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enemy, driving him from the field, whence the Confederates retreated up the Valley. General Shields was severely wounded in the preliminary skirmishing on the evening of the twenty-second, and was obliged to turn the command over to Col. Nathan Kimball, who directed the fighting during the entire battle of the twenty-third.

Soon after the engagement was over General Banks, with one brigade of Williams's Division, reinforced Kimball, and joining in the pursuit followed Jackson up the Valley as far as Cedar Creek where he halted for the night. The Confederates continued their retreat southward, but fell back slowly, making an occasional stand at favorable points and burning bridges wherever it was necessary to retard pursuit. Banks followed cautiously as far as New Market, where he arrived April seventeenth, and, establishing his headquarters there, pushed his advance on to Harrisonburg, while Jackson took position at Swift Run Gap, one of the nearest passes in the Blue Ridge.

In the battle of Kernstown Shields's Division had three brigades, containing, in all, thirteen regiments of infantry, five batteries of light artillery, and some detachments of cavalry. The casualties on the Union side were, 118 killed, 450 wounded, and 22 missing; total 590. Of this loss, 157 occurred in the Fifth, Seventh, and Twenty-ninth Ohio regiments.

Jackson carried into action three brigades, containing nine regiments and one battalion of infantry; also, twenty-seven pieces of artillery, of which eighteen were engaged. He reported his loss officially at 80 killed, 375 wounded, and 263 missing; total, 718. The Confederates lost two pieces of artillery, and three caissons. Jackson was largely outnumbered, as he had not so many regiments as Shields, and, furthermore, as shown by the official reports, his regiments were much smaller than those opposed to him. He states that his infantry numbered 3,087, all told, of which 2,742 were engaged.

As this was the first success that had fallen to the Union Army in the Shenandoah Valley there was great rejoicing in the North, and Shields, together with his troops, were the recipients of enthusiastic congratulations.

Winchester.

Banks's Corps had advanced southward up the Shenandoah Valley as far as Harrisonburg, where it encamped for three weeks in close proximity to the enemy. The two divisions, together with the cavalry brigade attached, numbered 12,600 effectives. At this

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time the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, was advancing on Richmond by the Peninsular route, while McDowell's Corps held the line of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, ready to co-operate with him.

Although Jackson had suffered a signal defeat at Kernstown, the Richmond authorities were highly pleased with the activity he had displayed, because they believed that it would prevent any further detachment of troops from the Union forces in the Shenandoah for the reinforcement of McClellan or McDowell ; in fact Williams's Division was already on its way to Centreville when the fighting at Kernstown necessitated its return to the Valley. To enable Jackson to continue the operations which served to neutralize the large number of Union troops in Western Virginia, Ewell's Division was transferred to his command, giving Jackson a force of over 15,000 men with which to operate against either Banks or Fremont.

On May first Shields's Division was ordered out of the Valley and transferred to McDowell's command, a serious error, as shown by subsequent events, for this division had to return soon in order to again confront the tireless, ubiquitous Jackson. General Banks found himself seriously weakened by this withdrawal of the greater part of his force, for Williams had already lost one of his brigades — Abercrombie's — which had been detached just before the battle of Kernstown and ordered to join McDowell. In view of Jackson's reinforcement Banks could no longer hold safely the advanced line at Harrisonburg, and hence he withdrew on May fourteenth to Strasburg, where he occupied a partly fortified position eighteen miles south of Winchester.

Banks's force consisted now of Williams's Division, composed of two infantry brigades; First Brigade (Donnelly's) — Fifth Connecticut, Tenth Maine, Twenty-eighth New York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and First Maryland; Third Brigade (Gordon's) — Second Massachusetts, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, Twenty-seventh Indiana, Third Wisconsin, and a company of Zouaves d'Afrique; Artillery — Cothran's, Hampton's, Best's (U. S.) and Knap's batteries, and a brigade of cavalry under Gen. John P. Hatch. The cavalry, attached and unattached, included three full regiments and three of five companies each. In all, the corps numbered about 7,576 effective strength.

Jackson, with his own division and that of Ewell, was waiting in the Upper Valley for a favorable opportunity to surprise Banks and

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drive him northward across the Potomac. The combined forces of the Confederates included twenty-seven regiments and two battalions of infantry; twelve batteries of light artillery; two regiments of cavalry and a mounted command of partisan rangers under Col. Turner Ashby. The entire force numbered about 14,000 officers and men available for active duty.

At the important outpost of Front Royal, near one of the mountain passes in the Blue Ridge through which ran the railroad to Manassas, General Banks had stationed a small force consisting of the first Maryland Infantry, two companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, one section of Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, a detachment of the Fifth New York Cavalry, and Capt. Mapes's company of pioneers, all under command of Col. John R. Kenly of the First Maryland.

Jackson's entire force moved down the Valley through Luray, and screened from observation by the movements of Ashby's cavalry and the high wall of the Massanutten Mountains, attacked Kenly's command on May twenty-third, effecting a complete surprise. The advancing column arrived within one and a half miles of Front Royal before the alarm was given, and then, at two o'clock P. M., the Union pickets were captured or rapidly driven in, Jackson having selected for this purpose the First Maryland Confederate Infantry. The little garrison made a spirited but brief resistance in which Kenly was wounded and the greater part of his command captured, including the two guns of Knap's Battery, not, however, until they had inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

As it was evident that Jackson's objective point was Winchester, where he could place himself in the rear of the Union forces in the Valley, Banks fell back from Strasburg to that place on the twenty-fourth, having a shorter route than that of his antagonist. Still the withdrawal of the troops, encumbered as they were with a train of over five hundred wagons, together with crowds of fugitive civilians, refugees and negroes, was a difficult task. Frequent halts were necessary in order to beat off the enemy's cavalry which endeavored to pierce the moving column at various points and get possession of the pike. But such was the discipline and efficiency in the infantry of Williams's Division, combined with frequent dashes of the Union cavalry, that, although marching parallel with and in sight of the enemy, each attack was repelled, and the eighteen miles to Winchester were covered without serious loss.

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At times the teamsters became frightened by the charges of Ashby's troopers or the shelling from Jackson's batteries, and as a result some wagons were overturned in the confusion or left by the way. It was well into the night before the last of the train reached Winchester, and then the soldiers, weary with fighting and marching, moved to the respective positions assigned them for the battle which all knew must be fought on the morrow to ensure the safety of the trains, that had thirty-five miles yet to go before they would be safe beyond the Potomac at Williamsport.

During the night the Confederate columns closed in around Winchester, and at daylight the battle opened by driving in the Union pickets, while a rapid fire of artillery was maintained by each side. General Banks had formed his troops on the south side of the town, Donnelly's Brigade on the left and Gordon's on the right, with his cavalry well thrown out on either flank, and soon the rattle of musketry told that the line was being pressed throughout its entire length. But Banks and Williams had not hoped to do more than retard the advance of the superior force opposed to them, and so, after holding the enemy in check for five hours, their troops fell back through the town and followed in the rear of the trains on the Martinsburg Pike, the infantry moving in three parallel columns with a strong rear guard for each.

Still, the harassing attacks of the enemy threw the retreating troops into serious disorder at times. One of these affairs occurred some five miles beyond Winchester, in which Banks appealed earnestly to the men to rally and make a stand. "My God, men, don't you love your country?" he pleaded. "Yes," cried a soldier, "and I am trying to get to it as fast as I can."*

The Confederate pursuit was not so persistent but that Banks's wearied troops were able to take a rest of two hours or more at Martinsburg, after which they pushed on to the shore of the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, arriving there at nightfall. They had marched and convoyed their wagon trains from Strasburg, a distance of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were covered in one day. There was no bridge at Williamsport, and the improvised ferries would have been wholly inadequate to the safe conduct of the troops had they been attacked; but no enemy appeared, and the corps with its trains, artillery and material, crossed safely into Maryland, where the men were enabled to take the rest so sadly needed.

* History of the Third Wisconsin. By Adjutant Edwin E. Bryant. Madison. 1891.

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In the engagement at Winchester and the fighting incidental to the retreat from Strasburg to that place, including also Kenly's losses at Front Royal, the total casualties were 62 killed, 243 wounded, and 1,714 captured or missing; total, 2,019. Of the captured, 685 were taken prisoners at Front Royal, and 344 others were reported from the various cavalry commands. Of the 500 wagons in the train 55 were captured, abandoned or burned; of other vehicles the quartermaster reported a loss of 48, including 11 ambulances. The greatest loss of any regiment in killed and wounded fell to the lot of the Second Massachusetts.

Jackson states his loss at Front Royal and Winchester as 68 killed, 329 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 400. These figures indicate that, so far as the fighting went, Banks's troops held their own remarkably well under the circumstances, and inflicted as great a loss as they received. In addition to the prisoners captured, 750 sick and wounded in the hospitals at Winchester and Strasburg fell into the hands of the victorious Confederates.

Having driven the Union forces from the Shenandoah Valley, Jackson improved the opportunity to make a threatening demonstration against Harpers Ferry, and create an impression that his army, the strength of which had been greatly exaggerated by his opponents, was about to invade Maryland and march against the National Capital. Though he failed to rout, disperse, or capture Banks's Corps, he achieved other results that were valuable to the Confederacy and far reaching in their effect. The War Department at Washington was thrown into a panic of wild apprehension; troops en route for McClellan's army were hurried to other points; Union generals stationed with their commands at various points in Virginia and West Virginia sent clamorous despatches to Washington invoking aid and reinforcements, asserting that Jackson was in their front ready to attack, whereas in some instances he was fifty miles away; McDowell's Corps was withdrawn from Fredericksburg and after much telegraphing and correspondence was hurried by rail and on foot to Front Royal; and, whether for good or bad, McDowell was prevented from joining McClellan at Hanover Court House as previously arranged.

On May thirtieth Jackson, withdrawing from the position which he then held in front of Harpers Ferry and where his command had done some fighting with the garrison at that post, commenced his return march southward and up the Valley. He encountered Fre-

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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.