

Chesapeake Volunteer Guards



DISPATCH COURIER

Volume I, Issue 3, July 2006

COMMANDER'S COMMENTS, JULY

Gentlemen (and Otherwise),

Issue Number Three! This is our third newsletter and finds the CVG standing strong and basking in the glow of a highly successful year to date.

In this newsletter we have our final and OFFICIAL Order of Battle for the Campaigns of 2006. I would like to thank all the efforts of the company commanders to finalize these, and also to thank all of those who have volunteered to serve in leadership roles. Doing so is often a thankless job. Typically 90% of leadership is off the field. It is the requirement of each to get the troops on the right field, with the right gear at the right time and prepared for the job at hand. I ask each of you to give them your assistance, and understand that often the Officers and NCOs have to make unpopular decisions, but necessary. That is the pain of command.

We have several events coming up in the next few months, and plenty of smaller local events that we can use to recruit and build our ranks. By the way, we all know "that guy"; the one who said he was interested in joining the CVG, but for reason never did. It's time to call him up and get him on board, as this train is gaining speed, and it's going to be a fun ride.

The first event is the upcoming Sharpshooter Camp of Instruction. Captain Hendricks and Company B have worked very hard to prepare an awesome experience for all. Fred Ray, author of "**Shock Troops of the Confederacy**" is attending the Sharpshooter Camp of Instruction hosted by the Princess Anne Grays at **Pamplin Park, September 8-10, 2006.**

He will be speaking on the evolution of the battalions and their application on the Civil War Battlefield.

The Camp of Instruction will be centered around the training of Dunlop's Battalion of Sharpshooters, on the actual ground where it occurred. In the fall of 1863 the Sharpshooters were pulled off of the line, and given special training, which paid huge dividends in the coming campaigns. We will replicate portions of this training including:

- marksmanship
- judging distance
- concealment
- scouting
- battalion as skirmishers
- grand guard and outpost
- patrols
- specialized tactics created for these battalions

For more information please go to:

www.chesapeakevolunteerguard.com

Please pre-register, as the event is limited to a total of 85 participants (**see attached registration form**).

Next we have Perryville, in Kentucky as Federals. This will be our first battalion event as Federals and I am sure we will be working hard to outfit those who need gear for this impression. Please let us know early what and what size you require.



The 144th Anniversary **Battle of Perryville** will be held the weekend of **October 7 & 8, 2006** and bring together participants with infantry, cavalry, and full-scale artillery for a weekend of living history. Participant registration proceeds will go to the **Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association (PBPA)** to further our efforts to preserve the battlefield.

This event is held on original ground, and is hosted by our western brethren the same who have traveled east many times to support us, most recently at Summer of '62, and have pledged support for our events next year, to the tune of up to three battalions!

It is only right that we support them to the best of our humble abilities. I look forward to a great road trip with you all and another great event to round out 2006.

Please go to:

<http://www.perryvillereenactment.org/>

and register as the CVG/Eastern Battalion, Federal.

Moving into 2007, there are three planned anniversary events hosted by progressive reenactors. The first will be the **145th of McDowell**, hosted by the PSL, and always a good event to play Federal. Next I am working with Danny Snyder (CMF) to host the **145th Anniversary of Jackson's Valley Campaign** in June. And finally I am the organizer of the **145th Maryland Campaign, September 2007**, honoring the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

For the first time we have a complete schedule of anniversary events hosted by progressive reenactors for progressive reenactors.

It's a good time to be in the hobby.

Guards, Forward!

S. Christian Anders
Commanding
Chesapeake Volunteer Guard



www.chesapeakevolunteerguard.org

EVENTS SCHEDULE

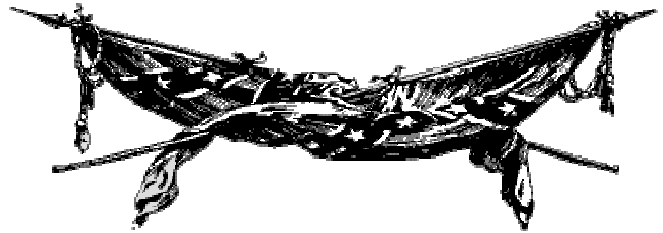
www.chesapeakevolunteerguard.org

Consult the web page for the latest details.

NEWSLETTER ARTICLES

Any member of the Chesapeake Volunteer Guard is welcome to submit articles for publication in the *CVG Dispatch Courier*.

Time urgent type articles will be used as first priority. Please contact the editor, Jack Hefestay at: hefestay@yahoo.com for additional details or clarifications. Constructive comments on the newsletter are always encouraged.



September 8-10, 2006

Sharpshooter Camp of Instruction

Confederate, Dunlop's Battalion of Sharpshooters

– Pamplin Park, Virginia

Mike Hendricks and company have been working very hard in this program, and it is looking to be the ground breaking effort in 2006.

As a primer, please go to:

<http://sharpshooters.cfspress.com/index.html>

and read over that site, and if you can, order the book- "**Shock Troops of the Confederacy**" by Fred Ray. This book is excellent and the first written on these troops since Dunlop's autobiography in 1899. A must read, and it sheds so much light for the first time on the evolution of tactics on this level. A great read for a great impression.

The Web Site will continue to have updates and general event information.



Confederate Armory



October 6-8, 2006
Battle of Perryville
US 79th PA - Perryville, KY

The 144th Anniversary **Battle of Perryville will be held the weekend of October 7 & 8, 2006** and bring together participants with infantry, cavalry, and full-scale artillery for a weekend of living history. Participant registration proceeds will go to the **Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association (PBPA)** to further our efforts to preserve the battlefield. Registration can be obtained at:

www.perryvillereenactment.org

and be sure to register as the CVG/Eastern Battalion.

November 18, 2006

**Gettysburg Remembrance Day Parade,
US Iron Brigade/24th Michigan Infantry.**

This will be our first “showing” at Remembrance Day, and a great chance to introduce the Battalion to the reenacting community as a whole. Hardee Hats are the required headgear and regulations for the parade will be out in the next issue **of this newsletter.**

Marching in the parade will be a good way to “cap” the year, and we are working on planning a CVG get together that evening in town. This will be a good chance to let the hair down and have fun.



Perryville, Kentucky

SHENANDOAH '62 AAR

Headquarters, 5th. Battalion

Weyer's Cave, VA. June 7, 1862

Valley District

Captain Hendricks,

Commander Company B

Captain: I have the distinct honor to submit the following of Company B as connected with the action of from June 2nd to the 4th instant:

After marching with the Army down the Valley Turnpike and turning east towards the North Fork of the Shenandoah River we arrived in the vicinity of Cross Keys. The Battalion under the knowledgeable and brave leadership of Major Wyman was then attached to the Brigade under the esteem and adroit direction of Colonel Anders. The Battalion then encamped for the night near Mill Creek on the grounds of the gracious Widow Pence's fine farm. Rations of bacon and bread were issued with instructions to prepare for engagement the following day since reports from General Ashby scouts stated that General Fremont was moving his arm of the Federal Army east from Harrisburg towards the vicinity. The troops were most grateful that providence had spared them of another wet night bivouacked in the rain and were able to rest peacefully under a gentle wind.

On Saturday the 3rd our Battalion joined the Brigade and marched out of camp and was then assigned to General Trimble. Our regiments were formed and placed in a line of battle under the ever-watchful eye of the Third Division Commander General Ewell. While General Jackson marched the bulk of our Valley Army eastward to Port Republic with instructions to hold and delay General Fremont attentions. With General Trimble's instruction Colonel Anders order the Battalion to take a position on the left flank of the Brigade. With Company A anchoring the left flank then Company C and B on the right of our battle line. Our Brigade was in a most advantageous position. A flat-topped ridge, covered with great oaks, which looked down upon a wide meadow, crossed by a stout fence; and beyond the hollow laid the woods through which the Federals, already in contact with the Confederate outposts, were rapidly advancing. Colonel Anders then ordered the troops under his direction to

lay down behind the fence in order to conceal us from the enemy. The Federal skirmishers rush on with their regiment closely in pursuit advancing to our concealed position from which we waited. Upon the Colonels command we sprang forth and the Brigade issued a massive volley onto the oncoming Federals issuing death and destruction to the enemy. Soon a company of skirmishers was ordered forward to drive the dissuaded enemy from the field of honor. We later learned from the surviving members of this once proud Federal regiment that they were the men of the 8th New York. It seems, our stroke of steel was enough to convince General Fremont to retire and not bother our lines again. We soon reformed our companies with our gallant Battalion Commander Major Wyman, who stood above the rest in this sharp action, about faced our Battalion to march to the rear. In this action all men of the Company stood firm and gallant with providence looking down upon us witnessed by only a few with wounds and a with great many of the enemy dead and dying on the field.

After the Battalion rested orders came that we were to rejoin the Brigade and make march for Port Republic to join with Jackson and the rest of the Army. After a pleasant march of some four or five miles we crossed over the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and were ordered into camp along the South Fork of the same river. For the Companies of the Battalion this was a much needed rest and relaxation after a sharp engagement and hard march. The men of the Company refreshed themselves in the water and shade of the river and much ample rations of country ham, onions, sweet potatoes, and bread were issued. It is rare such a bountiful ration is issued on the march and the men all rejoiced and thanked God for their good fortune. Though too soon our section Eden had to be relinquished when the Major instructed the Battalion was to march to General Jackson Headquarters to stand guard.

In the morning of the 4th at 5 am reverie was sounded and soon the Battalion was on the march to rejoin the Brigade. Instructions from Colonel Anders were to march the Brigade out of the fair town of Port Republic towards the east and bring as much aid and service as we can to General Taylor. We soon found ourselves marching parallel to the river and towards

the east found our flanks being assailed by busting shells of Federal artillery posted on high ground nearby the Lewis House. Were General Tyler leading Shield's Army had massed his batteries to rain destruction down on us. Orders soon arrived that General Jackson wanted General Taylor to take these batteries by the flank.

The men of our Company were halted after a short march and the Battalion soon formed up with the Brigade to march up a sharp steep ridge so in order we could gain the flank of our enemy and to drive his batteries from their work of death. Through thick forest and scrub we formed the Battalion once more after a hard climb up this ridge with B Company holding the right flank of our line. Soon orders came down from the Colonel that we were to plunge down a deep ravine and up an equally steep hill in order to strike the enemy a deceive blow and capture his batteries. With spirits high the Battalion sprang forth with a cheer and struck the enemy hard in his flank only to meet an equally determined foe. Three times Major Wyman reformed his gallant men and urged them forward in advance as the enemy poured much death and destruction into our ranks. The air was filled with shot and shell and the cries of the wounded and dieing of both combatants. With a finally shout the brave and noble Captain Hendricks of Company B pushed his men forward on the final charge and gain the left flank of the enemy works. Soon the Battalion was rushing over his works and driving the enemy before him down the ridge and silencing his batteries. Federal General Shields soon saw his position was most delicate and wisely decided recall General Tyler after he was pursued by our troops for some many miles down river leaving the field of honor once more to our Army.

In the actions of both Cross Keys and Port Republic the men of Company B acted with most determined gallantry. From the guidance of their esteemed Commander Captain Hendricks to the NCOs and privates all did their duty well above and beyond for their State and Country. 1st Sergeant Faulkner vigor and dedication to duties was unsurpassed as was the care and guidance offered by 2nd Sergeant White and 3rd Sergeant Sunderland. All the NCOs and each

private has much to be proud of because of their valor and dedication to duty.

This after battle report has been respectful complied and submitted with approval by Captain Michael Hendricks, Commanding "B" Company for Company "B" – Chesapeake Volunteer Guards

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

1st Lt. David Jones

Company B – Chesapeake Volunteer Guards

UNIT MEMBER BIOGRAPHY DAVE CLARK



Cpl. Dave Clark, Co. B, graduated from the great school in cradle of the Confederacy known as The Citadel, with degrees in History and Political Science. He is a proud former Marine pilot, but retired from the Navy in 2001. After encountering members of the 3rd and 23rd Virginia at the Dunker

Church in Sharpsburg in 1999, he became involved in the living history/reenactment hobby when he joined the 3rd Virginia Infantry Reg't; he was an active member with the unit until becoming a founding member of the Princess Anne Grey's / Lee's Sharpshooters in 2005.

Dave's ancestral heritage is Yankee, whose great-grandfather was Sgt/2Lt in B Co., 19th Iowa Vol. Reg't. Involved in many well and lesser known battles in the west, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Sterling's Plantation, LA, and was held prisoner at Camp Ford, TX until paroled.

Dave is currently an Aircraft Mishap Investigator for the Department. of the Navy. He is married to Deb, an Australian, who just doesn't understand his enthusiasm for the hobby.

Order Of Battle

Chesapeake Volunteer Guard

Staff

Major S. Christian Anders, Commanding
First Lieutenant Andrew Dangel, Adjutant
Second Lieutenant Matthew McLaughlin, Quarter Master/Commissary
Sergeant Major Jack Hefestay

Company A (23 Members)

Captain John Wyman
First Lieutenant Shawn Stern
***Second Lieutenant Josh Mason**

First Sergeant Tim Kirk
Second Sergeant John Wagner

Corporal Dan Patterson
Corporal Tom Piston
Corporal Brian Miller
Buddy Aiken
Brandon Anders, Musician
Stewart Barroll
Paul Boccadoro
Mike Cecere
Bob Craig
Pat Echenrode
John Gumz
Chris Hartwig
Charles Kibler
Greg McGaha
Larry McIrvin
Shawn Morrow
Matt Piston, Musician
Shelly Wright

Company B (27 Members)

Captain Mike Hendricks
First Lieutenant David Jones
***Second Lieutenant Jason Sunderland**
***Third Lieutenant Bruce Avery**

First Sergeant Warren Clark
Second Sergeant Jim Faulkner

Corporal Dave Clark
Corporal Curt Compton
Corporal Randolph Ubben
Corporal Richard Watters
Corporal Layton White
Bruce Cain
Jeremy Cheek
Percy Clark
Pat Connagham
Scot Douglas
Jim Falkner
David Jones
Peter Julius
Bob Marsella
Lars Prillaman
Bobby Small
Brandon Sollars
Don Thompson
James Thompson
Wayne Thompson
Myrtis Wilson

- As needed

“Lee’s Sharpshooters” “Esprit de Corps” Sharpshooter Battalions of the ANV

By Mike Hendricks

"Probably the most effective troops in the late civil war for the number of men engaged, were the sharpshooters. The value of this branch of the service became so apparent that companies and battalions were organized in most of the brigades of infantry" Captain John Laughton, Jr.; ANV, Mahone's Brigade, Sharpshooter Battalion.

At the beginning of the war, no provisions were made for units of sharpshooters in the Confederate Army. However, in April 1862 the Confederate Congress passed an act to organize battalions of sharpshooters:

SECTION 1: The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of War may secure to be organized a battalion of sharpshooters for each brigade, consisting of not less than three nor more than six companies, to be composed of men selected from the brigade or otherwise, and armed with long-range muskets or rifles, said companies to be organized, and the commissioned officers therefore appointed by the President, by and with the advice, and consent of the Senate. Such battalions shall constitute parts of the brigades to which they belong, and shall have such field and staff officers as are authorized by law for similar battalions, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Contrary to popular belief, Confederate sharpshooters were not all "snipers," Rather, they were frequently deployed as brigade skirmish battalions specializing in marksmanship and field craft, scouting, skirmish drill, bayonet drill, outpost duties, and Grand Guard. Though slow to organize traditional ad-hoc skirmish companies into organized autonomous battalion commands (Fall/Winter 63-64), the Army of Northern Virginia had very well-trained and effective skirmish / sharpshooter battalions by the overland campaigns of Spring and Summer of 1864, General Early's '64 Valley Campaign and the bitter trench warfare of Petersburg ('64-'65), to the end of the war.

The basic Sharpshooter impression is not much different than that of the average Confederate infantryman with the exception of his weapon, some specialized equipment and perhaps a small badge or patch particular to the unit in which he belonged. These small marks of identification allowed for easier passage thru the lines or for the men not to be

confused for shirkers or stragglers. The men of the sharpshooter battalions still drew their uniform and gear issue through their home regiment.

The Army of Northern Virginia experimented with sharpshooter Battalions going into the 1863 campaign season. The battalions were used by most of the brigades in the 2nd & 3rd. Corps of the ANV in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The higher command of the army was so pleased with the operations of the sharpshooter battalions that by the winter of 1863, most of the brigades had formed official organizations.

Organization, Equipment and Drill:

Battalion Structure: *Commanded by a Lt. Colonel or a Major*

Three to five companies numbering between 175 to 200 men.

Each battalion had three supply wagons assigned to the command for the purposes of ordnance and replacement weapons.

Company Structure: *Commanded by a Captain or a 1st Lt. Company Commanders were chosen by the brigade commander.*

Three Sergeants, eight Corporals. Three to four men form each company per regiment of each brigade. The men were the best of military bearing, discipline & Esprit de Corps.; most of the men had been NCOs in their home company.

The Companies were numbered 1st, 2nd. & 3rd. Companies and so on. The 1st Company being command by the senior captain

Requirements to be a Sharpshooter were as follows:

- A. *Good Intelligence*
- B. *Sound Judgment*
- C. *Accuracy of Marksmanship*
- D. *Devoted to the Southern Cause*
- E. *Inflating courage under fire*

Responsibilities of Sharpshooter Battalions: (Their role in the army)

1. *Sharpshooting & Skirmishing*
2. *Scouting*
3. *To swiftly meet any sudden & unexpected Sallies of the enemy.*

4. *To be highly proficient in rapid deployments from line en echelon movements to flanking evolutions, to strike the enemy from any angle.*
5. *Grand Guard & Picket Operations for providing protection to many body of the army in bivouac, on the march.*
6. *Probing and assaulting enemy positions.*

Training and Drills:

The men went through very rigorous training. The battalions were pulled off of the line for four weeks. During this time the men were taught the art of marksmanship, judging distances, camouflage, scouting, skirmishing. Marksmanship records were kept on each man, if a man did not meet the standards during this training he was sent back to his regiment.

** New skirmish tactics and formations were developed for assaulting enemy fortified positions. These were rapid moving skirmish formations, for example [Major Thomas Wooten's Shine Hauling Formation].*

Standards:

The standards that were developed, for the sharpshooters came from several Military Manuals of the time; such as the American Skirmish and French Zouave drills. Hardee's [Revised Light Infantry Tactics].

** Major General Cadmus M. Wilcox published Rifles and Rifle Practice in 1859. This manual taught the art of rifle marksmanship. This manual was also used by the US Army, before and during the war. Maj. Gen. Wilcox drafted up the standards for the training of the CS Sharpshooters of the ANV. These standards were approved by Gen. R. E. Lee. Wilcox's Sharpshooter standards were used by all three ANV Corps. These standards instructed the men in the art of estimating distances, Marksmanship, skirmish evolutions, dispositions against cavalry and bayonet exercise.*

The P58 & P60 Enfield rifle .577 cal. was the standard weapon for the Sharpshooters. The Enfield rifle was the "Superior" weapon at ranges form 500 to 1000 yards. The .577 cal. (Enfield 530 grain Pritchard Round) was the standard round for the Enfield weapons. Each Battalion had one to two men that was assigned a Whitworth Rifle .45 cal. Bolt Minnie (six side 560 grain hexagonal Minnie).

** The Whitworth rifle characteristics are .45 caliber (.451, rifled, six-sided or hexagonal, HA and*

we thought that was "new") with a bore of .450 inches with a 1:20 twist. Total rifle length was 49 inches (some noted at 55 inches!) Weight was 8 pounds 15 ounces, without the scope. Yes, bubba they were using scopes, a Davidson telescopic sight patented in 1862. It is very crude by today's standards but the Sharpshooters that used this set-up used it with great efficiency.

*This weapon not only used telescopic sights but also, because of its unusual rifling, required the use of specially shaped bullets. 1,000 of these bullets were usually shipped with the rifle. This was one of the critical factors in its accuracy. The cost of each of these masterpieces was \$1,000 including the ammunition; figure that out at today's prices!!! These men were the best shots in the battalion. They did not have to answer to anyone; they came and went as they wished. One such man was **Pvt. Ben Powell** of Dunlop's Battalion Sharpshooters (McGowan's Brigade). Powell is the CS Sharpshooter believed to have shot Maj. Gen. Sedgwick on May 12, 1864 (Wildness). It is estimated that the shot Powell took was over 1400 yards. He was armed with a Whitworth Rifle with scope.*

Sgt. Berry Benson was a well known Scout & Sharpshooter from Dunlop's Battalion. Benson Carried a Spencer Rifle and an Enfield Rifle.

**The companies usually had two weapons with scopes assigned to each platoon. They were usually Parker Hales Enfield Rifled Muskets .577 cal., 530 grain Pritchard round. The rest of the men would be armed with Enfield Rifles, .577 cal., 530 grain Pritchard round.*

**The Sharpshooters were issued Spyglass or Widow Scopes and a British Imported distance estimator.*

** Sharpshooter Battalion Patches.*

Two of the Outstanding Sharpshooter Battalion Commanders:

- *Major William S. Dunlop, 12th. South Carolina Infantry, Commanded McGowan Brigade Sharpshooters.*
- *Major Thomas Wooten, 18th. NCS, Commanded Lane's Brigade Sharpshooters. He was revered in both armies for his scouting, brilliant tactics, hard hitting. He developed what would becomes known as Wooten's "Seine Hauling."*

- Submitted and authored by Mike Hendricks

The Death of General John Sedgwick

Martin T. McMahon, Brevet Major-General, U.S.V.; Chief-of-Staff, Sixth Corps

On May 8th, 1864, the Sixth Corps made a rapid march to the support of Warren, near Spotsylvania, about 5 P.M., and passed the rest of the day in getting into position on Warren's left. After nightfall General Sedgwick rode back into an open field near General Warren's headquarters and, with his staff, lay down on the grass and slept until daylight. Shortly after daylight he moved out upon his line of battle.

We had no tents or breakfast during that night or morning. The general made some necessary changes in the line and gave a few unimportant orders, and sat down with me upon a hard-tack box, with his back resting against a tree. The men, one hundred feet in front, were just finishing a line of rifle-pits, which ran to the right of a section of artillery that occupied an angle in our line. The 1st New Jersey brigade was in avarice of this line.

After this brigade, by Sedgwick's direction, had been withdrawn through a little opening to the left of the pieces of artillery, the general, who had watched the operation, resumed his seat on the hard-tack box and commenced talking about members of his staff in very complimentary terms.



Major General John Sedgwick

He was an inveterate tease, and I at once suspected that he had some joke on the staff which he was leading up to. He was interrupted in his comments by observing that the troops, who during this time had been filing from the left into the rifle-pits, had come to a halt and were lying down, while the left of the line partly

overlapped the position of the section of artillery. He stopped abruptly and said, "That is wrong. Those troops must be moved farther to the right; I don't wish them to overlap that battery." I started out to execute the order, and he rose at the same moment, and we sauntered out slowly to the gun on the right. About an hour before, I had remarked to the general, pointing to the two pieces in a half-jesting manner, which he well understood, "General, do you see that section of artillery? Well, you are not to go near it today." He answered good-naturedly, "McMahon, I would like to know who commands this corps, you or I?" I said, playfully, "Sometimes I am in doubt myself," but added, "Seriously, General, I beg of you not to go to that angle; every officer who has shown himself there has been hit, both yesterday and today." He answered quietly, "Well, I don't know that there is any reason for my going there." When afterward we walked out to the position indicated, this conversation had entirely escaped the memory of both.

I gave the necessary order to move the troops to the right, and as they rose to execute the movement the enemy opened a sprinkling fire, partly from sharp-shooters. As the bullets whistled by, some of the men dodged. The general said laughingly, "What! what! men, dodging this way for single bullets! What will you do when they open fire along the whole line? I am ashamed of you. **They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance.**" A few seconds after, a man who had been separated from his regiment passed directly in front of the general, and at the same moment a sharp-shooter's bullet passed with a long shrill whistle very close, and the soldier, who was then just in front of the general, dodged to the ground. The general touched him gently with his foot, and said, "Why, my man, I am ashamed of you, dodging that way," and repeated the remark, "**They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance.**" The man rose and saluted and said good-naturedly, "General, I dodged a shell once, and if I hadn't, it would have taken my head off. I believe in dodging." The general laughed and replied, "All right, my man; go to your place."

For a third time the same shrill whistle, closing with a dull, heavy stroke, interrupted our talk; when, as I was about to resume, the general's face turned

slowly to me, the blood spurting from his left cheek under the eye in a steady stream. He fell in my direction; I was so close to him that my effort to support him failed and I fell with him.

Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, chief of the artillery, standing a few feet away, heard my exclamation as the general fell, and, turning, shouted to his brigade-surgeon, Dr. Ohlenschlager. Major Charles A. Whittier, Major T. W. Hyde; and Lieutenant Colonel Kent, who had been grouped near by, surrounded the general as he lay. A smile remained upon his lips but he did not speak. The doctor poured water from a canteen over the general's face. The blood still poured upward in a little fountain. The men in the long line of rifle-pits, retaining their places from force of discipline, were all kneeling with heads raised and faces turned toward the scene; for the news had already passed along the line.

I was recalled to a sense of duty by General Ricketts, next in command, who had arrived on the spot, and informed me, as chief-of-staff, that he

declined to assume command of the corps, inasmuch as he knew that it was General Sedgwick's desire, if anything should happen to him, that General Horatio G. Wright, of the Third Division, should succeed him. General Ricketts, therefore, suggested that I communicate at once with General Meade, in order that the necessary order should be issued. When I found General Meade he had already heard the sad intelligence, and had issued the order placing General Wright in command.

Returning I met the ambulance bringing the dead general's body, followed by his sorrowing staff.

The body was taken back to General Meade's headquarters, and not into any house. A bower was built for it of evergreens, where, upon a rustic bier, it lay until nightfall, mourned over by officers and soldiers. The interment was at Cornwall Hollow, Connecticut.

Source: "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"



Medal of Honor Recipient Julian Scott's famous 1877 painting of "The Death of Sedgwick"

**Shock Troops of the Confederacy
CS Sharpshooter Camp of Instruction
Pamplin Park
September 8-10, 2006**

THIS FORM MUST BE FILLED OUT COMPLETELY. REGISTRATION FEE IS \$10

THERE ARE **NO** WALKONS, AND THE **REGISTRATION IS DUE BY AUGUST 25, 2006**

UNIT NAME _____
AFFILIATION _____
CONTACT NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
ZIP _____
PHONE NUMBER _____
EMAIL ADDRESS _____

I have read the rules and regulations for the event, and agree to abide by them.

Signature _____

MILITARY PARTICIPANTS- \$10 EACH

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS _____

TOTAL AMOUNT REMITTED _____

RETURN TO:

Warren Clark
206 Captains Lane
Newport News, VA 23602
cwarren64@hotmail.com

“Please Make Check out to Warren Clark”

CONTACT: MIKE HENDRICKS AT **757-340-2657** OR CHRIS ANDERS AT **301-432-6805**

The registration fee is needed to cover the cost of the meals and logistics. Any and all funds in excess will be donated to the Park .