

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME 16 [S# 16]

**AUGUST 9, 1862.-- Battle of Cedar Run, or Cedar (or Slaughter) Mountain, Va.  
No. 11.--Report of Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Augur U. S. Army, commanding  
Second Division.**

[ar16\_157 con't]

WASHINGTON, D.C., *September 10, 1862.*

MAJOR: I desire respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the battle of Cedar Mountain up to 7 o'clock p.m., the time I was wounded and left the field:

My division consisted of Generals Geary's, Prince's, and Greene's brigades, composed as follows: Geary's brigade, of the Twenty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, detached during the march to Cedar [Thoroughfare] Mountain and not engaged in that affair; the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and **Sixty-sixth Ohio** Volunteers, and Knap's battery, total enlisted men, 1,121. Prince's brigade--battalion of Eighth and Twelfth Regulars, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, One hundred and ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Third Maryland Volunteers, and Robinson's battery, Fourth Maine; total enlisted men, 1,435. Greene's brigade, of the Third Delaware Volunteers, detached at Front Royal; the Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, detached at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction; the Sixtieth New York, detached at Warrenton Springs, leaving only the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers and a battalion of the First District Volunteers, and McGilvery's battery, Sixth Maine, engaged in the battle; total enlisted men, 457. The number of enlisted men of the division actually on the field was therefore about 3,013.

As my division came upon the field I was directed to place it on the left of Crawford's brigade and toward Cedar Mountain. Subsequently Crawford's brigade joined his division on the right of the line, and I was directed to move my command to place it in two lines, with its <ar16\_158> right resting on the road leading to Orange Court-House and its left extending in the direction of Cedar Mountain. Knap's battery retained its original position near the center of the line. McGilvery's battery was planted on the extreme left of the line, and Robinson's intermediately. My command kept this position during the severe artillery fire of the afternoon, the infantry only taking advantage of the ground in the vicinity to cover itself from the enemy's shell. The ground from this position to the front was open, with an occasional corn field and clumps of underbrush, and gradually rising for nearly a mile. On the right of the Orange road was a forest, extending perhaps for a quarter of a mile along the road, and behind which was massed the infantry of the enemy's left. On the left was Cedar Mountain, so that in advancing my division would pass between the two.

I had previously caused Captain Pitcher's battalion of the Eighth and Twelfth Regulars to deploy as skirmishers and cover the front of the whole division, to advance continuously, discover the enemy's position, and annoy him as much as possible. How well this was done will be seen from the following extract from a letter from General Prince, written on the 16th of August from Richmond. Speaking of Pitcher's battalion he says:

Their part I have occasion to know excited the admiration of the enemy, who inquired if they were not regulars, as they had never seen such skirmishing. They were out during the whole battle, and penetrated even to the enemy's position, and annoyed him so as to turn the attention of his guns away from more distant firing with shot and shell, and caused him to waste canister upon the ground of the skirmishers.

When the infantry of Williams' division on our right advanced and became engaged I was ordered to cause my batteries in front to cease firing and to advance my infantry. Leaving Greene to support Mc. Gilvery's battery on the left and to hold that position, I caused Geary's brigade to advance, which it did steadily and quickly, and when within range opened a regular and well-directed fire upon the enemy. I then caused Prince's brigade to advance in like manner upon the left, which it did under its gallant leader handsomely and in good order, and when in position opened its fire.

Meantime the enemy had gotten a battery and a body of infantry in position on our left, evidently by having gone around Cedar Mountain, and were in position to annoy us extremely, but McGilvery's battery gave them ample occupation and prevented their advance. Our right, too, as it advanced and became uncovered by the wood mentioned on the right, was exposed to a flank fire from the enemy's infantry on the left. Williams' division, however, kept them well occupied, and knowing him to be there, I was afraid of directing a return of the fire that came from that direction. As our front lines became weakened by their losses I caused the second lines to advance, which they did in good order.

Meantime the enemy had placed a section of artillery in front, evidently for the purpose of using grape upon our advancing infantry. I saw, too, a large body of infantry collecting for its support. I sent immediately for a section of Napoleon guns to act upon this body, and selected its position in front. Before its arrival my horse was shot, and a moment after I was wounded myself and rendered unable to keep the field. I learn that this section of artillery did most efficient service under its gallant commander, Lieutenant Cushing, Fourth Artillery, who, when deficient in men, dismounted and assisted to work his own guns. General Geary had been previously wounded severely while gallantly and efficiently attending to his brigade. I sent my adjutant-general, Captain Halstead, to report to General Prince, and say that he was in command of the division.

The subsequent operations of the division will be reported by General Greene, who, with his little command, so persistently held the enemy in check on our left, and who, after the capture of General Prince, succeeded to the command of the division. I am most happy to report that up to the time I left the field I saw no instances of bad conduct on the part of the officers or soldiers; that, quite to the contrary, I saw nothing but coolness and determination. To Generals Geary, Prince, and Greene I am under great obligations for their intelligent and active co-operation, and for the skill and gallantry with which they managed their commands. General Geary was severely wounded; and General Prince, after losing his entire staff, and being the only mounted officer near him went to another part of the field for orders, was surrounded and captured by the enemy. To Captain Pitcher, Eighth Infantry, great credit is due for his skillful and effective management of his battalions of skirmishers, which, as have been seen, were of so serious an annoyance to the enemy. He was severely wounded in the knee. I

respect-Cull recommend him to the favorable consideration of the general commanding and of the Government.

Of my own staff I cannot speak too highly. Captain Halsted, assistant adjutant-general, after being of the greatest service to me during the day, reported when I left the field to General Prince, and was subsequently captured. To Captains Cutting and Shaw, my aides-de-camp; to Captain Hedge, assistant quartermaster, and Captain Woodruff, commissary of subsistence, who, in addition to their proper duties, which were efficiently performed, acted as my aides-de-camp on the field, I am greatly indebted for their activity and for their intelligent transmission of orders throughout the day. Exposed to every variety of fire as their duties required, they labored faithfully, actively, and efficiently to aid me in every possible way. To the commanders of batteries, Captain Knap, Pennsylvania; McGilvery and Robinson, Maine, great credit is due for their skillful and active management of their respective batteries. Captain Knap testifies to the skill and bravery of Lieutenant Geary, Pennsylvania, and Lieutenants Cushing and Howard, Fourth Artillery, and of his men generally. Captain Robinson speaks particularly of the good conduct of his first sergeant, H. C. Haynes, and Captain McGilvery speaks the same of his officers and men. Captain Anderson, Twelfth Infantry, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Quimby, Twelfth Infantry, severely wounded; Lieutenant Andrews, Eighth Infantry-, slightly wounded; Noble, Eighth Infantry; Perkins and Fisher, Twelfth Infantry. He also especially desires to call attention to the gallant services of Sergeants Higgins, McMenamir, Lathrop, and O'Connor, Eighth Infantry, and Sergeants Liscum and Lawrence, Cansvan and Byrne, of the Twelfth Infantry. General Greene makes especial mention of the efficient services of his assistant adjutant-general, Capt. C. P. Horton, and of his aide-de camp, Lieutenant Shipman, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers. General Prince speaks in the highest and most feeling terms of his staff, two of whom were killed (Captains Green and Tennatt), and the other, Captain Haskell, severely wounded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**C. C. AUGUR,**

*Commanding Division. Brigadier- General, Banks'*

Maj. Louis H. PELOUZE,  
*A. A. G., Hdqrs. Corps.*

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**AUGUST 9, 1862.-- Battle of Cedar Run, or Cedar (or Slaughter) Mountain, Va.  
No. 12.--Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U.S. Army, commanding First Brigade.**

<ar16\_160>

-----, ---, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, Army of Virginia, in the action at Cedar Creek, on Saturday, August 9:

At about 8 a.m. August 9 the brigade took up the line of march from camp, agreeably to your order, taking the road toward Orange Court-House. The extreme heat of the day caused many cases of sunstroke, and the scarcity of water immense suffering among the men--in fact, after a march of 5 or 0 miles the road on each side was full of men, who had been compelled to fall out from sheer exhaustion, and many cases of sunstroke terminated fatally.

At the distance of about 5 miles from Culpeper Court-House I received orders from Major-General Banks to detach the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with orders to proceed immediately to retake and hold at all hazards Telegraph Hill [Thoroughfare Mountain], a position which had been occupied by our signal corps, and from which they had been reported to have been driven by a regiment of rebel cavalry that morning. Pursuant to the order, I dispatched the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tyndale, with Lieutenant Harvey as guide, detailed by order of General Banks himself. The remainder of the brigade, consisting of the Fifth, Sixty-sixth, Seventh, and Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiments, and one section of Knap's battery, under command of Lieutenant Geary, and one company of First West Virginia Cavalry, under command of Captain Kerr, proceeded on a distance of about 2 miles, where we found the advance troops taking position in line of battle near and beyond Cedar Creek. I immediately put my brigade in line, the right resting about 100 yards in rear of and opposite Best's battery and extending almost directly south. One section of Knap's battery occupied a position in line with Best's battery and in front of our extreme left; cavalry in position as escort. This position was taken about 2 p.m.

Firing was commenced in a very short time by the rebel batteries and answered immediately by the center battery first, and then by the section of Knap's on our left, commanded by Lieutenant Geary. These two guns seemed to get the range of the rebel batteries first, and did excellent work, dropping their shells right into the batteries at almost every fire. We remained in this position until about 3.30 p.m., when we changed position by the right flank to support the right center battery, forming in two lines, the advance consisting of the Seventh Ohio on the right and the Sixty-sixth Ohio on the left. In rear was the Twenty-ninth Ohio supporting the Seventh, and the Fifth Ohio supporting the Sixty-sixth. We remained in this position about one hour, when we received orders to advance. We moved forward about 200 yards and we were ordered to halt and await further orders. While here we were exposed to a terrible cross-fire from the enemy's batteries and lost several men killed and wounded. We remained in this position about one hour, and were ordered forward to support a line of skirmishers thrown out by the Twelfth U.S. Infantry, who were falling back under a galling fire of the enemy, then advancing in force. We were soon in range of their infantry and became hotly engaged. The Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio, under the destructive fire of at least five <ar16\_161> times their number, were being terribly cut up, but retained their ground, closing up their decimated ranks, and still pressing toward the enemy.

Seeing their condition I ordered the Fifth and Twenty-ninth Ohio to their support. They promptly answered the command, the Twenty-ninth passing immediately to the support of the Seventh and the Fifth passing to the left of the Sixty-sixth.

At this period a ball struck me on the ankle, and almost at the same instant a ball passed through my left arm. I was compelled to leave the field, and the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Charles Candy.

**JNO. W. GEARY.**

General AUGUR,

*Comdg. Second Division, Second Corps, Army of Virginia.*

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**AUGUST 9, 1862.-- Battle of Cedar Run, or Cedar (or Slaughter) Mountain, Va.  
No. 14.--Reports of Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Infantry.**

[ar16\_162 con't]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,  
*In the Field, August 11, 1862.*

SIR: We left Culpeper about 9 a.m. Saturday (9th), and reached the field of action, 8 miles distant, about 2 p.m. ; took position on the left; stacked arms and rested; were shortly afterward ordered to support a battery, which was in position in the center. After about an hour were ordered to advance, taking about 300 men into the engage-merit. While advancing we passed the Twelfth Regulars lying in a ravine, and only about 150 came out at the close of the fight, which was about dark. We had 1 field officer, 13 line officers, and 95 men killed and wounded. (\*)

Respectfully, yours,

**JNO. H. PATRICK,**

*Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*

Colonel CANDY,

**Sixty-sixth Ohio** Vols., *Comdg. First Brigade.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,  
*April 10, 1864.*

SIR: In compliance with orders from the general commanding division I have the honor to forward the official report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,  
*Culpeper, Va., August 13, 1862.*

In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to transmit a record concerning our action in battle near Culpeper, Va., August 9, 1862:

<ar16\_163>

We left Culpeper Saturday morning, the 8th instant, and marched a distance of about 8 miles, and arrived at the scene of action about 2 o'clock. We halted in

front of the enemy's right, stacked arms, and rested about an hour. In the mean time the artillery had opened fire on both sides, and I think that our artillery opened the fire. We were then ordered by General Geary to support a battery which was in position on our center. On arriving there our brigade, or rather that part comprising General Tyler's old brigade (the other part, consisting of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, had left on the road), was divided, the Sixty-sixth and Seventh Ohio formed the first line of support, the Fifth and Twenty-ninth Ohio the second, 50 paces in the rear. We were ordered to advance and occupy the line of the Sixty-sixth and Seventh Ohio, while they advanced and gained equal distance in front.

We lay there until about 6 o'clock, having been shelled briskly from the commencement up to that time. The infantry were then ordered to advance. We kept advancing until we crossed a corn field. Our front was then clear, the troops in front having flanked to the right in advancing through the corn field. There was a road or ravine where we found a regiment of regulars (the Twelfth, I believe), all lying down. I tried to get them to advance. Our regiment called them cowards, and walked over them. After leaving the corn field we received the first round of grape and canister. We advanced farther until we reached a small mound. By this time we were the only regiment holding the open field, the others having flanked to the right that were on our right, and the regiment that came up on our left, after we had advanced through the corn field, only fired one volley, and retired immediately, the officer commanding leading them off the field.

The enemy 1)y this time had been forced to retire, and if we had been re-enforced we would have driven them from the field. From some unexplained reason we were left to the kind mercy of the enemy, who seemed to know their business, and brought another brigade into action against us, no doubt with the intention of making a finish of the few brave men remaining on the field. We went into action with about 275 men, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing 122.

Respectfully submitted.

**JNO. H. PATRICK,**

*Colonel Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,*

*Asst. Adjt. Gen.,*

*Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.*

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME 16 [S# 16]

**AUGUST 9, 1862.-- Battle of Cedar Run, or Cedar (or Slaughter) Mountain, Va.  
No. 16.--Report of Capt. Wilbur F. Stevens, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.**

[ar16\_164 cont]

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,  
*Camp near Culpeper Court-House, Va., August 14, 1862.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date I have the honor to make the following report of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late action near Cedar Mountain, August 9:

I went into the fight with 9 commissioned officers and 180 enlisted men. We were formed in rear of the Seventh Ohio Regiment for the support of a battery stationed on a slight elevation of ground direct to our front. The battery was moved in a short time, and we were left for the support of another battery, stationed to our left. Afterward we moved to the front for the support of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, we coming upon their left. We then opened fire on the enemy, who were on a slight hill beyond the corn field and in the woods to our right. Here we received their fire from both the above-named places. They <ar16\_165> finally gave way direct in front, and we moved forward and occupied the ground on the hill beyond the corn field, we receiving the same cross-fire (from the woods and to the front). Our support on extreme right giving way, and we fearing our small squad would be captured, fell back to the right of our first position near the battery. Night coming on we fell back to the woods in our rear.

During the engagement my men behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery. No man left the field unless he was wounded or ordered to assist a wounded man back to the rear, and then return to his place in the ranks. We retired in as good order as could be expected, as our numbers were greatly diminished, they being either killed or wounded or assisting our wounded to the rear. During the engagement I had my horse shot, which I was obliged to leave.

The above is respectfully submitted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**W. F. STEVENS,**

*Captain, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.*

Colonel CANDY,

*Sixty-sixth Ohio, Commanding -First Brigade.*

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**AUGUST 9, 1862.-- Battle of Cedar Run, or Cedar (or Slaughter) Mountain, Va.  
No. 17.--Report of Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.**

[ar16\_165 con't]

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFTRY., U.S. A.,  
*Camp near Culpeper Court. House, Va., August 11, 1862.*

GENERAL: In compliance to circular, dated Headquarters Second Division, Second *Corps d'Armee*, Army of Virginia, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late action of Saturday, August 9, near Culpeper Court-House, Va.:

The regiment left camp at Culpeper Court-House, Va., in company with the remainder of the brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Geary; arrived on the field, and took position on the left of the Seventh Ohio, the line running, as near as can be ascertained, due north and south. Remained in that position about an hour; then ordered to move to the right and change position in rear of batteries almost perpendicular to our original front, which was done at a double-quick. Took position in rear of batteries; remained about an hour; ordered to advance;

moved 200 or 300 yards and commenced firing; ordered to halt; laid down in corn field and remained in that position near an hour; ordered to advance, firing on the enemy's skirmishers, which was done. As soon as the troops on the right and left commenced falling back I ordered my regiment to fall back firing, no one being present to give any orders and no support in view. After falling back some 10 or 15 yards I again ordered the advance; advanced beyond our original line some 10 or 20 yards. This was repeated several times; again fell back firing. Upon finding out that the enemy had our range, and with grape and shell were mowing down the brave men under my command, I fell back to the woods on this side of the creek, bringing with me but about 60 men left of my entire regiment. Upon coming out I found a squad of the Fifth, Seventh, and Twenty-ninth Ohio formed, waiting for some one to give them orders what to do. I was here informed that General Geary had been wounded in the <ar16\_166> early part of the engagement, and immediately reported to Major-General Banks for instructions. Was ordered by him to take position on the right of General Greene's brigade, at the edge of the timber this side of the Run (Cedar Creek); started to take position as ordered, throwing out all advance guard of 10 men, under command of Captain Van Deman, **Sixty-sixth Ohio**. He advanced, throwing out his advance guard as skirmishers. Upon their arrival at the edge of the timber they were ordered to halt and deliver up their arms. At that instant my command was fired upon by a strong party concealed in the timber. My regiment of about 60 men, being in the advance, received their fire, which wounded 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, and quite a number of the enlisted men. After returning their fire fell back and reported the facts to General Pope, commanding, who ordered me to place my men where they could rest for the night.

From the reports received by the acting adjutant of the regiment we went into the action about 250 strong. My officers and men stood throughout the engagement under a galling fire of musketry, shell, and grape, obeying every order promptly and punctually. I have the honor to inclose herewith list of killed, wounded, and missing. (\*)

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**CHAS. CANDY,**

*Colonel Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Vols., Comdg. Regiment.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE,

*Comdg. Second Div., Second Corps d'Armee, Army of Virginia.*