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mont in a general engagement at Cross Keys, June eighth, and the next day fought Shields at Port Republic. In the latter affair the brunt of the fighting and three-fourths of the loss fell on Tyler's Brigade, composed of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, the same command which afterwards won additional laurels as Candy's Brigade, of Geary's Division, Twelfth Corps. Leaving Fremont to do whatever he liked the Confederate forces marched to Weyer's Cave, whence, after a brief encampment, they moved on June seventeenth toward Richmond, and Jackson left the valley, never to fight there again. Banks's Corps was also ordered to Eastern Virginia, and they too bid a lasting good bye to the scenes of their previous campaigns.

Cedar Mountain and Manassas.

After its retreat from Strasburg Banks's Corps remained on the north side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Williamsport, until June tenth, a delay due in part to the heavy rains and swollen condition of the river. The men enjoyed a much needed rest, and an opportunity was afforded to refit the column preparatory to resuming the campaign. While at Williamsport a nice looking old gentleman in the uniform of a brigadier came to camp and presented instructions from the War Department placing him — Gen. George S. Greene — in command of Gordon's Brigade. He retained this command for a short time only, as Gordon was soon promoted brigadier for meritorious service in the preceding campaign and, on June twenty-fifth, was restored to his position. But we shall hear a good deal more about this same General Greene before we are through with the records of the Twelfth Corps.*

The river having subsided the corps recrossed, the regimental bands playing the then popular tune of "Carry me back to Ole Virginny," and moved southward by easy marches up the Valley.

The return to Winchester revived the bitter hatred with which the soldiers regarded the citizens on account of the treatment received from the people during the recent retreat through the streets of that town. The soldiers asserted that some of their com-

* Gen. George Sears Greene was born in Rhode Island, May 6, 1801; graduated at West Point in 1823, second in his class. Resigned from the army in 1836 and became a civil engineer. Reentered the army in 1862 as colonel of the 60th New York, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, April 28, 1862. Brevetted major-general, Mch. 13, 1865. Retired from the army in 1866. He was 62 years old at the time of his famous defense of Culp's Hill at Gettysburg. Died Jan. 28, 1899.

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rades had been killed by shots fired from houses along the line of march. But they resented most the scandalous action of the Winchester dames, who from the upper windows hurled upon them objectionable articles of bedroom crockery. In two regiments of Greene's Brigade the men were outspoken in their threats to burn certain houses which they specially remembered.

The wise old brigadier heard, but said nothing. Just before entering the town he issued orders that the troops should march through the streets in column of fours, and that no officer or man should leave the ranks for any reason whatever. As they entered the place the two disaffected regiments found themselves flanked by other troops closely on each side, and they were marched through Winchester without a halt, out into the fields beyond, feeling and looking more like a lot of captured prisoners than the gay, fighting fellows that they were. They cursed "Old Greene" in muttered tones, but soon forgot it, guessed he was all right, and in time cheered the general as noisily as any other regiments in the brigade.

The corps arrived at Front Royal on the eighteenth, where it relieved McDowell's troops, which had been hurried to this point during the Jackson scare. The corps rested quietly here for three weeks, during which it was strengthened by the accession of Sigel's Division, these troops having been assigned to Banks's command to make good the loss occasioned by the transfer of Shields to the Department of the Rappahannock. This reinforcement, destined to remain permanently as the Second Division — and known subsequently as Geary's Division — was composed of regiments that had been sent from Washington to the defense of Harpers Ferry during the recent campaign. It included the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Second New York, the Third Maryland, and the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry — six well-drilled regiments and good fighters, that, with one exception,* served in the corps until the end of the war. An official report, dated June 23, 1862, shows the following force as "present for duty" at that time:

Williams's Division: Infantry, 4,814 men; artillery, sixteen guns and 284 men; cavalry, 484 men. Aggregate, 5,582 men.

Sigel's Division: Infantry, 5,220 men; artillery, nine guns and 197 men; cavalry, 353 men. Aggregate, 6,050 men.

* The 3d Maryland was transferred to the Ninth Corps in May, 1864. Tyler's Brigade — 5th, 7th, 29th, and 66th Ohio — and 23th Pennsylvania were not in this division at this time.

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Hatch's Cavalry Brigade, 1,979 men.

Aggregate: Infantry, 10,034 men; artillery, twenty-five guns and 481 men; cavalry, 3,116 men. Grand total, 13,631.

On June 26, 1862, the War Department ordered that the forces under Major-Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell should be consolidated and form one army, to be called the Army of Virginia, and placed under command of Major-General John Pope; that the troops under General Fremont should constitute the First Army Corps; that the designation of Banks's Corps should be changed from the Fifth to that of the Second Corps, Army of Virginia; and that the troops under McDowell should form the Third Corps of this newly constituted army. Fremont, who had hitherto been provided with an independent command, known as the Mountain Department, refused to serve in what he deemed a subordinate position, and asked to be relieved, assigning as a reason that he outranked General Pope. His request was granted, and General Sigel was assigned to the command of his corps. The vacancy caused by this promotion was filled by the assignment of Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur to the command of the Second Division.

On Sunday, July sixth, Banks's troops — now the Second Corps, Army of Virginia — broke camp at Front Royal and started on their march through the Blue Ridge to Eastern Virginia and the theatre of Pope's campaign. Moving by easy stages the troops reached Little Washington on the seventeenth, and encamped along the turnpike between Sperryville and Warrenton, with one brigade — Crawford's — stationed well to the front at Culpeper. Here daily drills were resumed, and there was a review by General Pope. Orders were received cutting down the amount of baggage and transportation, and shelter tents were issued, the latter constituting a well-remembered epoch in the life of each soldier. This article of equipment — "pup tent," as called by the men — had already been in use in the Peninsular campaign. Pope's army lay along a line extending from Warrenton through Sperryville to Luray, with Gordonsville as his objective, where he hoped to break the railroad communications with Richmond.

Banks's cavalry force, which was brigaded under the command of Gen. John P. Hatch, had already commenced operations against the railroad line when events occurred that placed Pope on the defensive. General McClellan having transferred his forces to the

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James River, General Lee, on July thirteenth, ordered Jackson's and Ewell's divisions to Gordonsville, and on the twenty-seventh reinforced them with the division of Gen. A. P. Hill. While Lee, with the main body of the Confederate army in the defences of Richmond, awaited some evidence of McClellan's intention, Jackson assumed the offensive against Pope, whose forces, superior in numbers, occupied the country to the north of the Rapidan.

The Confederates crossed the Rapidan August eighth, and advancing on the Culpeper road went into position along Cedar Run, a small stream that skirts the base of Slaughter's Mountain. This mountain was erroneously called Cedar Mountain in the war correspondence and official reports on the Union side, and the battle which ensued has gone into history under that name. In the Confederate reports the battle is named Cedar Run. Banks's cavalry fell back slowly before Jackson's advance. Crawford's Brigade of infantry was sent out from Culpeper to observe the enemy's movements, and assist in checking him, so far as possible, while the forces of Banks and Sigel, and one division of McDowell's, were rapidly concentrating at Culpeper.

On the morning of August ninth Banks's entire corps was ordered forward to support Crawford and meet the enemy — whether merely to retard his hostile advance, or give battle, was a matter which afterwards gave rise to serious dispute. The two divisions — Williams's and Augur's — left Culpeper about nine o'clock and moved forward at a rapid pace to Cedar Run. It was not a long march — only eight miles or so. But the day was still and cloudless, with the mercury in the nineties, and as the troops pushed along in the intense heat through clouds of dust, many fell from exhaustion and sunstroke. One man in the Second Massachusetts staggered out of the ranks, died, and was buried at the roadside. But there was a distant sound of firing ahead, and the regiments marched with well-closed fours and with no straggling other than that caused by exhausted nature.

The head of the column arrived on the field at noon. Within the enemy's line rose the high, steep slopes of Slaughter's Mountain; but the battlefield was situated on the bottom ground to the north, and along the little stream — Cedar Run — which flows through it. Some of the Confederate artillery was posted on the mountain side, the elevation affording an advantageous position that commanded a

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portion of the field, although at long range. There was the usual preliminary firing from batteries here and there, and exchange of shots along the picket line, but it was five o'clock before the engagement became general.

Banks formed his lines with Williams's Division on the right, and Augur's on the left. The brigades, running from right to left were in the following order: Gordon, Crawford, Geary, Prince, and Greene. They numbered, all told, 8,030 officers and men.

Jackson went into position with Ewell's Division on his right, Winder's on the left, and A. P. Hill's, which had not arrived when the battle opened, as a reserve. These troops were not all engaged; but the Confederate forces on the field and in the fight numbered 16,868 effectives.*

At five o'clock, the artillery and skirmish firing having become severe, Banks ordered Crawford's Brigade forward to the attack, where it encountered Campbell's Brigade of Winder's Division, and the engagement soon became general throughout the length of the Union line.† A description in detail of the movements of the contesting forces does not belong properly within the limited province of this history; nor would it be of interest to the general reader. A noted writer once said that there was nothing so tiresome as the accounts of the tactical movements of brigades and divisions on a battlefield. Let it suffice here to state that in the opening attack by Crawford's Brigade and regiments of other commands, the Confederate line was driven back in disorder at several points; that Jackson, ordering forward fresh brigades, regained the ground over which Banks's troops had so gallantly fought; that the battle raged with varying success on either side until, outflanked and overpowered, the Union line was driven back, leaving its dead and wounded behind and the enemy in possession of the field.

Nightfall prevented any further fighting, and Banks, availing himself of the welcome darkness, restored his shattered lines and

* Numbers and Losses in the Civil War. Col. Thomas L. Livermore. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901.

† "Musketty scarcely ever sounded to us as intense and wicked as it did at Cedar Mountain. During Hooker's fierce onslaught at Antietam, or Sickles's desperate resistance at Gettysburg, both of which we were near enough to hear very distinctly, the volume of musketty was greater. It was evident that more men were engaged. But this evening at Cedar Mountain the firing seemed unusually energetic and terrifying." [History of the Twenty-seventh Indiana. By Edmund R. Brown.]

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made ready to resume the contest if necessary. But the sound of the battle had reached the ears of General Pope, and Ricketts's Division, of McDowell's Corps, had been hurried from Culpeper to the front. Arriving on the field at the close of the engagement, some of Ricketts's batteries went into position and opened an effective fire on the Confederate lines, while his infantry threw out a strong skirmish line that warned the enemy of this reinforcement.

Jackson held the field for two days, during which he buried his dead and granted a flag of truce to enable the Union general to discharge the same sad duties and to care for his wounded. Then, without making any effort to advance its line, the Confederate army retreated to Gordonsville. Banks's Corps had defeated Jackson's avowed plan to be at Culpeper on August ninth.

The roster of regiments, with the casualties in each, was:

Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS.

First Division.

BRIG.-GEN. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

	Killed.	Wounded.*	Missing.	Aggregate.
<i>First Brigade.</i>				
Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford.				
5th Connecticut, - - - -	21	71	145	237
10th Maine, - - - -	24	145	4	173
28th New York, - - - -	21	79	113	213
46th Pennsylvania, - - - -	31	102	111	244
<i>Third Brigade.</i>				
Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon.				
27th Indiana, - - - -	15	29	6	50
2nd Massachusetts, - - - -	40	93	40	173
29th Pennsylvania, † - - - -	-	-	-	-
3rd Wisconsin, - - - -	17	66	25	108
Co. Zouaves d'Afrique, - - - -	2	3	8	13

* Including the mortally wounded. From returns made the day after the battle.

† Absent on detached service.

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Second Division.

BRIG.-GEN. CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

	Killed.	Wounded.*	Missing.	Aggregate.
<i>First Brigade.</i>				
Brig. Gen. John W. Geary.				
5th Ohio, - - - - -	14	104	4	122
7th Ohio, - - - - -	31	149	2	182
29th Ohio, - - - - -	6	50	10	66
66th Ohio, - - - - -	10	81	3	94
28th Pennsylvania, † - - - - -	-	-	-	-
<i>Second Brigade.</i>				
Brig. Gen. Henry Prince.				
3rd Maryland, - - - - -	12	42	16	70
102nd New York, - - - - -	15	85	15	115
109th Pennsylvania, - - - - -	14	72	28	114
111th Pennsylvania, - - - - -	7	74	9	90
8th U. S. Infantry, } - - - - -	8	37	15	60
12th U. S. Infantry, }				
<i>Third Brigade.</i>				
Brig. Gen. George S. Greene.				
1st District Columbia, - - - - -	-	3	1	4
78th New York, - - - - -	-	-	22	22
Staff, - - - - -	2	2	3	7
Artillery, - - - - -	7	27	6	40
Cavalry Escort, - - - - -	5	5	8	18
Total, Banks's Corps, - - - - -	302	1,319	594	2,215
Cavalry Brigade, - - - - -	10	45	9	64
Ricketts's Division, - - - - -	2	80	20	102
Grand total, - - - - -	314	1,444	623	2,381

The loss in Union officers was severe. Among the killed were Colonel Donnelly of the Twenty-eighth New York, Lieut. Col. Crane of the Third Wisconsin, and Major Savage of the Second Massachusetts. Generals Augur and Geary were severely wounded. In the Second Massachusetts six officers were killed and five wounded; the Fifth Connecticut and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania lost eleven

* Including the mortally wounded. From returns made the day after the battle.

† Absent on detached service.

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officers each, killed or wounded. Of the brigade staff of General Prince, two officers were killed and one severely wounded, and the general was taken prisoner. Crawford's Brigade reported 88 officers and 1,679 men as "present in engagement;" it sustained a loss of 867, killed, wounded, and missing, nearly fifty per cent. The Seventh Ohio carried 14 officers and 293 enlisted men into action; it lost 180 in killed and wounded and two missing,* over fifty-nine per cent. General Augur's wound necessitating his absence, General Greene succeeded temporarily to the command of the Second Division.

The casualties in the Confederate army at Cedar Mountain as officially reported, by regiments, amounted to 223 killed, 1,060 wounded, and 31 missing; total, 1,314. General Winder, who commanded Jackson's old division, was killed by a shell, and 133 officers, field and line, were killed or wounded.

Jackson had forty-five regiments and three battalions of infantry engaged — each of which reported losses — besides his artillery and cavalry. Banks had eighteen regiments of infantry only.

Cedar Mountain came very near being a Union victory. The gallant, impetuous attack of Crawford's troops compelled Campbell's Brigade to "fall back in disorder," as Jackson expresses it; and Gen. A. P. Hill states that Winder's Brigade, "being hard pressed, broke, and many fugitives came back," and that "quite a large portion of both Early's and Taliaferro's brigades had been thrown into confusion." But the great disparity in numbers made Union success impossible, and Banks's men were forced to yield possession of the field.

And yet, something substantial was accomplished. Jackson's advance had been checked completely; he failed to occupy Culpeper as he intended, and he was obliged to recross the Rapidan and retreat to Gordonsville. The result of Banks's attack and his stubborn resistance furnished the only semblance of success that at any time attended Pope's ill-starred campaign. Halleck congratulated the general commanding on his "hard earned but brilliant success," and Pope announced in orders that "Cedar Mountain is only the first of a series of victories which shall make the Army of Virginia famous in the land." But the soldiers, whose thoughts reverted

* These two men, as subsequently ascertained, were killed.

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to their dead and wounded comrades left in the enemy's hands, sneered at the order, and expressed surprise that their commander should hold such loose ideas as to what constituted a victory.

If Pope had supported Banks with Ricketts's Division and Sigel's Corps he might have secured the victory which he claimed. Ricketts's command lay between Culpeper and Cedar Mountain all day August ninth, and within five miles, or less, of the field. But Pope says that "the fight was precipitated by Banks" contrary to orders, and that he should have waited until Sigel's arrival. Whether Jackson also would have courteously awaited Sigel's pleasure was a question that did not trouble the general commanding.

General Banks interpreted his orders as meaning that he must fight. As delivered by an officer on General Pope's staff and reduced to writing they read that Banks should "deploy his skirmishers if the enemy approaches, and attack him immediately as soon as he approaches, and be reinforced from here." Dated at Culpeper, August 9, 1862. When Banks asked if there were any further orders Pope referred him to General Roberts of his staff, who was directed to go to the front and assist in selecting the line to be occupied.

Although the corps commander was in no way responsible for the reverses which the Union Army had suffered in the Valley, he felt keenly the severe criticisms that had been made upon his operations there. He had in mind also Pope's boastful pronouncement of July fourteenth, that was construed everywhere as an unfavorable reflection on the generals of the eastern army. So, when General Roberts, riding at his side, remarked significantly that "There must be no backing out this day," Banks determined to fight whenever and wherever the enemy appeared, and to fight hard.* Whatever General Pope may have thought of the matter, he was kind enough to state in his despatches four days later: "The behavior of Banks's Corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I cannot speak too highly of the intrepidity and coolness of General Banks himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front and exposed as much as any man in his command." These words of commendation were certainly well merited.

* Report of Committee on Conduct of the War. Testimony of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks. Vol. III, p. 46. Washington: 1865.

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During the operations that followed Cedar Mountain — the Manassas or Second Bull Run campaign — the corps did not participate in the actual fighting to any great extent. Its artillery was engaged at times with creditable success in some of the contests at the fords of the upper Rappahannock, and in the battle of Chantilly it moved up in close support of the firing line. Its principal duties were confined to guarding the lines of communication and the protection of the supply trains, an important but inglorious task. In the course of this duty there were long, fatiguing marches, over dusty roads and under an August sun. There was much of hurrying to and fro under orders from army headquarters, some of which were useless and ill-advised; and, at times, the men suffered from lack of food and water.

The main army was driven back within the defenses of Washington, and on September second the corps arrived at Alexandria, where it halted and enjoyed a brief period of rest in safety. Here a general order was promulgated announcing that General McClellan was again at the head of the army. The news was received throughout the camps with loud cheers, and the feeling of despondency gave way to an enthusiastic hope of better things to come.

General Pope was relieved of his command, and his three corps were transferred to the Army of the Potomac. The Army of Virginia was no more.

Antietam.

On September fourth the corps moved to Georgetown, and, crossing the Potomac on the aqueduct bridge, marched thence to Tenallytown, a village in the District of Columbia, near Washington. The wagon train, with the camp equipage and other supplies necessary to the comfort of the troops, was found here, where it was awaiting their arrival. The brief stay at this place enabled the men to sleep in their tents, enjoy good food, get clean, and refit to some extent.

Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, of the First Division, was in temporary command of the corps. General Banks, whose ill-health at this time unfitted him for active service in the field, had been placed in charge of the defenses of Washington, and he took a final leave of the war-worn troops that had served so faithfully under him dur-