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# FOREWORD

Considering that literally thousands of books have been written about the American Civil War, and that a large percentage of those have focused on the Gettysburg Campaign, it becomes increasingly difficult to find new ground to plow. I often look at a new offering with a jaundiced eye as a result, as it is so difficult to find something new. With so many books on the Gettysburg Campaign already in print, any time something new and unique is published, I get excited. My friends J. David Petruzzi and Steven Stanley have managed to publish two unique works to date. First is their epic *The Complete Gettysburg Guide: Walking and Driving Tours of the Battlefield, Town, Cemeteries, Field Hospital Sites, and other Topics of Historical Interest*, one of the most useful works on the Gettysburg Campaign to be published to date. Then came its first companion volume, published in 2011, *The New Gettysburg Campaign Handbook: Facts, Photos, and Artwork for Readers of All Ages, June 9 - July 14, 1863*. The *Handbook* provides lots of useful trivia and vignettes, including detailed discussions of the weather during the Campaign, the most comprehensive order of battle for the entire Gettysburg Campaign yet prepared, and lots of other fascinating tidbits that simply cannot be found elsewhere.

Just when I thought that Petruzzi and Stanley had run out of useful and unique ways to document the Gettysburg Campaign, they surprised me once again. This, their latest, *The Gettysburg Campaign in Numbers and Losses*, is yet another unique volume that provides new insights, even for someone who has devoted a lifetime to the study of this campaign. Herein, Petruzzi has meticulously researched the strengths and losses of each side during each and every notable engagement of the Gettysburg Campaign, beginning with the June 9, 1863, Battle of Brandy Station, and ending with the crossing of the Potomac River on July 14, 1863. Each engagement has a summary narrative written by Petruzzi, an order of battle with strengths and categorized losses, and at least one of master cartographer Stanley's superb maps. All maps are presented in full color, providing easy interpretation. This book is amply illustrated, and Stanley has designed an extremely handsome and user-friendly volume. Each engagement of the Campaign has its own complete order of battle — many of which are the subject of a formal order of battle for the first time in this volume — and ends with recommended reading for the discerning reader who is interested in learning more about a specific episode.

This book has something for everyone, from novice to Gettysburg Campaign fanatic. By providing an excellent overview of all of the actions in the entire campaign, including commentary that places each action within the larger context of the campaign, novices will

gain interesting insights. Even the most fanatical Gettysburg devotees will undoubtedly find something new in Petruzzi's meticulously researched orders of battle and in his detailed statistical analysis, and all will find surprising insight in the book's Epilogue. I have more than 40 years invested in the study of the Gettysburg Campaign, and I found Petruzzi's conclusions about the losses sustained by Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry division during the five weeks of the Gettysburg Campaign stunning. I came away from my review of this book with a more keen appreciation of the travails faced by Stuart's horse soldiers and of the ordeal faced by the blueclad horsemen who pursued them.

In short, I cannot recommend this volume more highly to anyone interested in learning more about the Gettysburg Campaign. Buy it, study it, then keep it handy on the shelf with the other two volumes by J. David Petruzzi and Steven Stanley, and you will have the nucleus of an essential collection of master reference works on the Civil War's most critical campaign.

Eric J. Wittenberg
Columbus, Ohio

# INTRODUCTION

Orders of Battle are the roadmap of a conflict. They list all of the units involved, segmented (in the case of the Civil War) in descending order by Army, Corps, Division, Brigade, and finally the Regiment. Orders of Battle are nearly indispensible sources to have handy when one is studying a particular battle or skirmish. At a glance, one can find which particular units were involved in each confrontation.

However, Orders of Battle can be detailed in varying degrees. The simplest Orders list only the units that were present during the confrontation. These are typically the types of Orders that are found in the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (the 70-volume compilation of reports, orders, and correspondence of the war published by the U.S. Government from 1880 – 1901). More detailed Orders go a step further by listing the commander of each unit. Some Orders include an additional useful detail by noting when such commanders were taken out of action during the conflict (by capture, wounding, death, or otherwise) and the name of the soldier who replaced him. In many

cases, such as at the Battle of Gettysburg where an astonishing 68 percent of Robert E. Lee's officer corps became casualties, there were multiple replacements among regiments, brigades, and divisions.

In fewer instances still, Orders can be so detailed as to include the strengths of the units, as well as casualties suffered for each unit during the conflict, preferably broken down into categories such as: killed, wounded, mortally wounded, and captured (and perhaps even those wound and captured). For many of the more than 10,000 conflicts that occurred during the Civil War, calculating accurate casualty figures can be extremely challenging however. First and foremost, Confederate casualty reports are missing (or were never completed) for many of them. Second, in many cases the casualties suffered during minor conflicts during a larger campaign were simply grouped into reports for campaign totals over several days or even weeks. Attempts, therefore, to break down the casualty counts by each of those separate conflicts can range from difficult to impossible.

We faced such daunting tasks when putting together these Orders of Battle for dozens of conflicts, large and small, that occurred over the five weeks of the Gettysburg Campaign we could document, beginning with the cavalry battle at Brandy Station, Virginia (June 9) and ending when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia escaped across the Potomac (July 14). Thankfully, Orders of Battle for Gettysburg itself (July 1-3) exist in many sources (some including casualty calculations). We have found, however, that even the most recent versions contain a number of errors (most common among them being the commanders of regiments and smaller units). But with the notable exceptions of the battles of Brandy Station, Second Winchester, and a few other conflicts, Orders of Battle of any detail for the more than forty other engagements during the campaign have simply never been constructed. In those cases, we had to start completely from scratch, and they appear in this book for the very first time anywhere.

Books written about these conflicts, and then secondary works about them, in addition to reports in the *Official Records*, were the first sources used to construct these Orders over the years. But for smaller conflicts about which no books or other readily available material existed, Orders of Battle, unit strengths, and casualties could only be extracted by meticulously combing through manuscripts, magazine and newspaper articles, and letters and diary entries written by participants. Present-For-Duty rosters (when they exist) for regiments during the campaign were pulled from the National Archives and tabulated. Virtually any scrap of primary source material that could provide information was mined. In the end, however, there are still gaps to fill and mysteries left to solve. In some cases, we simply are not sure who may have commanded a particular regiment at the conclusion of a skirmish or battle. This is especially true concerning a few Confederate regiments following the Battle of Gettysburg for which no reports were filed or they were subsequently lost.

Accurate casualty figures for many conflicts proved to be even more elusive. Again, either reports were never filed, were lost, or simply are not detailed enough. Although primary and secondary books, reminiscences, letters, diaries, and articles provided a number of casualty counts and clues, a number of gaps still necessarily remain.

We hope, however, that the reader will find the Orders of Battle contained in this work to be the most accurate, complete, and up to date. More than two decades of research

and compilation has found its way into this work. A commander of a particular unit has only been listed when his command has been duly documented. Strengths of particular units have been documented in the primary sources as much as possible. In some instances, unit strengths had to be estimated based on calculations that took into account muster rolls at an earlier time, then factoring in known, subsequent casualties. In these cases, we are confident that our numbers are reasonably close. In situations where the actual numbers may vary more than ten percent from our estimations, we have noted that figure as "est." (estimated). There are many situations where unit strengths or casualties are, unfortunately, impossible to even estimate because no reliable documentation has yet to be unearthed.

This is especially true during the latter engagements of the campaign. Because so few records exist of strengths and casualties during the conflicts of July 6-14 (or because commanders often combined casualties of these events together into one total listing, if they were reported at all), many unit strengths had to be estimated. By taking into account known casualties, and comparing the resulting strength calculations with existing muster reports compiled later in July, we are confident that our numbers are reasonably and usefully accurate.

The numbers still remain a problem with the Confederate units, admittedly. The Confederate infantry regiments that composed the rear guard at the final battle at Falling Waters on July 14, for instance, offer up only a few hints at strengths by veterans in diaries, reminiscences, etc. For example, a Southern veteran may have written in his diary that at Falling Waters, there were "barely 50 of us left" in his regiment. But after subtracting losses suffered at the Battle of Gettysburg, approximately 150 of his comrades should remain. What do we make of the disappearance of the other 100 soldiers? In many cases, a number of Rebels crossed the Potomac River ahead of their mates. Quite a few were conscripted to assist with the thousands of wounded that needed to be cared for. Most Confederate infantry regiments seem to have lost nearly all cohesion during the final week of the campaign, and this helps to explain why there are such small numbers left in regiments together in one spot at any one time with their commander. In attempting, then, to list reasonable and likely strengths of Confederate units during those final days, we have taken into account every shred of as many primary sources as possible and made careful estimates based on those accounts, as well as interpolating those numbers for units where no accounting otherwise exists. We believe, in the end, that we have provided a reasonable and educated picture of the state of pertinent Confederate commands during the final days leading up to the Southern army's final crossing of the Potomac.

Even though we have detailed such a large number of conflicts of the campaign in this book, it must be remembered that even all of these are only a fraction of the contests that actually took place in the Eastern Theater during the Gettysburg Campaign. Peruse the three volumes (Series 1, Volume 27) of the *Official Records* dealing with the campaign, and the reader will quickly see that there were dozens — perhaps even hundreds (with many having gone unreported or unnoted — of large and small skirmishes, raids, expeditions, reconnaissance, ambushes, and meeting engagements that took place during the campaign, which many scholars properly document as actually encompassing the dates of June 3 – August 1, 1863. We hope that the contests documented herein are more representative

of the breadth and scope of the fighting during the campaign than has ever been detailed in lists of Orders of Battle and statistics than ever before.

We would be remiss if we did not acknowledge those before us who have done wonderful work in compiling data that has been indispensable in constructing detailed Orders of Battle for the battle of Gettysburg itself. Foremost on any list are John W. Busey and David G. Martin, whose *Regimental Strengths and Losses at Gettysburg* (4th edition, 2005) is a massive, meticulously documented compendium of strengths and casualties for every unit present at Gettysburg. Their work has also been useful for extrapolating such figures for the other conflicts during the campaign. Most recently, John Busey teamed with his son Travis W. Busey to produce the 3-volume set titled *Union Casualties at Gettysburg: A Comprehensive Record* (2011). This massive study provides the most detail that has ever been made available on more than 23,000 Union casualties of the battle, categorized by unit, company, and service. These volumes were of inestimable value in constructing the casualty data for the battle contained herein. For Philip Laino's *Gettysburg Campaign Atlas* (2009), Dr. Steve Floyd combined Busey and Martin's data (as well as other sources) to construct the detailed Gettysburg Order of Battle contained therein. Dr. Floyd also graciously assisted the authors during discussions for the preparation of this book.

It is our sincere hope that students and scholars of the Gettysburg Campaign will find this book to be a valuable and additional tool when reading about, researching, and studying various aspects of the campaign. Perhaps readers will find skirmishes and minor conflicts inside that they were previously unaware of. In many cases, readers will find casualty tallies herein (whether large or small) that will be surprising and revealing, and that might motivate the reader to want to learn more about a particular skirmish or battle. At the end of the book is a section that lists recommended reading titles.

A few words of caution are in order as well. The strengths of units listed herein for any engagement (particularly the larger ones) don't always tell the full story of how many "effectives" were actually active on a field of battle. In the case of cavalry, bear in mind that during engagements when cavalrymen fought dismounted (on foot), one-fourth of the forces present performed the duty of "horse-holder." In other words, it was military protocol at the time for every fourth man to hold his own horse, and the horses of his three comrades, behind the lines. Consequently, if, for example, a cavalry regiment of 400 troopers fought dismounted, 100 of those men would be holding horses and only 300 troopers would actually be on the firing line.

Additionally, whenever artillery was present on the field, a portion of the forces were detailed to "support" or protect the artillery. In the case of larger engagements, entire regiments of either infantry or cavalry would be detailed to support the cannoneers. Their mission was to help fight off any close enemy attackers, and if overrun, to provide enough defense and time so the artillerists could limber up and retreat or re-deploy. That mission carried an obvious danger of its own; because opposing artillery often specifically targeted one another, supporting forces suffered under a great deal of destructive enemy artillery fire.

Finally, several other factors reduced the number of effectives actively fighting on the field. Usually a commander kept a portion of his force in "reserve." The reserve's mission was to cover a withdrawal or retreat of the fighting forces, protect the line of

retreat, or join in the fighting if the weight of additional numbers had the opportunity to turn the tide late in a conflict. Often, too, commanders sent units off to the flanks to watch for enemy activity and minimize the danger of being flanked. When soldiers were wounded, often a comrade or comrades would cease actively fighting and attempt to take the wounded out of harm's way. The point of considering all of these factors is that the strength numbers herein give the reader a guide as to the maximum number of troops that may have been actively in combat, but in most cases the true number of "trigger-pullers" during any particular conflict was considerably less.

Having studied Orders of Battle for so many years, we are of the opinion that they (and the information contained in them) are dynamic rather than static; due to constant scholarship and research, they can constantly be changed, revised, and updated. We encourage any reader who has documentary evidence that will help us to correct or revise any of the information in this book to please contact us through our publisher, Savas Beatie LLC, at their website at www.savasbeatie.com. We wish for these pages to be as plausible and correct as possible so that we all may continue to learn from them, and we will include such good information in any future editions of this book.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book was the idea of Savas Beatie's (our publisher) Managing Director, Theodore P. Savas. After compiling the Gettysburg Campaign Order of Battle for another work, *The New Gettysburg Campaign Handbook*, Ted approached us with the idea of further detailing the Orders with the casualty tabulations, and compiling such Orders for as many conflicts during the campaign as possible. Such a project had never been done before, and we willingly dove into it. Ted felt that such a unique and novel effort would prove useful to students of the campaign, and we express our thanks to him for allowing us to present it to you.

The Savas Beatie marketing team — Marketing Director Sarah Keeney, Veronica Kane, Lindy Gervin, Mona Cole, Yvette Lewis, and Helene Dodier — always stand ready and willing to assist us through each project. No writer could ask for a more talented group to work with. This is our fifth book with these wonderful folks, and even though

each successive project has entailed deeper research and work than the previous one, each new book is an even more enjoyable experience.

We are thankful for the assistance of cavalry historian and good friend Eric J. Wittenberg, who penned the Foreword, and also assisted with preparing several Orders of Battle herein. Scott L. Mingus, Sr., the expert on Confederate general Richard Ewell's advance through Pennsylvania prior to the Gettysburg battle, was of immeasurable assistance in compiling the data necessary to construct the Orders of Battle and casualty counts for Second Winchester and the June 28 skirmish and bridge-burning at Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. We are likewise indebted to John W. Busey and his son Travis, today's foremost scholars of Gettysburg battle casualties, for examining the finished manuscript and providing crucial corrections and suggestions. Our good friend and scholar of the Confederate brigade of Georgians commanded by George "Tige" Anderson, Rick Allen, gave us the benefit of his years of study in trying to determine the still-elusive command hierarchy of Anderson's Brigade at Gettysburg.

Examine the Acknowledgements of virtually any book, and one will see that most authors fail to thank the most important people of all — their readers. Our readers have been very supportive and gracious with our writing and design team over the years, from our first collaboration *The Complete Gettysburg Guide* (2009) to the book you hold in your hands. Thank you for your continued kind words and assistance, and we hope to see you out on the fields of the Gettysburg Campaign — the best "books" ever written on those momentous days of June and July 1863 — very soon.

J. David Petruzzi
Brockway, Pennsylvania

Steven A. Stanley
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

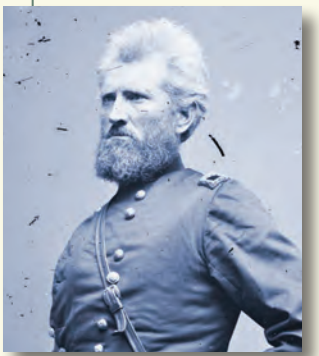
## CONFEDERATES CLEAR THE VALLEY

# THE SECOND BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA.

### JUNE 13-15, 1863

After the swirling all-day cavalry battle at Brandy Station, General Lee ordered **LT. GEN. RICHARD S. EWELL** and his Second Corps to clear the lower (northern) Shenandoah Valley of Federal forces. The operation was undertaken to facilitate the Army of Northern Virginia's use of the valley for its march northward to Pennsylvania, as well as enable the Confederates to use the Blue Ridge Mountains as a screen against probing Federal eyes. It was cavalry commander J.E.B. Stuart's role to defend the gaps and passes and keep the enemy away from the main body of the army. Ewell's Corps passed through Chester's Gap southeast of Front Royal on June 12 and was joined by a cavalry brigade under Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins. Ewell's goal was the Federal garrison at Winchester, Virginia, a well-fortified, important crossroads center with long-range, heavy artillery guarded by **MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. MILROY**'s XIII Corps division, composed of more than 8,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

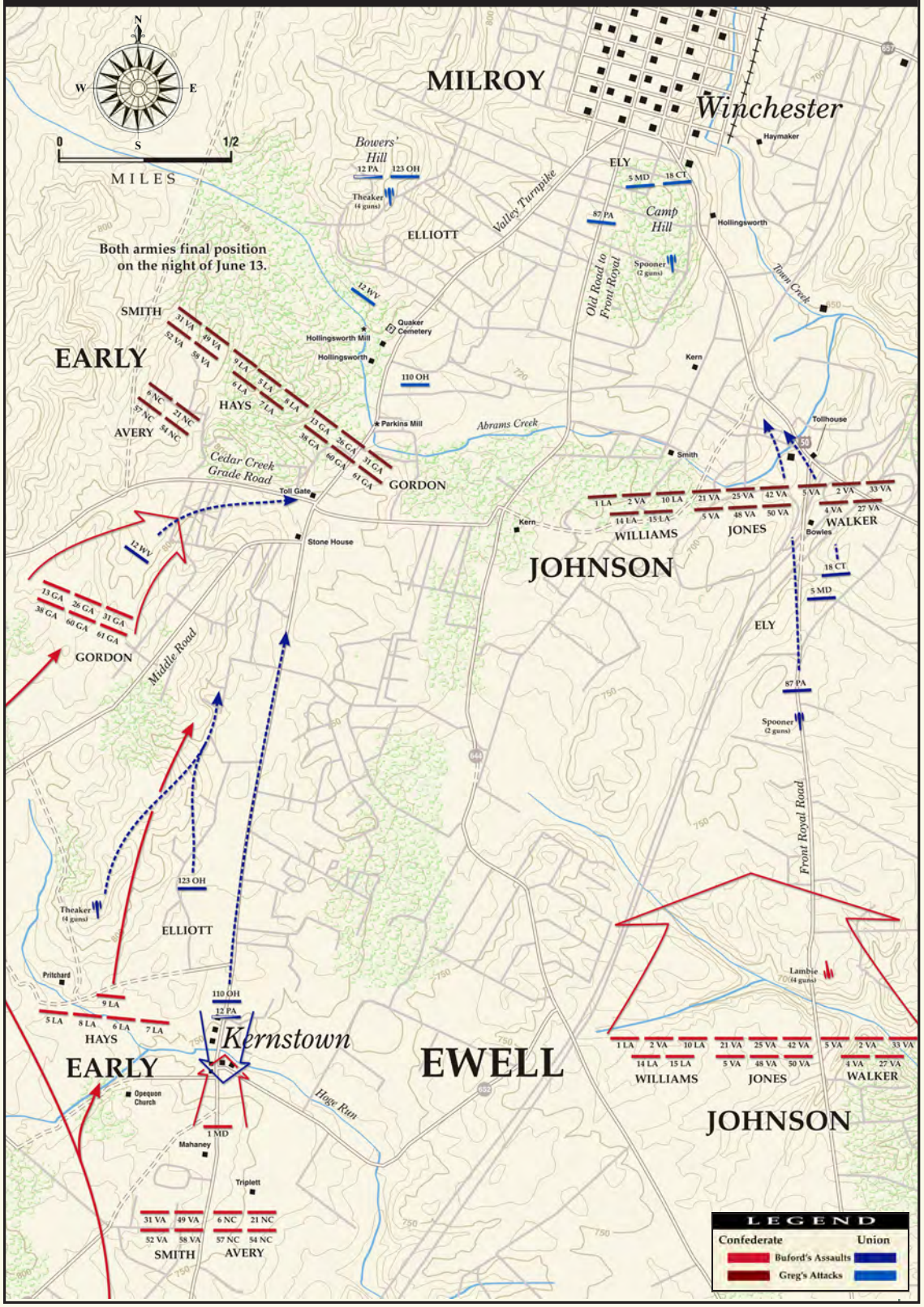
*Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell*
Image courtesy of Library of Congress



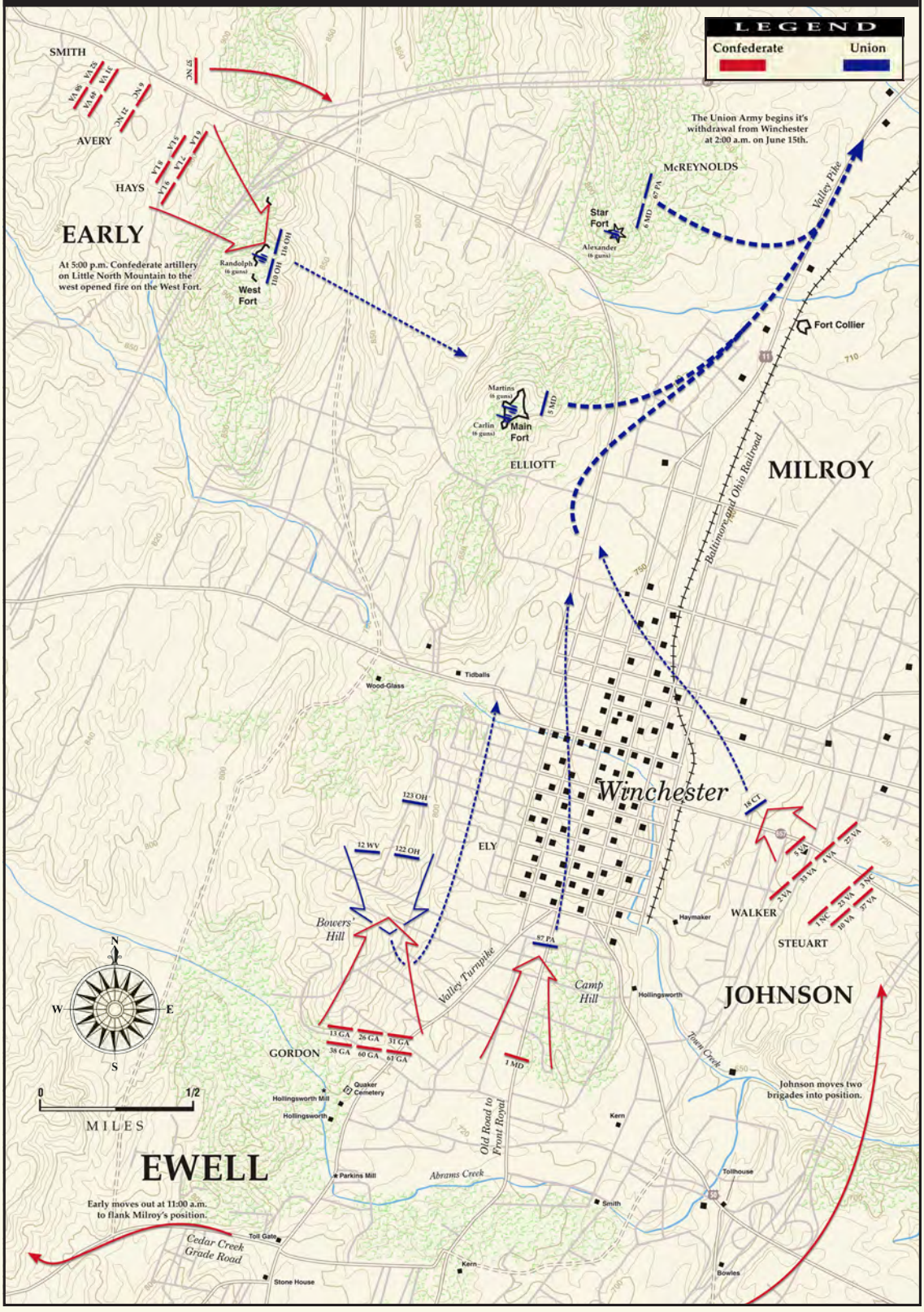
*Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy*
Image courtesy of Library of Congress

Ewell sent two of his three divisions (about 13,000 men under Maj. Gens. Jubal A. Early and Edward Johnson) down the Valley Pike and Front Royal Road to converge on Milroy simultaneously from the east and west. (Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes' Division was not engaged in the main battle.) Milroy was under orders to evacuate Winchester and retreat to Harpers Ferry if he was attacked by a superior force. A series of ridges west of Winchester were strongly fortified and linked to reinforced bastions, including Fort Milroy, Star Fort, and West Fort. Milroy was confident his position was sound and his defenses more than adequate to repel the enemy.

## The Second Battle of Winchester – June 13, 1863



## The Second Battle of Winchester – June 14, 1863

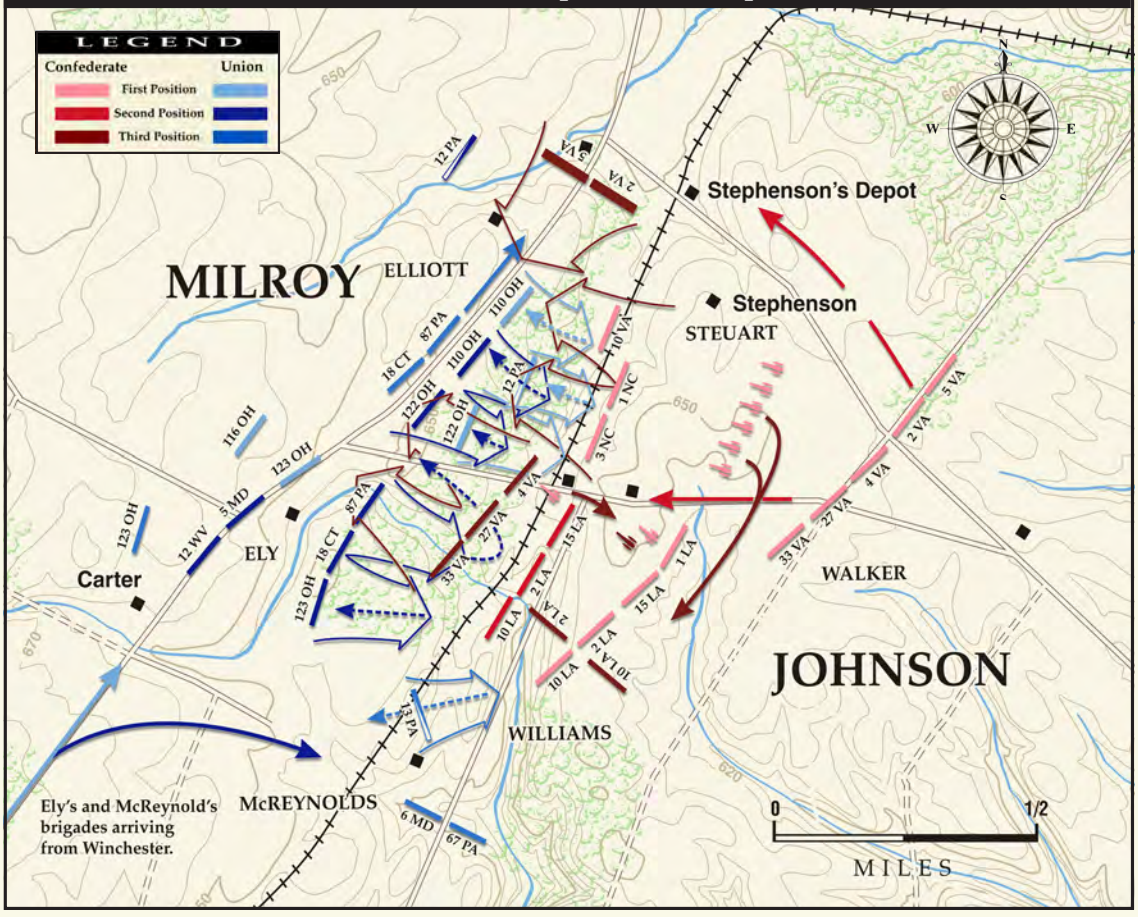


Moving northwest on the Front Royal Pike, Johnson's men found Federal pickets holding the crossing of the Opequon River. The Yankees were easily driven back toward Fort Milroy. Federal artillery from the fort opened on Johnson's column and prevented an immediate assault. Johnson held his ground, however, and waited for Early's division to arrive. Milroy seems not to have realized he was about to face the bulk of Ewell's Corps. As a result, the Federals remained inside their defenses.

On the following day (June 14) skirmishing broke out in the streets of Winchester and the Confederates captured the eminence known as Bower's Hill. Ewell positioned his men to surround the forts and choke off any escape route, especially the Charles Town Road. Ewell bombarded the forts with artillery from Bower's Hill and other positions until after dark as he readied his men for the forthcoming assault.

Milroy called a council of war that night and decided to retreat to Harpers Ferry under the cover of darkness. The Federals began quietly slipping away from their defenses sometime after midnight along the Charles Town Road—the route Ewell expected them to utilize. About dawn, Confederate skirmishers from Johnson's division discovered Milroy's retreating column near Stephenson's Depot and attacked. Milroy formed his men into battle lines and attempted to cut his way out, but within a short time Johnson's infantry had nearly surrounded the Federals. Milroy's

## The Second Battle of Winchester – Stephenson's Depot – June 15, 1863



men attempted to scatter and run, but before the morning was over Ewell bagged 4,000 Federal prisoners, twenty-three pieces of artillery, hundreds of wagons, tons of material, and more than 300 horses.

The Second Battle of Winchester was one of the most lopsided engagements in terms of troops engaged and casualties suffered during the entire Civil War. Milroy's 8,300 men (about 6,900 effectives) suffered about 4,500 casualties in killed, wounded, missing, and captured—more than 50% of his total forces and 65% of his effective strength. Ewell's casualty rate over the three days was barely two percent. Some 1,200 Federals managed to escape to Harpers Ferry, and another 2,600 trickled into Bloody Run (today Everett), Pennsylvania, over the following days.

# FEDERAL

## MIDDLE DEPARTMENT
## VIII ARMY CORPS

### SECOND DIVISION

[8,324] (96k, 3mw, 349w, 3,999m = 4,447) 53.4%
*Maj. Gen. Robert Huston Milroy, commanding*

#### First Brigade

[2,989] (24k, 121w, 1,214m = 1,359) 45.5%
*Brig. Gen. Washington Lafayette Elliott*

**110th Ohio**
[569] (4k, 51w, 210m = 265) 46.6%
*Col. Joseph Warren Keifer*

**116th Ohio**
[240] (8k, 29w, 141m = 178) 74.2%
*Col. James Washburn*

**122nd Ohio**
[810] (8k, 25w, 380m = 413) 51.0%
*Col. William H. Ball*

**12th Pennsylvania Cavalry**
[620] (4k, 12w, 156m = 172) 27.7%
*Col. Lewis B. Pierce*

**13th Pennsylvania Cavalry**
[655] (0k, 1w, 247m = 248) 37.9%
*Col. James A. Gallagher*

**1st (West) Virginia Light Artillery, Battery D**
**(Six 3-inch Ordnance Rifles)**
[95] (0k, 3w, 80m = 83) 87.4%
*Capt. John Carlin*

#### Second Brigade

[3,305] (52k, 173w, 1,752m = 1,977) 59.8%
*Col. William G. Ely (c)*

**18th Connecticut**
[820] (18k, 46w, 534m = 598) 72.9%
*Lt. Col. Monroe Nichols (c)*
*Maj. Henry Peale*

**5th Maryland**
[645 est.] (0k, 5w, 315m = 320) 49.6% est.
*Maj. Salome Marsh*

**123rd Ohio**
[720 est.] (21k, 62w, 466m = 549) 76.3% est.
*Col. William T. Nelson (c)*

**87th Pennsylvania**
[400] (4k, 21w, 87m = 112) 28.0%
*Col. John W. Schall*

**12th (West) Virginia**
[440] (6k, 36w, 191m = 233) 53.0%
*Col. John B. Klunk*

**1st (West) Virginia Cavalry, Company K**
[65] (0k, 1w, 11m = 12) 18.5%
*Capt. Weston Rowand*

**3rd (West) Virginia Cavalry, Companies D and E**
[125] (0k, 1w, 71m = 72) 57.6%
*Capt. James R. Utt*

**5th United States Artillery, Battery L**
**(Six 3-inch Ordnance Rifles)**
[90] (3k, 1w, 77m = 81) 90.0%
*Lt. Wallace F. Randolph (c)*
*Lt. Edmund D. Spooner*

### Third Brigade
[1,925] (20k, 3mw, 52w, 993m = 1,068) 55.5%
*Col. Andrew T. McReynolds*

**6th Maryland**
[580] (1k, 6w, 167m = 174) 26.5%
*Col. John W. Horn*

**67th Pennsylvania**
[830] (17k, 38w, 736m = 791) 5.3%
*Lt. Col. Horace B. Burnham*

**1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry**
[420] (2k, 3mw, 3w, 56m = 64) 15.2%
*Maj. Alonzo W. Adams (final command of regiment)*
*(Adams was placed under arrest on June 13 then restored to command later that day)*
*Maj. Timothy Quinn*

**Baltimore Battery, Maryland Light Artillery (Six 3-inch Ordnance Rifles)**
[95] (0k, 5w, 34m = 39) 41.0%
*Capt. Frederick W. Alexander*

### Heavy Artillery
**1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (Four 20-pounder Parrotts, Two 24-pounder Howitzers)**
[105] (0k, 3w, 40m = 43) 41.0%
*Capt. William F. Martins (c)*
*Lt. Jonathan B. Hanson*

# CONFEDERATE

## ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

### EWELL'S CORPS
[14,008] (49k, 1mw, 238w, 12m = 300) 2.1%
*Lt. Gen. Richard Stoddert Ewell, commanding*

### EARLY'S DIVISION
[6,350] (26k, 1mw, 136w = 163) 2.6%
*Maj. Gen. Jubal Anderson Early, commanding*

### Hays' Brigade
[1,272] (13k, 75w = 88) 6.9%
*Brig. Gen. Harry Thompson Hays*

**5th Louisiana**
[206] (1k, 5w = 6) 2.9%
*Maj. Alexander Hart*

**6th Louisiana**
[255] (7k, 36w = 43) 16.9%
*Col. William Monaghan*
*(Monaghan became ill at Winchester – regiment led to Gettysburg, and commanded there by Lt. Col. Joseph Hanlon)*

**7th Louisiana**
[255] (1k, 22w = 23) 9.0%
*Col. Davidson Bradfute Penn*

**8th Louisiana**
[296] (1k, 3w =4) 1.4%
*Col. Trevanion Dudley Lewis*

**9th Louisiana**
[260] (3k, 9w = 12) 4.6%
*Col. Leroy Augustus Stafford*

### Hoke's Brigade
[1,750] (1k, 1w = 2) 0.1%
*Col. Isaac Erwin Avery*

**1st North Carolina Battalion**
[77] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Maj. Rufus H. Wharton*

**6th North Carolina**
[515] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Maj. Samuel McDowell Tate*

**21st North Carolina**
[445] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Col. William Whedbee Kirkland*

**54th North Carolina**
[408] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Col. J. C. T. McDonald*

**57th North Carolina**
[305] (1k, 1w = 2) 0.7%
*Col. Archibald Campbell Godwin*

### Smith's Brigade
[1,180] (0k, 3w = 3) 0.3%
*Brig. Gen. William Smith*

**13th Virginia**
[102] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Col. James B. Terrill*

**31st Virginia**
[270] (0k, 1w = 1) 0.4%
*Col. John Stringer Hoffman*

**49th Virginia**
[281] (0k, 1w = 1) 0.4%
*Lt. Col. Jonathan Catlett Gibson*

**52nd Virginia**
[255] (0k, 1w = 1) 0.4%
*Lt. Col. James Henry Skinner*

**58th Virginia**
[272] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Col. Francis H. Board*

### Gordon's Brigade
[1,850] (11k, 55w = 66) 3.6%
*Brig. Gen. John Brown Gordon*

**13th Georgia**
[322] (3k, 10w = 13) 4.0%
*Col. James Milton Smith*

**26th Georgia**
[320] (0k, 8w = 8) 2.5%
*Col. Edmund Nathan Atkinson*

**31st Georgia**
[260] (1k, 7w = 8) 3.1%
*Col. Clement Anselm Evans*

**38th Georgia**
[350] (2k, 14w = 16) 4.6%
*Capt. William L. McLeod*

**60th Georgia**
[305] (5k, 16w = 21) 6.9%
*Capt. Walter Burrus Jones*

**61st Georgia**
[293] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Col. John Hill Lamar*

### Artillery Battalion
[298] (1k, 2w, 1mw = 4) 1.3%
*Lt. Col. Hilary Pollard Jones*

**Carrington's Battery, Charlottesville (Virginia) Artillery (Four Napoleons)**
[75] (1k, 1w = 2) 2.7%
*Capt. James McD. Carrington*

**Tanner's Battery, Richmond (Virginia) "Courtney" Artillery (Four 3-inch Ordnance Rifles)**
[95] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Capt. William A. Tanner*

**Garber's Battery, Staunton (Virginia) Artillery (Four Napoleons)**
[64] (0k, 1w = 1) 1.6%
*Capt. Asher W. Garber*

**Thompson's Battery, Louisiana Guard Artillery (Two 3-inch Ordnance Rifles, Two 10-pounder Parrotts)**
[64] (0k, 1mw = 1) 1.6%
*Capt. Charles Thompson (mw)*
*Lt. Charles A. Green*

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## JOHNSON'S DIVISION
[6,473] (22k, 101w, 10m = 133) 2.1%
*Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson*

### Steuart's Brigade
[2,178] (14k, 54w = 68) 3.1%
*Brig. Gen. George Hume Steuart*

**1st Maryland Battalion**
[400] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Lt. Col. James Rawlings Herbert*

**1st North Carolina**
[396] (5k, 14w = 19) 4.8%
*Lt. Col. Hamilton Allen Brown*

**3rd North Carolina**
[585] (9k, 34w = 43) 7.4%
*Maj. William Murdock Parsley*

**10th Virginia**
[282] (0k, 6w = 6) 2.1%
*Col. Edward Tiffin Harrison Warren*

**23rd Virginia**
[251] (not engaged)
*Lt. Col. Simeon Taylor Walton*

**37th Virginia**
[264] (not engaged)
*Maj. Henry Clinton Wood*

### Nicholl's Brigade
[1,038] (2k, 13w = 15) 1.4%
*Col. Jesse Milton Williams*

**1st Louisiana**
[172] (0k, 1w =1) 0.6%
*Capt. Edward D. Willett*

**2nd Louisiana**
[236] (2k, 9w =11) 4.7%
*Lt. Col. Ross Edwin Burke*

**10th Louisiana**
[226] (0k, 3w = 3) 1.3%
*Maj. Thomas N. Powell*

**14th Louisiana**
[218] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Lt. Col. David Zable*

**15th Louisiana**
[186] (not engaged)
*Maj. Andrew Brady*

### The Stonewall Brigade
[1,346] (3k, 19w, 10m = 32) 2.4%
*Brig. Gen. James Alexander Walker*

**2nd Virginia**
[335] (0k, 2w = 2) 0.6%
*Col. John Quincy Adams Nadenbousch*

**4th Virginia**
[257] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Maj. William Terry*

**5th Virginia**
[370] (3k, 16w, 10m = 29) 7.8%
*Lt. Col. Hazael Joseph Williams (w)*
*Maj. James William Newton*

**27th Virginia**
[148] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Lt. Col. Daniel McElheran Shriver*

**33rd Virginia**
[236] (0k, 1w = 1) 0.4%
*Capt. Jacob Burner Golladay*

### Jones' Brigade
[1,446] (0k, 1w =1) 0.07%
*Brig. Gen. John Marshall Jones*

**21st Virginia**
[183] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Capt. William Perkins Moseley*

**25th Virginia**
[280] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Col. John Carlton Higginbotham*

**42nd Virginia**
[252] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Lt. Col. Robert Woodson Withers*

**44th Virginia**
[227] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Maj. Norvell Cobb*

**48th Virginia**
[252] (0k, 1w = 1) 0.4%
*Lt. Col. Robert Henry Dungan*

**50th Virginia**
[252] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Lt. Col. Logan Henry Neil Salyer*

### Artillery Battalion
[380] (3k, 14w = 17) 4.5%
*Lt. Col. Richard Snowden Andrews (w)*
*Maj. Joseph White Latimer*

**Dement's Battery, 1st Maryland Battery (Four Napoleons)**
[105] (2k, 13w = 15) 14.3%
*Capt. William F. Dement*

**Brown's Battery, 4th Maryland "Chesapeake" Artillery (Four 10-pounder Parrotts)**
[81] (not engaged)
*Capt. William D. Brown*

**Carpenter's Battery, Alleghany (Virginia) Rough Artillery (Two Napoleons, Two 3-inch Ordnance Rifles)**
[99] (1k, 1w = 2) 2.0%
*Lt. William T. Lambie*

**Raine's Battery, Lynchburg (Virginia) "Lee" Battery (One 3-inch Ordnance Rifle, One 10-pounder Parrott, Two 20-pounder Parrotts)**
[95] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Capt. Charles I. Raine*

### Artillery Reserve
[85] (No losses reported) 0.0%

### 1st Virginia Battalion
**1st Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery (Two Blakely, Two 20-pounder Parrotts)**
[85] (No losses reported) 0.0%
*Capt. Archibald Graham*
*(Captured two 20-pounder Parrotts and disposed of the Blakely guns)*

## CAVALRY DIVISION

### Jenkin's Brigade
[1,072] (1k, 1w, 2m = 4+) 0.4%+
*Brig. Gen. Albert Gallatin Jenkins*

**14th Virginia Cavalry (7 Companies)**
[268] (1k, 2m = 3) 1.1%
*Col. James Addison Cochran*

**16th Virginia Cavalry**
[265] (Unknown losses)
*Maj. James Henry Nounnan*

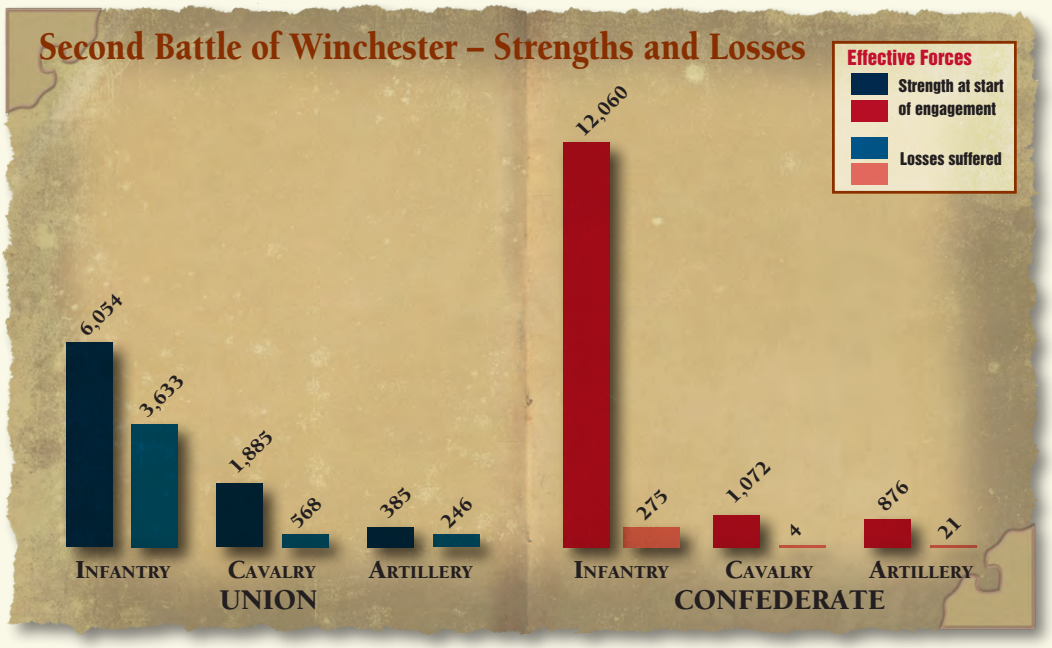
**17th Virginia Cavalry**
[242] (0k, 1w = 1) 0.4%
*Col. William Henderson French*

**34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry**
[172] (Unknown losses)
*Lt. Col. Vincent Addison Witcher*

**36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry**
[125] (Unknown losses)
*Capt. Cornelius Timothy Smith*

### Artillery

**Jackson's Battery, Charlottesville (Virginia) Horse Artillery (Two 12-pounder Howitzers, Two 3-inch Ordnance Rifles)**
[113] (Unknown losses)
*Capt. Thomas Edwin Jackson*




Ewell's decisive defeat of Milroy at Second Winchester cleared the lower Shenandoah Valley of most Federal forces and paved the way for Lee's army to march north into Maryland and then into Pennsylvania. The defeat shocked the Northern population in general and President Abraham Lincoln in particular. A court of inquiry was called to determine why the defenses were not immediately evacuated as ordered. Although Milroy was exonerated ten months later, he was transferred to the Western Theater and held minor administrative positions until the end of the war.

Following the Winchester debacle, Pennsylvania Governor Andrew G. Curtin placed an immediate call for 50,000 volunteer troops to defend the state against what seemed a likely enemy invasion—even before a single Confederate soldier stepped foot on Keystone State soil. Lincoln followed with a plea of his own for 100,000 additional volunteer troops.

Ewell's brilliant performance at Winchester may have had an influence on the manner in which the three-day battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3) was carried out. Lee had reorganized the army following Stonewall Jackson's death after Chancellorsville and elevated Ewell to lead Jackson's former corps. As many in the army now believed, Ewell's aggressive marching and attacking at Winchester made it seem as though Jackson was back with the army. Lee's confidence in Ewell soared. Late on the first day at Gettysburg, Lee gave Ewell discretionary orders regarding an attack against the Federals gathering atop Cemetery Hill. Ewell temporized and in the end decided not to attack. His decision (whether correct or incorrect can never be known) permitted the Federals to reorganize and entrench on the high ground east and south of Gettysburg with Cemetery Hill serving as the line's linchpin. Lee would spend the next two days trying unsuccessfully to carry that line.

After Second Winchester, all three of Lee's infantry corps were on the move for the first time since the campaign began. A. P. Hill's Third Corps left the area around Fredericksburg and was marching to Culpeper Court House, and Longstreet's First Corps continued the march it had begun east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Most of the Federal army, in contrast, was resting. The I Corps and XI Corps camped around Centreville, Virginia; the III Corps camped near Bull Run; the V Corps was near Warrenton Station; and the XII Corps was near Fairfax. Only two Federal corps