

General Edward Johnson says :

Before closing this report, I beg leave to state that I have never seen superior artillery practice to that of Andrews' battalion in this engagement, and especially the section under Lieutenant C. S. Contee of Dement's battery, one gun of which was placed on the bridge above referred to, and the other a little to the left and rear. Both pieces were very much exposed during the whole action. Four successive attempts were made to carry the bridge. Two sets of cannoneers (thirteen out of sixteen) were killed and disabled. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews and Lieutenant Contee, whose gallantry calls for special mention, fell wounded at this point. Lieutenant John A. Morgan, First North Carolina Regiment, and Lieutenant Randolph H. McKim took the place of the disabled cannoneers, rendering valuable assistance, deserving special mention.

Major J. W. Latimer says :

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men serving the right section of Captain Dement's battery cannot be spoken of in terms of praise sufficiently high. The stern determination with which they stood up to their guns is proven by the fact that the gun at the bridge was worked with terrible effect until six men were disabled, and, on account of the difficult position which the gun occupied, the two cannoneers who were left were unable to work it. Finding the other gun detachment becoming weak, the Sergeant and Corporal, with the two men, went over to its assistance. In a few minutes the latter detachment had suffered as great loss as the former, but owing to the superiority of the ground the gun could be worked with diminished numbers.

I desire to bring to your immediate notice on this occasion the names of Lieutenant C. S. Contee, commanding the section ; Sergeant Harris, Corporals Compton and Thompson, of the first gun ; Sergeant Glasscocke and Corporal May, of the second gun.

Ah ! here's a record to be proud of !

After Winchester General Ewell directed his steps toward the Potomac, which he crossed at Shepherdstown, and the boys of Dement's battery were happy that day, for it had been many months since they had set foot on the soil of their native State.

After crossing the Pennsylvania line, Johnson's Division directed its steps toward Carlisle by way of Chambersburg, where, after spending a day in the vicinity of that city, it was ordered to retrace its steps to within five miles of Chambersburg. Turning to the left at Greenvillage, the division went into camp on the evening of June 30, near Fayetteville, and resumed its march on the morning of July 1, in the direction of Gettysburg.

But little more than half the distance had been accomplished when the sound