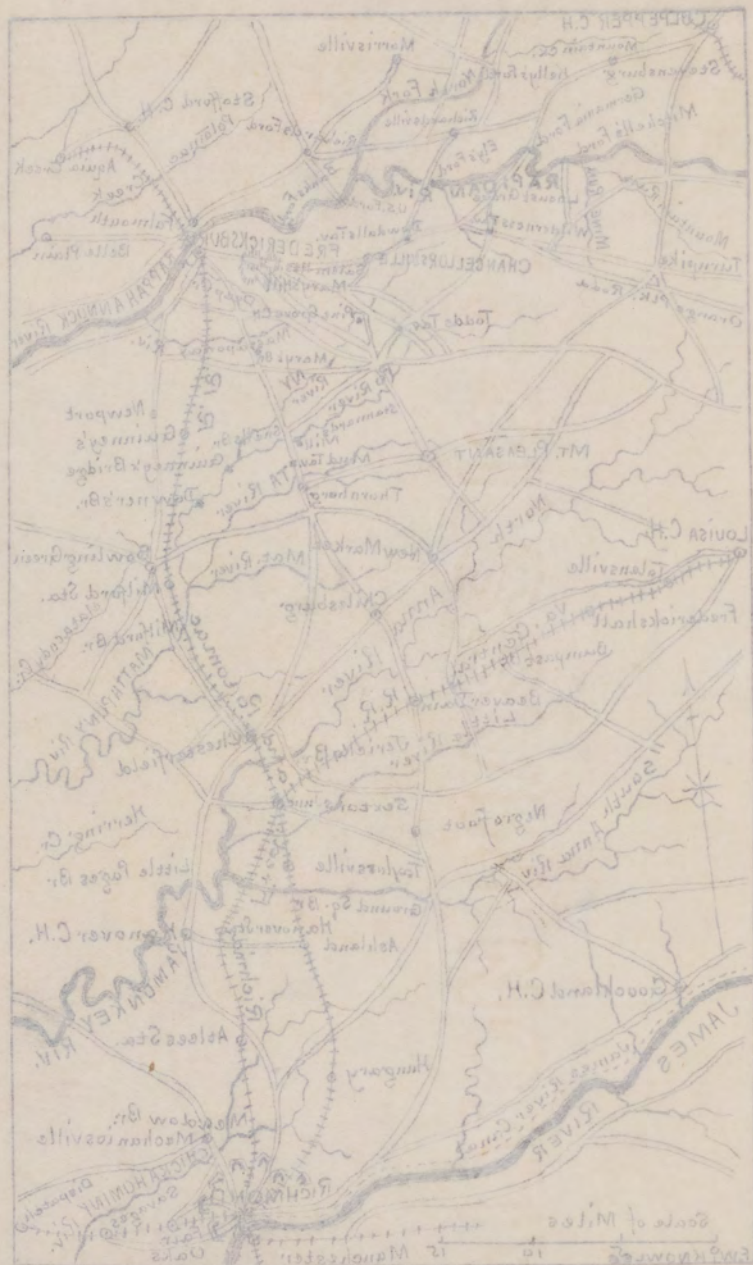
Send me by all means
the History of the 36th Regt
I should be delighted to
read its glorious pages
& recall scenes & persons
of the war in which
we fought together.
Remember ^{me} very kindly
if you please to Maj
Hodgkins — whom I
remember very well
indeed, of course.
Am in good health
& spirits & hope you
are both flourishing.

Truly Your friend
O R. Wheeler

Mr Frank W. Wheeler
Boston.



FROM THE RAPIDAN TO RICHMOND
1864



1864
FROM THE RAPID TO RICHMOND



May 6. — IN THE WILDERNESS — 1864

Brigade was detached to support the 1864. 2nd Division, and Christ's (2nd.) Brigade, with a section of Roemer's artillery, went into position across the Parker store road. These troops were shelled by a battery of the enemy from a ridge across Wilderness run, and skirmished with the enemy on their right and front till 2. P.M., when they were withdrawn, by Genl. Burnside's orders, to support Hartranft's brigade. The 2nd. Division having engaged the enemy in heavy force between the 5th. and 2nd. Corps, Hartranft advanced his brigade on their right, and charged the enemy's works, which the 8th Mich. broke through capturing some prisoners, but this advantage was lost by the left being outflanked. Still, with his

1864. ranks somewhat broken, Hartranft held his main line until Willcox came up with Christ's brigade, when the enemy were completely checked. At about 5 P.M. Willcox was ordered to attack at 6 o'clock, supported by the 2nd. division. Genl. Hancock was to attack at the same hour, but the enemy attacking him first, Willcox's lines were formed rapidly and pushed forward at about 5.30 P.M. Our division drove in the enemy's skirmishers, broke their main line, which had come out of their works, and forced it back. The left of the line - Christ's brigade - broke through their entrenchments and held them for awhile with their dead and wounded in our hands, but the enemy outflanked us here, and the fire from the works



THE WILDERNESS
BATTLEFIELD FROM THE LOOKOUT HOUSE

THE WILDERNESS TWENTY YEARS AGO



was so severe on the right as to 1864
check Hartranft's advance. Here we
halted under a prolonged and severe
fire from the enemy, our main line
holding the ground up to the teeth
of the enemy until night when the
enemy retired. About dark we were
enabled to open communication with
the 2nd Corps on our left. In this
engagement our loss was 469 in
killed and wounded and 12 missing.

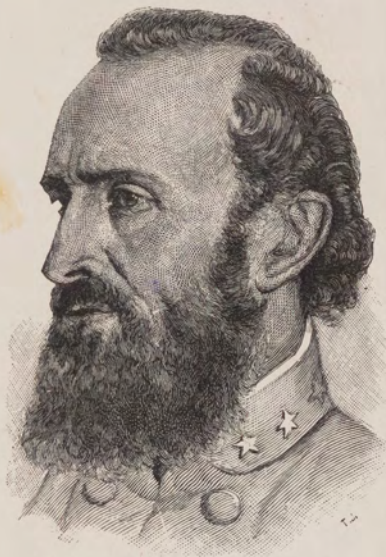
Of our division staff Major Lyon
was injured by his horse falling on
him. Capt. Hutchins received a ball in the
groin, which, by first passing through
his pocket-book, was deflected enough
to escape cutting an artery.

Maj. Draper, in command of the 36th
received a wound during the forenoon.

1864. From my company Sergt. Henry Todd, color bearer and private Charles M. Wescott were killed, Sergt. John Lamont and privates Louis P. Abbott, Daniel Lamont James H. Robertson and James E. Spear were wounded.

The general and his staff bivouaced with the troops. The clerks had been left with the wagon train on the extreme right of the troops engaged, and May 7. about 1. o'clock on the morning of the 7th, were ordered to move towards the left. This was done, and the whole train moved through Chancellorsville towards Fredericksburg, seeing as we passed many marks of the fight under Hooker the year previous.

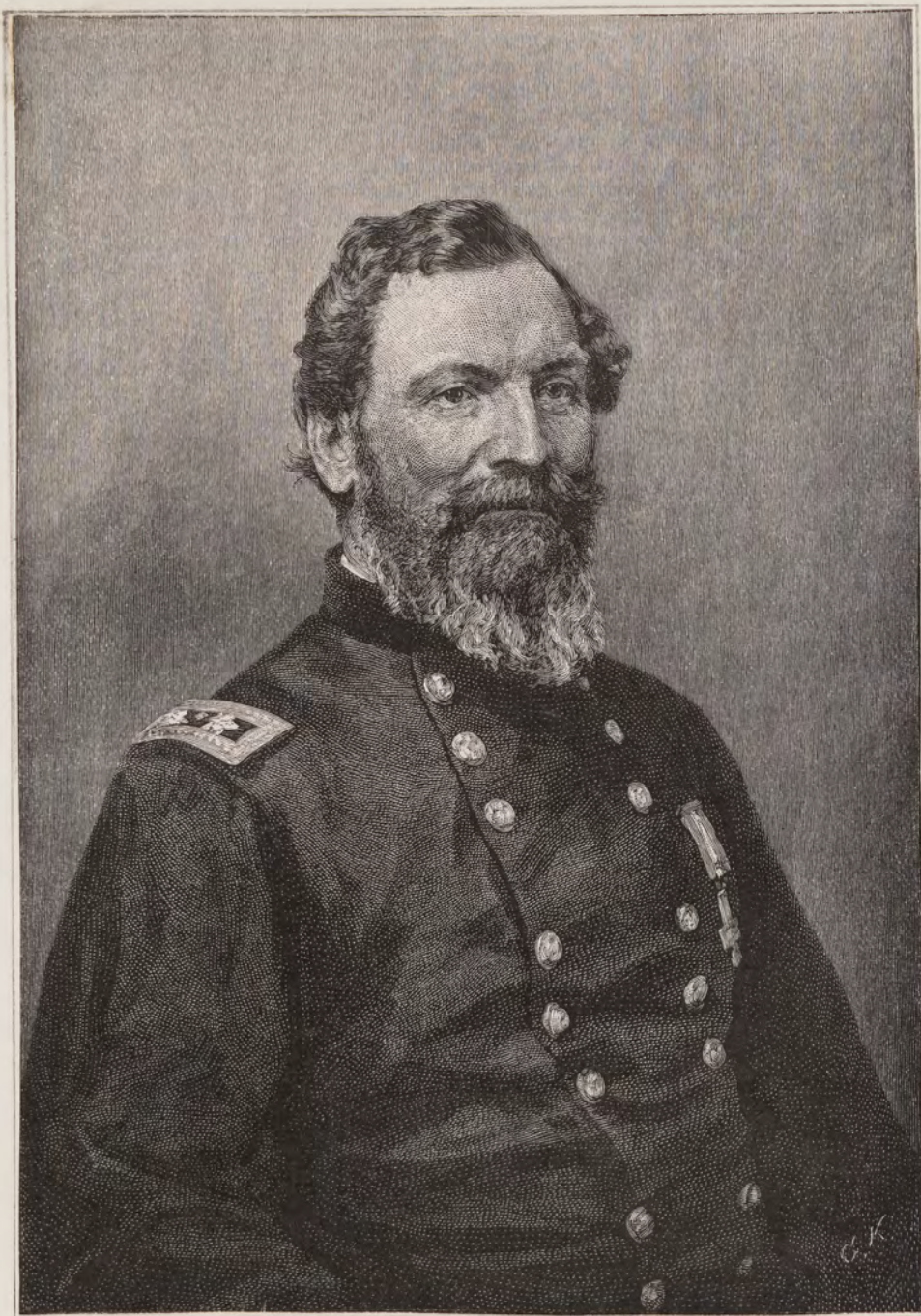
May 8. The division marched from the Wilderness on the 8th., bringing up the



"Stonewall" Jackson.

CHANCELLORSVILLE BATTLEFIELD — ROCK THAT MARKS THE PLACE WHERE STONEWALL JACKSON FELL





rear and holding the enemy's cavalry 1864.
in check until all that could be
moved of the wounded were got away.

At Chancellorsville passed the other divisions of the 9th. Corps and camped near Perry's house, two miles towards Fredericksburg. Next morning, while May 9.
strengthening his position, and when only a little desultory skirmishing was going on, Genl. Sedgwick was in the front of the extreme right of his (6th.) Corps, with a few of his staff, superintending the posting of some guns. An occasional shot from a sharp-shooter whistled about the group causing some of them to wince. The general joked them about their nervousness, saying: "Pooh! men, they can't hit an elephant at that distance." The words had

1864. hardly passed his lips, when a ball pierced his face just below the left eye, and he fell and died immediately.

He was in command of our Corps for a short time before we left the Army of the Potomac in the Spring of '63., but at this time commanded the 6th. Corps and was succeeded by Genl. H. G. Wright.

The body was at once sent to Washington under a flag of truce.

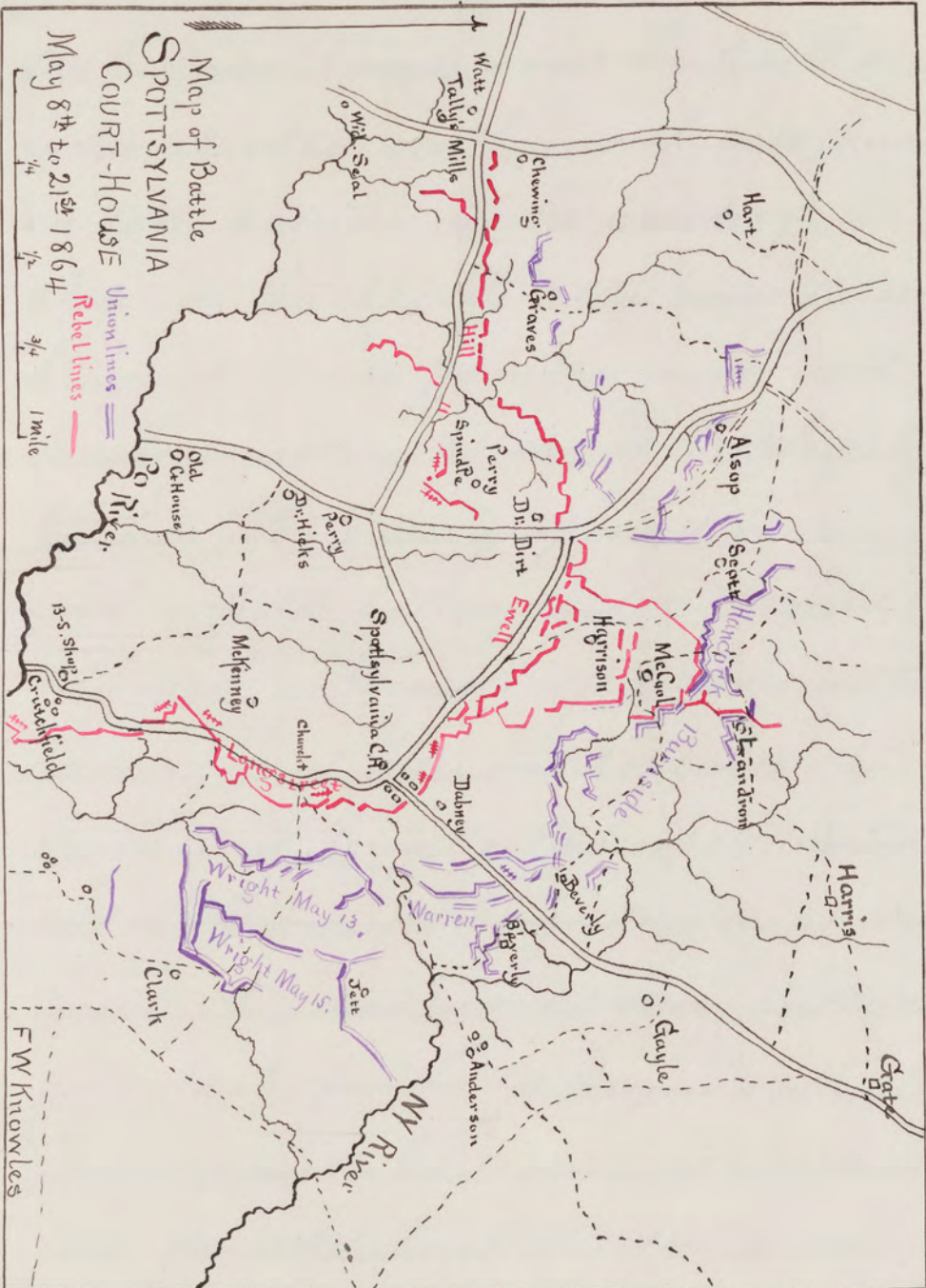
May 9. The division started, under orders from Corps headquarters, about 4 o'clock A.M. for a point called "Gate," where the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania road crossed the Rye river, to take position, but without orders to cross the river. We found the enemy's pickets one mile from the river, chased them back rapidly, seized the bridge, and crossed



F. W. KNOWLES

May 9th. 1864.

Picket post, near Wilderness, where Gen. Sedgwick was killed.



Christ's brigade, deploying the 60th. Ohio - 1864.
a new regiment - as skirmishers. The
two batteries, Roemer's and Twitchell's,
were planted on the north side, and
we took position on the crest of a
slope on the opposite side, some three
hundred yards from the river, with
our left resting at one of the Beverly
houses. The enemy opened on us
with a field battery and charged,
first with a brigade of dismounted
cavalry, and afterwards with a
brigade of Longstreet's Corps. Meantime
all of Hartranft's brigade, except the
2nd. Mich., was moved over, and we
sent back for the 1st. Division, which
Genl. Burnside had ordered up part
way from Chancellorsville, to support
us; but by noon and before rein-

1864. reinforcements arrived, the enemy's repeated assaults were effectually repulsed, and he retired behind a narrow strip of Woods towards Spottsylvania Court House, which was distant about a mile from our front, leaving fifty prisoners including some wounded in our hands.

During the rest of the day crossed two brigades of the 1st. division, retaining one as a reserve and to guard the fords, and held the position without further annoyance except from skirmishers. Our loss in killed and wounded was 167 and 21 missing, total 188.

May 10. The next morning Brig. Genl. Stevenson, commanding the first division, was killed by a sharp-shooter.

In the afternoon Genl. Burnside came 1864.
up, together with the 2nd. division, and
a demonstration towards the Court
House was made by the Corps. Today
the rebel Genl. Longstreet was mortally
wounded in the head. On the 11th. the May 11.
division crossed the Rye with the rest
of the corps, but before daylight the next May 12.
morning we recrossed, marching in
reserve to the corps at 4.30 A.M.

Willeot was finally ordered up on the
left of the 1st. division, as the 2nd.
brigade on his left - Col. Humphrey,
2^d Mich. commanding - was already
skirmishing with the enemy. We moved
up in echelon, Hartranft's brigade
on the right and in advance. Found
that Genl. Crittenden, commanding
1st. division, had refused his left, and

1864 moved Startrauft up in line with his right. Twitchell's battery was posted on our right front, and Roemer's in rear of Humphrey's brigade, and a report sent to Burnside that we expected an attempt of the enemy to attack and turn our left flank, which was at this time the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac. The order was reiterated to attack in front and on line with Crittenden, and was obeyed as promptly as Humphrey's brigade could be moved up; but Genl. Willcox took the precaution to advise Lieut. Benjamin, Chief of Artillery, to mass artillery in rear of our left, which he promptly attended to by bringing up two additional batteries. No sooner had we

advanced in two lines than they met 1864. our attack in the woods on our right front, and brought up a field battery to an opening opposite our left centre, firing solid shot and canister on the troops and batteries. The latter replied vigorously, and the troops, partly changing front, advanced handsomely along the whole line until two columns, of a brigade each, charged upon our left batteries. A section of Wright's battery had its cannoneers shot down, and for a time was hors de combat - at one time the enemy were within ten paces - but the 2^d Mich., supporting this battery, re-manned the guns and, with the aid of the canister of the other batteries, repulsed the charge splendidly. The brave Capt. Farrand, commanding

1864. the 2d. Mich. was killed. Barber's rebel brigade was completely scattered and its commander, Col. Barber, with some eighty others were captured.

In the woods our front line suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners, the latter being swept away by the retreating enemy. Much confusion prevailed here, the captors of one moment being prisoners the next. The second line of both brigades, with little less loss in killed and wounded, pushed ahead and held their ground in the woods with obstinate pluck until their ammunition was exhausted, when, with fixed bayonets, they still held on until ordered to withdraw to the edge of the woods where

Tomb of Washington's mother
Fredericksburg Va. May. 1864.



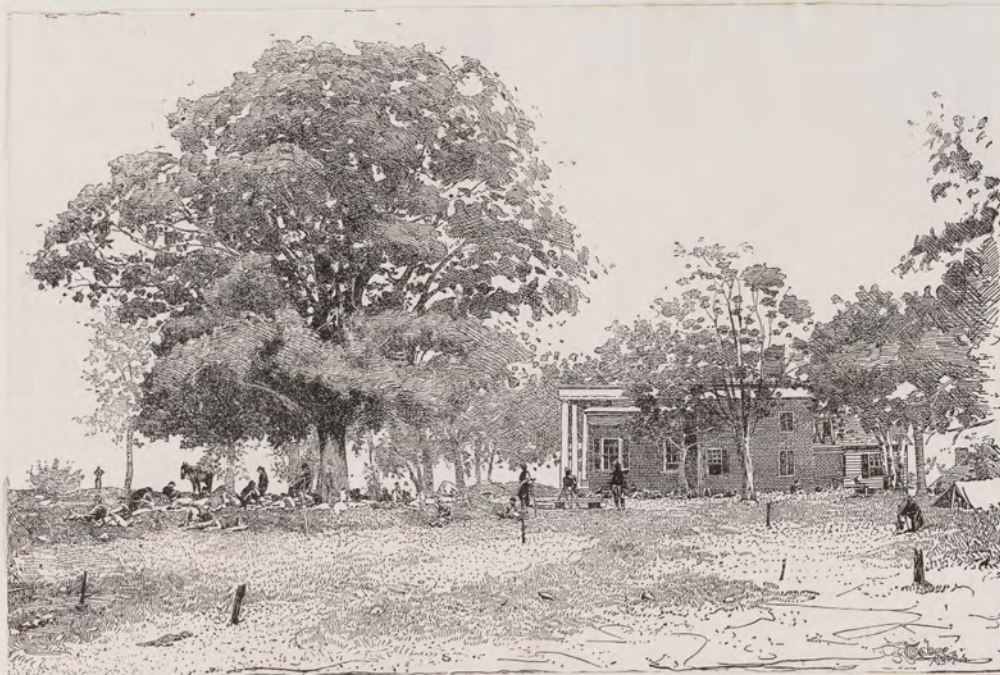
their ammunition was replenished, and 1864.
a line of hasty breastworks were thrown
up. On the whole the advance of our
division was checked, but the grand
attempt of the enemy to capture our
batteries and turn our left was de-
cidedly foiled, with greater loss to them
than to ourselves; our casualties for the
day being 768 in killed and wounded,
and 292 missing. I started from
the wagon train on the morning of the
12th., with an orderly, to find Dr. McDon-
ald, Medical Director of the Corps, and
obtain leave of absence for Capt. Hutchins.
First I made a mistake in the road
and was stopped by the pickets from
getting outside our lines, but finally
found Genl. Burnside and staff seated
behind a fence trying to dry themselves

1864. by a small fire, as it had rained almost continuously since noon of the 11th. After finishing my business, I sought for news of the boys, and found Obed Davis fatally, and Tom, Haskell slightly wounded; I then returned to the train and Capt.

May. 14 Hutchins left for home on the morning of the 14th. On the 16th. we moved the train into Fredericksburg and I went down to the river for a look across to the Lacy House and the ruins of the Phillips house, the latter having been burned since I was there with Genl. Sumner in the winter of 1862-63. Every available place in the city was filled with the wounded, and all who could walk were sent in detachments to Belle Plains.



Lacy House



MANSION AND GROUNDS ON MARVE'S HILL.

This sketch is from a photograph taken during the Wilderness Campaign when the mansion and grounds were filled with Union wounded. The portico faces Fredericksburg, and a few paces in front of it the hill drops abruptly to the sunken Telegraph road and stone wall.—EDITOR.



CONFEDERATE WORKS ON WILLIS'S HILL, NOW THE SITE OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY. (FROM A WAR-TIME PHOTOGRAPH.)

I remained in Fredericksburg the 18th 1864. but joined head quarters in the May 17. field on the 18th. and moved with them May 18. on the 19th. by the Beverly and Burnt May 19. houses, and the troops went into position on the left of Ricketts division of the 6th. Corps. During the night of the 20th. breast May 20. works were thrown up from the front and centre towards the rear, which were occupied on the 21st., and after a sharp May 21. skirmish, we moved towards Hanover Junction in the night. I was sent to the train for blanks, but finding them en route went along to Bowling Green, about five miles from which place the train was parked at 3 A.M. on the 22^d. May 22. and at 2 P.M. of the same day, I started, on a lame horse, to find the division, through Bowling Green

1864 to Milford Station, but not finding them, went back to Bowling Green and, after waiting till 2 o'clock A.M., fell asleep to May 23 awake at daylight and find the train had passed me during the night. Finally found Head Quarters at Big Bethel, moving towards the North Anna river where, at Ox Ford, we relieved Mott's division of the 2^d Corps with our troops.

May 24. On the 24th, made a demonstration to cross the ford; silenced the enemy's artillery commanding the crossing, and advanced skirmishers to an island near ford, with our men and Robinson's brigade of the 1st Division ready to cross, but the enemy were entrenched fully and in too strong a position to warrant the sacrifice of life for the results to be obtained, other parts of the army



Position 2d Corps Batteries on Mc. Anna Riv.
1864

having crossed above and below without 1864. serious opposition. Orders to charge being countermanded by Genl. Burnside, our further operations at that place were confined to skirmishes and artillery support, our losses being forty eight.

Lt. Fletcher, of the 2nd. Mich. Vols., was killed while serving as aid on Genl. Willcox's staff. Lt. Wadleigh, 3^d N. J. Cav., Actg. A. D. C. resigned and Capt. Henry Bowman, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Vols., formerly Colonel of the 36th. Mass. Vols., was assigned to duty with our division on the 22d. inst.

On the 27th. we broke camp at O^x May 27. Ford and marched towards the Pamunky, which we crossed near Hamover Town on the 29th. at 1 A. M., and the May 29. same morning went into position,

1864. near Haw's Slip, on the left of the 2nd. Corps, in connection with whom a reconnoissance was sent out, under Col. Humphrey, to feel for the enemy.

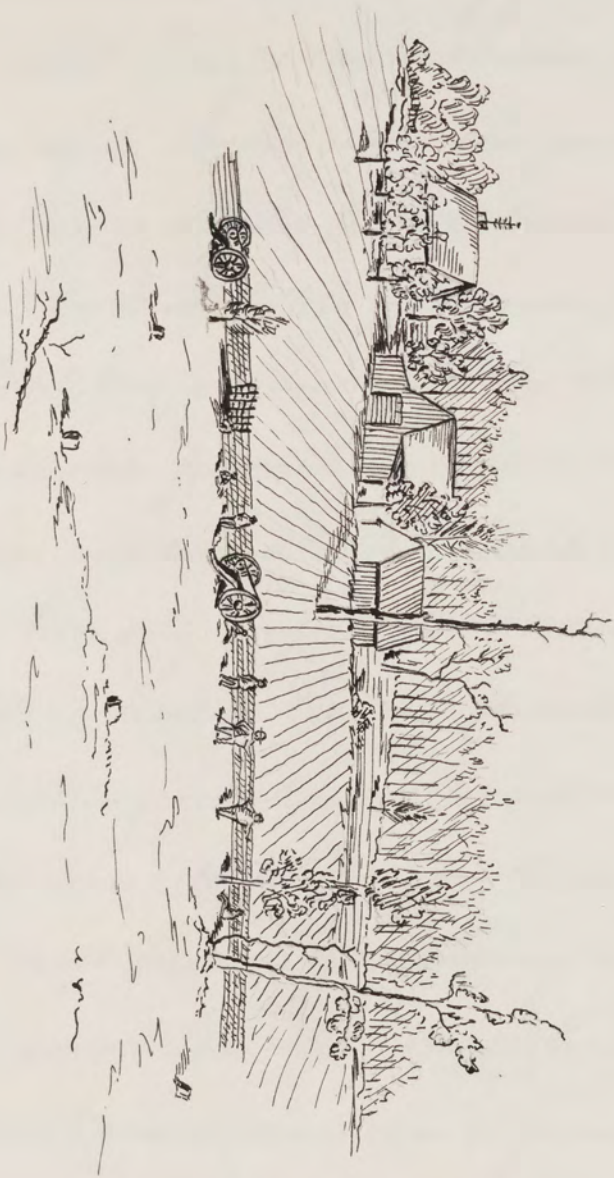
May 30. On the 30th. crossed Tolopotomoy Creek and entrenched in face of the enemy between the 2nd. Division of our corps on the right and Griffin's division of the 5th. Corps on the left.

May 31 Next day advanced our whole division line skirmishing with the enemy to within 200 yards of their main line of entrenchments. June 1st. extended

June 1 our left to Shady Grove road, and towards dusk an attack was made on the 5th. Corps and 1st. Div. 9th Corps immediately on our left. The latter had their right across the road, and at this point were driven in, exposing

our 2nd. Brigade, which was thrown 1864.
back slightly and held its own, supported
by a regiment of Hartranft's brigade,
until the troops could be rallied
and the line re-established, our own
men behaving with the utmost cool-
ness and gallantry under circum-
stances so trying. During the engage-
ment Lieut. Brackett, A.D.C., received
a severe contusion of the knee, and
a ball passed under the general's
arm, making a clean hole through
coat, vest, and both shirts without
breaking the skin. Next morning June 2.
marched to Bethesda Church with the
1st and 2^d Divisions. The enemy pressed
down the road taken by the 1st Division
but were held in check by the 20th
Mich. Vols. until that division formed

1864. to resist an attack which followed heavily, the enemy capturing an old line of works which had been hastily occupied by the first division. We were ordered to attack the enemy in this line of works the next morning, and moved
June 3. out about 6 o'clock, Hartranft forming his brigade in two lines and taking the advance, supported by Christ's 2nd. Brigade. Hartranft dashed forward handsomely; carried this line of works; pushed ahead and drove the enemy to a second line of entrenchments which he found flanked by an enfilading fire of the artillery which had played upon us as we advanced. Here we halted and ordered up two three inch rifled guns of Roemer's battery and two light



9th Mass. Batty. near Bethesda Church
June 3, 1864.

twelve pounders of Twitchell's battery, 1864
but the enemy's musketry fire was so
close and sharp that it was found
necessary to throw up cover for the guns
before they could be put in position.

Meantime Genl. Potter's 2^d Division 9th Corps,
and Genl. Griffin's division of the 5th Corps
had moved forward in handsome style
on our right and left respectively, and
been heavily engaged. At dusk Christ's
brigade relieved Hartraft and an un-
intermitting fire was kept up on the
enemy who retired during the night, their
lines next morning showing every sign June 4.
of the severe loss they must have sustained
— dead horses, numerous graves etc. —
Our division lost 263 in killed and
wounded. John T. Priest of the company
was wounded early on the morning

1864 of the 3d., and had his leg amputated, George Long of the 29th Mass. received a severe wound in the forearm on the afternoon of the 2nd. The enemy made it hot for us around headquarters with shell and solid shot, as we were near a farm house which was a good mark for their June 4. fire. On June 4th. we moved to the Woodie house, Cold Harbor, and relieved a portion of Birney's troops of the 2^d Corps. Afterwards relieved a brigade of the 18th Corps, built redoubt "Fletcher," and advanced our lines by boyaux and parallels towards the enemy's works till the 12th. We occupied the extreme right of the army, and had to move our headquarters five times during this week on account of the enemy getting our range and making the shells come too near

for comfort. In the firing one morning 1864
 a solid shot took the ground from under
 the feet of a drummer boy who was passing
 our headquarters, and sent him rolling
 round his drum head over heels till he
 brought up suddenly in a tent where two
 men were quietly eating their breakfast.
 The party were very much astonished
 by his sudden appearance at their
 table, but fortunately no one was hurt.

We left this line on the night of June 12.
 the 12th., marching all night towards
 the James river, arriving at Tinsell's
 station at sunrise. Lt. W^m V. Richards
 was sick and rode in an ambulance,
 so I rode with him and saved that
 long night's tramp. We went on in June 13.
 the afternoon to near Jones' bridge on
 the Chickahominy, where we arrived

1864. about midnight and bivouaced till daylight.

June 14. Crossed and marched to the James, near Wilcox's landing, where we lay till

June 15. 10 ³⁰ P. M. on the 15th. waiting for a chance to cross. At that hour we finally started, crossing the James river on pontoons, and kept on all night, only halting at

June 16. 9 o'clock next morning to allow the troops to get something to eat, and then continuing towards Petersburg, in sight of which we arrived at 4 P. M.. We came up on the left of the 2^d Corps who were engaged that night with Hartranft's brigade in support of Barlow's division of that Corps, while Christ's brigade held the extreme left. In the morning

June 17 Hartranft came back to us, and we were ordered to attack the enemy in their works on the right of the Avery house and

Hedoubt Fletcher June 9. 1868.



in front of Shand's house.

1864

Our two brigades were formed partly in the ravine in front of Shand's and partly on the crest beyond. The point of attack first indicated was afterwards changed more to the right, which occasioned some delay for the necessary movement of troops in the tangled ravine. Major Morton, Chief Engineer of the Corps, accompanied General Hartranft and verified the point of attack after the line was formed on the edge of the field. This direction was so unfortunate that as soon as the line started from the brow of the ravine they were swept by an enfilading fire of cannister from a rebel battery nearly opposite Shand's house.

We advanced at double quick, thro'

1864 a cloud of dust raised by the enemy's artillery missiles. The left struck the enemy's pits first and seemed to melt away, as but eighteen out of ninety five survived in the ranks of the left regiment, and out of 1890 men which composed Hartranft's line but 1050 came out at the time, and a few more afterwards thro' the 2nd. Corps on our right. Among the killed was the Chief Engineer, Major Morton. Christ's brigade, seeing the position, were halted and held the ground, lying down, about half way from the ravine to the enemy's works until night. Lieut. Fisher was wounded slightly and Van Giesan badly this day.

The boys of the 36th. had better luck in their celebration of "Bunker hill day", for just before daylight they, with

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF FALLEN HEROES.

Capt. Otis W. Holmes was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Nov. 26, 1835. He was a quiet, thoughtful child; and one would never have seen in the timid, shrinking boy the brave soldier that he came to be.

At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Milford, a neighboring town, where he resided to the time of his enlistment. In this place were formed the pleasantest associations of his life. At the opening of the rebellion his patriotism was deeply moved, but not until the early autumn did he feel forced to break away from all the pleasant ties that bound him to home and loving friends. Sept. 9 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 25th Mass., Regiment, which was encamped on the agricultural grounds, Worcester. When the non-commissioned officers were elected, he was made fourth sergeant; and the color-sergeant having received an injury the day previous to the departure of the regiment, he served in that capacity until the former was again fit for duty, and proudly bore the noble flag from that shouting yet tearful city.

Having arrived at Annapolis, Md., the camp of instruction, measures were at once taken to prepare the regiment for active service. At the expiration of two months it embarked in the Burnside expedition. Uncomplainingly did he suffer the perils and privations occasioned by the fearful gale off Hatteras. He seemed deeply imbued with the importance of the success of that enterprise. In a letter to a friend he writes:—"I have given my whole heart to the work, and would sooner lose my life than that this expedition should prove a failure."

He passed safely through the battles of Roanoke and Newbern, and, while in the latter place, was made first sergeant. August 12, 1862, he was transferred from the 25th to the 36th Mass. Regt., and made first lieutenant of Co. F, at which time he was presented with a sword and equipments from his Milford friends. The regiment was attached to the Ninth Corps, then connected with the army of the Potomac. Early the following spring the corps was detached and sent to Newport News, for the purpose of recruiting health and spirits, and from thence to Kentucky. May 2, 1863, Lieutenant Holmes was made captain of Co. B,—the "Warren Phalanx," of the same regiment.

During the siege of Vicksburg, the corps was ordered to Mississippi, and suffered severely from the intolerable heat of the climate and the scarcity of food and water. After the lapse of a few months, having passed through the siege of Knoxville, and suffered the severities of a winter, almost entirely cut off from supplies, we find the corps again with the army of the Potomac, awaiting its participation in the bloody battle-scenes which followed. And most nobly did our hero bear himself though that horrible strife, ever preserving his accustomed cheerfulness, stimulating his comrades with his words of encouragement, half-dispelling with his pleasant smiles the gloom enshrouding them.

On the morning of the 17th of June,—on Bunker-Hill-day, leading Bunker Hill boys, defending Bunker Hill principles,—Captain Holmes fell, mortally wounded, in General Burnside's charge before Petersburg. He was shot in the right lung; the ball lodging against the spine produced paralysis of the lower extremities. He survived seven days, and at times his sufferings were most intense. He was taken to Harewood General Hospital, Washington, and on the evening of the 23d his soul was released from its suffering and mutilated body.

He met death, not with fear, but as a friend for whose coming he had previously prepared. From his brother officers have been received tributes of esteem. I quote the following:—

"The death of Captain Holmes has filled our regiment with sadness. He was a man of honor, of principle, of cool, far-sighted sagacity. I have seen him in camp, in storm, heat, cold, dust, battle and pain, in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee and back to Virginia to die; and I have always loved him for his kindness, respected him for his bravery and intelligence, admired him, for he was so much a man."

Another writes:—

"It is much to say of an officer that he is cool and brave, equal to any emergency; but it is more to say of him that he is good and pure and true. Capt. Holmes was all of these; brave, as a soldier, pure, as a man. Neither his courage nor his honor were ever questioned. His love of country and love of home were shining traits of his character; and so often have I heard him speak of his home, that to see him there after the return of peace, and in its quiet to live over again our many campaigns, was a hope that I had come to cherish most fondly."

A few weeks before his death he was made the recipient of an elegant sword, sash and belt by the much-loved company. The sword bearing an inscription which shall tell in future time of the strong arm that once wielded it in defence of justice and liberty.

When the soldiers' friend, Count Schwabe, heard of the death of this gallant officer, he immediately named several shelves of books in his hospital libraries at Washington and Worcester to the memory of this martyr, and also classed him among his noble fallen ones in his Gallery of Fallen Heroes, and ordered a valuable full life-size bust-painting by the first and eminent artist, Ames, which has just been completed with great success. The friends are delighted with this striking likeness. It is surrounded also by a valuable military frame. The portrait is one of which Milford forever might be proud as a masterpiece of fine art, and a living memento of the fallen captain.

Through the exertion of Lieut.-Col. Draper, 36th Regiment, the family, the many friends of Milford and the Colonel's own generosity, the funds have been generously raised. The portraits of many other sons of Milford have also been kindly subscribed to by the many friends, and are now in the hands of eminent artists, under the kind care of the Count, and in due time we will give notice of each.—*Volunteer*.

the 48th Penn. Vols., took a line of works 1864. and a redoubt in their front. (Capt. Holmes of Co. 13. was mortally wounded and Wesley Packard and Wm. Turnbull slightly.

In the evening the 1st Division was advanced and Christ's brigade ordered to their support. Col. Christ threw forward his supports rapidly on both flanks of Sedlie's line, sharing the front attack and capturing a stand of colors and one hundred men of the 35th No Carolina in the breastworks of the enemy. Capt. Rhines, commanding the 1st Mich. S. S. was killed just at the breastworks, and Col. Christ commanding brigade was wounded.

Next morning at 4 ³⁰ o'clock our division was ordered to move forward again and attack.

1864. Skirmishers were sent out who re-
June 18. ported that the enemy had fallen back,
and with skirmishers deployed we
moved on, Hartranft's brigade in
advance, across the field and
into the woods towards the Taylor
house. In the woods we encountered
the enemy's skirmishers and a
brisk shelling from their batteries
across the Norfolk railroad. We
drove back their skirmishers stead-
ily out of the woods and into the
cut of the railroad which formed
a deep cover. On coming to the
edge of the open field near the
Taylor house we found that the
enemy had built a strong line of
entrenchments beyond the rail-
road cut and a winding ravine,

through which ran a small creek, whose ¹⁸⁶⁴ banks immediately in our front were steep and covered with wood and thicket. Here were two lines of obstacles between us and the enemy's works, beside the advance to the railroad having to be made over an open field exposed to fire. The enemy's line was about 800 yards from the Taylor house running along the foot of Cemetery hill, turning to our right towards the Hare house, and crossing the railroad at a point where a gun in position swept the railroad cutting for some distance. Roemer's battery was brought up and part of it put in position to command this gun, and part to take care of a battery which fired from our left and front. Crawford's division of the 5th Corps was on our left, and Potter's division of the 9th Corps

1864. supported us. Hartranft carried the railroad cut in good style, Crawford's troops doing the same on our left.

At 3 P. M. a general attack was ordered by the Major General commanding the Army, and Hartranft began to move his command again, with Curtin's brigade of Potter's division on his right and our second brigade - now commanded by Col. Raulston, 24th. New York dismounted Cavalry - supporting. The railway bank was quite high and so steep that holes had to be dug in the side for the men to place their feet, and as soon as a man showed his head above the bank he came under fire. This of course led to vexatious labor and delay in order to prepare the line to advance simultaneously. On the extreme left where the



Copy F. V. Knowles

7th Maine Battery June 18:64.

bank was low the movement began at 1864. once, and here the troops got as far as the ravine, driving out the enemy at the same time with the troops of the 5th. Corps.

Every preparation being made, the whole division, with part of Curtin's brigade of the 2nd. Division, at 5³⁰ P.M. made a determined advance under a galling fire.

The whole ground from the railroad to the ravine was carried, officers and men falling at every step, the ravine was crossed, the crest beyond gained, and under the fire of a heavy line of battle our gallant boys fought their way up to within 125 yards of the enemy's entrenchments and held their ground, though there were not over 1000 uninjured men left in the ranks to entrench themselves when

1864 night came on. The 3^d Brigade changed commanders three times on the field, Col. Raulston, and, succeeding him, Lieut. Col. Travers 46th. New York being shot down while in command. In the course of the night we were relieved by the 2nd. Division and bivouaced in the woods. We lost in this engagement 1102 killed and wounded and 129 missing.

June 19

On the 19th., while I was returning to Head Quarters from a visit to the boys on the line, a sharpshooter tried his skill on me from a tree inside their line, but some movement that I made saved me from more than a slight shock on my arm as the ball just missed. I did not stay any longer than was necessary in that immediate locality.

On the 20th. we moved after dark, and 1864.
 relieved a division of the 2^d Corps, and June 20.
 on the 23^d relieved Crawford's division
 of the 5th. Corps, and the troops remained
 in the trenches on that line to and after
 July 30th., losing during that time 339
 in killed and wounded.

We occupied a place near the edge of
 the wood for headquarters, but after one
 ambulance horse had been killed and
 another wounded, and a man of the
 17th. Mich., while sitting by the camp
 fire one evening, was shot through the
 head, we moved back some 300 yards
 from the wood, and put up a framework,
 which we covered thickly with pine
 boughs to protect us from the sun,
 as the mercury stood at 113°. during
 the middle of the day.

1864 On the 6th. of July we had a photograph of Genl. Willcox and staff, as they were in Tennessee, taken in a group in front of the mess tent. The general asked me to join them as I had been with him through the Tennessee campaign. Then we got the general's colored boy George and the doctor's John to hold a pair of game roosters while we all sat or stood about my tent and had a photo. taken of that for a fancy picture. Routine work occupied us at Headquarters, no advance or engagement occurring on our front till July 30th.

Meantime the troops of the 2^d Division 9th. Corps, on our immediate right had been busy day and night digging a mine to be exploded under the rebel fort opposed to us, and to explain what

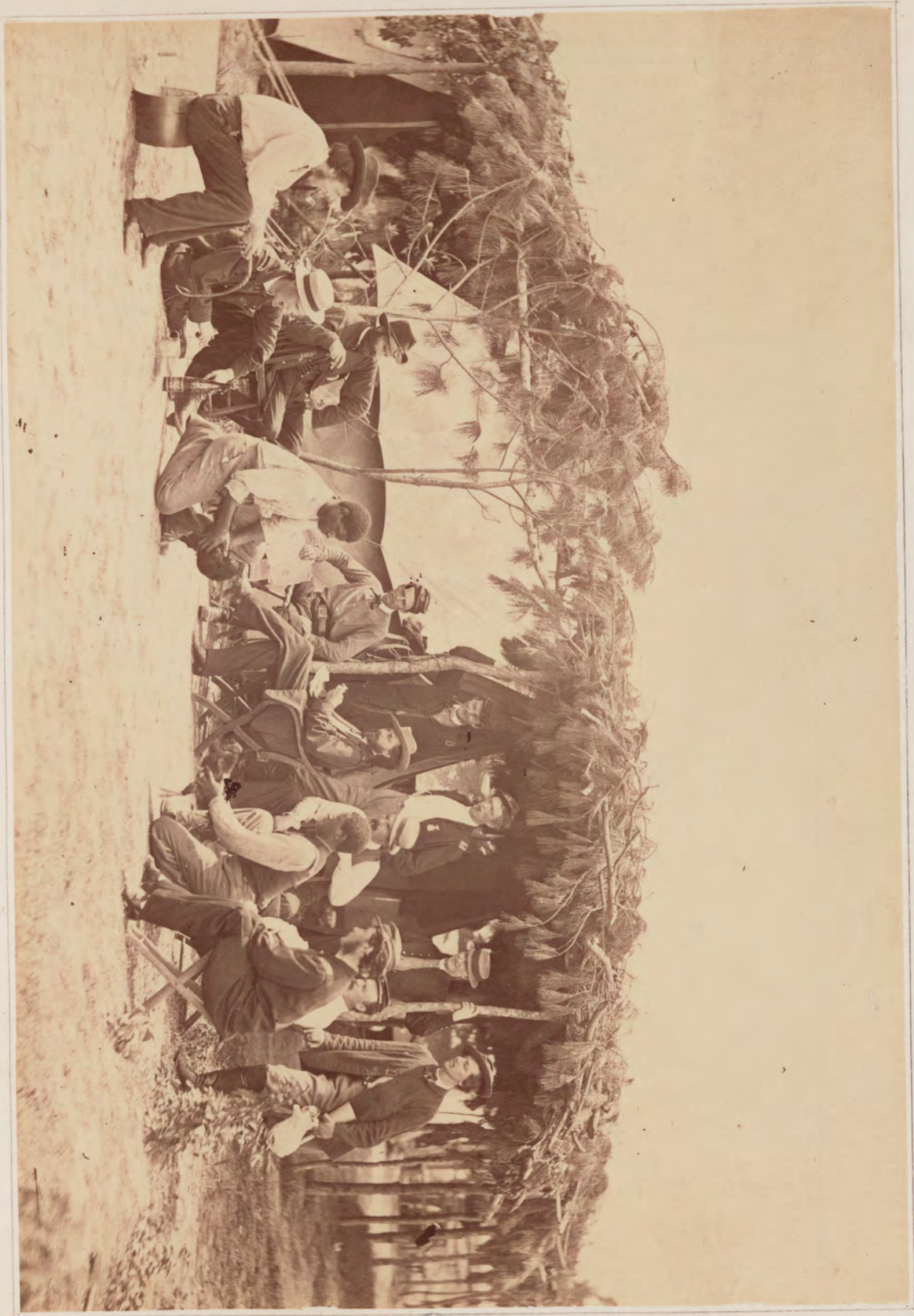
Lieut. Geo. Goodsell,	Lieut. Wm. V. Richards,	Lieut. Wells,
17th. Mich. Vols., Provost Marshall.	17th. Mich. Vols., A.D.C.	27th. Mich. Vols.,
Lieut. L. Curtis Brackett,	Genl. O. B. Willcox,	Capt. Henry Bowman,
28th. Mass. Vols., A.D.C.	U.S. Vols.	A.Q.M., U.S. Vols.
Capt. P. Hiestand		Lt. Col. John H. Coale,
A.Q.M., U.S. Vols.		A.C.S., U.S. Vols. F.W. Knowles
Lieut. Daniel Holloway		36th. Mass. Vols.
17th. Mich. Vols., A.D.C.	The General's boy	Clerk
"George."	The Surgeon's boy	
	"John."	
Capt. Robert A. Hutchins	Surg. P. A. O'Connell	
A.A. Genl., U.S. Vols.	U.S. Vols.	
	Medical Director	

Brig. Genl. Orlando B. Willcox

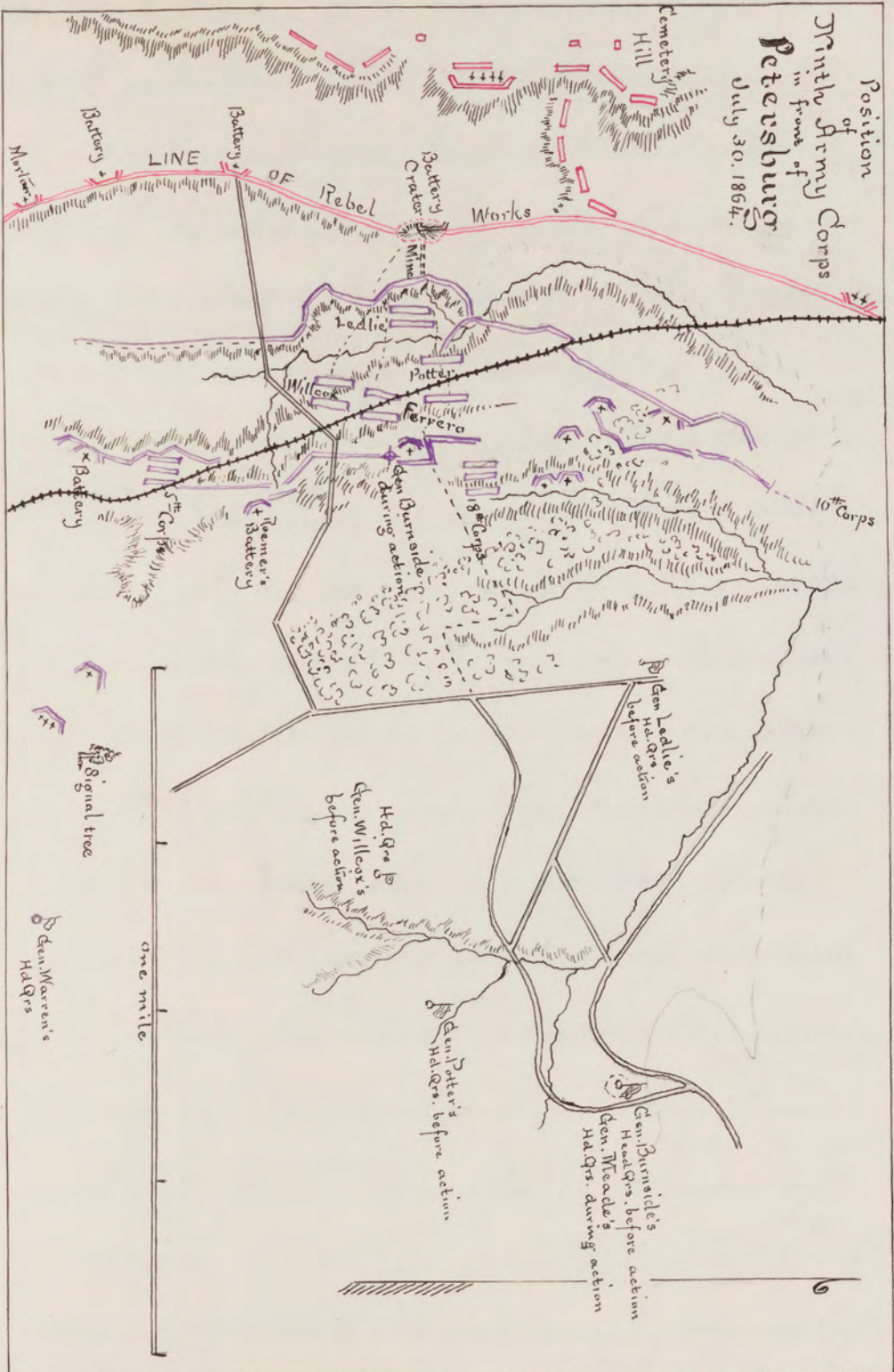
and Staff
1st Division, 9th Army Corps.

A leisure hour in camp.

Near PETERSBURG, Va., July 6th. 1864.



Position
of
Smith Army Corps
in front of
Petersburg
July 30. 1864.



follows I will give an account of their 1864 work gathered from other sources.

Work was begun June 25th. and com. July 30. pleted, except charging with powder, on July 23d. but Col. Pleasant, 48th. Penn. who had charge of the work, testified before the committee on the Conduct of the War, that he would have done it in a third or fourth of the time with proper tools and implements. He had not been able to procure a proper theodolite to lay it out, but his chief difficulty had been the excavation of the gallery, and what to do with the earth excavated. He used cracker boxes reinforced by hoops of iron taken from beef and pork barrels, in place of barrows, and his men piled up brush-wood to conceal the increasing mound of

1864 earth. Not being able to procure mining picks, he filed off and straightened common picks for that purpose. The main gallery, which was horizontal, inclined for a short distance downward at the entrance; it extended five hundred and ten feet under our own work and the intervening space, ending directly under the parapet of a rebel redoubt called "Sgram's" Battery. It was more than twenty feet below the general surface. A vertical ventilating shaft was dug a little beyond the entrance, and a fire kept kindled under it. The dimensions of this gallery were four and a half feet high by the same in width at the bottom, and depended for security upon the tenacity of the earth, there being no frames. Two lateral galleries extended from the extremity of the mine under the rebel fort, the left one thirty seven,



The "Crater" in 1874.

and the right thirty eight feet long. In 1864. these were placed the magazines, eight in all. It was originally designed to charge it with six tons of powder, but the same want of liberality, or rather of confidence, which had been displayed in not providing material for the construction, cut this down to four tons, and this was the charge — about thirteen hundred and fifty pounds in each magazine. These charges were strongly packed, or tamped, and the fuse set. The fuse was made of phosphorus, chlorate of potash, and other combustibles, and, running the length of the gallery, in communicated with the charged magazines.

All being in readiness, orders were issued to explode the mine on the morning of July 30th at three twenty.

1864. Exactly at the given hour the fuse was fired, but the mine did not explode. Col. Pleasant knew in a moment the difficulty. He had been obliged to use spliced fuse, or indeed two or three fuses, and it had stopped burning at the splice. Two brave men of the 48th Penn., who had toiled in the mine night and day under Pleasant, volunteered to go in and relight it. These were Lieut. Jacob Douty and Sergt. Harry Reese. They go along the gallery one hundred feet, before they reach the place where the fire stopped. Again, at ten minutes before five, the flame travels to its destined goal. "It lacks a minute" says Pleasant. "Not a second" said Douty "for there she goes!"

A quiver, which becomes an earthquake tremor, and then, with a tremendous

5th Corps

Rebelfort

Burnings
houses
Churches in Petersburg

Battery of 9th Corps

Exploding mine



burst, a conical mountain rises in 1864
the air, streaked and seamed with
lightning flashes. The vast mass is mo-
mentarily poised like a gigantic umbrella,
and, as it thus hangs in the air, discloses
timber planking, earth, bodies and limbs
of men, and even one or two of the sixteen
guns that were in the work. (It is known
that the redoubt was occupied by por-
tions of the 17th. 18th. & 22^d So. Carolina Regts.
under Col. Fleming, and all were asleep
except the guards.) It was at this moment
that every gun which could be brought
to bear on the enemy opened a simul-
taneous fire and the advance com-
menced. Personally I was rolling up
my blankets when the explosion took
place, as I had become tired watching
and returned to my tent. In the shelling

1864 which immediately followed, a piece of shell struck behind me, as I knuckled to roll my blankets, covering me from head to foot with dirt, but fortunately ricochetting over my head and doing no other damage.

Hartranft's brigade of our division was formed on the left of Ledlie's (1st) division and ready to move at 3³⁰ AM. Humphrey's brigade occupied part of the second line of our rifle pits and the covered way leading to Hartranft. As soon as the explosion took place the 1st Division advanced, and Hartranft's advance passed through our front line of pits at 5 o'clock, three regiments - their ranks considerably broken by the irregularity of the ground - occupying the left of the exploded

1864

work on left of the 12th Division.

The 1st Division halted in the crater, thus so closing the way that two regiments of Hartraft's brigade remained on the near slope of the rebel works, and two halted in rear of our works waiting for space to move up, the distance between the lines being about one hundred and forty yards.

Genl. Burnside instructed Genl. Willcox to order Hartraft forward without waiting for the second division and gain Cemetery hill if possible. This was about 5¹⁵ A.M. and the enemy had now recovered from their surprise and concentrated so heavy a fire on the point, that our troops, in seeking temporary shelter,

1864 became still more mixed with each other and with those of the 1st Division, lost their ranks and much of their regimental organizations, and every new regiment that marched into the breach only increased the confusion, and interfered with reforming for an advance. The two regiments of this brigade who had not succeeded in getting outside our lines were not pushed forward, but it was reported to Burnside that no more troops could assault at the breach to advantage. Repeated orders were sent to Hartranft to advance, but he reported it impossible. Both Hartranft with his staff and the regimental commanders did their utmost to obey the orders, but without

success, as the enemy, while protected by their 1864
traverses, had so long a line of fire that
it was impossible to make any headway,
though one of the rebel guns was disin-
terred and fired down the flank in
aid of the movement. Between seven
and eight o'clock A.M. the division of
colored troops moved into and on the
right of the crater, and Hartranft was
ordered to their support if they succeeded
in advancing. I watched this advance
from Roemer's battery, and was after-
wards told I had no business to risk
my life by going down there without
orders. Humphrey's brigade made
a front attack at this time, and carried
a line the length of the three regiments
(1st 2nd & 20th Mich.) without much loss,
capturing some forty prisoners.

1864 Meantime Hartranft had got out another gun, and both were served by members of the 14th. N. Y. Heavy Artillery regiment under Sergt. W. Stanley of Co. "D", who showed skill, coolness and bravery. He was killed later in the day. Two assaults made upon the troops in the crater were repulsed with heavy loss. The enemy brought field artillery into position on several points along the Jerusalem plank road, Cemetery hill, and a barn to the left of the hill. Their mortar batteries also got so good a range that the shells dropped with destructive precision among the troops so closely packed together.

Ten thousand rounds of ammunition were sent in by men of the 57th Penn., some of whom were killed



Wm. R. Smith
U. S. S.

Wm. R. Smith
Sw. E. B. Smith

Wm. R. Smith
Apt. Adjt. Genl.

Killed, at Petersburg, Va., July 30, J. Wesley Packard, of this city, member of Company B, 36th Mass. Regiment, aged 19 years.

It is with mingled pain and pleasure that I write a feeble account of this noble young patriot of the Warren Phalanx. There is enough to be said of him to fill a book.

He enlisted with that fine Company two years ago; was never off duty until after the campaign from which his Regiment returned, with "Vicksburg and Jackson" on its Colors. Severe sickness then placed him in the Hospital at Camp Nelson, Ky. His comrades believed it would be fatal. After getting better, he was offered an easy position, to remain there during the winter; and although not fully restored to do light duty, he felt as if able to handle a musket, and he rejoined his Regiment. He well knew the awful hardship the 9th Corps was suffering before he left his comfortable quarters. He elected to share them. After the battle of the Wilderness, he was sun-struck, and was picked up while helpless and carried to Fredericksburg. He was pleased with the attentions and kindness shown him there, but decided to stay only four days to recover, and then start for his Regiment at the front again. But that terrible foe of the soldiers, fever and ague—seized him on that day, and held him, or we might say, shook him. His Surgeon decided him unfit for duty, and refused to let him go. He, however, left the Hospital on the 15th of May, without permission, to rejoin his Company and share the terrors of the terrible campaign then and now going on. In a long letter dated June 12th, giving a full account of his comrades who were killed or wounded, he only alludes to himself in a few words, saying: "I am in misery half the time and can't half do my duty, but I am so constituted I can't stay away from my Company."

In the bayonet charge made by his Regiment on the 17th of June, and while in advance of all others, he received a shot in the leg that forced him again to the Hospital at City Point. Here, unmindful of his own pain, he devoted himself to the relief of his beloved Captain Holmes (who was wounded at the same time) during the two days the Captain remained there.

He soon became well enough to attend to some light duties for the suffering heroes around him, and which he gladly performed. On the 27th of July he again joined the little band where he was always so loved, respected and welcomed.

He now possessed himself with the gun and equipments of some dead or wounded soldier, and of his own free will placed himself in the position of danger and honor.

While acting as a sentinel at the loop-hole of his rifle-pit, and after firing some six or eight shots himself, a ball pierced his forehead about 9 o'clock on the night of the 30th of July. He expired without a word or groan.

Never for a moment had he regretted having gone forth to fight for his country.

He has always been unwilling that the Company of his pride, and love, should incur any danger or hardship, and he not share it with them. As a young man, as a son and brother, and as a soldier, his character was free from a blot or tarnish. His ambition was without any alloy.

"Act well your part—there all the honor lies,"

seems to have been the rule of his life as a soldier and citizen. His heart seemed made of tenderness. But a braver soldier never lived.

He was born in this city. His age was 19 years 4th of last March. Although a Private, he, like a great number of our soldiers in the same position, is entitled to all the honor that can be bestowed upon the loftiest merit and patriotism.

He attended the Green street Sabbath School, but was a member of the Choir of the First Baptist Church.

in the attempt. Under these circumstances¹⁸⁶⁴ and in face of these difficulties, it was decided to fall back on our own line. A third attack just at this time by reinforcements from Genl. Hill's Corps was only successful after nearly all our troops had left the crater.

Our losses were 40 Commissioned officers and 666 men, only 258 of whom were missing.

During that evening ^FWesley Packard was shot dead on the picket line. He had been my tent-mate as long as I was with the company, and was the only one of the four who was killed. Only 18 when he enlisted, yet always ready for every duty, he had become particularly endeared to many of us, and his loss was deeply mourned.

1864 His remains were brought home in 1865, and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, nearly all the surviving members of the company being present.

After dark we relieved that portion of the 18th. Corps which had held our line during the engagement, and remained in this position, near the Taylor house, until the 19th of August, Aug. 19. when we were withdrawn at 3³⁰ A.M., and marched to the Blick house or "Yellow Tavern" on the Weldon railroad. Here we arrived at 7³⁰ A.M. and, having reported to Genl. Warren commanding the 5th. Corps, were ordered to bivouac in a field on the right of the house. The division was formed in two lines in this field, the first being about five hundred yards to the rear of.



Blick House, at junction of Weldon R.R.
and Grant's Military R.R.

and nearly parallel with the right of Genl. ¹⁸⁶⁴
Crawford's division of the 5th. Corps.

About 4 P.M. the enemy attacked the 5th. Corps in such force as to drive them from the works they occupied to the right of the Weldon R. R. Hartranft's brigade of our division was ordered by Genl. Willcox to the support of Crawford and the move was made in the direction of the enemy's main attack, handsomely checking his advance and eventually compelling him to retire to the cover of the wood in which were Crawford's rifle pits.

From this cover they soon however again advanced to within about seventy five yards of Hartranft, and their charge was again successfully repulsed by him, with a loss to the

1864 enemy of between 50 and 60 prisoners. During these movements of the 1st Brigade, the 2^d Brigade, commanded by Col. Wm. Humphrey, advanced with it at supporting distance. By orders from Genl. Warren of the 5th. Corps, Humphrey was directed to march his brigade in two lines to the left of Hartranft's brigade, advance upon and re-capture the line of rifle-pits then occupied by the enemy. Moving into the woods unsupported, he advanced cautiously until near the rifle pits and then charged upon them at double-quick, drove the enemy out and captured One hundred prisoners and the colors of the 47th. Virginia. While occupying this line of works the enemy attacked us three times,



Captured August 19. 1864.

and was each time repulsed.

1864

About the time of Humphrey's advance the 1st Division, 9th Corps arrived, under command of Brig. Genl. White, and replaced Hartranft who was ordered to take position near Humphrey. The 1st Division were scarcely in position before they were attacked in force, and repulsed the enemy about the time Humphrey made his attack. In the course of the night different gaps in the old line of the 5th Corps works in our front were taken by troops of Crawford's and our divisions, so that at daylight on the Aug. 20. 20th. the line was fully re-occupied.

One the afternoon of the 20th. both brigades of our division were withdrawn to their original positions in the open field and held in reserve,

1864 leaving pickets with supports in front of the main line. At 5 o'clock on the Aug. 21. morning of the 21st. Hartranft's brigade was moved up on the main line, and threw up a work across the railroad between the 9th. Mass. Battery and another battery of the 5th. Corps. These works were nearly completed when the enemy opened an attack which was repulsed, mainly by the artillery of the 5th. Corps. The only portion of our command engaged was the picket line which was temporarily driven in with some loss and re-established later in the day. The 1st and 3rd Divisions remained under the orders of Genl. Wilcox till the arrival of Genl. Aug. 22. Parke on the 22d. when he resumed command of the troops of the 9th. Corps.



Major T. Hancock



MAJOR-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, U.S.A., DIED TUESDAY, THE NINTH INST.

On August 25th. we received orders 1864.
 to move from our position on the right ^{Aug. 25.}
 of the Yellow Tavern to Shay's tavern
 on the Jerusalem plank road, and
 started at once, passing the Gurlay
 house at 3³⁰ o'clock A. M. Most of
 our march was across the country
 to about five miles from Ream's Station,
 when we received a despatch from
 Genl. Hancock to move forward as rap-
 idly as possible. This was at 5 o'clock P. M.

A little after 6 o'clock another order came
 to arrest the stragglers which were com-
 ing back in large numbers, sort them
 into regiments and hold them. We had
 scarcely drawn up in line across the
 road when word came from Hancock
 that if one or two brigades could be got
 up in time the day might be saved.

1864 It was now nearly 7 o'clock in the evening. The troops threw off their knapsacks and advanced at the double-quick to within a mile of the battle-field when they were met by Col. Morgan with an order to take position to cover the withdrawal of Genl Hancock's troops, and after they had passed to follow as rear guard as far as the plank road, where Mott's division was in position, when they should return to their own corps. This was done, and we reported back to Genl. Aug. 26. Parke at the Gurley house at 7³⁰ o'clock the next morning.

Aug. 27 I left the front next day on thirty days leave, and went home, where I spent a very pleasant three weeks and stopped two days in Nashua N.H. on my way back.



Gurley House, near Weldon R.R.

On Sept. 1st. the 1st Division 9th Corps 1864 was discontinued and the regiments Sept. 1. composing that division transferred to the 2^d. and 3^d. divisions. On the 13th Sept. 13 the designation of the several divisions of the corps were changed as follows, (viz:— The 3^d to be the 1st. Division under command of Brig. Genl. O. B. Willcox.

The 2^d Division unchanged Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter. The 4th. (Colored troops) to be the 3rd. Division under Brig. Genl. Edward Ferrero

The Corps having been under command of Maj. Genl. John G. Parke since July 30th last.

Our division, now the 1st.— was divided into three brigades commanded respectively by Col. Sam Harriman, 37th. Wis. Vols., Brig. Genl. Hartranft and Col. A. B. McLaughlen, 57th. Mass. Vols.

During the month of September the

1864 division occupied that portion of the line near the Gurley house on the Weldon Sept. 30 railroad until the 30th. when we moved out, following the 2nd. Division, to the Peebles house and threw out scouting parties to the left and front. Thence we followed to the Pegram house, in front of which - facing north - Genl Potter formed for attack. Our second Brigade was posted with its right connecting with Potter's left near the Boisseau house, and facing about northwest. Harriman's and McLaughlen's brigades were held in reserve. Hartrauft adapted his movements to those of the second division and when that division moved forward to attack Hartrauft stood with his right in front of the Boisseau house in echelon



about three hundred yards in rear 1864.
of Potter's left, Hartranft's left resting
on a swampy ravine. Potter's attack
being met by a counter charge of the
enemy who outflanked him, he was
repulsed, but Hartranft's view to the
right was so obstructed by a dense
growth of sorghum that he was not
aware of this repulse, and still main-
tained his position, skirmishing
with the enemy on his left and
right front until recalled by an order.
Meantime Harriman's brigade was
formed on the left of the Pegram house
and obliquely in rear of both the
second division and Hartranft's brigade
with orders to support either as occasion
should require. As soon as Potter
became engaged this brigade was

1864 ordered to extend to the right as far as the Pegram house road to support him, and a moment after orders were received to advance the reserves to the crest of the field towards the second division. Harriman was on the left and in front of the Pegram house in an open field, and McLaughlen was in rear and in the woods.

The orders were scarcely given before the second division troops had fallen back as far as Harriman's line, which now became engaged on its own ground. The field sloping up towards the enemy gave them an advantage and Harriman soon began to give way.

The right wing retired in good order to a fence on left of the Pegram house, halted, faced about, checked the further

advance of the enemy, and — throwing up 1864
a hasty breastwork of rails — held their
position. The 13th. Ohio dismounted cav-
alry were thrown into a panic and
broke the 38th. Wisconsin, which latter
however soon re-formed in the woods
in the rear. McLaughlen's brigade was
moving forward towards Harriman's
line and rallying fugitives, when Capt.
Wright, Asst. Adj. Genl. 2^d Division rode
up and requested that some troops
be sent to the right of the Pegram house.
Here McLaughlen was put in position
and opened fire on the enemy, checking
his further advance in that quarter
of the field, and before dark the
enemy fell back. Pickets were
thrown out, and the rest of the troops
withdrawn to a position in front of

1864. the Peebles house, and defences thrown up.

Lt. Otis Fisher 8th U. S. Infantry, Asst. Commissary of Musters of our division was killed while leading the troops, and Lieut. Geo. Goodsell, 17th Mich. Provost Marshall was wounded, also one of our orderlies, while carrying orders. Our loss during the day was 345.

Oct. 2. On the morning of October 2d. the division was moved through the woods in line of battle with skirmishers, past the Pegram house to the Boisseau house. A forward movement from this point was first ordered, and our skirmishers drove the enemy's pickets some distance.

McLaughlen's brigade was advanced some three hundred yards up the Boisseau house road, but the movement was countermanded, and at 6 o'clock P.M. the

division was withdrawn to a new line 1864.
running westwardly, the right resting in
rear of the Pegram house and connecting
with the second division. Here entrench-
ments were thrown up.

On the morning of the 8th. Hartranft and Oct. 8.
McLaughlen's brigades moved out on the
road from the Clements house towards the
Hawk's house, and the picket line covering
the front between the Pegram and Clem-
ents houses was at the same time moved
out with supports under Col. Harriman.
We came upon the enemy's videttes at an
abandoned line of their works half a
mile from the Clements house. McLaughlen's
brigade was thrown across the line and
moved out at an angle with Hartranft
until the enemy's skirmishers were en-
countered. A position was taken across

1864 Smith's field to the redoubt, and from there along and across the line of works, and the whole line of skirmishers advanced driving back the enemy's line about half a mile to the left and front. Hartranft was then ordered to push a reconnoissance down the road and as far as possible towards the Boydton plank road and the situation of affairs reported to Genl. Parke.

Genl. Willcox then ordered Hartranft to swing up his left, and - as soon as he got into line with McLaughlen - to attack with his skirmishers simultaneously with those of McLaughlen. During the execution of these orders the enemy's skirmishers advanced, and the reconnoitering party were attacked, at a cross road about half a mile from the line, by a small party of cavalry which was repulsed. Considerable skirmishing

Hd. Qrs., First Division, Ninth Army Corps,

October 26th, 1864.

Memorandum Field Order

The following named enlisted men on duty at these Head Quarters will proceed with the Head Quarter train of this Division to the rear for the purpose of guarding Baggage, Records, &c.

Frank W. Knowles

C. A. E. Spamer

Sim. E. King

Wm. L. Dow

Theodore Munroe

Andrew McCallum

Collin Mc Dougall

C. D. Lowd

James Williams

Grove Seavoy

By Command of

Brig. Genl. O. J. Willcox

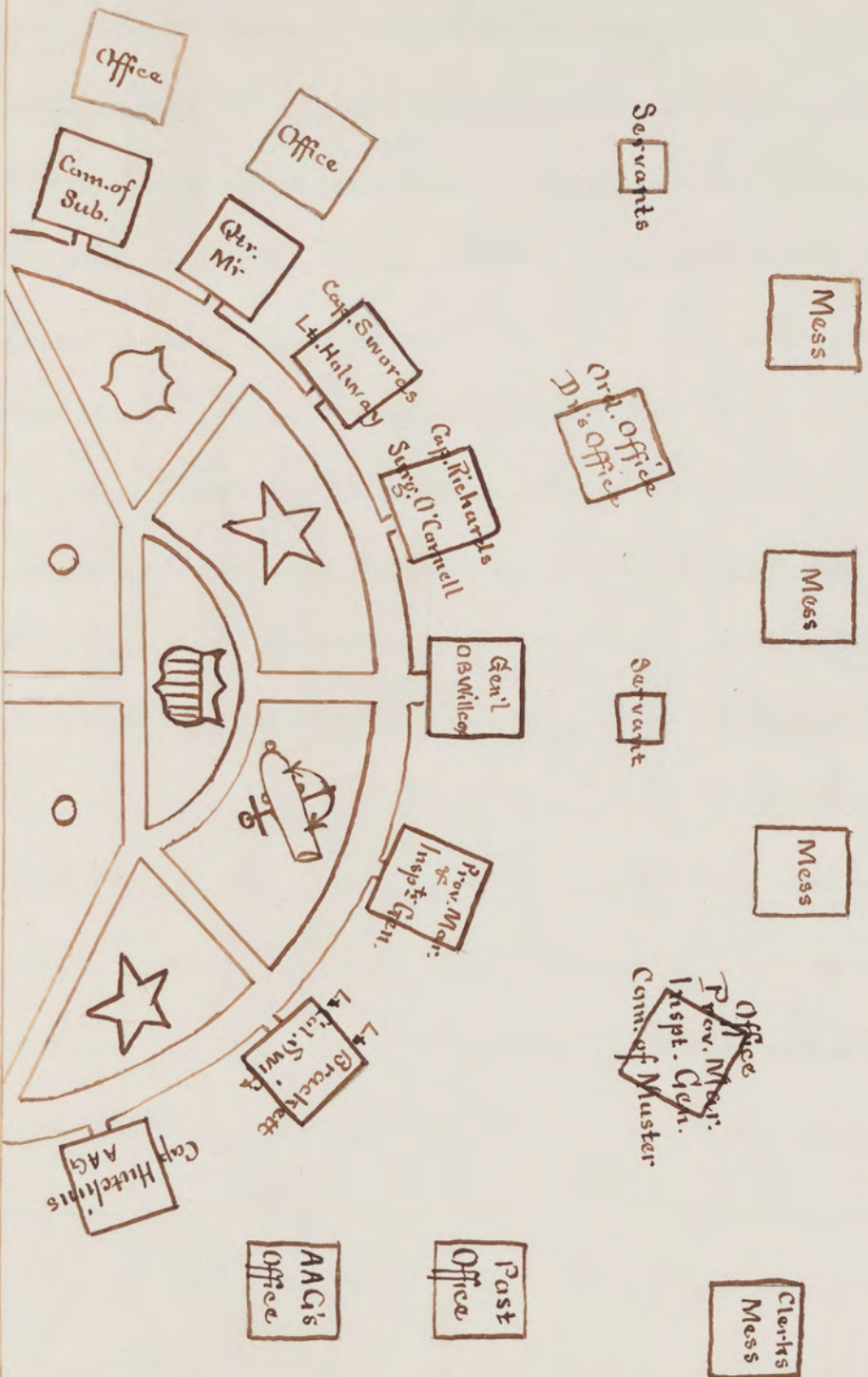
M. S. Dutoit
Adj. Genl.

ensued along the whole line and at two ^{pickets were} 1864.
 points the ~~pickets were~~ driven in and afterwards re-es-
 tablished. A new and advanced picket
 line was established in front of the entrench-
 ments between the Pegram and Clements
 houses, and at 6 o'clock that evening the
 troops returned to their camps, where there
 was no particular change until the 26th inst. Oct. 26.
 On this date orders came from Army Head-
 quarters for all enlisted men on detached
 service to be returned to the ranks for
 duty in an approaching movement, and
 an order was issued for all the clerks at
 our headquarters to be a guard for the
 baggage and records and go to City
 Point. Everything being packed up, we started
 late in the afternoon and marched to near
 the "point," where our Division train was
 parked, and remained till the next day's

1864 movement was over. On the 27th. a strong
 Oct. 27 reconnoissance was made and the enemy's
 line felt for a weak point, but none was found
 and we had to content ourselves with es-
 tablishing our entrenchments within from
 200 to 300 yards of their works, and return-
 ing to our former camp, where we lay until
 the last of November. During our stay
 I was personally very busily employed
 in making six copies of a report of the
 action of our division from the crossing
 of the Rapidan - May 6th. - to date.
 Often I wrote from 8 o'clock in the morning
 till reveille the next morning (4³⁰ AM) and
 then get what sleep I could between that
 time and 7 o'clock, when breakfast came,
 and a new day commenced.

Nov. 17. November 17th. Capt. Hutchins, who had
 only returned to duty a few days before, since

October 1864.



his wound at the Wilderness, informed 1864
me that General N. B. McLaughlen of
our third brigade had sent up an ap-
plication to have me appointed as
Captain and Asst. Adjt. General of Colum-
bians and assigned to his brigade
for duty. This application was forwarded
to the War Department at Washington
with strong endorsements by Generals
Willcox of the division, Parke of the corps,
and Meade of the Army of the Potomac,
but the Secretary of War stated that the Presi-
dent had decided to sign only the com-
mission of Robert Lincoln out of all that
were recommended, and the application
was returned with this decision endorsed
upon it. On the morning of Thanksgiving Nov. 25.
day I was fortunate enough to receive a
Thanksgiving dinner in a box from home.

1864 On the 29th inst. we were relieved by
Nov. 29. the first division of the 2^d Corps whose
place on the extreme right we occupied,
our line extending from the Appomattox
river to our old position at the Norfolk
railroad cutting. Division headquarters
at the Friend house of which the Adjt.
Genl's office occupies the front square
room, while tents are pitched in a
semicircle in front for the accommodation
of the general and his staff. The Friend
house stands on a high and precipitous
bluff, and we have a fine view of our
lines and those of the enemy whose
artillery cannot be elevated enough
to reach us with their shells, although
they often, during the following months,
tried their best to give us the benefit
of their long range guns.

Prepared expressly for the guests of Jarratt's Hotel, Petersburg Va.



In the month of December we received '864
a notification of the following promotions Dec.
by brevet for gallantry in action, viz: -

Brig. Genl. O. B. Willcox to be Prot. Maj. Genl.

Capt. Robt. A. Hutchins, A.A.G. to be Prot. Major

Capt. Wm. V. Richards, A.D.C. to be Prot. Major

1st Lieut. L. C. Brackett, A.D.C. to be Prot. Captain

The last named at this time also received
a commission as full Captain in the 57th Mass.

Major Lyons, our old Inspector General, re-
turned only to resign on account of
ill health. Surg. P. A. O'Connell, our
Medical director, left to accept a
position at Hart's Island, New York
Harbor, and Major Bowman, Quarter-
master was made Depot Quartermaster
at Baltimore. With these changes in
the staff, and the regular routine of
duty the year 1864 was brought to a close.

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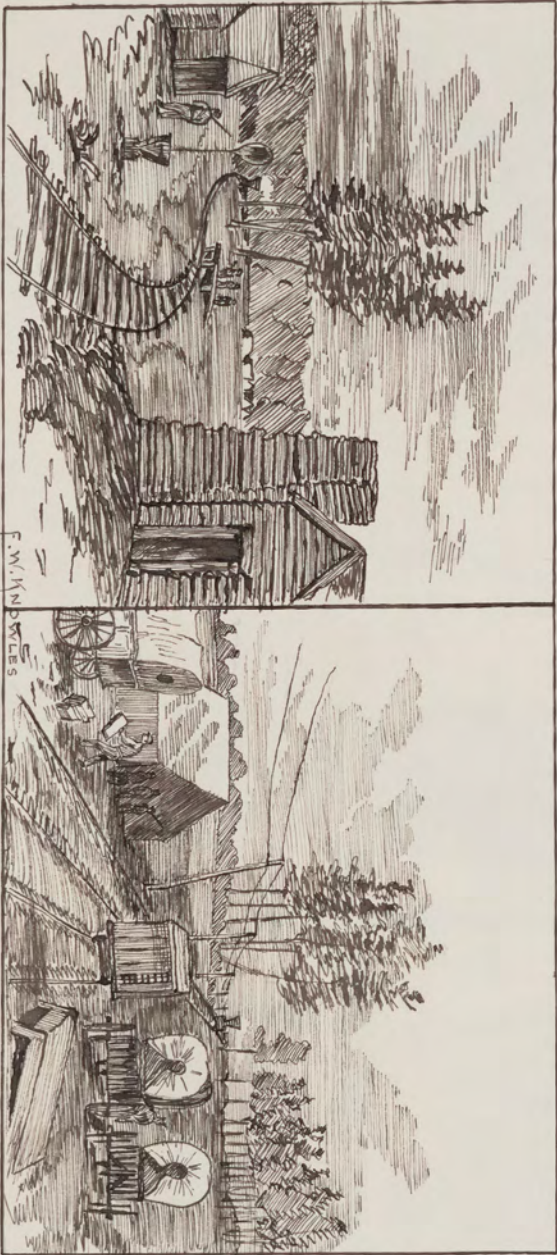
1865

On January 5th Harry Swords of my
Jan. 5 Company having been commissioned as
Captain in the 57th Mass. was detailed
for duty on Genl. Willcox' staff as acting
Ordnance Officer. Next day Palmer,

Jan. 6. our division mail agent, got a box of good
things from home, and all of the clerks had
a dinner on the contents, a sketch of the
scene at the table being made by "our
special artist" Andrew McCollum - and
sent with a record of the proceedings
to those who furnished the feast.

Our end of the line was particularly
quiet for the next three months, each
side watching the other for an oppor-
tunity to strike, but neither gaining
or losing a foot of ground.

On the left the troops had gradually
extended the line of works as far as



PARKER'S STATION

1864-5

MEADE'S STATION

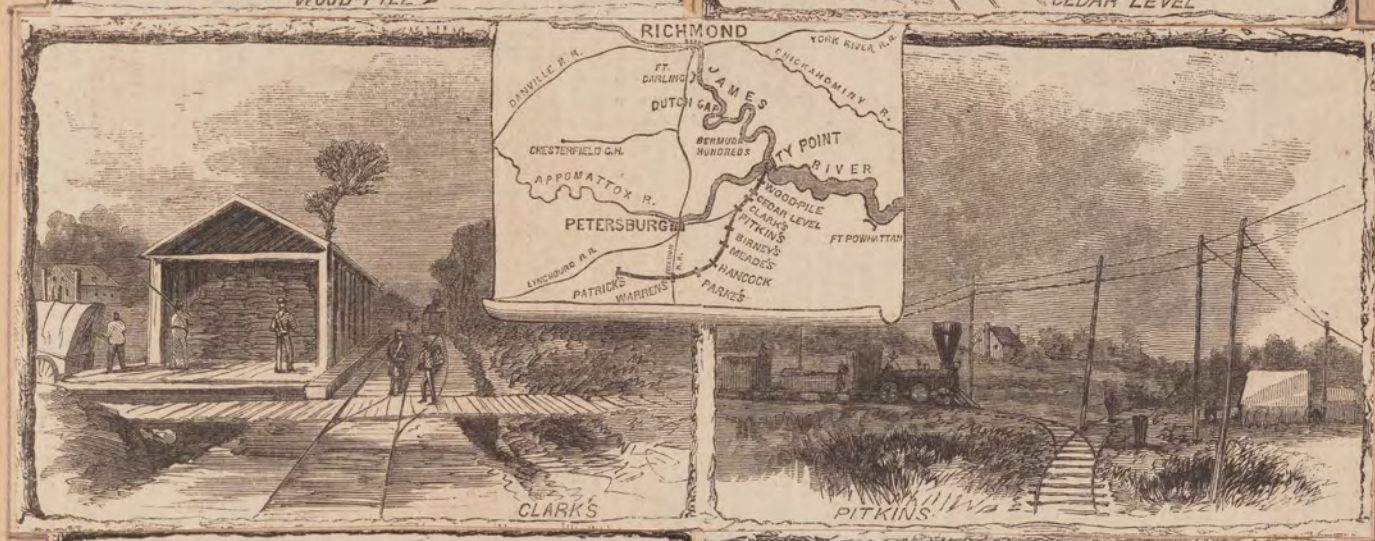
Grant's Military Railroad



WOOD-PILE



CEDAR LEVEL



CLARK'S

PITKINS



BIRNEYS



HANCOCK'S



Hatcher's Run, and the enemy began to 1865
show signs of becoming disheartened;
large numbers of deserters coming in
nearly every night, and all reporting
small rations and hard fare within
the enemy's lines.

Orders from Army headquarters al-
lowed deserters from the enemy to bring
their arms with them, and this opened
the way for quite a little excitement
on the morning of the 25th. of March.

Just about 4 o'clock on that morning, Mch. 25.
under cover of a heavy fog which made
it difficult to see even the short dis-
tance between the pickets, enough
"deserters" came in, to take possession
of our picket line without disturbance
enough to arouse the suspicions
of the troops in the works.

1865. This done, two divisions of the enemy, Gordon's and Bushrod Johnson's, who had been brought from the right of their line for this purpose and massed in front of Fort Stedman, advanced under Genl. Gordon in three columns, one moving towards Battery No. 10., a second towards Battery No. 11., and the centre one directly upon Fort Stedman. These columns were preceded by a strong storming party armed with axes, who made a passage through the abatis. The column which approached Battery No. 10. succeeded in breaking through and effecting an entrance, as that battery was entirely open in the rear, and this success gave them a great advantage over Fort Stedman, as the ground in rear of Battery No. 10. is on a level with



Fort Steedman.
From a sketch of a portion of the interior in April 1865.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON FORT STEADMAN, MARCH 25, 1865.



the parapet of the fort, and the garrison, 1865. consisting of the 14th. N. York heavy artillery, were overcome. The commander of the brigade, Bvt. Brig. Genl. McLaughlen, was captured as he was entering the fort not knowing it was in the hands of the enemy, as also Capt. Swords, division officer of the day, who had reached the scene from our headquarters before the enemy fully gained possession of the work, and who mistook their men for ours and attempted to rally them. Their right column now succeeded, with the help of those in fort Stedman, in getting possession of Battery No. 11. Their left column turned down towards Battery No. 9., taking the 57th. Mass. in flank and rear and capturing part of

1865 the regiment - the remainder of the regiment retired to the rear, reformed, and afterwards did good work as skirmishers with Genl. Hart-
trafts troops. The 2^d Mich. fought the enemy on this flank from their bomb-proofs and traverses until called into Battery No. 9, by their brigade commander - Pvt. Col. Ralph Ely - that Battery being a small but enclosed work. Finding themselves opposed in this direction, the enemy halted for more of their troops to come up, and the ground vacated by the 2^d Mich. remained unoccupied by either party. The enemy's skirmishers now came down the hill directly to the rear of Stedman and moved towards our headquarters at the Friend

house, the Dunn house battery, and in the 1865. direction of Meade's station on the military railroad. Meantime the 17th Michigan, engineer regiment at our headquarters, had been ordered out. Genl. Hartranft, commanding the third division came up with two regiments of his first brigade — 200th & 209th Penn. — and went in with them, the 17th Mich. deploying as skirmishers on his right. This line moved forward, checking the enemy's advance, capturing some prisoners from their skirmish line, and connected on the right with our Second brigade. While Hartranft was operating in rear of Stedman, the enemy's force which had moved towards Battery No. 9. and halted, was reinforced by Ransom's old brigade and opened an attack upon that Battery.

1865 This attack was so successfully repulsed that over three hundred prisoners were left in our hands. On our left the enemy proceeded through the trenches, driving before them the 29th. Mass. — a small regiment — which made the best resistance it could while being attacked in front, flank and rear. From Battery No. 11. they proceeded towards Battery No. 12. in the same manner, killing, wounding and capturing a part of the 100th Penn. whose commander, Col. Pentacost, was mortally wounded. A part of this regiment was deployed as skirmishers in the rear, and a part went into Fort Haskell.

The enemy made three advances upon Fort Haskell, all of which were repulsed by the troops in the fort assisted by the skirmishers. Meantime two ineffectual



General Wilcox and Staff.

Fort Steadman.

Petersburg.

THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE NINTH ARMY CORPS AND RECAPTURE OF FORT STEADMAN, MARCH 25, 1865.—[SKETCHED BY ANDREW M'CALLUM.]

attempts were made by Hartranft with 1865. the first brigade of his division to regain Fort Stedman by an advance on the rear, but very soon after the repulse at Fort Haskell the second brigade of Hartranft's division, Col. Matthews commanding, came into a position in an old deserted line on the rear and left of Fort Stedman ~~under~~ under direction of Capt. Hodgkins of Genl. Hartranft's staff.

The 21st Penn. was now ordered to charge directly upon the rear of Fort Stedman, and their advance was to be a signal for the troops on each flank to join in the movement. On the appearance of this new line advancing over the knolls, the enemy, already repulsed on both flanks and considerably demoralized by our artillery

1865. fire, were seen breaking from Stedman through the sally ports only to find themselves confronted by the second brigade of Hartranft's division which till now had been kept out of sight. Some attempted to get back to their own lines, but our troops rushed in from both flanks along the trenches, while Hartranft's force completely enveloped the rear of the work. Some nineteen hundred prisoners were captured by the troops of the two divisions, Ten hundred and five of whom - including forty one commissioned officers - and seven stand of colors were brought in by our men. Our division lost six hundred and forty eight.

By 8 o'clock the whole thing was



F.W. Knowles

Friend House

Rebel prisoners being brought to Hd. Qrs. 1st Div. 9th A. Corps at the Friend House
March 25th 1865.

Petersburg Va.

Head Quarters, Ninth Army Corps.

MARCH 26TH, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 3.

At four a. m., on March 25th, instant, the enemy, having massed three Divisions in front of Fort Stedman, in the lines of the Third Brigade, First Division, of this Corps, by a sudden rush broke the picket line, and after a gallant defence by the garrison of Fort Stedman, overpowered it and gained possession of the fort and a portion of the parapet on either side. He then assaulted Fort Haskell and Battery 9, but was repulsed with much loss. He attempted to advance toward the Railroad, but was speedily checked, and the First Brigade, Third Division, coming up, he was forced back to the fort. From thence he was soon driven by a charge of the Third Division and the Second and Third Brigades, First Division, with the loss of many killed and wounded, 1949 prisoners, including 71 commissioned officers, and nine stand of colors, and the entire line seized by him was reoccupied.

The Major General Commanding congratulates the Corps on this auspicious result. It will be a source of pride to him and them that so heavy and desperate an attack upon their line was repelled by them before the arrival of the supports promptly and cordially furnished from the other Corps. The gallantry and steadiness of the troops engaged, which so brilliantly retrieved a momentary disaster and converted it into a victory, merit and receive his warmest gratitude and commendation.

The Artillery in position bearing on the line held by the enemy, and the reserve Batteries under the personal supervision of Brevet Brigadier General TIDBALL, Chief of Artillery, did prompt and very efficient service, and inflicted severe damage upon the enemy.

To Brigadier General J. F. HARTRANFT, Commanding Third Division, who had charge of the assault, great credit is due; and his Division is specially congratulated on the distinguished success which their good conduct has met with in this their first engagement.

The steadiness and courage of the troops upon the flanks of Fort Stedman, who held their position, despite the breaking of their line, are deserving of great praise, and the Major General Commanding takes occasion to impress upon the Corps the lesson enforced by the example of their brave comrades of the First Division, that a line broken is not carried, and that by promptly rallying and tenaciously holding the position so flanked, the enemy may be made to pay dearly for his temerity.

JNO. G. PARKE,

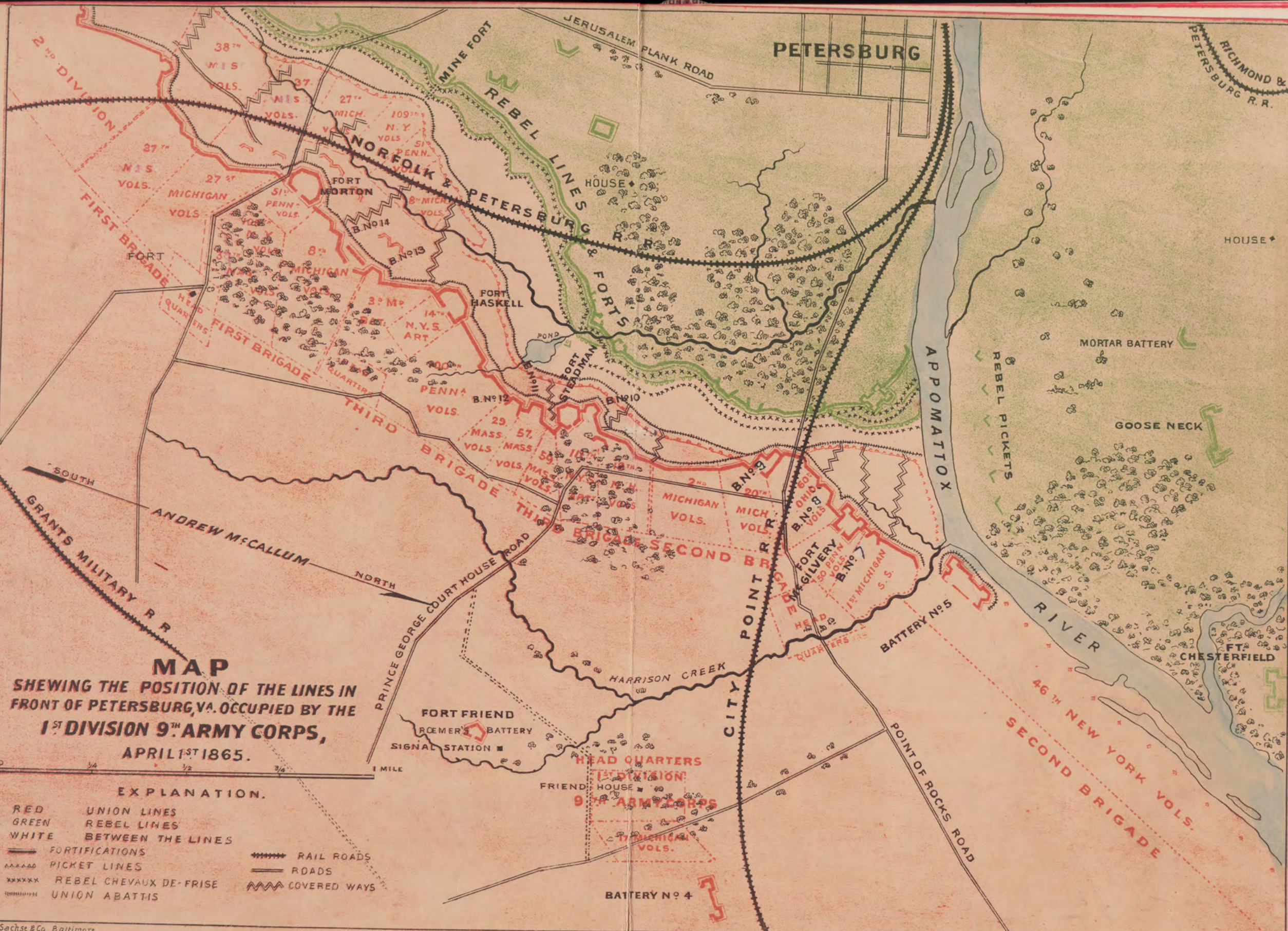
Major General Commanding.

over and our lines were found to be not 1865.
 much damaged. The enemy sent over a flag
 of truce, under Major Douglass of Gordon's
 staff, with a request for permission to
 remove their dead from within our lines.
 The flag was received by Capt. Hodgkins
 and their request granted. During the
 truce I went down between the lines and
 over the ground where the fighting had been.
 The prisoners were brought up and tem-
 porarily placed in a corral back of the
 Friend house, while the forty one officers
 were put in our back room, and the
 general (Willcox) rode off to Genl. Parker's
 headquarters with the captured colors
 to report.

Everything went on quietly with us
 till the night of the 29th. when, at 11³⁰ Mch. 29
 o'clock the enemy opened on us along

1865 our whole front with a very heavy fire of all arms. They threw out the head of a column in front of the left of the third brigade, and our pickets were temporarily driven in at this point, but their further advance was checked by the fire from our main line. This attack
 Mch. 30. was kept up till one o'clock, when it fell off into desultory musketry firing which continued until daylight.

Apr. 1 About midnight on April 1st a demonstration, lasting about an hour, was made along our whole front, to ascertain if they had weakened their line by sending reinforcements to the troops operating against Sheridan on our extreme left, and we found - judging by the heavy fire which met us - that they had not removed any great part of their force.



MAP
SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE LINES IN
FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA. OCCUPIED BY THE
1ST DIVISION 9TH ARMY CORPS,
APRIL 1ST 1865.

- EXPLANATION.**
- | | | |
|--------|------------------------|--------------|
| RED | UNION LINES | RAIL ROADS |
| GREEN | REBEL LINES | ROADS |
| WHITE | BETWEEN THE LINES | COVERED WAYS |
| — | FORTIFICATIONS | |
| AAAAA | PICKET LINES | |
| XXXXXX | REBEL CHEVAUX DE-FRISE | |
| | UNION ABATTIS | |

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 7, 1865.

CIRCULAR }

No 22. }

To remedy the evils at present complained of by the City Authorities and the Commercial Public, O. F. NIMS is hereby appointed Levee and Wharf Master for the Quartermaster's Department, at New Orleans. He will see that public steamers land their freights at designated places ; that freight is promptly removed to store-houses, or put aboard of vessels.

Capt Nims will report at this office every neglect of any officer, or agent, of the Government who may allow public freight to encumber the wharves after he has notified them ; and is himself empowered to hire drays and have removed property neglected by the proper officer, sending in his bill with his report.

All neglect of watchmen, wastage, stealing of coal, or property, and all delinquencies and neglect of duty of employees will be noticed.

Vessels not needed at the levee will be reported, that they may be anchored in the stream, moored at vacant posts or, if steamboats, sent to the other side of the river.

Idle Government boats, of any kind, shall not take up the working space of the landings.

Capt. Nims will, if he finds it necessary, appoint three assistants at \$50, \$75 and \$100 per month, to be on Capt. Mason's Rolls.

Capt. Nims will consult with Post Wardens, Wharfingers, etc., and invite information and complaints of all parties having them to proffer upon this neglect and if the evil is beyond his power to remedy it will be reported.

Capt. Nims will secure an office on the levee.

S. B. HOLABIRD,

Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

Our extra force was withdrawn about 1865.
 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2^d and by Apr. 2.
 2 o'clock A.M. orders were given to have
 all the first brigade except the 51st Penn.
 report to Genl. Hartranft at Fort Sedgewick
 or Fort "Hell" as it was better known
 to the boys on the line. This was at
 once done, the 51st Penn. deploying so as
 to cover the front lately occupied by the
 1 Brigade. Arriving at Fort Sedgewick, Genl.
 Hartranft put the 38th Wisconsin, 109th New
 York and 8th Michigan into position to
 advance in the order named, the pioneer
 corps of this brigade being formed on
 the right of, and the two regiments re-
 spectively ten paces to the rear of the
 38th Wisconsin.

Just at daylight the advance was
 made, the pickets taken, and then,

1865. with a rush and a cheer, Fort Mahone
— which had for so long a time been
Fort "Damnation" in our front — was
captured with its garrison and
five pieces of artillery. These guns
~~guns~~ were at once turned on the
enemy, and did good service in
repelling their assault which fol-
lowed as soon as their broken lines
could be rallied, and in which as-
sault they were driven back with
heavy loss. Four times during
the day was this position assaulted
without success by the massed
troops of the enemy. Night came,
and the pickets were advanced as
near as possible to the enemy, to
detect any movement which might
be made towards a retreat.

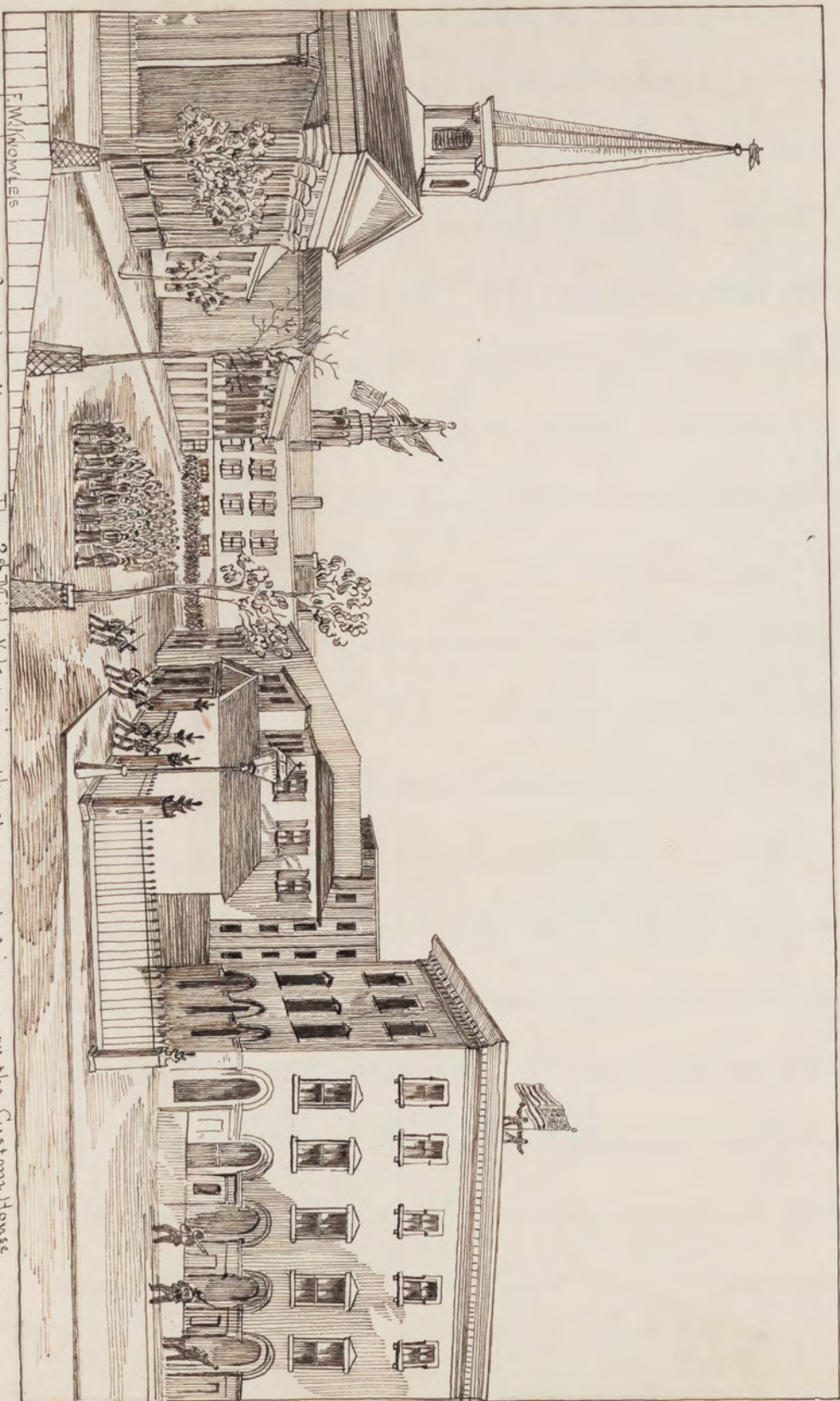


Engraving of the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, showing the fall of the Confederacy at Washington.

CAPTURE OF THE WORKS AT PETERSBURG.

From the original painting by the artist, and the engraving.

Published by Wm. H. & Co. Publishers, New York.



F.W. MOWLES
Capture of Petersburg Va.

The 2^d Mich. Vols. raising the stars and stripes over the Custom House
April 3^d. 1865.

1865.

Towards morning a deserter from the enemy reported there was only a picket line in front of our extreme right and at 3¹⁰ A.M. the 2^d Mich. Infy. and 1st Mich. Sharpshooters advanced from the front of Fort McGilvery and occupied the main works of the enemy with but slight opposition. Pressing on as fast as the nature of the ground would permit, the flag of the 1st Mich. S.S. was planted on the Court House, and that of the 2^d Mich. on the Custom House a few minutes later. At 4²⁵ A.M. Major Lounsberry, who was in command of these two regiments, was met in front of the Court House by three citizens bearing a flag of truce and a communication from the Mayor and

1865 Common Council tendering the formal
surrender of the City

Petersburg was ours!

The remaining portion of the second
brigade with a battery of the 5th U. S.
Artillery followed the two leading
regiments and fully occupied the
City before 6 o'clock A.M., meantime
pickets had been established and
some five hundred of the enemy's
stragglers with seven colors had
been captured and brought in.

For the past two days and nights
I had been kept almost continuous-
ly on the watch, and engaged in
receiving and forwarding orders,
the general having had everything
packed up except my desk, and
gone with his staff to the troops,

Lieut General U. Grant
Comdg' Armies of the U.S.

or

The Maj. General Comdg' U.S. Forces in front of Petersburg
General

The City of Petersburg having been evacuated by the
Confederate Troops, we, a Committee authorized by the Common
Council, do hereby surrender the City to the United States
Forces, with a request for the protection of the persons and
property of its inhabitants.

We are Respectfully
Yr Obedt Servts

W. W. Townes

Mayor

D. Arcey Bank

Chas F. Collins

Petersburg April 3rd 1865

A true copy

Warren A. Rudge
H. B. A. Seal

1st Div. 9th A. Corps



THE UNION ARMY ENTERING PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, APRIL 3, 1865.—[SKETCHED BY J. R. HAMILTON.]

and I was dozing on a stool in front 1865.
of my desk when, just after daylight,
one of the clerks told me that our
flag was floating from the Court House
dome. At about 7 o'clock, after pack-
ing our things in the wagons, I took
a package of Stationery and went
across the plain, entered the City by
the Point of Rocks road, found the Gen-
eral and opened an office in the de-
serted house of a tobacco manufacturer.

A walk through the city that day
showed comparatively little damage
done by our shells, after so long a
siege. The troops had about all they
could attend to in putting out the
fires kindled by the enemy in al-
most all the tobacco factories and
railroad shops.

1865. By orders from Genl. Parke our Division remained in charge of the City while the rest of the corps followed Lee,

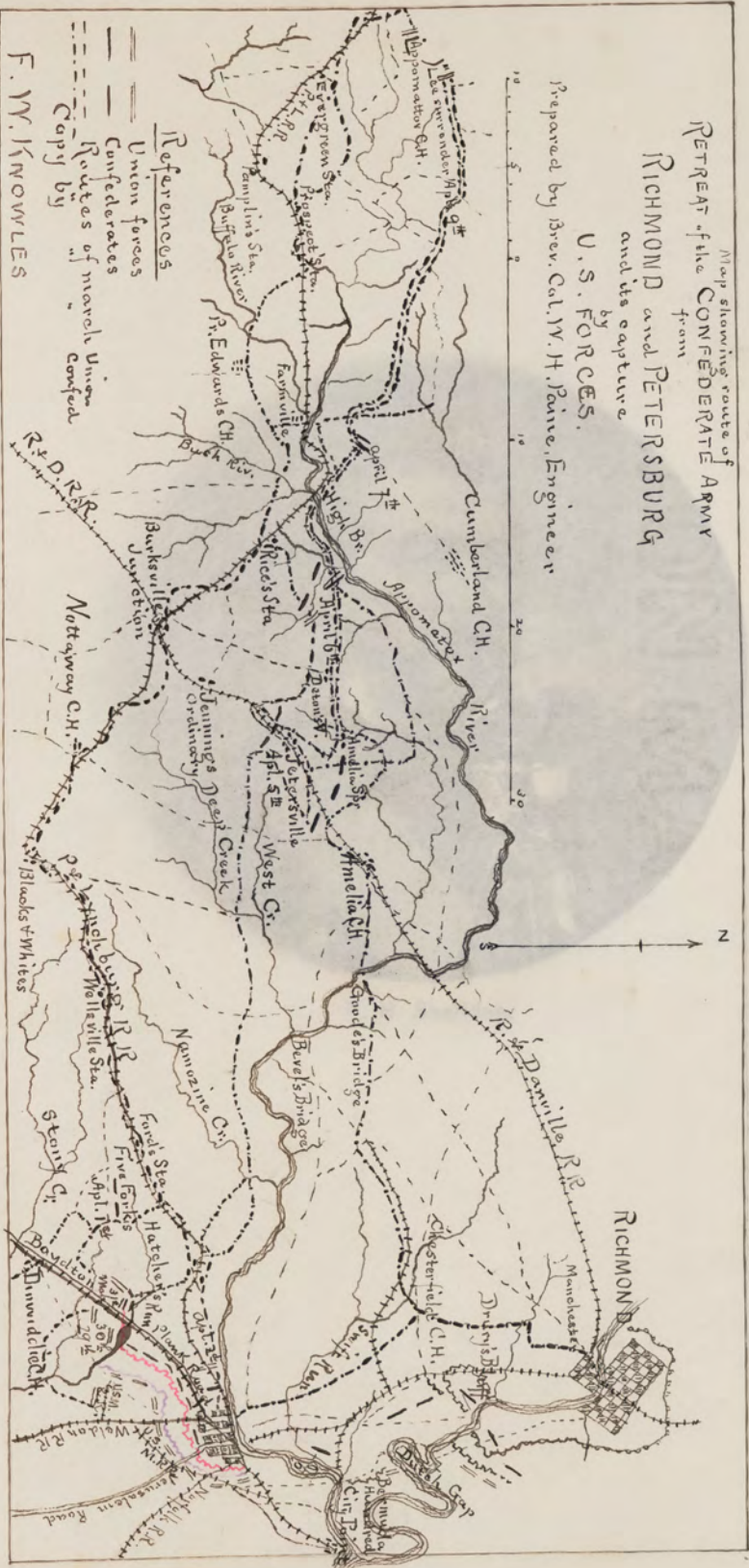
Sheridan with his cavalry being in the advance while the 5th 2^d 6th and 9th Corps followed on different roads.

Apr. 5. On the 5th inst., Genl. Ferrero relieved us, with his division of colored troops from Bermuda Hundred, and we marched to Sutherland's station on the South Side Railroad following the line of the road.

Here we left the Second brigade and Apr. 6. next day moved headquarters to Mr. Beasley's house, four miles from Wilson's Station, stretching the division to Wellville from Sutherland's and guarding all approaches to the road. During this movement we heard the attack at Amelia Court House, a short

Map showing route of
 RETREAT of the CONFEDERATE ARMY
 from
 RICHMOND and PETERSBURG
 and its capture
 by
 U. S. FORCES.

Prepared by J. W. H. Baird, Engineer



F. W. KNOWLES



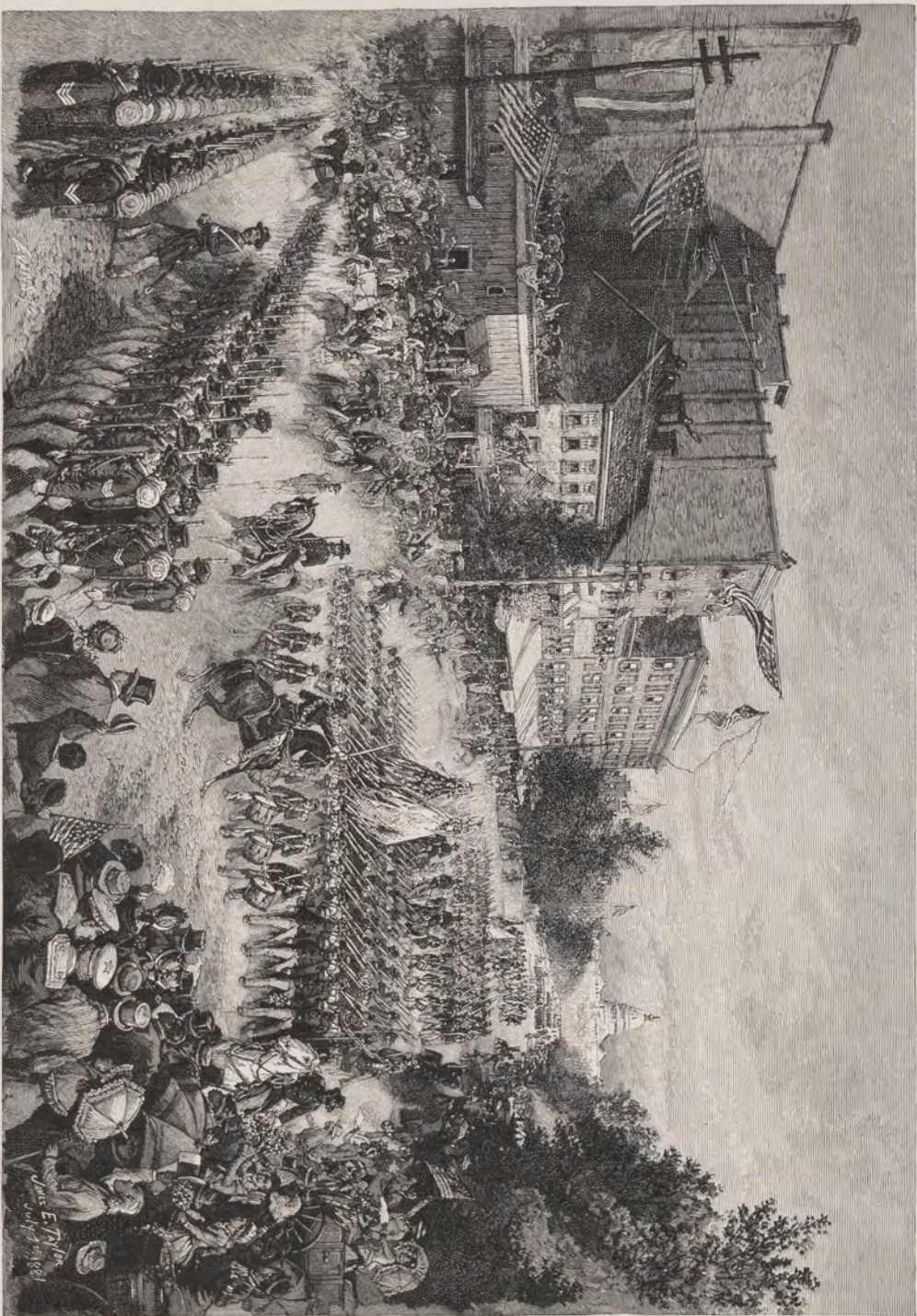
P. H. Sheridan.



Robert E. Lee.

Appomattox Court House, Va.

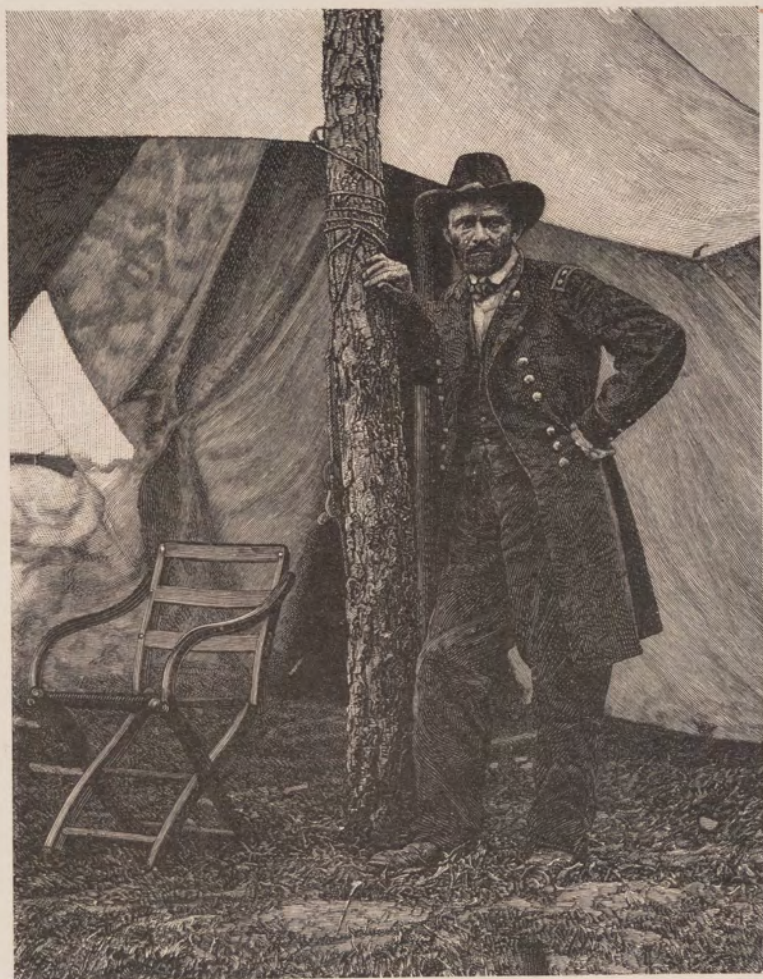




PAINTED BY JAMES E. TAYLOR.

THE GRAND REVIEW OF UNION TROOPS AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

ENGRAVED BY J. W. EVANS.



IN THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

distance in advance, where Sheridan 1865.
 captured five general officers, a large
 number of prisoners, guns, etc.

On the 9th came Genl. Lee's interview Apl. 9.
 with Genl. Grant at Appomattox Court
 House and the surrender of the army
 of Northern Virginia was completed Apl. 10.
 the next morning. On the 11th. the Apl. 11
 prisoners captured by Sheridan came
 past our headquarters and the rebel
 generals Ewell, Kershaw, Custis Lee
 and Poice stopped with the general
 for refreshment, as he had known
 Ewell at West Point. All the prisoners
 were ragged, dirty and hungry, and
 we contributed some underclothing
 for the generals, as they were wearing
 their coats buttoned over their shirtless
 bodies, and shoes without stockings.

184

1865. On the morning of the 14th, the division
Apr. 14 was extended as far as Black's & White's,
and headquarters moved to Mr Hobbs's
house. Here I had for an office a very
pleasant little building, near the road,
which had been used as a school room
by the family, while the tents for the
staff were pitched in a semicircle
on the lawn between me and the
house. Seated around the camp fire
in front of these tents, we received the
telegram, containing the news of the
assassination of President Lincoln,
which for prudential reasons, went
no farther than our headquarters that
Apr 18 night. On the 18th, during the passage
of Sheridan's cavalry, Generals Merritt,
Devens, and Gustav, with the wife
of the latter, called at headquarters.



Genl. Grant's Head Quarters, at City Point, Va, 1864-5.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

No. 56.

22d Army Corps, April 26th, 1865.

I. The following organization of Districts within this Department, is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned :

1st.—*District of Alexandria*, to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington, and all troops serving therein, lying South of the Potomac,—except the “Northern Neck”—south of the Rail Road from Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Landing, with Headquarters at Alexandria, Virginia, to be commanded by Major General Jno. S. PARKE, United States Volunteers.

2d.—*District of Washington*, to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington north of the Potomac, and all troops serving therein, excepting the City of Washington and the country between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, south of the Piscataway, with Headquarters in Washington, D. C., to be commanded by Brevet Major General O. B. Wilcox, United States Volunteers.

3d.—*District of the Patuxent*, to embrace the country between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers and south of the Piscataway, and all troops serving therein—except Point Lookout and immediate vicinity—with Headquarters at or near Port Tobacco, Colonel H. H. WELLS, 26th Michigan Volunteers, temporarily in charge.

4th.—*District of “Northern Neck,”* to embrace the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, south of the Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Rail Road, and all troops serving therein, Colonel N. B. SWEITZER, 16th New York Cavalry, temporarily in charge, with Headquarters at such point as he may select.

II. The District of St. Mary's is hereby discontinued. The commander of Point Lookout will report direct to these Headquarters.

III. Commanding Officers will report disposition and post of troops within their respective Districts, with as little delay as practicable—furnishing lists of Brigades, Regiments and Batteries, with names of Commanders.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL C. C. AUGER :

J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff; A. A. G.

OFFICIAL :

A. A. G.

Orders were received to proceed at once 1865.
 to Washington, and we left the Hobbs house April 20.
 at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. and
 marched twenty four miles that day,
 and after thirteen miles next morning April 21.
 arrived at City Point, we occupying
 Genl. Grants headquarters until we
 left there by boat at 10 o'clock on the April 22.
 morning of the 22nd. General Orders April 26.
 No. 56. Department of Washington, divided
 the department into Districts, and placed
 Genl. Willcox in command of the
 "District of Washington," and headquarters
 was established in a building on Penn-
 sylvania Ave. corner of 19th. St. the clerks
 being supplied with board and lodg-
 ing in a barrack erected by the
 Government for those enlisted men who
 were employed as clerks in the City.

1865. This barrack occupied nearly a block at the corner of 22nd. and I Sts. and we found here comfortable quarters and good food during our stay in Washington.

May 12 Genl. McCaughlen and Capt. Swords reported at headquarters on the 12th of May, having been released from Libby prison by our taking Petersburg.

May 23. The 23^d and 24th were occupied with the grand review, the first day being fully taken by the passage of the Army of the Potomac. On the 24th I secured a good position, opposite the grand stand, at the S.E. corner of Jackson Park, and witnessed the review of the Cavalry and Genl. Sherman with his army, gunners and all.

At this time Genl. Willcox made a

Head Quarters 1st Division 9th Army Corps
Washington, D. C. June 2d. 1865.

Private Frank M. Knowles

Co. "B" 35th Mass. Vols.

Sir:-

As you are about to leave the service
owing to the expiration of your term of enlistment, I desire
herein to express my approbation of the faithful and
satisfactory manner you have performed the duties of
Chief Clerk in the Adjutant General's Department of the
Division.

Having served in that capacity for nearly three years
you have become thoroughly conversant with the duties,
and it affords me pleasure to recommend you for a
clerkship in the War Department.

If the armies were not so soon to be disbanded I should
renew my application to have you appointed an Assistant
Adjutant General.

Respectfully Yours
Orucery

Col. Major Gen'l.

personal application at the War Department 1865.
 ment, renewing his recommendation
 for my appointment as Assistant
 Adjutant General of Volunteers, but he
 was assured by Genl. Breck that the
 president positively refused to sign
 more commissions.

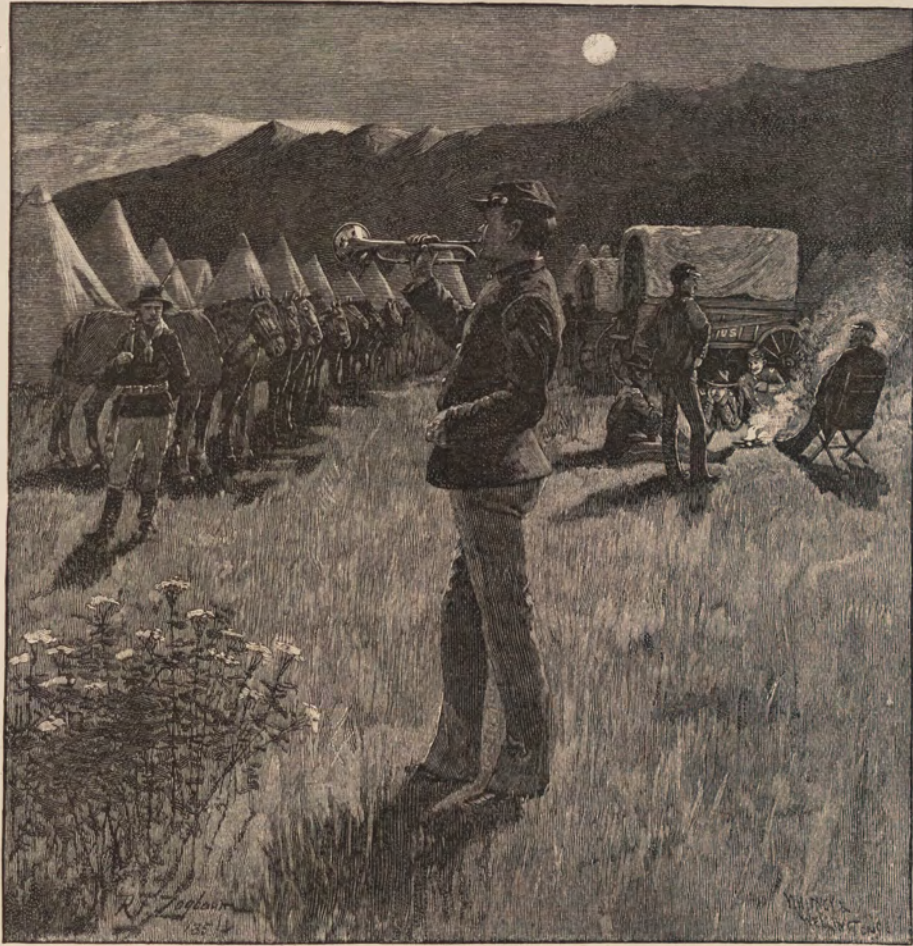
Orders having been received from
 the War Department to discharge all
 troops whose term of enlistment expired
 before October 31st 1865. I got an order to
 report to my regiment at Boston, Mass.

The general gave me a recommendation, in case I wished to apply for a
 position in the War Department, and I
 bade them all good bye on June 9th, arriving June 9.
 home on Saturday evening June 10th. June 10.

A reception was given the company June 12.
 by the City of Charlestown on Monday,

1865 June 12th and on the next day the City
June 13. of Worcester gave a reception to the whole
regiment.

June 19. On the 19th. of June the regiment met
at Readville and were paid in full,
which closed my connection with the
army.



TAPS.

To all whom it may Concern.

PAID IN FULL
-BY-
MAJ. J. A. BRODHEAD
PAYMASTER U.S.A.



Know ye, That Frank W. Knowles a
Private of Captain William H. Hodgkins
Company, ("B") 36 Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry
VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the Sixth day of August
one thousand eight hundred and Sixty two to serve three years or
during the war, is hereby **Discharged** from the service of the United States,
this Eighth day of June 1865, at Near Alex
andria Va by reason of S.O. 1622 Series of 1865 D.D. Alexandria Va
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)
G.O. 26 Telegraphic Orders from War Dept A.S.C. May 17 1865

Said Frank W. Knowles was born in Charlestown
in the State of Massachusetts, is Twenty two years of age,
5 feet 8 inches high, Light complexion, Blue eyes,
Light hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Clerk
Given at Near Alexandria this Eighth day of
June 1865.

*This sentence will be erased should there be anything
in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier
rendering him unfit for the Army.

[A. G. O. No. 99.]

Carriana Rose

1st Lieut 56th Mass Regt

Commanding the Reg't.

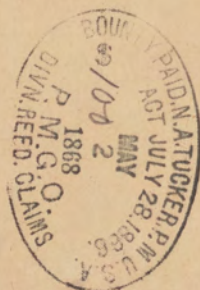
Allen W. Croft

1st Lieut

A.C. M. 2nd Div 9th A.C.

Candg Company B 36th Mass Vols

OATH OF IDENTITY.



of the town of _____
County of _____ in the State of _____

On this _____ day of _____ in the year
one thousand eight hundred and sixty _____ personally appeared

before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the county
and _____ above mentioned, _____

who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the
identical _____ who was _____

a _____ in the company commanded by
Captain _____ in the regiment

_____ commanded by _____;
that he enlisted on the _____ day of _____

for the term of _____ and was discharged
at _____ on the _____ day
of _____ by reason of _____

Sworn and subscribed to before me the day and year above written.

I certify that _____ before
whom the above affidavit purports to have been made, is a Justice of
the Peace duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is
his signature.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my

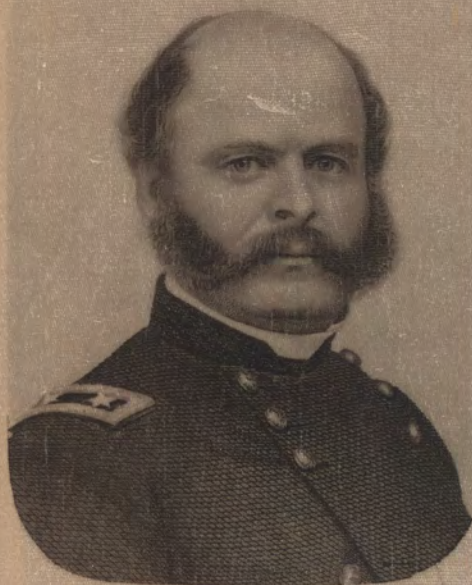
official seal, this _____ day of _____
_____ L. S. _____
_____ in the year _____
_____ at _____ in the State of _____

Clerk of the _____

—BURNSIDE—

(ASSOCIATION)

36th Regiment Mass. Vols.



(18TH) RE-UNION! (18TH)

WORCESTER, MASS.

Sept. 2nd, 1882.





1865. Twenty years after. 1885.

Twenty years have passed since the boys of the "Warren Phalanx" served their country as Co. "B." 36th Mass. Volunteers, ~~the~~ desire to bring together and preserve my old scraps, memoranda etc. has led to this volume.

During this period the regiment has formed the Burnside Association, which holds an annual meeting on September 2nd., while the company meet on February 22d. for their yearly talk and thus keep green the memories of our service and of those who have already answered to the roll call on the other side.

On the 16th. of September 1881, I was permitted to see for the last time all that remained on

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1885, earth of our beloved old commander
General Ambrose E. Burnside and to
join with many of the old 9th Corps
in paying our last respectful tribute
to his memory.

1886
April 1.

Generals Grant, McClellan and
Hancock have all died within the
past twelve months and our ranks
here are growing thinner year by
year.

In concluding, I gratefully
acknowledge the very valuable
assistance received from Brevet
Major William G. Hodgkins, 36th
Mass. Vols., who has in many ways
made this labor of love a possibil-
ity.

Francis W. Knowles,
April 1, 1886. Boston, Mass.

SOCIETY
OF THE
BURNSIDE
EXPEDITION



AND OF THE
Ninth
Army Corps

Sept. 16, 1881.

