

THE SOLDIER




IN OUR
CIVIL WAR





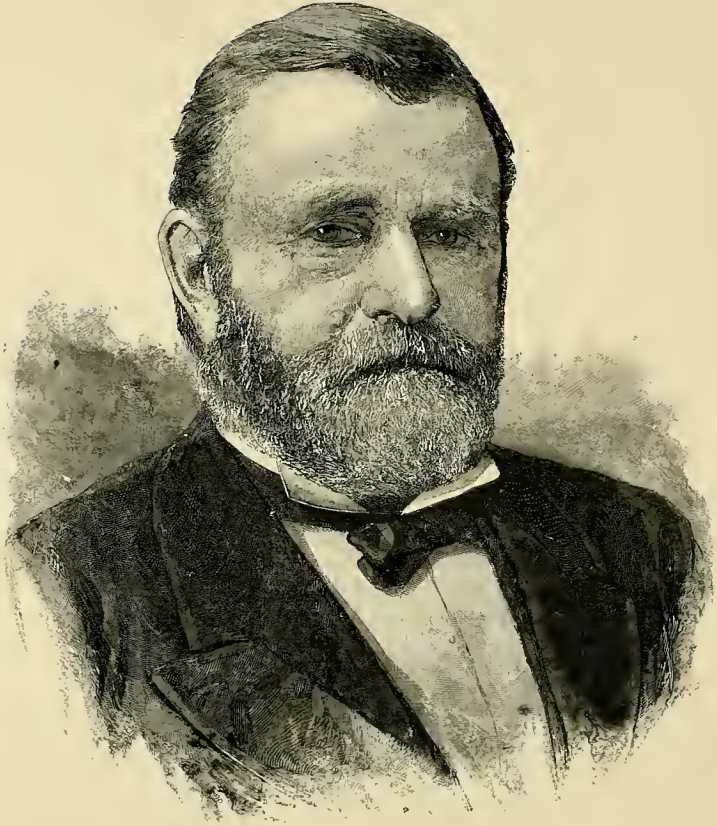
FRANK LESLIE'S

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.



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ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR:

COLUMBIAN MEMORIAL EDITION.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT. 1861—1865,

ILLUSTRATING THE VALOR OF THE SOLDIER AS DISPLAYED
ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

FROM SKETCHES DRAWN BY

FORBES, WAUD, TAYLOR, HILLEN, BECKER, LOVIE, SCHELL, CRANE, DAVIS,

And numerous other Eye-witnesses to the Strife.

EDITED BY

PAUL F. MOTTELAY and T. CAMPBELL-COPELAND.

ASSISTED BY THE MOST NOTABLE GENERALS AND COMMANDERS OF BOTH SIDES.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

ROBERT B. BEATH,

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HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, BY PAUL VANDERVOORT, PAST COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

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VOL. II.

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THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

VOLUME II.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN — BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

ON the evening of the 7th of November, General Cathartes P. Buckingham arrived at headquarters, with orders from the Secretary of War and General Halleck directing NOVEMBER, 1862 McClellan to immediately turn over his command to General Burnside and repair to Trenton, N. J., for further orders.*

Immediately upon assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, as the successor of General McClellan, Burnside reorganized his forces with the view of insuring the early capture of Richmond.

The army was at that time distributed as follows: The First, Second and Fifth Corps and the Reserve Artillery were at Warrenton; the Sixth Corps, at New Baltimore; the Ninth Corps, in the vicinity of Waterloo; the Eleventh Corps at New Baltimore, Gainesville and Thornyfork Gap; Sickles's division of the Third Corps, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Manassas Junction to Warrenton Junction; Pleasanton, across the Rappahannock, at Amisville, Jefferson, etc., with his pickets on Hazel River, facing Longstreet's, six miles from Culpepper Court House; Bayard, near Rappahannock Station.

At the end of about ten days, Burnside had formed the army into three Grand Divisions. The Right Grand Division, composed of General D. N. Barksdale's (formerly Sumner's) Second Corps and General C. M. Wilcox's (formerly Burnside's) Ninth Corps, was given to General Edwin V. Sumner; while the Left Grand Division, composed of General John F. Reynolds's (formerly Hooker's) First Corps and General W. F. Smith's (formerly Franklin's) Sixth Corps, was placed in charge of General William B. Franklin; and the Centre Grand Division, composed of General George Stoneman's Third Corps (taken from the Washington garrison) and General Daniel Butterfield's (formerly Fitz John Porter's) Fifth Corps was given to General Joseph Hooker. The Eleventh Corps constituted a reserve force under the command of General Franz Sigel.

These divisions began to move from Warrenton late on the 14th of November, in the direction of Fredericksburg, the advance of Sumner's grand division reaching Falmouth, opposite the former city, on the 17th. Three days later, Sumner demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, under threat of a bombardment in case of refusal. The surrender was refused, and the Federals remained on the north bank of the Rappahannock pending the arrival of means of transportation and of supplies from Aquia Creek.

In the meantime, the Confederate troops occupying the southern bank of the river were being very materially strengthened, and, by the end of

November, Lee had an army of fully 80,000 men, forming nearly a semi-circle around Fredericksburg.

The Confederate forces were organized into two Corps, under command of Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and James Longstreet. Jackson's corps embraced the divisions of Generals A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill, R. S. Ewell and Benjamin "Baldy" Ewell; and Longstreet's corps consisted of the divisions of Generals Lafayette McLaws, M. W. Ransom, R. H. Anderson, George E. Pickett, and S. A. M. Wood.

D. H. Hill's force, forming the extreme Confederate right, lay at Port Royal, in order to prevent the Federal gunboats from ascending the river beyond that point, whilst the extreme left was also on the Rappahannock, nearly six miles above Fredericksburg. Stuart's cavalry guarded all the intervening fords.

The Federals had apparently, for the time, the advantage of position, as they occupied Stafford Heights, which lay close to the river and completely commanded the plain and valley of Fredericksburg, while the Confederate earthworks stood about a mile from the banks.

Burnside's plans for a forward movement were finally completed on the evening of the 10th of

DECEMBER, 1862 December. His chief of artillery, General Henry J. Hunt, had placed in position, upon the crest of the Heights, twenty-nine batteries comprising 147 guns, which were to cover the building of five ponton-bridges, and the subsequent passage of the troops. The grand divisions of Sumner and Franklin were to cross respectively by the upper and lower bridges, and Hooker's grand division was to be held in reserve to support the other two.

At about one o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the pontons were brought down to the river-bank, and the building of the bridges was begun in the midst of a very heavy fog and under protection of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh New York Regiments, belonging to Himes's division. The work had progressed but little when the Confederates opened a heavy fire at short range, which proved very destructive.

The Federals were driven back, but made repeated attempts. In each of them they were, however, subjected to such renewed attacks that no effective work could be done. Seeing this, Burnside ordered the batteries to open upon the city. The latter was set afire in several places during the two hours' cannonading that followed, and, under cover of the artillery, fresh attempts were made to complete the bridges, but to no avail. When the fog lifted at the night, the Confederates were seen still lying on the opposite banks, from which they could not be dislodged by the Stafford Heights batteries, in consequence of the high elevation of the guns, but few of which could be depressed enough to bear effectively upon the immediate river-front.

It was evident that the bridges could not, under the circumstances, be completed, and that a crossing must be effected in open boats. The Seventh Michigan, the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts and the Forty-second New York Regiments, belonging to General D. Q. Howard's division, promptly responded to the call for volunteers needed to make the perilous attempt.

In a short time they had crossed the river, effected the desired landing, dislodging the Mississippi troops from their shelter, and had taken possession of the river-front after capturing many prisoners.

Half an hour later the lower bridges were completed, the others being finished shortly after, though at a sacrifice of nearly three hundred men, who were picked off by the sharpshooters from the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, occupying rifle-pits near the mouth of Deep Run.

Howard's division crossed late in the afternoon, and, after a spirited but short engagement, drove away the Eighth Florida as well as the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Mississippi Regiments, and occupied the town. They were joined during the following day by all but Hooker's grand division of Burnside's army, which crossed under cover of guns firing wildly from the heights through a very thick fog, and at night preparations were completed for an assault early the next morning.

It was decided, at a council held late on Friday, the 12th, that there should be a simultaneous attack at dawn along the entire line, for the purpose of carrying the heights occupied by the Confederates, and the letter to effect this, two of Hooker's divisions were brought over and added to Franklin's force. The latter was relied upon for the main attack on the extreme Federal left, which was to be followed by an advance of the Federal right and centre.

Lee's army was also made ready for the encounter that could not but immediately follow the Federal advance. Anderson's division occupied the extreme left of Longstreet's force, resting upon the river; next came, along Marye's and Lee's Hills, the divisions of McLaws, Pickett and Hood, the latter holding the first range of heights to the left of Deep Run. Jackson's corps extended thence to the Hamilton Railroad Crossing. Three brigades from the division of A. P. Hill occupied the edge of a wood in the immediate front, a second line being formed by the other brigades and by the divisions of Early and "Baldy" Ewell. H. H. Hill's division, composed of part of Field's brigade and Gregg's and Thomas's full brigades, made up the reserve. Stuart's two brigades of cavalry and horse-artillery were in position between the Hamilton Crossing and the Massaponax Run.

Colonel Walton's New Orleans batteries were posted on the crest of Marye's Hill, the heights on either side of the latter being held by Colonel E. Porter Alexander's Reserve Artillery and by the batteries belonging to the divisions of Generals Anderson, McLaws and Ransom. In addition to the above were fourteen pieces of artillery, under Lieutenant Walker, posted on the right of the woods, and supported by two Virginia regiments under Colonel Brockenborough.

Owing to a heavy fog and to delays attending the transmission of orders, Franklin's force could not effectively be brought forward until after nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th. General Reynolds's entire corps was sent ahead, Gibson's division occupying the extreme right in immediate support of Meade's, which was in the centre, while Doubleday's division was on the latter's left, somewhat in the rear.

Meade's advance force soon came upon a battery

* General Orders No. 142: "The direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take command of the army by order of the Secretary of War."

General Orders No. 143: "General, on the receipt of the order of the President, sent herewith, you will immediately take over your command to Major-General Burnside, and repair to Trenton, N. J., reporting on your arrival at that place by telegraph, for further orders."



MAJOR-GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE ISSUING ORDERS TO HIS



MAJOR-GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE ISSUING ORDERS TO HIS STAFF, UPON TAKING COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC



BURNSIDE'S ARMY CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK FROM PALMOUTH TO FREDERICKSBURG, AT MIDNIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

of Stuart's horse-artillery, and bore the brunt of a rapid enfilading fire, directed by Major Pelham, which for a while arrested Meade's progress. The latter being at last silenced, he advanced his guns down the Port Royal Road, and began shelling the woods in his immediate front. As this elicited no response, he moved ahead unchecked until, after crossing the railroad, he had reached a point about eight hundred yards distant from the position held by Lieutenant-colonel Walker. The reserved fire of fourteen pieces of artillery was then suddenly opened upon his force, and he found that he had unwittingly entered a wide gap temporarily existing

As Meade's force gradually fell back toward the railroad, it was met by Gibbon's division, which for awhile checked the Confederate advance. The Federals were successively joined during the afternoon by the forces under Generals Birney and Sickles, but these were in turn subjected to repeated attacks by the fresh brigades of Generals Lawton, Field, Walker, Trimble, and Hayes, which finally compelled them to fall back, and would no doubt have succeeded in overpowering them but for the opportune arrival of additional reinforcements from Hooker's grand division. Such an imposing front was then presented, and such a

that led to a succession of hills and abrupt declivities, and finally to a deep ravine fronting the City of Fredericksburg. All of these were of course invisible from below. At the foot of the hill, and behind a stone wall, stood part of Longstreet's force, with heavy reserves.

The Federals advanced under cover of the Stafford Heights batteries, which, however, seemed to fail of their object in silencing the Confederate guns. Wilcox's Ninth Corps occupied the left of the line toward Franklin's position, and Cone's Second Corps stood on the right at Fredericksburg. Gener. I. William H. French's division was to come,



PONTON-WAGONS ON THEIR WAY FROM AQUIA CREEK TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.
FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVIE.

in the first Confederate line. In face of the murderous fire of shell and canister which was directed upon their front as well as upon both their flanks by Archer's and Lane's brigades, the Federals not only stood their ground well, but succeeded, after a fierce and prolonged encounter, in turning both brigades, and in fully repulsing Lane's before Thomas's force could come to the latter's support.

Meade pressed on until the second Confederate line was reached. There he was met by Gregg's South Carolina Brigade, and subjected to another fierce attack, which his troops also withstood bravely, until Early's division had made a rapid circuit, enabling it to attack Meade's flanks, and compelling him to retire with heavy loss.

heavy artillery fire opened upon the Confederates, that the latter abandoned all further pursuit, and were made to retire to their old position, upon which the Federals' batteries kept a steady fire until dark.

While Franklin had thus been operating upon the extreme left, the Federal right held by Sumner had met with still greater opposition at the foot of Marye's Hill, toward which it had begun moving as soon as the fog lifted, at about noon.

The Confederate position on the heights was a very strong one. Guns from the Washington Artillery lined the crest, and about fifty heavy guns were stationed so as to enfilade the columns which could not but approach through the narrow road

and menace the attack with the brigades of Kimball, Palmer and Anderson, and was to be closely followed by Hancock's division, comprising the brigades led by Meschery, Caldwell and Zook.

With Kimball in front, each successive brigade made its way along the narrow road until it reached the foot of Marye's Hill. There it came within range of the Confederate guns, which opened upon the Federals with terrible effect, mowing down column after column, and creating huge gaps in every direction.

In face of this deadly fire, the ranks were nevertheless steadily closed up, and the troops moved onward; but, as they neared the foot of the hill, they were unexpectedly met by murderous volleys



VOLUNTEER STORMING PARTIES, TAKEN FROM THE SEVENTH MICHIGAN AND THE NI
IN ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY, TO BRIVE OFF THE CONFEDER

FROM A SK



VOLUNTEER STORMING PARTIES, TAKEN FROM THE SEVENTH MICHIGAN AND THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS, CROSSING THE RAPPANNOCK, IN ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY, TO DRIVE OFF THE CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS ANNOYING THE PONTONIERS, DECEMBER 11th, 1862.

FROM A SKETCH BY H. LEWIS

directed from the sunken road, and with which it was found impossible to cope. French's entire division was forced back with the loss of nearly half its numbers.

The remnants of French's command then joined Hancock's division, which followed closely; and in face of a scathing artillery fire all advanced once more toward the point which French had reached, but only to meet with the same result.

The divisions led by Howard, Getty, and Sturgis, came to the support of the others, but unavailingly. The front was so narrow that it could be occupied but by one brigade at a time, and each advanced toward the wall only to meet a scathing musketry fire, poured at short range from Long-

and directed Humphreys's 4,000 men to advance for a bayonet-charge. As soon as they reached the stone wall, however, another storm of iron was poured into them, with such deadly effect that in about fifteen minutes over seventeen hundred of their number lay *hors de combat*. The last of this series of fruitless assaults was made just before dark.

Hooker had intended sending Sykes's division to support Humphreys, but when he saw the latter driven back he concluded to abandon all further attempts to carry a position which he had already deemed impregnable. "Fighting," he says, "that I had lost as many as my orders required me to lose, I suspended the attack, and directed that

following morning, which, contrary to the opinion of the majority of his officers, he thought could be easily carried out. All preparations were accordingly made for assaulting the stone wall by another but more powerful direct movement, which he thought would enable the Federals to reach the second Confederate line and readily capture the heights.

When, on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, all was in readiness for the desperate movement, Sumner was once more induced to remonstrate with Burnside. He asked him to reconsider his decision, which, said he, had not met the approval of any of the officers, and could not, they all thought, but prove



GENERALS PLEASANTON AND BAYARD, AND COLONEL PERCY WYNDHAM, MAKING A CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

street's lines, in addition to the well-directed artillery fire from the hills.

After dispatching part of Hooker's corps to Sumner's aid, and seeing, from his station at Stafford Heights, that brigade after brigade had been almost swept away, Burnside concluded to send Hooker's remaining divisions across the river. Hooker rode forward to consult with the other generals, and immediately thereafter sent a message to Burnside in order to dissuade him from attempting to carry out what Couch, Wilcox, Hancock, French, and himself, justly thought a useless undertaking. Burnside was immovable, and Hooker lost no time executing his orders.

After successfully posting his guns so as to make a breach in the wall, and finding that the latter was too far in the sunken road to be reached from the plain, Hooker ordered the firing stopped,

the men should hold, for an advanced line, a ditch (ravine), which would afford them shelter."

Both the Confederates and Federals lay on their arms in the expectation that the conflict would be renewed the following day. While the Confederates naturally knew they had inflicted severe losses upon all of the attacking columns, they as yet little realized the frightful extent to which the Federal ranks had been decimated, else they would, doubtless, have instituted an aggressive movement, which, if then practically disorganized state of the Federal forces, could not but have proven successful. As it was, the Confederates only strengthened their lines by the construction of earthworks at all exposed points.

Burnside was naturally anxious to retrieve his losses, and at the council held the same evening laid his plans for a renewal of the attack on the

disastrous to the army. Burnside finally yielded, and after duly weighing the doubtful possibility of holding Fredericksburg, it was determined to withdraw the army to the north bank of the Rappahannock River, and to abandon the enterprise as a failure.

The two armies maintained their respective positions until the night of the 15th, when the Federals availed themselves of the prevalence of a violent rainstorm to cross the river. After all the artillery had been safely carried over, the ponton-bridges were taken up, and by the morning of the 17th Burnside's army had recaptured Stafford Heights. The Confederates immediately took possession of the town, and resumed their former positions.

The losses sustained by the Federals in this short but unusually sanguinary engagement were

much more than twice as large as those experienced by the Confederates.*

In officers, the losses were especially severe, the killed and mortally wounded including Generals George D. Bayard and Conrad F. Jackson, on the Federal side; and Generals Maxey Gregg and Thomas R. R. Cobb, on the side of the Confederates; whilst amongst those less severely injured were Generals John Gibbon, Nathan Kimball, Francis L. Vinton, Thomas Francis Meagher and James Callwell.

Burnside soon made preparations for another advance upon Richmond, and had about completed his arrangements for the passage of Kelley's Ford, with the view of cutting off Lee's communications and engaging upon extensive and important raids, when he received a dispatch from President Lincoln directing him not to enter upon any general movement without his (the President's) knowledge.

This was a great disappointment to Burnside, and, although he felt no doubt as to the success-

a faint below the city. Sigel's reserves were to remain between the two wings.

Late in the afternoon, however, an extraordinarily fierce storm of wind, rain, and sleet, suddenly broke upon them, and transformed the ground into a succession of quagmires that absolutely prevented the moving of ponton-wagons or of artillery. The troops remained under arms in the expectation that the storm would subside, but nothing could be done that night, nor was any progress made, while the rain continued pouring, the following day.

Lee had in the meantime discovered the Federal movement, and naturally prepared to meet it. It was, therefore, wisely determined to return the troops to their former positions.

Burnside soon after went again to Washington, and finding that he was not receiving the cordial support of the Administration, tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the 26th of January, Major-general Joseph Hooker being appointed his successor in command of the Army of the Potomac.

Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. In July, 1863, he was promoted to be a major-general of Volunteers, and during the following month was assigned to the command of the Ninth Army Corps, which he led both at the second battle of Bull Run and at Chancellery. Was killed at South Mountain, while at the head of his command, on the 14th of September, 1862.

THOMAS R. R. COBB.

Born in the County of Jefferson, Ga., in the year 1820; studied law and became a very prominent member of his profession, before for culture and intellect, recognized by many as the leading lawyer of his entire State. Became reporter of the Georgia Supreme Court, and a professor of the Lumpkin Law School at Athens, Ga. He was the author of a "Digest of Georgia Laws," of an erudite work on the "Law of Slavery," and of other legal works, which, aside from the marked success he attained in the practice of law, would have gained for him very great distinction. He was appointed by Governor Brown to assist in the codification of Georgia law, his collaborators being David Irwin and Richard H. Clark, both on the Supreme Court Bench. On the 16th of January, 1861, he was chosen a member of the Georgia Convention that carried the State out of the Union. With Judge Eugeniaus A. Nesbit, the author of the Ordinance



EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG.—FEDERAL SOLDIERS ON GUARD.
FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY LOWE.

ful carrying out of his new plans, he recalled the cavalry detachments already sent ahead, and hastened to Washington. There he saw the President and General Halleck, but could get no encouragement, no one being apparently willing to assume the responsibility for such a demonstration as he proposed making. Burnside, therefore, returned to the army, and after again uselessly communicating with Halleck, decided to move as he had at first intended.

By the 20th of the following month all was ready. The two Grand Divisions under Franklin and Hooker had quickly advanced up the river by parallel roads, and were encamped close by Banks's and the United States Ford, which were to be crossed that night above Fredericksburg, while Conell's corps made

GEORGE D. BAYARD.

Born in New York in 1835; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point when seventeen years of age, and graduated therefrom in 1855, being afterward appointed a second lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry. In August, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy, and soon became colonel of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, attached to General McCull's Reserve. He took part in all the battles wherein they served, from the Peninsula to the Maryland campaign, and in June, 1862, was made a brigadier-general of Volunteers. He served with very great distinction in the Army of the Potomac, and became known as one of the most daring cavalry officers in the service. While fighting with Franklin's left wing at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, he was struck on the hip by a cannon-ball, which threw him off his saddle, wounding him so severely that he died shortly after.

JESSE L. RENO.

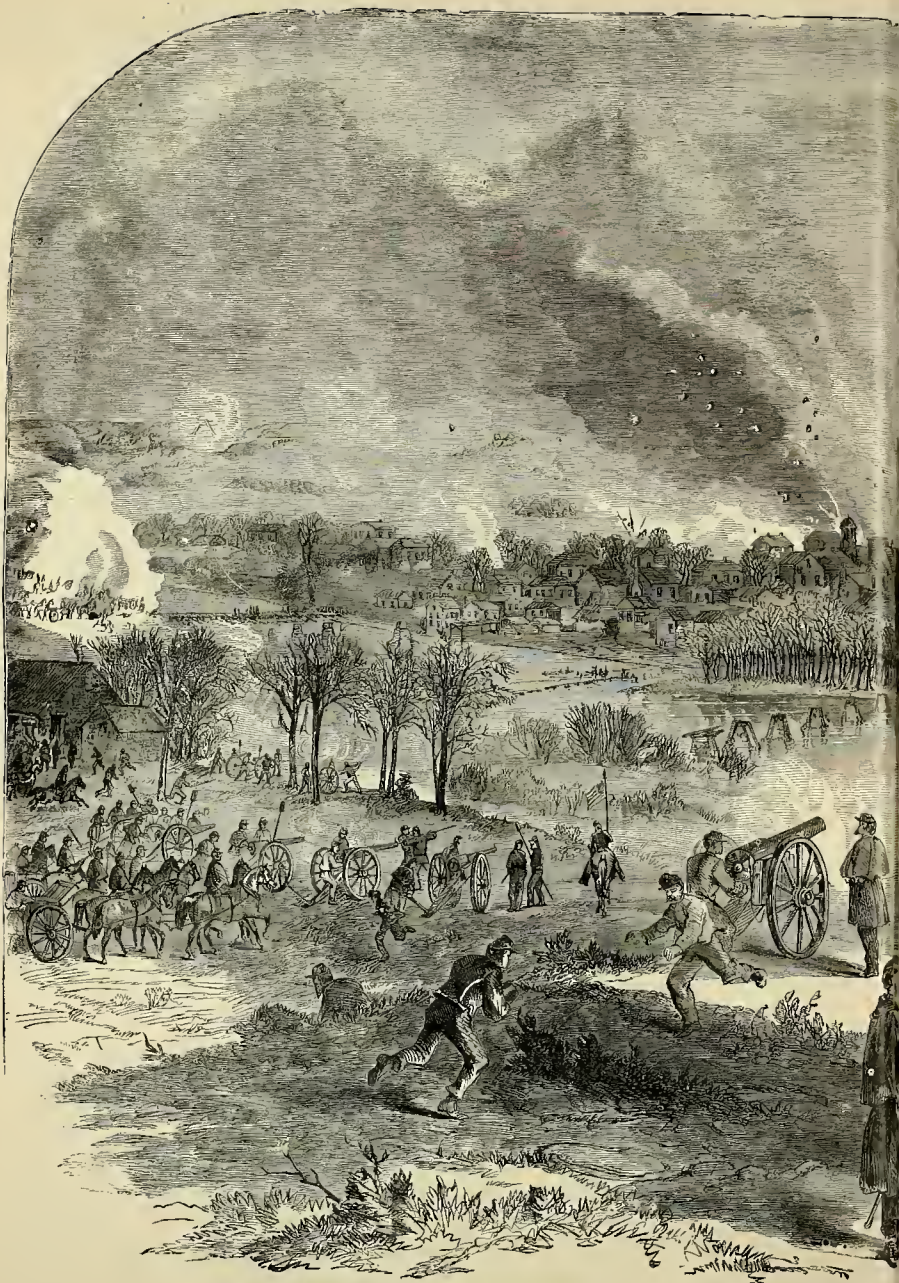
Born in Virginia in 1823; admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point at an early age; and in July, 1846, entered the army as brevet second lieutenant of Ordnance, receiving shortly after the commission of brevet first lieutenant for distinguished services at the siege of Vera Cruz and at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chantabuco and Chapultepec. He was in command of the Mount Vernon (Alabama) Arsenal, at the time of its capture, in January, 1861; was appointed a brigadier-general of Volunteers the following November, and as such accompanied

of Secession, he joined in a vigorous advocacy of the immediate withdrawal of the State, and was a central figure in the Convention. When Georgia was called upon to subscribe to the \$20,000,000 loan of Bonds for war purposes, he and his brother Howell joined an address to the planters, urging them to invest on patriotic grounds, appealing to their State pride, and reminding them that, besides being the only State that had unanimously adopted the Confederate Constitution, Georgia had offered the largest number of volunteers to support it. He became a prominent member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, in which body he served as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and subsequently entered the army as brigadier-general in command of the "Georgia Legion." He was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, December, 1862.

GENERAL HOWELL COBB: General, I beg leave to express my deep sympathy for your great sorrow. Your noble and gallant brother has met a soldier's death, and God grant that this army and our country may never again be called upon to mourn so great a sacrifice. Of his merit, his lofty intellect, his accomplishments, his professional fame, and above all, his Christian character, I need not speak to you, who knew him so intimately and well. But as a patriot and soldier, death has left a deep gap in the army, which his military aptitude and skill render it hard to fill. In the battle of Fredericksburg he was an immortal fame for himself and his brigade. How often have he held his position in front of our batteries, while divisions of the enemy were hurled against us. He recognized the determination of himself and his men never to leave their post until the enemy was beaten; and with unshakable courage and fortitude he kept his promise. . . . With great respect your obedient servant, D. R. LEE.

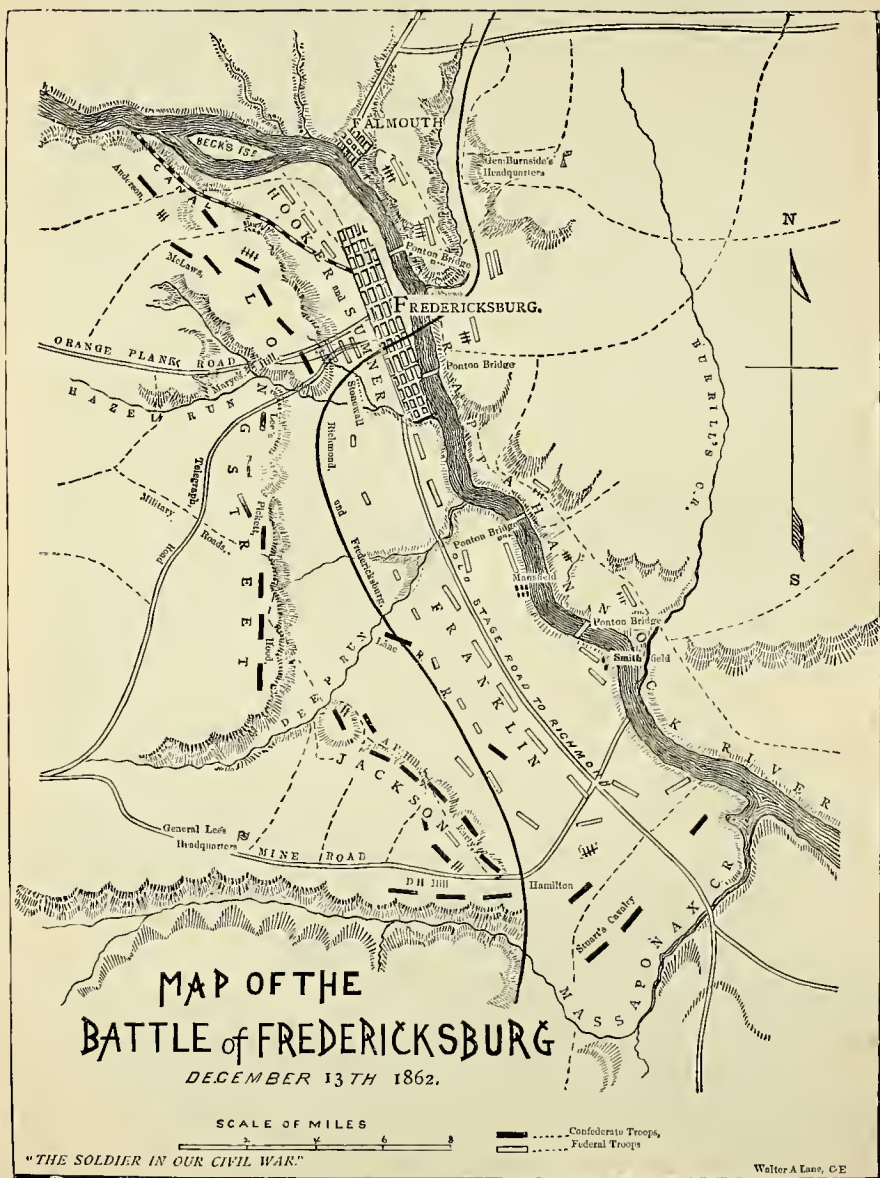
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
* Federal.				
Burner's Division	430	4,152	558	5,140
Hooker's Division	327	2,409	748	3,584
Franklin's Division	393	2,830	1,513	4,736
Engineer Corps	7	43	100	150
				13,771
Confederate.				
Lee's Corps	344	2,245	508	3,115
Longstreet's Corps	250	1,216	117	1,583
Total	1,374	10,011	2,412	13,797



BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., BY THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
FROM A PICTURE



BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., BY THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, COMMANDED BY GENERAL BURNSIDE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY H. LEVIN.



JOHN MILTON BRANNAN.

Born in the District of Columbia in 1819, and graduated from the United States Academy at West Point in 1841; was engaged at sea-bound posts until the war with Mexico, when he took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Hoya, Contreras, Churubusco, and the City of Mexico. He was given the commission of brevet-captain for gallantry at Churubusco, and received very severe wounds at the assault of the Belen Gate. Upon his recovery, he was engaged in the suppression of the Florida hostilities, and afterwards placed in command of the Department of Key West, Fla. While subsequently at the head of the Department of the South, 1862-63, he conducted the expedition to Proctor's, S. C. Took part in the Tennessee campaign, and in the battle of Chickamauga, where he gained the promotion of lieutenant-colonel; and, as Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland, 1863-65, was engaged at Missionary Ridge and in the operations of the Atlanta campaign. Was made a brevet brigadier-general, and placed in command of the District of Savannah, and subsequently in charge of the Department of Georgia, having received, March 13th, 1865, the commission of brevet-major-general.

OFFICIAL ROSTERS OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE TROOPS ENGAGED AT ANTIETAM AND AT FREDERICKSBURG.

ANTIETAM.
Major-general George B. McClellan commanding Federal Forces known as the Army of the Potomac.

CENTRE.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Major-general Edwin V. Sumner commanding.
First Division: Brigadier-general Israel H. Richardson.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general Thomas F. Meagher.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general John C. Caldwell.
Third Brigade: Colonel John R. Brooke.
Second Division: Major-general John Sedgwick.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general W. A. Gurman.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general O. O. Howard.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general N. J. T. Dana.
Third Division: Brigadier-general H. W. French.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general Nathan Kimball.
Second Brigade: Colonel Dwight Morris.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general Max Welser.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

(1) Major-general Joseph K. F. Mansfield commanding.
(2) Brigadier-general Alpheus S. Williams commanding.
First Division: Brigadier-general B. W. Crawford.
First Brigade: Colonel J. F. Knipe.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general George H. Gordon.



JESSE L. RENO.

Second Division: Brigadier-general George S. Greene.
First Brigade: Lieutenant-colonel Hector Tyndale.
Second Brigade: Colonel Henry J. Starnock.
Third Brigade: Colonel William B. Goodrich.
RIGHT WING.
FIRST ARMY CORPS.
Major-general Ambrose E. Burnside commanding.
Major-general Joseph Hooker.

First Division: (1) Brigadier-general Rintus King; (2) Brigadier-general John P. Hatch; (3) Brigadier-general Almer Doubleday.
First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general John P. Hatch; (2) Colonel Walter Phelps, Jr.
Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Almer Doubleday; (2) Colonel William F. Walcott; (3) Lieutenant-colonel J. W. Hoffman.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general M. R. Patrick.
Fourth Brigade: Brigadier-general John Gibbon.
Second Division: Brigadier-general James R. Ricketts.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general A. Durrye.
Second Brigade: Colonel William H. Christian.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general George L. Hartshoff.
Third Division: Brigadier-general George G. Meade.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general Oco. T. Seymour.
Second Brigade: Colonel A. L. Magilton.
Third Brigade: (1) Colonel Thomas F. Oullinger; (2) Lieutenant-colonel Robert Anderson.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.
(1) Major-general Josse L. Reno
(2) Brigadier-general Jacob D. Cox.
First Division: Brigadier-general O. B. Willcox.
First Brigade: Colonel B. C. Christ.
Second Brigade: Colonel Thomas Walsh.
Second Division: Brigadier-general S. D. Sturgis.
First Brigade: Colonel James Nagle.
Second Brigade: Colonel Edward Fitzer.
Third Division: Brigadier-general Isaac P. Rohman.
First Brigade: Colonel H. S. Fairchild.
Second Brigade: Colonel Edward Harland.

LEFT WING.
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.
Major-general William B. Franklin.
First Division: Major-general Henry W. Stocum.
First Brigade: Colonel A. T. A. Turbot.
Second Brigade: Colonel J. J. Bartlett.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general John Newton.
Second Division: Major-general William F. Smith.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general W. S. Hancock.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general W. T. H. Brooks.
Third Brigade: Colonel W. H. Frick.
Cox's Division (Fourth Corps): Major-general D. N. Couch.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general Charles Devens.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general A. P. Howe.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general John Cochrane.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.
Major-general Fitz John Porter.
First Division: Brigadier-general George Morell.
First Brigade: Colonel James Barnes.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Charles Griffin.
Third Brigade: Colonel T. B. W. Stockton.
Second Division: Brigadier-general George Sykes.
First Brigade: Lieutenant-colonel R. C. Buchanan.
Second Brigade: Lieutenant-colonel William Chapman.
Third Brigade: Colonel G. K. Warren.

FREDERICKSBURG.
Major-general Ambrose E. Burnside commanding Federal Forces known as the Army of the Potomac.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION.
Major-general Joseph Hooker commanding.
THIRD CORPS.
Brigadier-general Geo. Stoneman commanding.
FIRST DIVISION: Brigadier-general D. B. Birney.
Infantry.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general John C. Robinson.
Twenty-first Indiana Regiment—Colonel John Van Valkenburg.
Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Major J. A. Banks.
Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel A. A. McCallist.
One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel A. A. McCallist.
One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel C. H. T. Coombs.
One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel H. J. Madril.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general J. H. Hobart Ward commanding.
Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel G. Z. Campbell.
Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel A. S. Leidy.



JOHN MILTON BRANNAN.

Second Brigade (continued): Fifty-fifth New York Regiment—Colonel R. de Trobriant.
Thirty-eighth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel William Birney.
Fourth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel N. A. Ganser.
Third Maine Regiment—Colonel M. B. Luskman.
Fourth Maine Regiment—Colonel E. Walker.
Third Division: Brigadier-general H. G. Berry commanding.
First New York Regiment—Colonel J. Frederick Paxon.
Thirty-seventh New York Regiment—Colonel S. B. Hayman.
One Hundred and First New York Regiment—Colonel G. F. Cassier.
Seventeenth Maine Regiment—Colonel T. A. Roberts.
Third Michigan Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Byron R. Pierce.
Fifth Michigan Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel John Gilly.
Artillery.
Captain J. E. Randolph commanding.
Battery E, First Rhode Island—Lieutenant P. S. J. Strain.
Batteries F and K, Third United States—Captains L. L. Livingston.
SECOND DIVISION: Brigadier-general Daniel E. Sickles commanding.
Infantry.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general Joseph B. Carr commanding.
First Massachusetts Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel C. B. Babbitt.
Eleventh New Jersey Regiment—Colonel R. McAllister.
Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel R. C. Tighlman.
Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel W. H. Bradford.
Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel T. R. Tamout.
Second New Hampshire Regiment—Colonel G. Marston.
Second Brigade: Colonel George B. Hall commanding.
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Regiment—Colonel George H. Sharp.
Seventeenth Connecticut New York Regiment—Colonel J. Eglert Farran.
Seventy-first (Second Excelsior) New York Regiment—Major Thomas Rafferty.
Seventy-second (Third Excelsior) New York Regiment—Colonel William O. Stevens.
Seventy-third (Fourth Excelsior) New York Regiment—Colonel William R. Brewster.
Seventy-fourth (Fifth Excelsior) New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel W. H. Lamborn.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general J. W. Bevere commanding.
Fifth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel William J. Lewis.
Seventh New Jersey Regiment—Colonel L. S. Sloat.
Proctor's.



TERRIFIC CHARGE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS (SUMNER'S DIVISION) UPON THE CONFEDERATE



TERRIFIC CHARGE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS (SUMNER'S DIVISION) UPON THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS LOCATED ON THE TERRACE BEHIND FREDERICKSBURG, VA., DECEMBER 13th, 1862.
From a sketch by H. Lovett.

Artillery.

Battery B, First New Jersey—Captain A. J. Clark.
 Fourth Battery, New York—Captain James E. Smith.
 Battery H, First United States—Lieutenant J. E. Dimick.
 Battery K, Fourth United States—Lieutenant F. W. Seelye.

THIRD DIVISION: Brigadier-general A. W. Whipple commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general A. Sanders Platt commanding.
 One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel Emile Franklin.
 Eighty-sixth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel E. J. Chapin.
 One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Regiment—Colonel A. V. Ellis.
 Second Brigade—Colonel S. S. Carrill commanding.
 Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel S. M. Bowman.
 One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. Crowler.
 One Hundred and Sixty-third New York Regiment—Major J. J. Byrne.
 Independent Command—Colonel A. H. Potter commanding.
 Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment.

Second Brigade (continued)—Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. C. Hall.

Third Brigade—Colonel T. B. W. Stockton commanding.
 Twelfth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel R. M. Richardson.

Seventeenth New York Regiment—Captain John Vickers.
 Forty-fourth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel F. Conner.

Sixteenth Michigan Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel N. E. Welch.

Twentieth Maine Regiment—Colonel Adelbert Ames.
 Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel Strong Vincent.

Artillery.

Captain A. P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery, commanding.

Battery C, Third Massachusetts—First-lieutenant V. M. Drum.

Battery E, Fifth Massachusetts—Captain C. A. Phillips.
 SECOND DIVISION: Brigadier-general George Sykes commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade—Lieutenant-colonel R. C. Hutchison, Fourth United States Infantry, commanding.

Third United States Infantry—Captain John D. Wilkins.
 Fourth United States Infantry—Captain Hiram Dryer.

THIRD DIVISION: Brigadier-general A. A. Humphreys commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general E. B. Tyler commanding.
 Ninety-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel E. M. Gregory.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel James G. Elder.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel J. G. Plisk.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel E. O'Brien.

Second Brigade—Colonel P. H. Allachuck, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, commanding.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel J. B. Clark.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel W. B. Shunt.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel B. F. Spiekman.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel E. J. Allen.

Artillery.

Captain A. M. Bundo, First United States Artillery, commanding.
 Battery H, First United States—Captain A. M. Bundo.



THE GRAND ARMY RE-CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK FROM FREDRICKSBURG TO FALMOUTH, MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 15TH, 1862.

Artillery.

Battery H, First Ohio—Lieutenant G. W. Norton.
 Second Battery (Excision), New York—Captain J. T. Brown.
 Eleventh Battery, New York—Captain A. A. Van Pattenbauer.

FIFTH CORPS.

Brigadier-general Daniel Butterfield commanding.

First Division: Brigadier-general Charles Griffin commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade—Colonel James Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment, commanding.
 Eighty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. Hayes.
 Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel W. S. Tilton.
 Second Maine Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel G. Varney.
 One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. Gwyn.
 First Michigan Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel I. C. Abbott.
 Thirtieth New York Regiment—Colonel E. G. Marshall.
 Twenty-fifth New York Regiment—Captain P. Connelly.
 Second Brigade—Colonel J. B. Sweitzer commanding.
 Fourteenth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel T. M. Davies.
 Fourth Michigan Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel G. W. Lambert.
 Ninth Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel P. R. Guiney.
 Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel G. L. Prescott.

First Brigade (continued)—First Battalion, Twelfth United States Infantry—Captain M. M. Brint.

Second Battalion, Twelfth United States Infantry—Captain T. M. Anderson.

First Battalion, Fourteenth United States Infantry—Captain J. D. O'Connell.

Second Battalion, Fourteenth United States Infantry—Captain G. B. Overton.

Second Brigade—Major George L. Andrews, Seventeenth United States Infantry, commanding.

Eleventh United States Infantry—Captain C. S. Russell.
 Battalion of First and Second United States Infantry—Captain Selous S. Marsh.

Battalion of Sixth United States Infantry—Captain Levy C. Boodie.

Battalion of Seventh United States Infantry—Captain D. P. Hancock.

Battalion of Tenth United States Infantry—H. E. Maymiller.

Battalion of Seventeenth and Nineteenth United States Infantry—Captain J. P. Walker.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-general G. K. Warren commanding.
 Fifth New York Regiment—Colonel C. Winslow.

One Hundred and Fortieth New York Regiment—Colonel P. H. O'Brien.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Regiment—Colonel K. G. Grand.

Artillery.

First-lieutenant M. A. Watson, Fifth United States Artillery, commanding.
 Battery I, Fifth United States—Lieutenant M. F. Watson.
 Battery I, First Ohio—First-lieutenant F. Dorris.

Section of Battery C, First New York—Lieutenant W. H. Phillips.

Grand Division of Cavalry: Brigadier-general W. W. Averell commanding.

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION.

Major-general E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., commanding.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-general D. N. Couch commanding.

FIRST DIVISION: Brigadier-general W. S. Hancock commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general J. C. Caldwell commanding.
 Sixty-first New York Regiment—Colonel N. A. Miles.

Sixty-fourth New York Regiment—Captain Harvey L. Jones.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel H. L. Brown.

Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel H. B. McKoon.

Fifth New Hampshire Regiment—Colonel E. E. Cross.
 Seventh New York Regiment—Colonel George Van Schuck.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Thomas Francis Meagher commanding.

Sixty-ninth New York Regiment—Colonel B. Nugent.
 Eighty-eighth New York Regiment—Colonel P. Kelly.

Sixty-third New York Regiment—Major J. O'Neil.
 Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel E. Byrne.
 One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel D. Hecman.

Third Brigade—Colonel S. H. Cook, Fifty-seventh New York Regiment, commanding.
 Thirty-fourth New York Regiment—Colonel J. A. Sutter.
 Fifty-fourth New York Regiment—Major N. G. Throp.
 Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Col John R. Brooke.
 Third Delaware Regiment—Colonel W. P. Bailey.
 Fifty-second New York Regiment—Colonel Paul Frank.
 Sixty-sixth New York Regiment—Captain Julius Wale.
 Twenty-seventh Connecticut Regiment—Colonel R. S. Bostwick.
Artillery.
 Battery C, Fourth United States—Lieutenant Evan Thomas.
 Battery B, First New York—Captain R. H. Pettit.
 Second Division: Brigadier-general G. O. Boward commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—Brigadier-general Alfred Sully commanding.
 Forty-fourth New York Regiment—Colonel J. A. Sutter.
 Eighty-second New York Regiment—Colonel H. W. Hubson.
 Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment—Major C. Fairbick.
 Nineteenth Maine Regiment—Colonel F. D. Sewell.
 First Minnesota Regiment—Colonel D. N. Morgan.
 Second Brigade—Colonel J. T. Owen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanding.
 Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel D. O' Kane.
 Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. Marston.
 Seventy-second Pennsylvania Regiment—Col. O. W. C. Baxter.
 One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel T. G. Marchand.
 Third Brigade—Colonel Norman A. Hall commanding.
 Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment—Captain J. F. Plimpton.
 Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment—Captain George N. Macy.
 Forty-second New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel G. W. Bamford.
 Fifty-ninth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel William Northrup.
 Seventh Michigan Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Henry Baxter.
 One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel W. W. Jennings.
Artillery.
 Battery A, First Rhode Island—Captain Tompkins.
 Battery B, First Rhode Island—Captain J. G. Hazard.
 Third Division: Brigadier-general H. M. French commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—Brigadier-general Nathan Kimball commanding.
 Fourth Ohio Regiment—Colonel John S. Mason.
 Fourteenth Indiana Regiment—Major E. H. C. Cavin.
 Twenty-fourth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel W. H. Robertson.
 Twenty-eighth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel M. N. Wisewell.
 Seventy Virginia Regiment—Colonel James Snyder.
 Eighth Ohio Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel F. Sawyer.
 Second Brigade—Colonel O. H. Palmer, One Hundred and Eighty New York Regiment, commanding.
 Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel S. H. Perkins.
 One Hundred and Eighty New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Charles J. Powers.
 One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel H. J. Zim.
 Third Brigade—Lieutenant-colonel John W. Marshall commanding.
 Fourth New York Regiment—Colonel John D. McCreagon.
 Tenth New York Regiment—Colonel John E. Beaulieu.
 First Delaware Regiment—Colonel J. W. Andrews.
 One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Charles Albritton.
Artillery.
 Battery G, First New York—Captain John D. Frank.
 Battery G, First Rhode Island—Captain C. B. Owen.
Second Corps Reserve Artillery.
 Battery I, First United States—Lieutenant E. Kirby.
 Battery A, Fourth United States—Lieutenant R. King.
 SIXTH CORPS.
 Brigadier-general O. B. Willcox commanding.
 First Division: Brigadier-general W. W. Burss commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—
 Second Michigan Regiment—Colonel Orlando M. Poe.
 Seventeenth Michigan Regiment—Colonel H. W. Livingston.
 Twentieth Michigan Regiment—Colonel A. W. Williams.
 Seventy-ninth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel David Morrison.
 Third Brigade—
 Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel Thomas Welsh.
Artillery.
 Battery D, First New York—Captain T. W. Osborn.
 Second Division: Brigadier-general G. D. Sturgis commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—Brigadier-general James Nagle commanding.
 Second Maryland Regiment—Major H. Howard.

First Brigade (continued)—Sixth New Hampshire Regiment—Colonel S. G. Griffin.
 Seventh Rhode Island Regiment—Colonel Z. R. Bliss.
 Tenth Rhode Island Regiment—Colonel George H. Browne.
 Ninth New Hampshire Regiment—Colonel E. B. Fellows.
 Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel J. E. Sigfried.
 Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Edward Ferrero commanding.
 Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment—Lieut.-colonel W. S. Clark.
 Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel S. Carruth.
 Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment—Colonel W. Harriman.
 Fifty-first New York Regiment—Colonel R. B. Potter.
 Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel J. F. Hartranft.
Artillery.
 Battery B, First Rhode Island—Captain W. W. Buckley.
 Battery E, Fourth United States—Lieutenant Geo. Dickerson.
 Third Division: Brigadier-general George W. Getty commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—Colonel Bush C. Hawkins commanding.
 Tenth New Hampshire Regiment—Col. M. T. Donohoe.
 Second Brigade—Colonel Calvin E. Pratt commanding.
 One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel P. C. Elmiser.
 Sixth Maine Regiment—Colonel Hiram Barnham.
 Fifth Wisconsin Regiment—Colonel Amasa Cold.
 Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel William H. Irwin.
 Forty-third New York Regiment—Colonel B. F. Boker.
 Second Brigade—Colonel Henry Whiting, Second Vermont Regiment, commanding.
 Second Vermont Regiment—Colonel ———.
 Third Vermont Regiment—Colonel B. N. Hyde.
 Fourth Vermont Regiment—Colonel G. H. Slaughter.
 Fifth Vermont Regiment—Colonel Lewis A. Grant.
 Sixth Vermont Regiment—Colonel N. Lord, Jr.
 Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel A. J. Morrison.
 Third Brigade—Brigadier-general Francis L. Vinton commanding.
 Seventy-seventh New York Regiment—Colonel James B. McKean.
 Forty-ninth New York Regiment—Colonel D. D. Bidwell.
 Twentieth New York Regiment—Colonel E. Von Yego sack.
 Thirty-third New York Regiment—Colonel Robert P. Taylor.
 Twenty-first New Jersey Regiment—Colonel Olliver Van Houten.
Artillery.
 Battery F, Fifth United States—Captain R. R. Ayres.
 Battery B, First Maryland—Captain Alonzo Snow.
 First Battery New York L. A.—Captain Andrew Cowan.
 Third Battery New York L. A.—Captain William Stewart.
 Third Division: Brigadier-general John Newton commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—Brigadier-general John Cochrane commanding.
 Eighty-second Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel D. H. Williams.
 Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel T. H. Nell.
 Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel I. C. Spear.
 Sixty-fifth New York Regiment (First United States Classen)—Colonel Alexander Shaker.
 One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Regiment—Colonel Silas Thur.
 Sixty-seventh New York Regiment (First Long Island)—Lieutenant-colonel Nelson Cross.
 Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Charles Devens commanding.
 Second Rhode Island Regiment—Colonel Frank Whelan.
 Seventh Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel D. A. Russell.
 Third Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel H. L. Easton.
 Thirty-sixth New York Regiment—Colonel W. H. Brown.
 Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel W. W. Edwards.

LEFT GRAND DIVISION.
 Major-general W. B. Franklin commanding.
 SIXTH CORPS.
 Major-general W. F. Smith commanding.
 First Division: Brigadier-general W. T. Brooks commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—Colonel A. T. A. Torbert, First New Jersey Regiment, commanding.
 First New Jersey Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel M. W. Collet.
 Second New Jersey Regiment—Colonel Samuel I. Buck.
 Third New Jersey Regiment—Colonel Henry W. Brown.
 Fourth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel William B. Hatch.
 Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel E. L. Campbell.
 Twenty-third New Jersey Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel H. O. Ryerson.
 Second Brigade—Brigadier-general J. J. Barlett commanding.
 Sixteenth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. J. Scaver.
 Twenty-seventh New York Regiment—Colonel A. D. Adams.
 One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment—Colonel Snury Upton.
 Fifth Maine Regiment—Colonel E. A. Scammon.
 Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel H. L. Cole.
 Third Brigade—Colonel G. W. Town, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanding.
 Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel E. Hall.
 Eighteenth New York Regiment—Colonel George R. Myers.
 Thirty-first New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel L. C. Newnam.
 Thirty-second New York Regiment—Captain Charles Hubbs.
Artillery.
 Battery A, First New Jersey—Captain W. Decker.
 Battery A, First Massachusetts—Captain W. H. McCartney.
 Battery A, First Maryland—Captain J. W. Walcott.
 Battery D, Second United States—First Lieutenant E. B. Williston.
 Second Division: Brigadier-general A. P. Howe commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—Brigadier-general Calvin E. Pratt commanding.
 One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel P. C. Elmiser.
 Sixth Maine Regiment—Colonel Hiram Barnham.
 Fifth Wisconsin Regiment—Colonel Amasa Cold.
 Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel William H. Irwin.
 Forty-third New York Regiment—Colonel B. F. Boker.
 Second Brigade—Colonel Henry Whiting, Second Vermont Regiment, commanding.
 Second Vermont Regiment—Colonel ———.
 Third Vermont Regiment—Colonel B. N. Hyde.
 Fourth Vermont Regiment—Colonel G. H. Slaughter.
 Fifth Vermont Regiment—Colonel Lewis A. Grant.
 Sixth Vermont Regiment—Colonel N. Lord, Jr.
 Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel A. J. Morrison.
 Third Brigade—Brigadier-general Francis L. Vinton commanding.
 Seventy-seventh New York Regiment—Colonel James B. McKean.
 Forty-ninth New York Regiment—Colonel D. D. Bidwell.
 Twentieth New York Regiment—Colonel E. Von Yego sack.
 Thirty-third New York Regiment—Colonel Robert P. Taylor.
 Twenty-first New Jersey Regiment—Colonel Olliver Van Houten.
Artillery.
 Battery F, Fifth United States—Captain R. R. Ayres.
 Battery B, First Maryland—Captain Alonzo Snow.
 First Battery New York L. A.—Captain Andrew Cowan.
 Third Battery New York L. A.—Captain William Stewart.
 Third Division: Brigadier-general John Newton commanding.
Infantry.
 First Brigade—Brigadier-general John Cochrane commanding.
 Eighty-second Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel D. H. Williams.
 Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel T. H. Nell.
 Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel I. C. Spear.
 Sixty-fifth New York Regiment (First United States Classen)—Colonel Alexander Shaker.
 One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Regiment—Colonel Silas Thur.
 Sixty-seventh New York Regiment (First Long Island)—Lieutenant-colonel Nelson Cross.
 Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Charles Devens commanding.
 Second Rhode Island Regiment—Colonel Frank Whelan.
 Seventh Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel D. A. Russell.
 Third Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel H. L. Easton.
 Thirty-sixth New York Regiment—Colonel W. H. Brown.
 Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel W. W. Edwards.



ISRAEL B. RICHARDSON.

Third Brigade—Colonel Thomas A. Rowley commanding. Sixty-second New York Regiment—Colonel David L. Nevil.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel J. M. McCarter. Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel J. F. Baller.

One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. M. Kirkland. One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel F. H. Collier.

Artillery.

Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery—Captain J. McCarthy. Battery G, Second United States Artillery—Lieutenant J. H. Butler.

FIRST CORPS.

Brigadier-general J. F. Reynolds commanding. First Division: Brigadier-general Almer Doubleday commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade—Colonel Walter Phelps, Jr., commanding. Second United States Sharpshooters—Major H. B. Straighten. Fourteenth New York Militia—Lieutenant-colonel W. H. De Boevis.

Twenty-second New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel A. M. Kee, Jr. Twenty-fourth New York Regiment—Major R. Oliver. Third Thirtieth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel M. H. Chrysler.

Second Brigade—Colonel James Gavin commanding. Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. W. Hoffman.

Ninety-fifth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. B. Post. Ninety-sixth New York Regiment—Colonel W. P. Wainwright.

Second Indiana Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel J. P. Chalk. Third Brigade—Brigadier-general G. R. Paul commanding. Twentieth New York Militia—Lieutenant-colonel J. D. Hardenbergh.

Twenty-first New York Regiment—Captain G. N. Layton. Twenty-third New York Regiment—Colonel H. O. Hoffman.

Thirty-ninth New York Regiment—Colonel N. B. Lord. Fourth Brigade—Colonel L. Cutler commanding. Second Wisconsin Regiment—Colonel L. Fairchild.

Sixth Wisconsin Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel E. S. Briggs. Seventh Wisconsin Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel C. A. Hensholt.

Nineteenth Indiana Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel A. J. Williams. Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment—Col. H. A. Murray.

Artillery.

Captain G. A. Gerry commanding.

Battery B, Fourth United States—Lieutenant James Stewart. Battery D, First Rhode Island—Lieutenant G. C. Hennessey. Battery D, First New Hampshire—Lieutenant F. M. Edgell. Battery I, First New York—Captain J. A. Reynolds.

SECOND DIVISION: Brigadier-general John Gibbon commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade—Colonel Adria R. Root commanding. Sixteenth Maine Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel G. W. Tibben. One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel T. F. McCoy. Ninety-fourth New York Regiment—Major John A. Kress.

One Hundred and Fourth New York Regiment—Major G. G. Prey. One Hundred and Fifth Regiment—Major D. A. Sharp.

Second Brigade—Colonel P. Lyth, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanding. Ninetieth Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel W. A. Leech. One Hundred and Thirty-six Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel Thomas M. Bayne.

Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel J. L. Bates. Twenty-sixth New York Regiment—Colonel R. H. Richardson.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-general Nelson Taylor commanding. Eighty-third New York Regiment—Colonel John W. Siles.

Ninety-seventh New York Regiment—Colonel Charles Woodcock. Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment—Col. S. H. Leonard. Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment—Col. Richard Cochrer. Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel G. P. Melcan.

Artillery.

Captain George F. Leppin commanding.

Battery B, Maine—Captain A. A. Hall. Battery E, Maine—Captain G. F. Leppin. Battery F, First Pennsylvania—Lieutenant R. B. Dickets. Independent Battery, Pennsylvania—Captain J. Thompson.

THIRD DIVISION: Brigadier-general George G. Meade commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade—Colonel William Sinclair, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding. First Infantry Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Captain W. Talley.

Second Infantry Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Colonel W. McCandless. Sixth Infantry Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Major W. H. Est.

First Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Captain D. M. G. One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel C. Biddle.

Second Brigade—Colonel A. L. Magilton, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding. Third Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Col. H. G. Sickie. Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Lieutenant-colonel R. H. Woodworth.

Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Colonel H. C. Bolinger. Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Major S. M. Bailey. One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment—Colonel H. P. Cummins.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-general C. Feger Jackson commanding. Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Colonel J. W. Fisher. Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Lieutenant-colonel H. Anderson.

Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Lieutenant-colonel A. J. Warner. Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Colonel T. F. Gallagher.

Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Colonel M. D. Hardin. Artillery.

Battery A, First Pennsylvania—Lieutenant J. G. Simpson. Battery B, First Pennsylvania—Captain J. H. Cooper. Battery C, Fifth United States—Captain D. H. Hanson. Battery G, First Pennsylvania—Captain P. P. Anselm.

Line of Extra Companies.

Captain J. M. Clark, Company F, Second Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, extra company.

Cavalry Brigade: Brigadier-general George D. Bayard commanding. First New Jersey Cavalry—Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Karga.

Second New York Cavalry—Major H. F. Davis. Tenth New York Cavalry—Lieutenant-colonel William Travis.

Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry—Colonel Owen Jones. Artillery.

Battery C, Third United States—Captain H. C. Gibson.

ANTETAM AND FREDERICKSBURG.

General Robert E. Lee commanding the Confederate Forces known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

FIRST CORPS.

Major-general James Longstreet commanding the right wing at Antietam, and the left wing at Fredericksburg.

Major-general Lafayette McLane's Division.

Barkefield's Brigade—13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi Regiments. Kerby's Brigade—2d, 3d, 7th, and 8th South Carolina Regiments.

Sumner's Brigade—10th and 53d Georgia, and 15th and 23d Virginia Regiments, and Manly's Battery. Cobb's Brigade (Colonel Sanders commanding at Sharpsburg)—Cobb's Georgia Legion, 10th and 24th Georgia, and 15th North Carolina Regiments, and Reed's Battery.

Major-general Robert H. Anderson's Division.

Brigadier-general Colman M. Wilcox commanding. Wilson's Brigade—8th, 9th, 16th and 11th Alabama Regiments.

Peyer's Brigade—5th and 8th Florida, 14th Alabama, and 3d Virginia Regiments.

Featherston's Brigade (General J. Featherston and Colonel Foscy commanding)—2d Mississippi Battalion, 12th, 16th and 19th Mississippi Regiments.

Wright's Brigade—2d, 23d, 44th and 43d Georgia, and 44th Alabama Regiments.

Arnault's Brigade—14th, 28th, 53d and 57th Virginia Regiments, and Chapman's Dixie Battery.

Mulder's Brigade (Colonel Parham commanding at Sharpsburg)—6th, 12th, 10th and 41st Virginia Regiments.

Major-general D. R. Jones's Division.

G. T. Anderson's Brigade—General Evans commanding: 1st, 7th, 8th and 6th Georgia Regiments. Tomlin's Brigade (Colonel Bonnia; commanding in Maryland, while Tomlin commanded three brigades)—5th, 12th and 20th Georgia Regiments.

Drayton's Brigade—15th, 5th and 21st South Carolina Regiments. Kemper's Brigade (Colonel Conner commanding at the battles of Gettysburg and Second Manassas)—1st, 7th, 11th, 17th and 24th Virginia Regiments.

Pickett's Division (General R. B. Garnett commanding in Maryland)—8th, 18th, 10th, 23d and 56th Virginia Regiments.

Jenkins's Brigade (General Walker commanding)—1st, 2d, 5th and 6th South Carolina Regiments, and the Palmetto Sharpshooters.

Major-general L. T. Walker's Division.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 33rd and 40th North Carolina Regiments, and J. R. Bennett's Battery.

Walker's Brigade (Colonel Manning commanding)—8th Virginia, 27th, 46th and 48th North Carolina, and 5d Arkansas Regiments; also French's Battery.

Major-general George E. Pickett's Division.

Keener's Brigade (General D. R. Jones commanding in Maryland)—1st, 7th, 11th, 14th and 24th Virginia Regiments.

Garnett's Brigade (Colonel Pickett commanding in Maryland)—8th, 18th, 10th, 23d and 56th Virginia Regiments.

Major-general J. R. Hood's Division.

Infantry: Hood's Brigade (Colonel Woodford commanding)—18th Georgia, 1st, 4th and 5th Texas Regiments; also the Hampton Legion.

Willig's (Law's) Brigade—4th Alabama, 6th North Carolina, and 2d and 11th Mississippi Regiments.

Evans's Brigade (Colonel Evans and Colonel Stearns commanding)—17th, 18th, 23d and 24th South Carolina Regiments; also the Holcomb Legion and Boyce's Battery, Macwell's Artillery.

Artillery: Lee's Artillery and Walton's Artillery Battalions, and the Buchanan, Gordon and Kelly Batteries.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-general T. J. (Stewart) Jackson commanding the left wing at Antietam, and the right wing at Fredericksburg.

Major-general T. J. Jackson's Division.

Generals Taliaferro (I), Starke (2), and J. B. Jones (3) commanding.

Infantry: Winder's Brigade (Hayne and Grigsby commanding)—2d, 4th, 8th, 27th and 33d Virginia Regiments. Campbell's Brigade (Jones, Johnson and Sehon commanding)—3rd, 4th and 18th Virginia Regiments; also the 1st Virginia Battalion.

Taliaferro's Brigade (Taliaferro and Warren commanding)—10th, 33d and 57th Virginia, and the 47th and 48th Alabama Regiments.

Starke's Brigade (Starke, Stratford and Franklin commanding)—1st, 2d, 3rd, 9th, 10th and 15th Louisiana Regiments, and Copper's Battalion.

Artillery: Major L. M. Shumaker commanding—Brooks's Brigade's, Carpenter's, Calkie's, Pougus's, Rain's and Woodard's Batteries.

Major-general Richard S. Ewell's Division.

Generals Ewell (I), Lawton (2) and Douglas commanding. Infantry: Early's Brigade—3th, 25th, 3rd, 44th, 40th, 10th and 28th Virginia Regiments.

Hays's Brigade (Hays, Fox and Strong commanding)—5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Louisiana Regiments.

Lawson's Brigade (Lawson and Douglas commanding)—13th, 31st, 60th and 61st Georgia Regiments.

Trimble's Brigade (Trimble, Brown and Walker commanding)—12th and 13th Georgia, 15th Alabama, and 20th and 21st North Carolina Regiments.

Artillery: Major R. D'Aquila, Deussen's and Latimer's Batteries.

Major-general Ambrose P. Hill's Division.

Infantry: Archer's Brigade—1st, 7th and 14th Tennessee, and 10th Georgia Regiments; also the 6th Alabama Battalion.

Field's Brigade—40th, 47th and 55th Virginia Regiments; also the 2d Virginia Battalion.

Pender's Brigade—16th, 23d, 34th and 38th North Carolina Regiments.

Thomson's Brigade—14th, 19th, 35th, 45th and 46th Georgia Regiments.

Bronck's (or Lane's) Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th North Carolina Regiments.

Griggs's (or McGowan's) Brigade—1st South Carolina Regiment, and the 1st, 12th, 13th and 14th South Carolina Infantry Regiments.

Artillery: Major R. L. Walker commanding—Braxton's, Cranshaw's, Davidson's, Latham's, Melton's and Peggim's Batteries.

Major-general Daniel H. Hill's Division.

Infantry: Anderson's Brigade—2d, 4th, 13th, 14th, 24th and 26th New York Regiments.

Colquitt's Brigade—19th, 23d, 27th and 28th Georgia, and 13th Alabama Regiments.

Gardner's Brigade (Gardner and McRee commanding)—1st, 3d, 5th and 20th North Carolina Regiments.

Ripley's Brigade—4th, 6th, 21st and 24th Georgia Regiments.

Roddy's Brigade—3d, 5th, 6th, 12th and 39th Alabama Regiments.

Artillery: Boudinart's, Hardaway's, Jones, Lane's and King William Batteries.

Major-general James E. B. Smith's Cavalry Division.

Hampton's Brigade—Two companies of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th Cavalry.

Robertson's Brigade—The 17th Virginia Battalion, and the 3d, 5th, 7th and 12th Virginia Cavalry.

Pittsburg Lee's Brigade—The 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Virginia Cavalry, Stuart's Horse Artillery, and White's Battalion of Virginia Independent Cavalry.



GEORGE D. BAYARD.



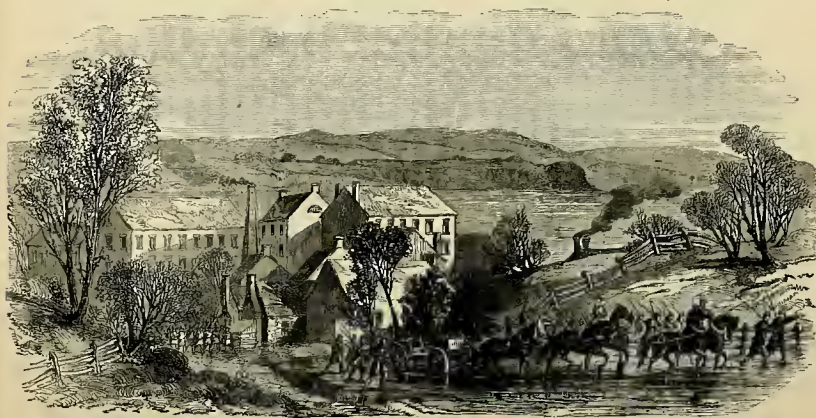
GEORGE W. CULLUM.

GEORGE W. CULLUM.

Born in New York City, February 23th, 1809; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated from it in 1833; served in the construction and improvement of Fort Adams, Rhode Island, 1839-54, 1856-58, and 1859-61; during the intervening periods was assistant chief engineer, 1834-36; engaged in the construction of the lighthouse at Goat Island between the years 1836 and 1838, and in the erection of defenses to the harbor of New London, Conn., at different periods between 1838 and 1857. In the meantime, he had aided in the construction of the fortifications of Boston Harbor, Mass.; in organizing engineer troops and preparing engineer and ponton equipage for the Mexican War, in teaching practical military engineering, etc., at the

West Point Military Academy, and in building the United States Assay Office in New York City. From 1855 to 1858 he had charge of public works in both North and South Carolina, especially the construction of the defenses, light-houses and channel improvements of Charleston Harbor. Between 1858 and 1861 he was a member of special boards, and was placed in charge of the sea-coast defenses from New Bedford, Mass., to the Sound entrance to New York Harbor. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil War he was aide-de-camp (rank of colonel) to Lieutenant-general Scott, then became chief of staff and of engineers to General Halleck, while the latter was in command of the Departments of Missouri and Mississippi, and also while General-in-chief of the armies of the United States. On the 1st of November, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general of Vol-

unteers. Up to the year 1864 he was engaged in establishing defensive works, directing at Cairo operations auxiliary to the Western armies in the field, fortifying the approaches to Corinth after its evacuation, and organizing the defenses of Nashville, Tenn., the great depot of supplies for the Western armies. From 1864 to 1866 he was superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He was major brevet-colonel, brigadier-general and major-general in the Regular Army; "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services," and afterward became a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications. On the 4th of May, 1867, he was appointed colonel of Engineers, and retired from active service, January 13th, 1874, since which time he has been a resident of New York City. He is the author of several important engineering, military and other works.



FEDERAL TROOPS MARCHING INTO FALMOUTH

OPERATIONS AT THE WEST AND
SOUTHWEST.BATTLES OF PERRYVILLE, IUSA, CORINTH, AND
THE HATCHER.

We have seen that subsequent to the occupation of Corinth (Vol. I., page 279) General Halleck was called to Washington, and was there given the command of all the Federal forces. General Grant was thus left at the head of the Army of the Tennessee; General Buell had command of the Army of the Ohio; and General Pope commanded the Army of the Mississippi.

General Pope had pursued the Confederate army as far as Baldwin, when he was relieved by General Rosecrans and called East to take command of the Army of the Potomac, while he fought the unsuccessful battles of the Second Bull Run and Chantilly.

Generals Grant, Sherman and Rosecrans remained at Corinth as well as in its immediate vicinity, and did not participate in any engagements worth noting until the middle of September.

General Buell was ordered, early in June, to advance upon Nashville and Chattanooga. He left Corinth on the 10th of the month, and upon reaching Huntsville appointed General Rousseau

to take the command of that part of the army previously held by General O. M. Mitchell. His forces were then divided and placed in possession of Huntsville, Battle Creek and McMinnsville.

General Bragg, who had succeeded Beauregard in command of the Department of the Mississippi, and had taken the greater portion of the Confederate army with him to Tupelo, Miss., immediately hurried his forces from the latter place, so as to menace Buell and invade Kentucky. General E. Kirby Smith's corps marched to and occupied Knoxville, while the corps of General William J. Hardee and Leonidas Polk took possession of Chattanooga.

After a few days' preparations, General Smith's corps moved northward, and succeeded in entering Kentucky without encountering any opposition except at a small town called Tazewell, just southeast of Cumberland Gap, where a skirmish took place on the 6th of August. The two remaining corps of Bragg's army crossed the Tennessee River

at Harrison on the 21st of August, and reached Pikeville nine days later. From the last-named place Bragg sent out a heavy cavalry force, under General Forrest, against Buell's left at McMinnsville, as a feint, while the army continued its way northward.

Quite a severe engagement took place at the last-named locality (also called Little Pond), late on Saturday, the 30th of August, between Forrest's men and a portion of General T. J. Wood's division, embracing the Seventeenth and Fifty-eighth Indiana and the Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiments, with the Eighth Indiana Battery. This force, placed in charge of Colonel E. P. Vyffle, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, succeeded in routing the Confederates, who sustained heavy losses, after quite a protracted fight. Forrest rejoined the main body without delay, and on the 5th of September Bragg's army entered Kentucky, two of General Buckner's brigades reaching Munfordsville eight days later, and compelling the surrender of Colonel J. T. Wilder's forces at that place.

Through the interception of dispatches, Buell had meanwhile learned that Louisville was Bragg's objective point, and not Nashville, as he had supposed. On the 15th of September he left Nashville, and succeeded in reaching Louisville on the 25th, ahead of Bragg's army, which had been detained by the destruction of the Salt River bridge at Bardston.

General Nelson's force, then holding Louisville, increased Buell's army to about 100,000 men. It remained there until the 1st of the following month, when General Buell (who had meanwhile been temporarily relieved by General George H. Thomas) marched his army in three corps toward Bardston.

Bragg fell back to Springfield and directed Kirby Smith to leave Frankfort, so that they could unite their forces at Perryville (Chaplin's Hills), to which place Hardee's corps was also ordered.

Late on the 7th, General H. B. Mitchell, who led General Charles U. Gilbert's centre column, came upon the rear of Bragg's army, without, however, bringing about any engagement. In anticipation of a battle next morning, Buell ordered General Alexander McD. McCook's two divisions, under Lovell H. Rousseau and James S. Jackson (the third, under General J. W. Sill, having been sent to Harrodsburg,) to hasten along the Mackville Road, and to close up on his left, the right column of the Federal advance, under General Thomas L. Crittenden, being expected by way of Bardston.

General Sheridan's division was posted on the heights near Doctor's Creek.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the Confederates attacked Colonel D. McCook's brigade, belonging to General Philip Sheridan's division, which Gilbert had ordered to advance to a more favorable position from the heights near Doctor's Creek.

The Eighty-fifth Illinois was in the lead, closely followed by the Second Michigan Cavalry, the Fifty-second Ohio, and the Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiments, but the engagement was almost entirely confined to the cavalry until McCook's force reached the field.

The Confederates were then opening a fierce artillery fire, under cover of which they intended effecting the capture of a hill facing the centre

of the Federal line, and which Buell had determined upon taking, as it commanded Chaplin's Creek, whence water could be readily obtained for the troops.



CUVIER GROVER.

McCook made a rapid disposition of his forces, and, while responding to the Confederate artillery, established his line to the left of Gilbert's; William R. Terrill's brigade, of James S. Jackson's division, and Colonel William H. Lytle and L. A. Harris's brigades, of Rousseau's division, opposing respectively the Confederate divisions of Polk's corps, led by Generals Benjamin F. Cheatham, S. H. Buckner, and R. Anderson. The Federal brigades under Colonels Starkweather, Hall, and Webster, were held as reserves, the two latter being stationed close by the Russell House.

Shortly after noon Cheatham's division opened fire upon Terrill's force of raw troops both with artillery and infantry, and although the latter were repeatedly rallied by General Jackson himself, the Federals were at last driven from the field with the loss of nearly all of Captain Parson's battery; General Jackson was killed while at the head of the troops, and General Terrill received a wound from which he died the same evening.

Having practically disposed of Terrill's force, the Confederates, led by General Bragg in person, fell heavily upon Rousseau's two brigades, first directing their attention more especially to Lytle's troops, which occupied the extreme right. The attack of Anderson's division was so fiercely made that the brigade was hurled back with heavy losses, and in such manner as to expose the divisions of Generals Albin Schoepff and Philip Sheridan, belonging to Gilbert's corps. Against these the Confederates charged up the hills, but unavailably. Sheridan had so well trained his guns that after a sharp but short engagement the Confederates were driven back to the bluffs through the Mackville Road by Carlin's brigade, which latter had opportunely taken position on Sheridan's right.

In the meantime, both the divisions of Cheatham and Buckner had been gaining ground toward the extreme Federal left. An attempt to flank Hardee had been prevented by Starkweather's force, as well as by portions of Hall's and Webster's brigades, and a fierce conflict had been going for nearly three hours, when the ammunition for both infantry and artillery had to be replenished.

The Federal line was drawn back a short distance from the Russell House, and the Confederates were pressing closely upon them, when reinforcements arrived under Colonel Gooding, who had been placed in command of one of R. B. Mitchell's brigades.

Gooding quickly formed his men on the extreme left, and with one of Gilbert's brigades upon his right, at once engaged in the fray. The Federals fought with great determination, though with



GEORGE W. DIETZLER.

heavy losses, and after contesting almost every inch of the ground, succeeded before dark in regaining their lost positions, with the additional aid of Wagner's brigade, which had just then reached the field.

In this last engagement the losses were especially severe. Colonel Webster had been killed, and Colonel Gooding had been taken a prisoner, after having a horse shot under him, and of the 1,423 men composing his brigade, 549 were reported killed or wounded, while the casualties in Rosecrans's division were over 2,000, and the total losses for the day far exceeded 4,000 men.

The Federals rested on their arms, expecting the arrival of the remainder of Crittenden's corps, which had been delayed by skirmishes along the road, and made preparations for a renewal of the conflict the next morning.

It was then found that Bragg's army had retreated to Harrodsburg, where it was joined by

from Tupelo, with his army of about 12,000 men, and to offset all possible demonstrations on the part of Rosecrans in aid of Buell. A strong force of about 5,000 cavalry, led by General Armstrong, was detailed to sever the Federal communications along the Mississippi Central Railway, notably at Bolivar, Jackson, and also at Britton's Lane. Severe engagements followed at those points, that which took place at the last-named locality, on the 1st of September, lasting nearly four hours, and resulting, like the others, in a Federal success.

When Grant realized the threatening attitude about to be assumed by the Confederates upon his several lines of communication, he notified Rosecrans to leave his station at Tusculum, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and to proceed, with part of General Daniel S. Stanley's division, toward Corinth.

Rosecrans immediately left Tusculum, stopped

C. S. Hamilton, in order to attack in the rear, while he himself would leave Corinth and accompany General E. O. C. Ord's division in the advance upon the Burnsville Road.

General Rosecrans reached Jacinto late on the 18th, and bivouacked in the midst of a severe rainstorm. The following day, he made a forced march of about twenty miles, through heavy roads, and after an active cavalry skirmish at Barnett's Corners, came, late in the afternoon, upon a strong force of the enemy, posted on a high and thickly-wooded ridge, nearly two miles from Inka.

As Grant had directed him to make the first attack, Rosecrans arranged his troops so as to partially surround the Confederates. He gave his right wing to General Hamilton, and the left to General Stanley, keeping the centre for himself.

At about half-past four o'clock, General Hamilton formed in line of battle, after sending out his skirmishers, but found that, owing to the nature



BATTLE OF CORINTH, MISS., OCTOBER 3rd, 1862.—SCENE IN THE ROUNDABOUTS OF FORT ROBINETT AFTER THE REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES

Kirby Smith's and by J. M. Wither's forces, and whence they all hurried into East Tennessee by way of Danville, Loudon and Powell's Gap, after leaving their sick and wounded, and abandoning a large quantity of provisions.

With the exception of sending one of Crittenden's divisions as far as Loudon, without, however, bringing on any engagement, no pursuit was made by the Federals, and the Confederate army was thus allowed to carry with it an immense amount of plunder which Bragg exacted along his entire route, and which he finally decided to take to Murfreesboro', where he soon concentrated all his forces.

Buell sent the main army to Nashville, in charge of General Thomas, while he went to Louisville, where, on the 30th of the month, he was relieved of his command. The Army of the Ohio was given the name of the Army of the Cumberland (the "Fourteenth Army Corps"), and General Rosecrans was placed at its head.

As soon as Bragg had determined upon the invasion of Kentucky, Price was ordered to follow

at Inka, where the Federals had a large amount of medical and commissary stores, and after placing Colonel R. C. Murphy in charge, with a small force taken from the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, he advanced upon and encamped at Clear Spring (Creek), about six miles east of Corinth.

Price's army moved rapidly northward, and reached Jacinto on the 10th of September. Upon learning that a body of cavalry was approaching Inka, Murphy abandoned the latter place, and fled to Corinth, without, however, destroying the stores which had been left in his care.

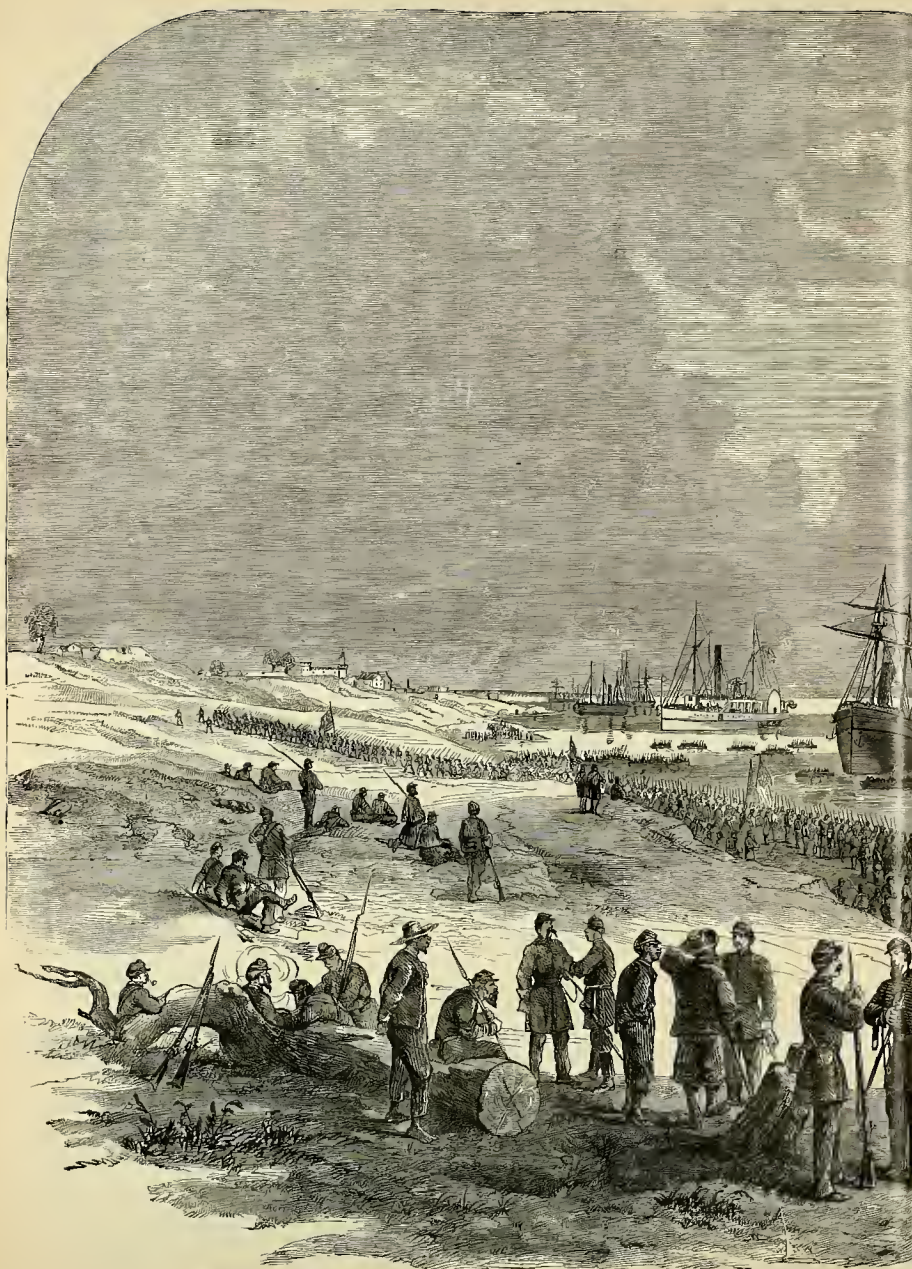
Price's forces, immediately thereafter, occupied Inka, and took possession of all the Federal property abandoned by Colonel Murphy, whom General Rosecrans ordered to be put under arrest.

Grant determined to attack Price at Inka before he could be joined by Van Dorn's force, and without endangering the safety of Corinth he ordered Rosecrans to advance from Clear Spring upon Jacinto, with his two divisions of about twenty thousand men, under Generals D. S. Stanley and

of the ground, he could bring but a single battery, that of the Eleventh Ohio, to bear effectively upon the Confederate position. The Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Missouri and the Fifth Iowa supported the battery, and stood bravely the perfect storm of shot, shell, and canister, which the Confederates hurled from their more advantageous position, until Price saw the limited support necessary given the Federal artillery, and ordered a charge to be made upon the guns.

Under the fierce onslaught that followed from much superior numbers, the Eleventh Ohio Battery was captured; but before more than two of its six guns could be spiked, Colonel Eddy had brought up the Forty-eighth Indiana, which was closely followed by the Sixteenth Ohio, Colonel Chambers, and the Fourth Minnesota, under Captain Le Gro, and after a bayonet-charge, the guns were retaken. These were held but for a moment, however, for new troops coming up, under General Price, hurled back the Federals with great loss, and once more seized and carried away the guns, as well as a great many prisoners.

In this struggle, which ended at nightfall, 3d



RECAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE, LA., DECEMBER 17TH, 1862.—FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER
FROM A SKETCH



RECAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE, LA., DECEMBER 17th, 1862.—FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERAL GROVER, DRIVING OUT THE CONFEDERATES AND OCCUPYING THE CITY.
FROM A SKETCH BY H. SCHALL.

in which Colonel Eddy was killed, and Colonel Boomer severely wounded, the total Federal loss exceeded 700 men. The Confederate loss was not large, but it included Generals Henry Little and Berry among the killed, and General Whitfield among those mortally wounded.

Neither Rosecrans nor Stanley could bring any of their troops to bear upon the enemy. Ord had been directed to remain with General Ross's troops, about four miles from luka, and to await there the sound of Rosecrans's guns, before taking part in the conflict.

The intervening hills and the direction of the wind, however, prevented the report of Hamilton's artillery from reaching him, and he remained idle until the next morning, when he marched to luka. There he found Rosecrans's force about commencing a pursuit of Price's army, which had fled during the night in the direction of Ripley.

Upon entering luka, the Federals found the six guns which had been taken from the Eleventh Ohio, as well as a large quantity of all kinds of stores and equipage. A pursuit was kept up all day by three companies of cavalry, which resulted in several light engagements with the Confederate rear-guard, and the capture of a few prisoners.

General Price's army marched twenty-seven miles to Bay Spring, thence to Baldwin, and to Ripley, where he was joined by Van Dorn, who assumed the chief command on September 28th. General Grant proceeded to Jackson, leaving General Ord

driven from the hill with the loss of two guns, and were only again formed close by the fire of inner intrenchments, protected by Forts Robinnett, Williams and Phillips.

The new lines had hardly been formed when a renewed, and, if possible, more determined, Confederate advance forced back the centre, under Davies, and would probably have overwhelmed it with its superior numbers but for darkness ending the conflict.

During the ensuing night both armies prepared for a renewal of hostilities by the erection of earthworks and batteries, and at daybreak of the 4th the Confederates opened upon the town from a redoubt erected opposite Fort Robinnett; but its fire was soon silenced by the heavy guns which had been mounted at Fort Williams.

This was followed by an active interchange of artillery and infantry fire until about half-past nine o'clock, when masses of Confederate troops emerged from the cover of the railway and advanced in wedge-like form along the Bolivar Road toward Fort Powell. They met, close by the earthworks, with a direct as well as an enfilading fire of ball, grape, and caustic, that rent hideous gaps in their serried lines; but they advanced, nevertheless, in admirable order.

General Davies's force was the first encountered by the Texan and Mississippi troops. It tried to overcome the overpowering weight directed against it on all sides, but it had to yield the ground; seeing

not easily conquer the Federal position, and he therefore wisely ordered his troops to retire from the field. When Rosecrans became satisfied that no renewal of the attack was contemplated, and that the Confederates were preparing to march southward, he ordered a vigorous pursuit.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning, the 6th of October, General McPherson was ordered to take three of the five regiments which he had brought the night before from Jackson, and, with five days' rations, to follow the retreating army along the Chewalla Road. Rosecrans's enunciated instructions were: "Follow close; force them to pass to the rear; compel them to form often in line of battle, and so harass and discourage them; prevent them from communicating from front to rear; give them no time to distribute subsistence; don't let them sleep."

McPherson followed the Confederates fifteen miles, and found that after crossing the Hatchee River they had burned Crown's Bridge. He rebuilt it, and followed the next day, soon reaching the village of Ripley, where he received orders to return, as Van Dorn's army had in the meantime been intercepted and badly beaten by the force under General E. O. C. Ord.

The latter, in command of his own as well as of General S. A. Hurlbut's troops, which Grant had sent on the 4th to either attack the Confederate rear or to intercept its retreat, met early on the following morning the advance of Van Dorn's force



CAMP-LIFE AT CORINTH—ARMY HUTS ERECTED BY FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

at Bolivar, while General Rosecrans marched to Corinth, arriving there on the 26th.

In the uncertainty attending the early movements of the united Confederate armies, Rosecrans set about strengthening all the defenses of Corinth, especially to the northwest, under the able direction of Major Primus, General Grant's chief engineer. He likewise sent out cavalry skirmishers at all exposed points, and called in the outposts at Rensal, luka and Burnsville.

It was not until early on the 3d of October that he became satisfied Corinth was the Confederates' objective point. The detachment sent along the Chewalla Road had been driven back by a heavy force, which was reported advancing toward the position held by Colonel Oliver's brigade.

The troops were immediately formed in battle order, General O. S. Hamilton being given the right wing, General Thomas J. McKean the left, and General J. A. Davies the centre. Of the Confederate forces, General Mansfield Lovell's division held the right, on the northwestern side of the town, with the brigades of Generals Bowen, Rust and Vilpigue; and General Price, the left, with the divisions of Generals S. Herbert and Dunehy H. Manry.

Shortly before eight o'clock Lovell's force attacked Oliver's, and soon pressed it so fiercely that Generals McArthur and McKean were in turn sent to its assistance. A determined fight was maintained, but after repeated charges, in which part of Davies's force also took part, the Federals were

which, General Rosecrans dashed forward, endeavoring vainly to rally the men. The Confederates pressed on the more eagerly, and in a few moments had possession of Fort Powell, the capture of which afforded them entrance to the city.

The most anguinary and the conclusive encounter of the day, however, took place in the neighborhood of Fort Robinnett. As the Confederates approached it they were met by such a terribly destructive fire from the Ohio Brigade, that they had to retire to the neighboring woods. There they were quickly re-formed, and once more advanced, to be met with an equally well-directed fire, which mowed them down by the hundreds.

As they approached the fort for the second time, Colonel William P. Rodgers, leading the Second Texas Sharpshooters, headed the attack, flag in hand, and succeeded, with his immediate followers, in crossing the ditch and in scaling the parapet; but they were met on the opposite side by a perfect storm of shot from Colonel Fuller's Ohio troops, and from Colonel Mower's Eleventh Missouri Regiment, which lay hidden until the enemy got within easy range.

A terrific hand-to-hand fight followed within the battery, during which the Confederates had for a time possession of the guns; but ere those could be trained to advantage a general charge was ordered, and the Confederates, abandoning everything, fled in confusion to the woods beyond.

The battle was now over. Van Dorn realized that, even without the reinforcements which were likely to reach Rosecrans at any moment, he could

at Ponchartraine. A fierce encounter followed, which resulted in the defeat of the Confederates, and compelled them to fall back across the Hatchee River, after sustaining the loss of two batteries of 6 guns each, and of about 500 men.

This engagement, called the battle of the Hatchee, necessitated a change in the plans of General Van Dorn, who had to retrace his steps and to cross at Crown's Bridge, which McPherson afterward found destroyed.

The total losses of the Federals in the engagements at Corinth and at the Hatchee exceeded 2,400 men, embracing General Hackleman among the killed, and Generals Ord and Oglesby among the severely wounded. The Confederates lost fully twice as many, including Colonel Rodgers, who died while bravely leading his troops in the attack on Fort Robinnett, and whose body was tenderly cared for by the Federal commander.

On October 16th the Department of the Tennessee was organized by Grant into four districts. The first, or Memphis district, was placed in charge of General W. T. Sherman; the second, at Jackson, in charge of General S. A. Hurlbut; the third, at Corinth, in charge of General C. S. Hamilton; and the fourth, at Columbus, in charge of General T. A. Davies.

Van Dorn's army was given in command of General J. C. Pemberton, and moved to a place close by Holly Springs, Mississippi, whither it was followed by Grant's much-strengthened force, the main portion of which encamped at Lampkin's Mills, just north of Van Dorn's position on the Tallahatchee.

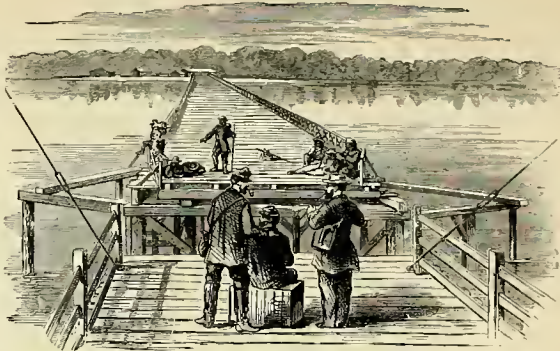
OPERATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SOUTH AND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have seen that, by a series of well-organized and brilliantly-executed movements on the part of the combined Federal Army and Navy, the entire Atlantic Coast, with the exception of Charleston, was, early in May, 1862, repossessed by the Union forces.

The capture of Roanoke Island had been rapidly followed by that of the islands of Jekyll, St. Simon, Greens and Skidaway; of Forts Marion, Clinch, Macon, Jackson and St. Philip; and of the towns of Fernandina, St. Marys, Brunswick, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Darien, Beaufort and Norfolk.

The withdrawal of the Federal forces from James Island, after the battle of Secessionville, prevented for the time any progress being made toward their effecting the much-coveted capture of Charleston. The Department of the South was, on September 10th, 1862, placed in charge of General G. M. Mitchell, and General Hunter succeeded General Sigel in the command of the Department of West Virginia.

General Mitchell's tenure was destined to be of short duration. He had planned several expeditions for the purpose of weakening, if not altogether destroying, the hold of a number of import-



BRIDGE OVER THE TAR RIVER, IN NORTH CAROLINA, BUILT BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.



A DETACHMENT OF THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA (COLORED) FEDERAL VOLUNTEERS, COLONEL BEARD, REPELLING AN ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF DOBOY RIVER, GA.

FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL BERNSTEN.



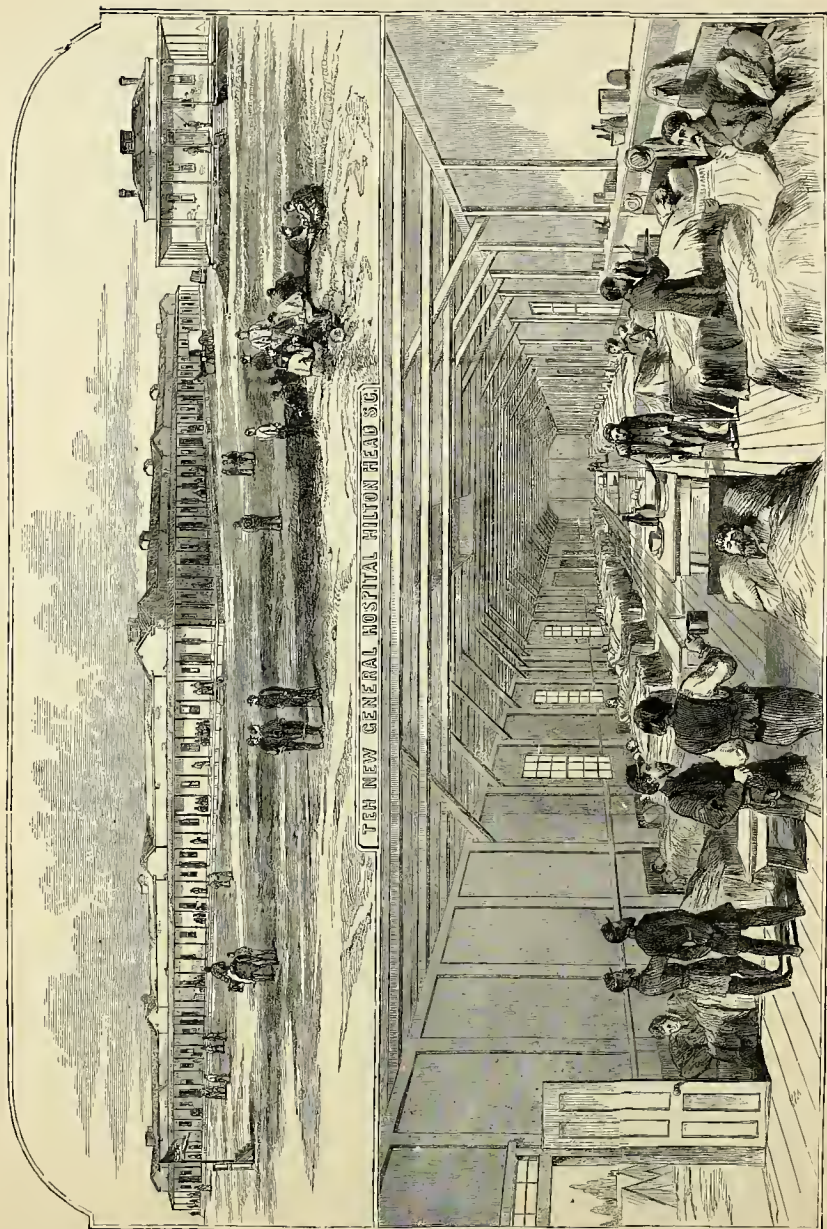
CAPTURE OF COLONEL ISAAC W. AVERY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY LIEUTENANT HAMMOND, OF THE U. S. OUNBOAT "HETZEL," WHILE RALLYING HIS PANIC-STRICKEN REGIMENT.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

ant points which the Confederates still maintained in South Carolina, and had completed his arrangements for an advance upon the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, when he was attacked by yellow fever, and died from its effects on the 30th of October.

General Hunter shortly after resumed command of the Department of the South, originally taken by him on the 15th of March; but in the meantime General John M. Brannan had prepared to carry out Mitchell's plans.

On the 21st of October nearly 5,000 men, belonging to the Third Rhode Island, Third and Fourth New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, Forty-seventh, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, the First New York Engineers, the First Massachusetts Cavalry, the Batteries D and M, First United States Artillery, and Battery E, Third United States Artillery, embarked on transports and gunboats at Hilton Head, and were landed on the same day the



THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL HILTON HEAD S.C.

INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHAMBERLAIN.

following day close by Pocotaligo and at Coosawatchie.

The main portion of the troops proceeded toward the railway, and soon encountered Confederate pickets, who were driven back toward Pocotaligo after quite a lively skirmish. When in front of the latter place General W. S. Walker opened from the swamps a heavy infantry and artillery fire upon the Federals. It was quickly responded to, and kept up until ammunition becoming scarce, General Brannan justly deemed it wise to order the embarkation of the troops.

When the remainder of Brannan's force, under Colonel Burton, had landed at Coosawatchie, they were passed by a train of cars filled with troops, under the command of Major Harrison, and which had been sent from Savannah to General Walker's assistance. The Federals fired upon the train, killing a number of the Confederates, as well as their commander, and hurried toward the neighboring woods; but, soon meeting with a larger force well supported by artillery, and fearing, as Brannan had, the reinforcements arriving on the way from Savannah and Charleston, Colonel Burton also re-embarked his troops, and, with the rest of the expedition, returned to Hilton Head.

Several other minor engagements took place in the department during the remainder of the year, but without leading to important results.

On the 30th of January, Lieutenant Conover was engaged in reconnoitering the Stono River, on board the steamer *Isaac Smith*, and had proceeded beyond Logansville, when the vessel was suddenly assailed by three masked shore batteries, which opened upon it a concentrated fire from heavy rifled guns. The *Isaac Smith* replied vigorously, but was soon disabled to such an extent that Conover had to surrender.

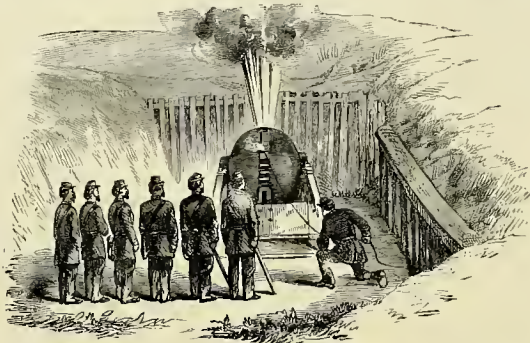
The Confederates followed up their success the next day by attacking the weaker vessels of the blockading fleet off Charleston. Having found that the *Panobaton* and the *Carnegie* had gone to Port Royal to coal, the ram *Palmetto State* left the harbor before daybreak, and, running into the *Merrill*, made a large breach in that vessel, which, with the explosions caused by the firing of heavy rifled shells into her boilers, soon disabled her.

The ram next opened upon the *Keystone State*. The latter returned the fire, and even attempted to



ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—CARRYING THE SHELL.

run down the ram; but her machinery was soon so badly injured that she was almost helpless, and would doubtless have soon been obliged to surrender but for the timely success afforded by some of the remaining vessels of the squadron. Before the *Memphis*, *Quaker City*, *Augusta* and *Housatonic* came within range, the *Palmetto State* and another



ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—FIRING THE MORTAR.

vessel, the *Chitosa*, which had followed her, returned to Charleston.

It was ascertained on the 27th of February that the Confederate privateer *Nashville* had got aground while lying under the guns of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, waiting for an opportunity to go to sea. She had been watched for quite a while by Commander J. L. Worden, stationed on board the monitor *Montauk*, at the mouth of the Ogeechee, and he decided to engage her at once.

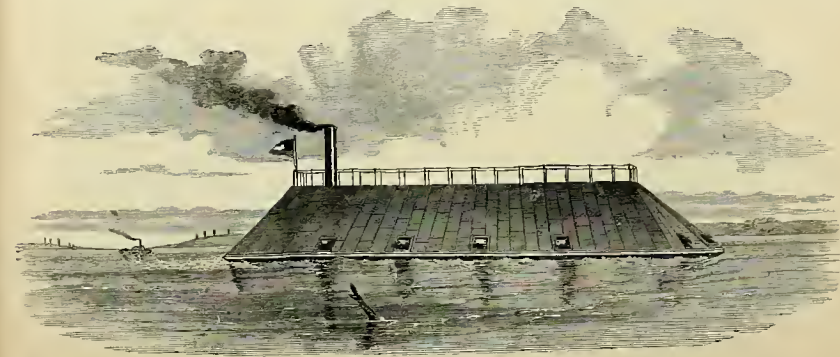
He called up the gunboats *Wissahickon*, *Daten* and *Seneca*, and, leading the way, proceeded up the river early the following morning. When within range of the *Nashville* he opened upon her with the *Montauk's* 12-inch and 10-inch guns, the heavier drift gunboats also firing at a distance. In a short time the privateer was in flames, her magazine exploded and she went to the bottom of the river. The Federal vessels returned to their anchorage, having sustained no loss from the fire of Fort McAllister.

On the 3d of the following month it was determined to attack Fort McAllister with the monitors *Passaic* (flagship), *Nahant* and *Palmetto*, and three mortar-boats. The monitors advanced to Genesis Point, as far as the obstructions would permit, and kept up an incessant fire on the fort until late in the afternoon, when they retired, and the mortar-boats threw shells at regular intervals until the following morning. It was then found that the fort had, like the monitors, suffered but little from the fire to which they had both been subjected, and that the Confederates were not likely thus to be easily driven away. Commander Drayton, therefore, withdrew his vessels, and took the *Passaic* and *Nahant* to Port Royal for repairs.

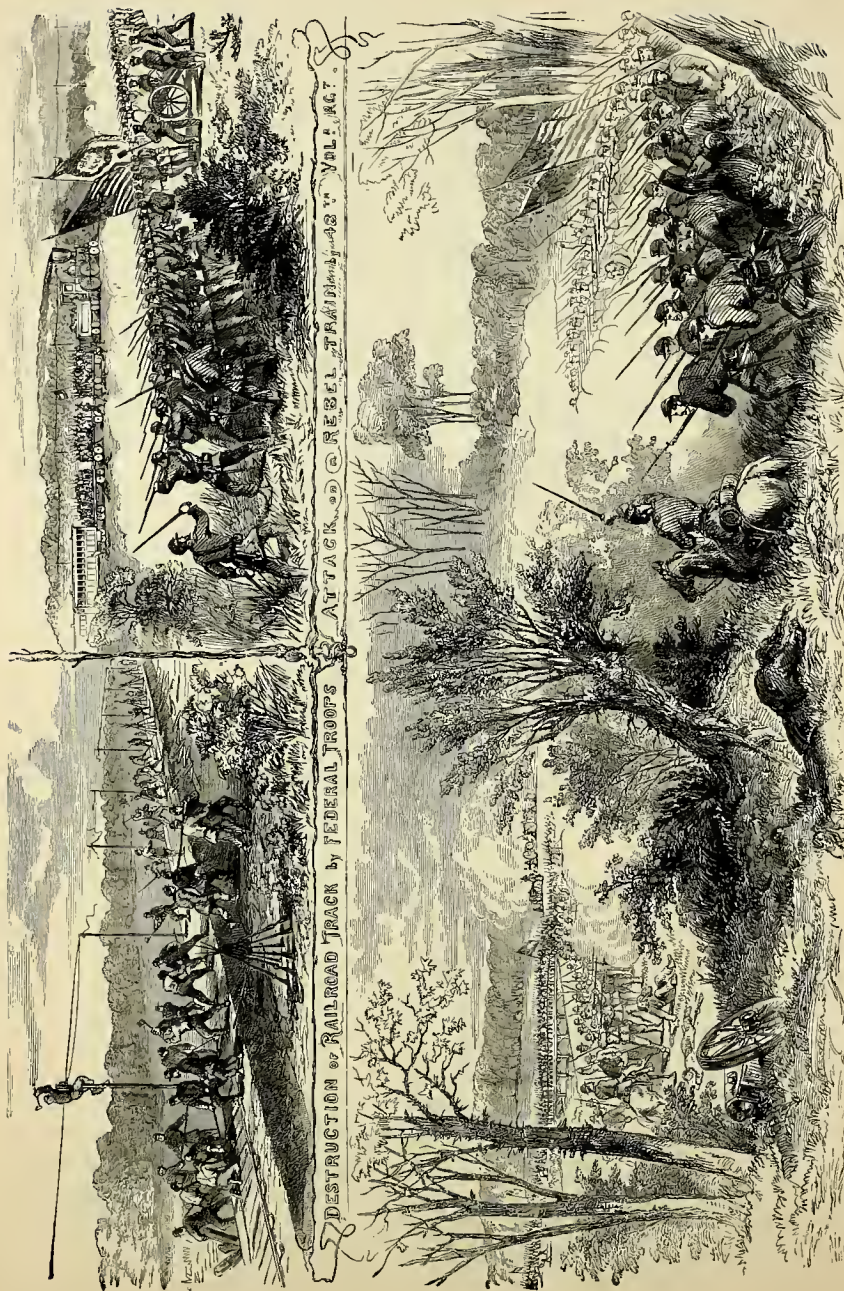
While the Department of the South had thus been actively engaged, the Department of North Carolina had not remained idle.

General J. O. Foster, the successor of General Burnside, when the latter was called to McAllister's aid in July, 1862, had then with him scarcely enough men to properly withstand the Confederate attacks likely to be made upon his most exposed points. He, nevertheless, kept the enemy on the *qui vive* whenever opportunities warranted it; laying his plans for more extensive operations whenever the promised reinforcements would reach him. The necessarily small force which he had posted under Colonel Potter for the protection of the village of Washington was, early on the morning of the 6th of September, 1862, surprised by an attack of Confederate cavalry.

The horsemen invaded the place and did some little damage before the troops could be brought effectively against them. A lively and protracted street fight ensued, in which the crews of the gunboats *Pickett* and *Louisiana* proved of great assistance, and the Confederates were repulsed after



THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD RAM "GEORGIA."



THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERALS BRANNAN AND TERRY, DRIVING THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL WALKER, ACROSS THE POCOTALIGO BRIDGE, NEAR THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD, OCTOBER 20, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRASE



THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "ANGLIA," CAPTURED OFF BULL'S BAY, TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM CHARLESTON, S. C., BY THE U. S. GUNBOATS "RESTLESS" AND "FLAG," SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1863.

sustaining a loss of over one hundred killed and wounded.

Later on, Foster made several expeditions from New Berne to Williamson, Hamilton and Tarboro; but it was not until December that he felt strong enough for more important operations.

He had planned the destruction of railways centering at Goldsboro, and, taking with him the brigades under General Wessol and Colonels Amory, Lee, and Stevenson, as well as the Third New York Cavalry and several New York and Rhode Island batteries, he set out from New Berne on the 11th of the month.

Two days later his advance was disputed at Southwest Creek by General Evans's force of about 2,000 men, but the resistance was overcome after a charge in which

the Ninth New Jersey and the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments took a leading part.

Upon nearing Kinston late on Saturday, the 13th, he learned that 6,000 Confederates held the place, and early the following morning he advanced toward it in two lines, opening fire upon the enemy at about half-past ten o'clock. A very active counter followed, the Ninth New Jersey again becoming conspicuous in the attack. He fought until his ammunition gave out, and, with the Seventeenth Massachusetts, maintained its stand on a bridge which was the key to the Confederate position, although exposed to a heavy fire from the batteries fronting it.

To capture the latter, a combined flank movement was made on the right by the Twenty-third and the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, and

on the left by the Third New York Cavalry, while Major Garrard advanced a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from the center. This movement proved successful, and, after a three hours' fight, the Confederates were obliged to evacuate the place, having abandoned 11 pieces of artillery, besides small arms and ammunition, and lost about 300 in killed and wounded. The Federal loss was nearly equal.

The Confederates retreated toward Goldsboro, whither, on the 16th, General Foster marched his force. Toward evening a reconnaissance made by Major Garrard in the direction of Whitehall led to a brisk but short skirmish, and on the following day an engagement of nearly three hours' duration was brought about at the last-named place, the Confederates being finally driven back toward Goldsboro.



CAPTURE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER "ARIEL" OFF THE EAST END OF CUBA, BY THE PRIVATEER "ALABAMA," DECEMBER 7TH, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. THOMAS.



Fort Moultrie.

Raft.

Fort Sumter.

Blockading Fleet.

Cumming's Point

THE CONFEDERATES BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C. UNDER DIRECTION

FROM A SKETCH BY A. P. PALMER, OF THE TWENTY-FIRST



Fort Moultrie. Rafts. Fort Sumter. Blockading Fleet. Gunboats' Point. Lighthouse Creek.

THE CONFEDERATES BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C. UNDER DIRECTION OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD, TO REPEL THE LAND ATTACK OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS

FROM A SKETCH BY A. P. TALLEY, OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE VOLUNTEERS



THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON, S. C., DESERTING THEIR HOMES, ON THE THREATENED ATTACK OF THE CITY BY THE FEDERAL FORCES.

FROM A SKETCH BY LEICESTER G. P. KEVIN

General Foster still continued his march along the River House, and came upon Goldsboro on the 21st. The place was held by a strong force under General Charles W. Smith, in addition to that which had reached it from Kinston, and, when the Federals began shelling it, quite a heavy fire was returned from several points, showing that the Confederates had strongly prepared to defend it.

By judicious and persistent shelling, however, the troops protecting the immediate approaches to the railway bridge were forced to retire. Then followed a series of Federal attacks at different points, some of the troops crossing a stream to enter thick woods which opened on the railway to the left.

The contest around the bridge was a very severe one, although the Confederate artillery was chiefly directed on this point, the Federals succeeded in getting close enough to it to set it afire. Lieutenant George W. Graham, belonging to the Twenty-third New York Rocket Battery, and aid to Colonel Hickman, was the first to apply the torch. In face of continued heavy firing the railway-truck was then torn up, and, after destroying the rails and ties, as well as several railroad-cars, the depot and a water-station, Foster's expedition was withdrawn and encamped for the night.

The Federals reached New Berne on the 20th, having lost a total of 90 killed and 354 wounded, and captured nearly 500 prisoners.

Several other expeditions and raids followed throughout Jones, Onslow and Trent Counties, as well as in other directions, until early in March, when, after an unsuccessful attack by D. H. Hill upon some of Foster's earthworks at New Berne, the Confederate general made a demonstration against the same village of Washington where an engagement had already taken place on the 6th of September.

forces and taken them to the direction of Suffolk.

The Confederates were pursued by General Palmer, who had quite a severe engagement with them close by Kinston, near which place also several encounters were brought about, the following month, by the troops under Colonel J. Richter Jones, who died on the 23d of May from the effects of a shot received at Bachelor's Creek.

GEORGE W. BEITZLER.

Born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Kansas in the year 1852. Took an active part in the organization of the Free State party, and paid the usual penalty for patriotism there, by being arrested for treason, a confinement which his friend, Governor C. Robinson, shared with him. For three months of the summer of 1856 he was closely guarded by United States troops. In 1857 he was elected to the Legislature, and chosen Speaker of the House, a position which he filled with great honor and ability. When the Civil War broke out, he was very energetic in raising a regiment, and in June, 1862, was appointed by his old friend, Governor Robinson, to the command of the First Kansas Volunteers. At the battle of Wilson's Creek he led his men with distinguished gallantry, being severely wounded. Discharged from the service, August 20th, 1863.

CUVIER GROVER.

Born in Bethel, Me., July 24th, 1829 entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated



JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

Rhode Port Hudson, and elsewhere in the Department of the Gulf. In August, 1864, he was raised to the command of the Nineteenth Corps, and took part in the Shenandoah campaign, at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cold Creek, being wounded at the last-named engagement. He subsequently commanded the District of Savannah, Ga., and was mustered out of the Volunteer service in August, 1865. Since the close of the Civil War, he has been engaged on frontier duty, being transferred in 1870 to the Third Cavalry as lieutenant-colonel, and becoming five years later, the colonel of the First Regular Cavalry. His gallant conduct of manœuvre won for him the brevet of brigadier and of major-general in the Regular Army.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

Born in Philadelphia on the 13th of November, 1806 entered the Navy as midshipman, February 1st, 1826; becoming a passed midshipman in 1832, a lieutenant in 1837, and a commander in 1853. On the 22d of April, 1861, he became commandant of the United States Navy Yard at Washington, when Captain Franklin Buchanan resigned the post with the intention of entering the Confederate service, and it was in a great measure due to the energy and sound judgment which he then displayed that the Yard did not fall into the hands of the enemy. He was made a captain in 1862, and appointed chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. In June of the following year he was placed at the head of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, relieving Rear-admiral Samuel R. Junger of that command in the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., July 6th, 1863. In conjunction with General Gilmore, U. S. A., at once commenced active operations, which speedily resulted in the possession of the greater part of Morris Island and the silencing of Fort Sumter, besides securing a safe anchorage for the monitors inside the bar of Charleston, and effecting partly a stop to the blockade running at that port.



CAPTAIN FRAZER, OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, TURNING UPON AND CAPTURING HIS GUARD WHILE BEING CONVEYED TO THE CONFEDERATE CAMP

Leaving General Palmer in command of New Berne, Foster advanced by water to Washington, with some of his troops and with some from Suffolk, and prepared to defend the place. On the 30th of March, Hill demanded its surrender.

MARCH, 1862. It was refused, and from that time all communication was cut off by land as well as by water, the obstructions in the Pamlico River making it unsafe for vessels to approach.

The gunboat *Ceres*, Captain McDermott, succeeded, however, on the night of the 3d of April, in bringing ammunition and in staking the channel, although exposed to a heavy cannonading most of the way, and ten days later the steamer *Essex*, Captain Wall, also took General Palmer, Colonel McShesney and Lieutenant Hoffman, with the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment and large supplies, into the Federal position.

The *Essex* remained but one day at Washington, and during the following night once more ran the gauntlet, having on board General Foster, who had declined to return to New Berne for the organization of troops to raise the siege. But before his arrangements were completed Hill had withdrawn, his

therefrom in July, 1859; entered the Army as brevet-second lieutenant of artillery and in September of the same year was promoted to be a second-lieutenant. From 1859 to 1858 he was engaged on frontier duty, in the Northern Pacific Railway expedition, and in the Utah expedition, receiving, respectively, in March, 1855, and in September, 1858. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, he was stationed in New Mexico, whence he came to the East in April, 1862. He was then commissioned a brigadier-general of Volunteers, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, taking no active part in several battles of McClellan's Peninsula campaign, as well as in the second battle of Bull Run. In December, 1862, he was in command of a division of the Nineteenth Corps, which figured in the battles at Bates



A FLAG OF TRUCE.



BURLERGE DRESS PARADE



THANKSGIVING'S BALL. INTERIOR OF A CASEMATE.



WHEELBARROW RACE. MEAL FEAT FOR NIGGERS. CLIMBING THE GREASED POLE.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES AT FORT PULASKI, GA., NOVEMBER 27TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

He was in the meantime appointed a rear admiral, and after the fall of Charleston, in 1863, resigned his command. From 1860 to 1869, he was at the head of the South Pacific Squadron, receiving in the last-named year his former position as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Of this he was relieved on his own request in 1870 to take command once more of the United States Navy Yard at Washington, where he died, on the 23rd of July of the same year.

He published in 1852 "System of Boat Armament, United States Navy," and "Exercises and Manoeuvres for the Boat-Huller, United States Navy," following them up with "Ordnance Memoranda" in 1853, and with "Shells and Shell Guns" three years later.

It is mainly to his labors that the Navy is indebted for the great improvement which has taken place in its ordnance since 1840. The British Dahlgren "smoothbore" is still the favorite of American seamen, and for lightness, range and accuracy combined, the Dahlgren howitzer is unsurpassed by any boat-gun in the world. His guns are of cast-iron, cast solid and cooled from the exterior, with the exception of the 16-inch and 20-inch guns, which are cast hollow and cooled from the inside. The 11-inch gun shares the popularity of the 9-inch, and, like it, is adapted exclusively for hollow projectiles, although a 10-inch naval gun for firing solid shot has also been put into service, and proven itself to be a very effective weapon.

JOHN GRAY FOSTER.

Son of Major Peter Foster, who was in active service during the War of 1812. Born at Whitefield, N. H., May 27th, 1823, whence his family removed when he was eight years of age. Entered West Point in 1842, and graduated thence, July 1st, 1846, as brevet second-lieutenant of Engineers. Was ordered to Mexico as lieutenant in the company of Snipes and Miners, and took part in all the battles fought between Vera Cruz and El Molino del Rey, receiving very severe wounds at the last-named. Was engaged in the construction of fortifications at Fort Carroll and elsewhere, and on coast-survey duty from 1848 to 1861. During the subsequent three years was assistant-professor of engineering at West Point; then, until 1861, superintended the construction of engineering works at Sandy Hook, N. J., and in North Carolina, as well as the completion of Forts Sumter and Mifflin, in the harbor of Charleston. When Major Anderson abandoned Fort Mifflin, Captain Foster spiked the guns and destroyed all the Federal property that could not be carried away, and which might prove useful to the Confederate forces. He was present at Fort Sumter during the bombardment and at the time of its surrender. Was appointed a brigadier-general of Volunteers in October, 1861, and at the head of one of Burnside's brigades, distinguished himself at the capture of Roanoke Island, of New Bern and of Fort Mifflin. In July, 1862, he received the commission of major-general, and succeeded Burnside in command of the Department of North Carolina (Eighteenth Army Corps), organizing the expeditions made to Washington, Kenon, Wicks's, Gold's, etc. Was appointed commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina in July, 1863; of the Department of Ohio in December, 1863; of the Department of the South in May, 1864; and of the Department of Florida, early in 1865, being mustered out of service in September, 1866. His great engineering skill was shown subsequently in the construction of defenses for the harbors



REMAINS OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER "NASHVILLE," IN THE OEGECHEE RIVER, NEAR FORT M'ALLISTER, GA.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

of Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston, Mass. He also wrote several important works and treatises upon submarine blasting. Died at Nashua, N.H., September 2d, 1874.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE GULF AND ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

SHORTLY after the occupation of Baton Rouge (Vol. I., page 303) Farragut continued on his way up the river, and, after temporarily occupying Natchez, on the 12th of May, 1862, and meeting with opposition only at Ellis's Cliff, June 3d, and at Grand Gulf, June 9th, where small detachments of troops were left, he reached Vicksburg, June 26th.

The advance division of Farragut's fleet, under Commander S. P. Lee, had previously arrived before the place and demanded its surrender, but it had been contemptuously refused, both by the military governor, James L. Anny, and by L. Lindsay, mayor of the city.

Fire was immediately opened upon Vicksburg from the gun and mortar boats of Farragut's fleet, and it was kept up at intervals during the two ensuing nights and days; but it was found ineffectual in either injuring the batteries or developing their strength. It was then decided to attempt the cutting of a canal across the narrow neck of the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, in order that the transports could be taken through to the opposite head of the Mississippi, and Farragut also determined, meanwhile, to attempt a junction with Commodore Davis's flotilla.

Shortly after three o'clock on the morning of the 24th of June all was in readiness, and the mortar-boats commenced firing upon the batteries as Farragut prepared to run them.

The fleet was composed of the steamships *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, and of the gunboats *Sciotus*, *Pinola*, *Wissahickon*, *Troquois*, *Winona*, *Oueda* and *Keenecawee*. It was arranged that the vessels were to fire broadsides into the earth-works along the river and on the heights, and that the *Troquois*, *Oueda*, and *Keenecawee*, were to drop down again when they reached the bend in case the batteries were not thoroughly silenced. The batteries were, however, silenced, and all but three of the vessels went in by company with the flagship.

Farragut was met on the other side by Lieutenant-colonel C. R. Ellett, of the ram fleet, and shortly after had an interview with Commodore Davis, with whom he arranged for an expedition to reconnoitre the Yazoo River, pending the arrival of a sufficient force of troops which he had asked Halleck to send him for an immediate attack upon Vicksburg. Upon the return of the *Caramolel* and *Tyler* from their reconnaissance (Vol. I., page 373), Farragut decided to repossess the Vicksburg batteries, which he did successfully on the night of the 15th of July, without being able to engage the Confederate ram *Arkansas*, then lying concealed under protection of the batteries.

An attempt to capture or destroy the *Arkansas* was made, July 23d, by the *Essex*, Captain W. D. Porter, and the ram *Queen of the West*, Colonel Alfred Ellett, but it was unsuccessful. At about this time the river commenced falling, and it was deemed best to withdraw the fleet. The bombardment and the construction of the canal were abandoned, and, acting under instructions from Washington, Farragut took his vessels to New Orleans on the 28th of July, leaving on the way left General Williams and his troops at Baton Rouge.

As soon as the bombardment of Vicksburg was abandoned, General John C. Breckinridge determined upon attacking Baton Rouge, and began his advance on the 26th of July. The troops were taken by the New Orleans and Jackson Railway to Tangipahoa, where the Confederate base of operations was established, and close by which place they remained until advised that the *Arkansas* and two other boats would be sufficiently repaired to co-operate on the river.

General Van Dorn finally notified Breckinridge that the vessels would arrive off Baton Rouge early on the 5th of August, and the troops were accordingly advanced. They arrived within three miles of the city shortly before midnight of the 4th.

In anticipation of an attack, General Williams had called up and posted the gunboats *Essex*,



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'ALLISTER, IN THE OEGECHEE RIVER, BY THE FEDERAL IRONCLADS "PATAPSCO," "PASSAIO" AND "NAHANT" MARCH 3d, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.



DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIVATEER "NASHVILLE," BY THE FEDERAL BARGE "MONTANA," CAPTAIN J. E. WORDEN, IN THE OGECHEE RIVER, GA., FEBRUARY 28TH, 1865.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE

Keino, Sumner, Katahau and Cayuga close by the river-front, and had distributed his land force as follows: The Sixth Michigan Regiment, with two guns, stood across the Clay Cut and the Cemetery Road; the Twenty-first Indiana, with four guns, occupied the woods in the rear of Magnolia Cemetery, to the right of the Greenwell Springs Road; while behind these stood the Seventh Vermont and the Thirtieth Massachusetts, with Nim's battery occupying the extreme right. The extreme left, on Bayou Gros, was protected by the Fourth Wisconsin, with two guns of Manning's battery, the remaining four guns of this battery being held by the Ninth Connecticut Regiment in the Government Cemetery. The Fourteenth Maine stood on the left of the Greenwell Springs Road, and in the rear of the Bayou Sara Road.

Early on the morning of the 5th of August, 1862, the Confederates right wing, led by General Breckinridge himself, fell upon the Sixth Michigan, Fourteenth Maine and Twenty-first Indiana Regiments, whom they forced back after a most determined resistance, during which every inch of their respective positions was obstinately contested.

The Fourth Wisconsin and the Thirtieth Massachusetts, and later on the Seventh Vermont, were called up, with their batteries, to support the other three regiments, and for about two more hours the battle raged furiously, but the momentary weakening of the Seventh Vermont after their commanding officer, Colonel Roberts, was killed, as well as the almost entire depletion of officers, especially in the Twenty-first Indiana, which held one of the most exposed positions, enabled the Confederates to force them back once more.

Seeing this, General Williams advanced to the immediate front, and, rallying the Indiana troops, placed himself at their head, shouting, "Boys, your field-officers are all killed! I will lead you!" This was met with cheers along the whole line, and the troops were about advancing once more, when Williams fell, mortally wounded by a bullet passing through his heart.

After a renewed hand-to-hand conflict, Colonel F. W. Cahill, of the Ninth Connecticut, who had taken the chief command, ordered the troops to retire from the field, and left the gunboats to fire over the city upon the enemy. The shelling by

Early on the morning of the 6th, Commodore Wm. D. Porter went in quest of the ram, with the *Essex, Cayuga* and *Sumner*. They stood but a short distance up the river, and engaged her so fiercely that her commander finally set fire to her and abandoned her on the river-bank, where her magazine exploded and she was blown to pieces.

Ten days later the Federal land forces left Baton Rouge under the protection of some of the gunboats, and Commodore Porter began a series of reconnaissances up the river. After bombarding Bayou Sara and Natchez, in return for an attempted attack upon his force, he returned to Port Hudson, where, on the 7th of September, he had quite a sharp encounter with the shore and inland batteries.

In the meantime Farragut had ordered the bombardment of the village of Donaldsonville, at Bayou La Fourche, where the Federals had been attacked while descending the river; and he had afterwards gone to Ship Island and Pensacola, the last-named place having become the depot of the Western Gulf Squadron. Apart from the recapture of the La Fourche district (Vol. I., page 205), no engagement of any moment took place in the Department of the Gulf until toward the end of the year.

Galveston had on the 8th of October been surrendered to Commodore W. B. Renshaw, U. S. N., who on the 31st of December was still holding the place with the gunboats *Westfield* (Flagship), *Harriet Lane*, *Owaseo*, *Ulysses*, *Coryphæus* and *Sachem*, and the transports *Saxon* and *M. A. Bardinon*, besides about 250 land troops, under Colonel Burritt, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment.

At about half past one o'clock on the morning of the 1st of January a large force of Confederates attacked Colonel Burritt's troops, while General J. B. Magruder, then in chief command, directed a heavy fire upon the gunboats from a battery, created during the night, upon Pelican Island.

The small force of Federals succeeded in repulsing the attack of the storming party, and the



JOHN G. FOSTER.

the Federal vessels proved very destructive, and soon compelled the retreat of the Confederates.

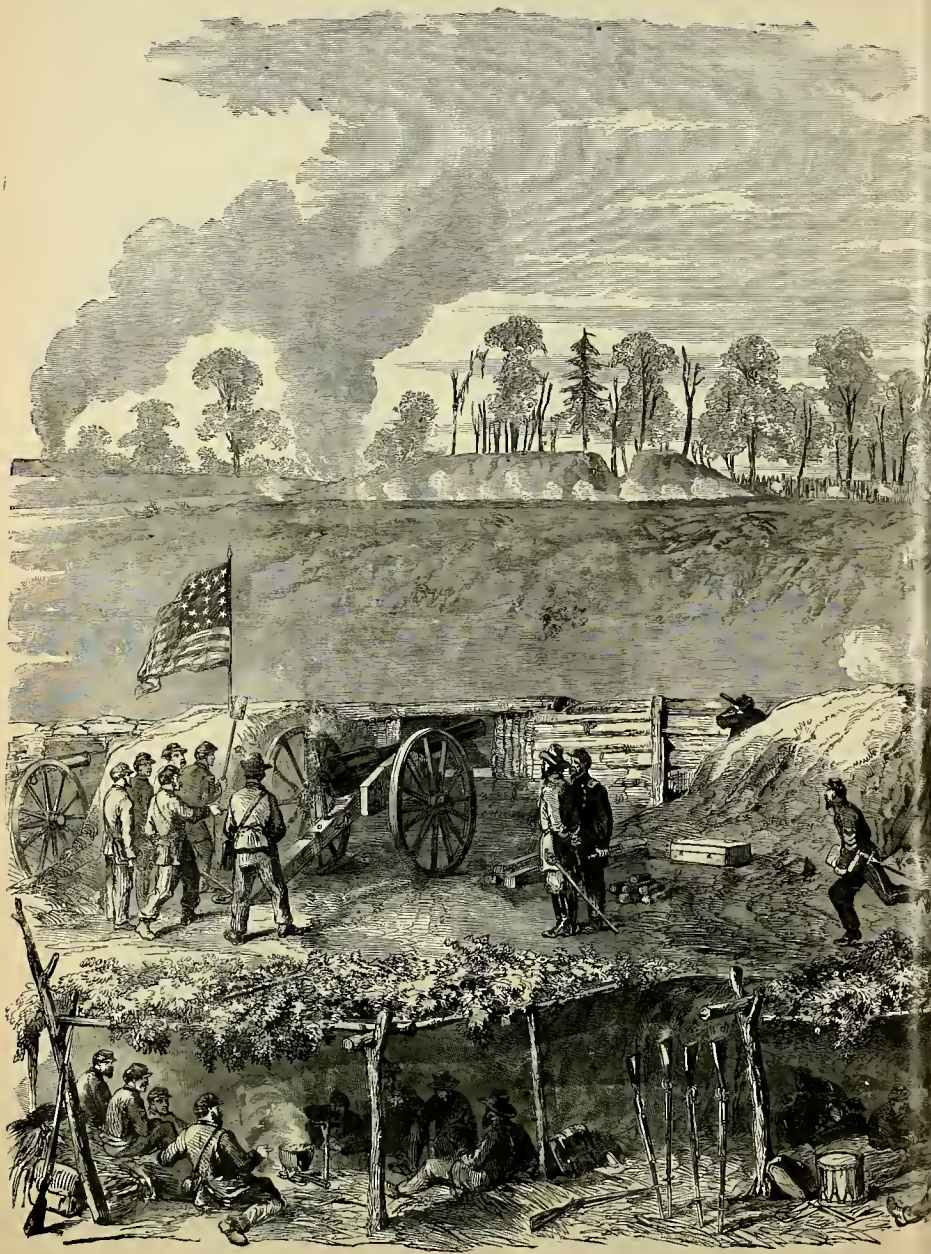
The Federal loss was 321; that of the Confederates being reported at 437, and including Brigadier-general Clarke, who was left on the field mortally wounded.

The rain *Arkansas*, then in command of Lieutenant Stevens, which was to co-operate with Breckinridge's attack, had, unfortunately for him, become unmanageable, on her way down, by reason of defects in her machinery.

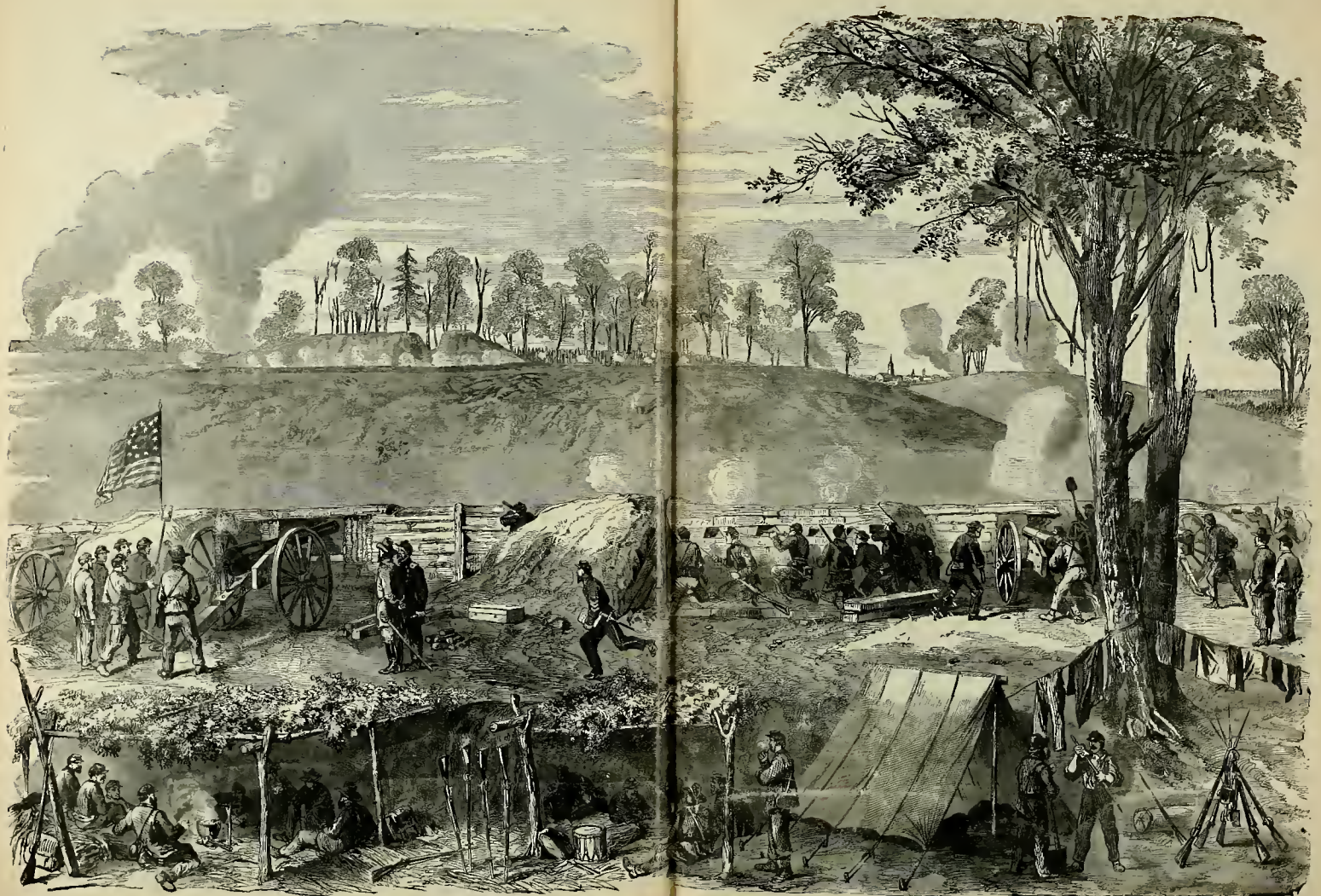


FEDERAL TROOPS FORAGING IN GEORGIA.

FROM A SKETCH BY DR. CLAYTON.



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—SHERMAN'S ATTACK
FROM A SKETCH



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—SHERMAN'S ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE WORKS, MAY 22, 1863
FROM A SKETCH BY R. FORTNA.



BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK, MAY 16TH, 1863.—DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS UNDER GENERAL PEMBERTON BY THE INDIANA TROOPS UNDER GENERAL MCGOWEN.

gunboats *Arcton Lane*, *Ajstor*, and *Westfield*, had just silenced the guns on Pelican Island, when four Confederate steamers appeared on the scene.

Two of these vessels, the *Bayou City* and *Nephtune*, made a force attack upon the *Harriet Lane*, but Commander J. M. Wainwright succeeded in running down the *Nephtune* and in engaging the *Bayou City* just as the latter's only gun had burst in a sharp fire. The commander of the last-named

Clifton had meanwhile gone to the assistance of the *Westfield*, which had got aground while attacking the Fort Point batteries, captured by the Confederates, and succeeded in driving back the assailants up the beach.

At about eight o'clock the Confederates raised flags of truce wherever practicable, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the Federal vessels, allowing but one hour for deliberation.

valve of the engine chamed down, and the powder-magazine thrown open. The crew was then transferred to the *M. J. Bardonia*, and the commodore's gig stood ready to take away the officers; but as they were about entering the boat, a premature explosion took place, shattering the *Westfield* into fragments, and instantly killing Commodore Renshaw, Lieutenant Zimmerman, Engineer Green, and several others. The explosion was to be the sign



FIGHTING WITH HAND-GRENADES AT THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHMIDT.

vessel succeeded, however, in turning her bow into the wheel of the *Harriet Lane*, thus rendering almost harmless the fire of her guns, and boarded her after an interchange of musketry, which drove the Federals from their guns, killing Commander Wainwright and mortally wounding Lieutenant Lee.

A hand-to-hand combat ensued until resistance seemed useless. The *Harriet Lane* was in possession of the Confederates, and the *Onesaw*, which had been protecting the town, came up to engage her; but she had to retire before the heavy musketry and artillery fire directed upon her.

After consultation with Lieutenant Law, of the *Clifton*, Commodore Renshaw decided that, as further resistance was absolutely useless in presence of the superior force arrayed against the only efficient vessel, the *Onesaw*, left to them, they had better attempt to escape after destroying the flagship, which could not be got aloft. While thus deliberating, the *Harriet Lane* had been hauled alongside the wharf, and had made prisoners of Colonel Berrill's much-reduced force.

All was made ready aboard the *Westfield*; the vessel was saturated with turpentine, the safety-

valve of the engine chamed down, and the powder-magazine thrown open. The crew was then transferred to the *M. J. Bardonia*, and the commodore's gig stood ready to take away the officers; but as they were about entering the boat, a premature explosion took place, shattering the *Westfield* into fragments, and instantly killing Commodore Renshaw, Lieutenant Zimmerman, Engineer Green, and several others. The explosion was to be the sign

of escaping across the bar, and the gunboats were soon out to sea. The Confederate vessels pursued them for a while, but did not overtake them.

Farragut immediately after sent Commodore Bell with the *Brooklyna* (flagship) and six other vessels to re-establish the blockade of Galveston. They had been there but a few days, when, late on the 11th of January, a strange craft was seen approaching the squadron from the southeast.

The *Hatteras* was ordered to proceed and ascertain her character, but had not gone far when the stranger turned and appeared making effort



BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON



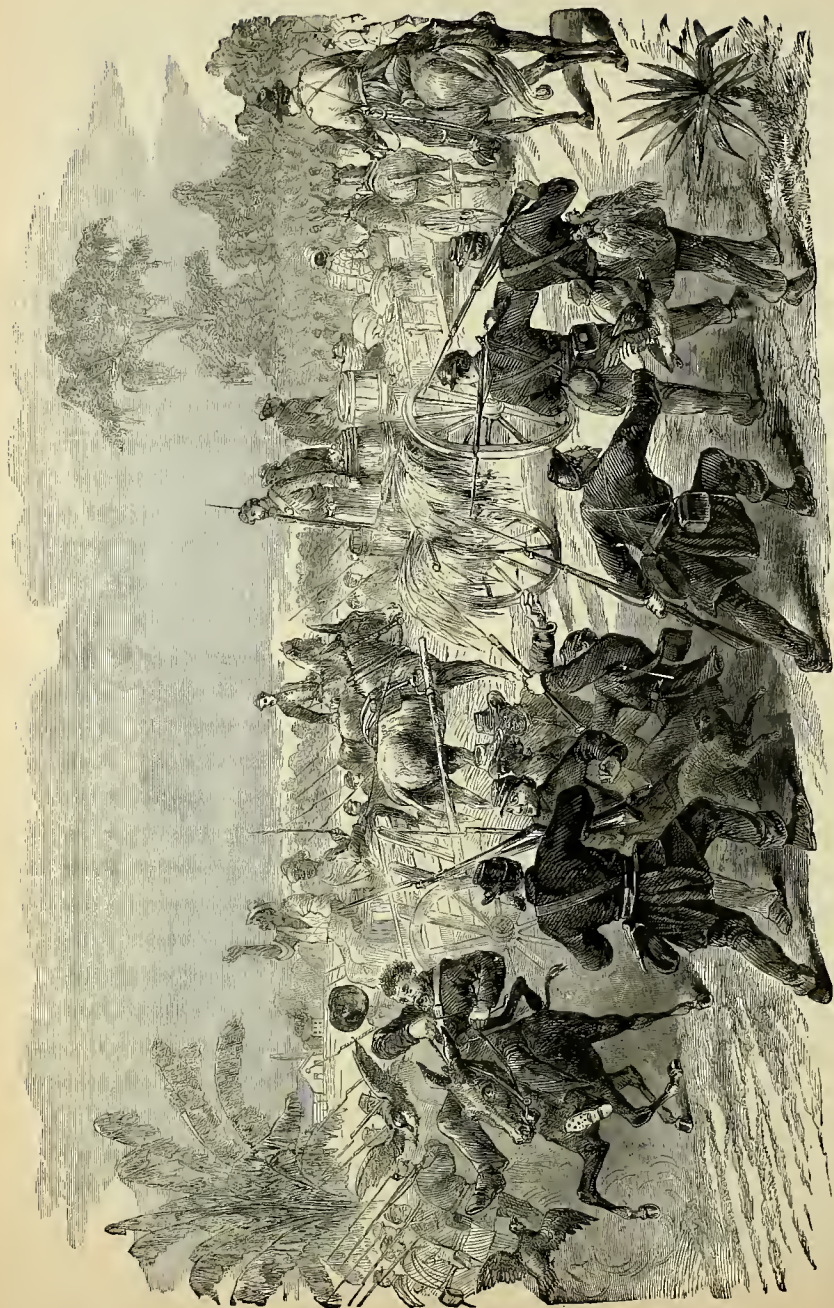
ASSAULT OF THE SECOND LOUISIANA (COLORED) REGIMENT ON
FROM A SKETCH



BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON BY ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET.



ASSAULT OF THE SECOND LOUISIANA (COLORED) REGIMENT ON CONFEDERATE WORKS AT PORT HUDSON, MAY 27th, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. HARRIS.



RETURN OF A FORAGING PARTY OF THE TWENTY FOURTH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, WITH THEIR SPOIL, TO BAYON BOUOK.
HAVING CAPTURED HORSES, CARTS, WAGONS, MULES, CONTRABANDS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. SCHULZ.



W. T. SHERMAN.



A. F. HOVEY.

escape. The *Hatteras* soon overtook and hailed her, receiving the answer: "Her Majesty's ship *Spitfire*." Captain Blake replied that he would send a boat, but before this was done the stranger moved a little ahead and revealed herself as the privateer *Alabama*.

Her commander, Raphael Semmes, poured a tremendous broadside into the *Hatteras*, and although the latter responded, she was soon in a sinking condition, and all her officers had to surrender.

The Confederates were again successful on the 21st of the same month, when, after a short encounter with the *Uncle Ben* and *John Bell*, they overpowered and captured the two vessels *Morning Light* and *Velocity*, blockading the Sabine Pass.

While all this occurred in the Gulf, General Banks had arranged to stop the depredations which the Confederate steamer *J. A. Cotton* had long been

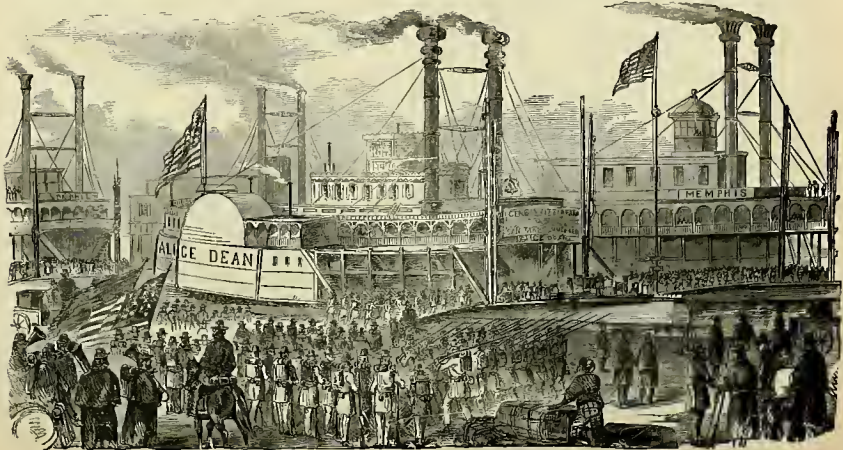
committing along the Bayou Teche. He had advanced from Lakeville (Thibodauxville) on the 11th of January, with the gunboats *Calhoun*, *Estrella*, *Diana*, and *Kynsman*, and with the Sixth Michigan, Eighth Vermont, Twelfth Connecticut, Sixteenth and Seventy-fifth New York, and the Twenty-first Indiana Regiments of Infantry, as well as the First Louisiana Cavalry, and the First Maine, and Fourth and Sixth Massachusetts Artillery, reaching Corney's Bridge, near Pattersonville, early on the 14th.

Their progress here was stopped by several earth-works, under whose guns lay the *J. A. Cotton*. Early on the 16th, Commander McKean Buchanan opened fire from the *Calhoun*, and was joined in it by the other gunboats, while the troops were advancing on shore to engage the Confederate vessels and batter her from the rear.

The troops were not long in subjecting their enemy to a fierce enfilading musketry and artillery fire from the woods, and such was its destructive effect that the *J. A. Cotton* had finally to retire toward an upper battery at Bute La Rose, on the Atchafalaya, with the men hitherto occupying the earthworks.

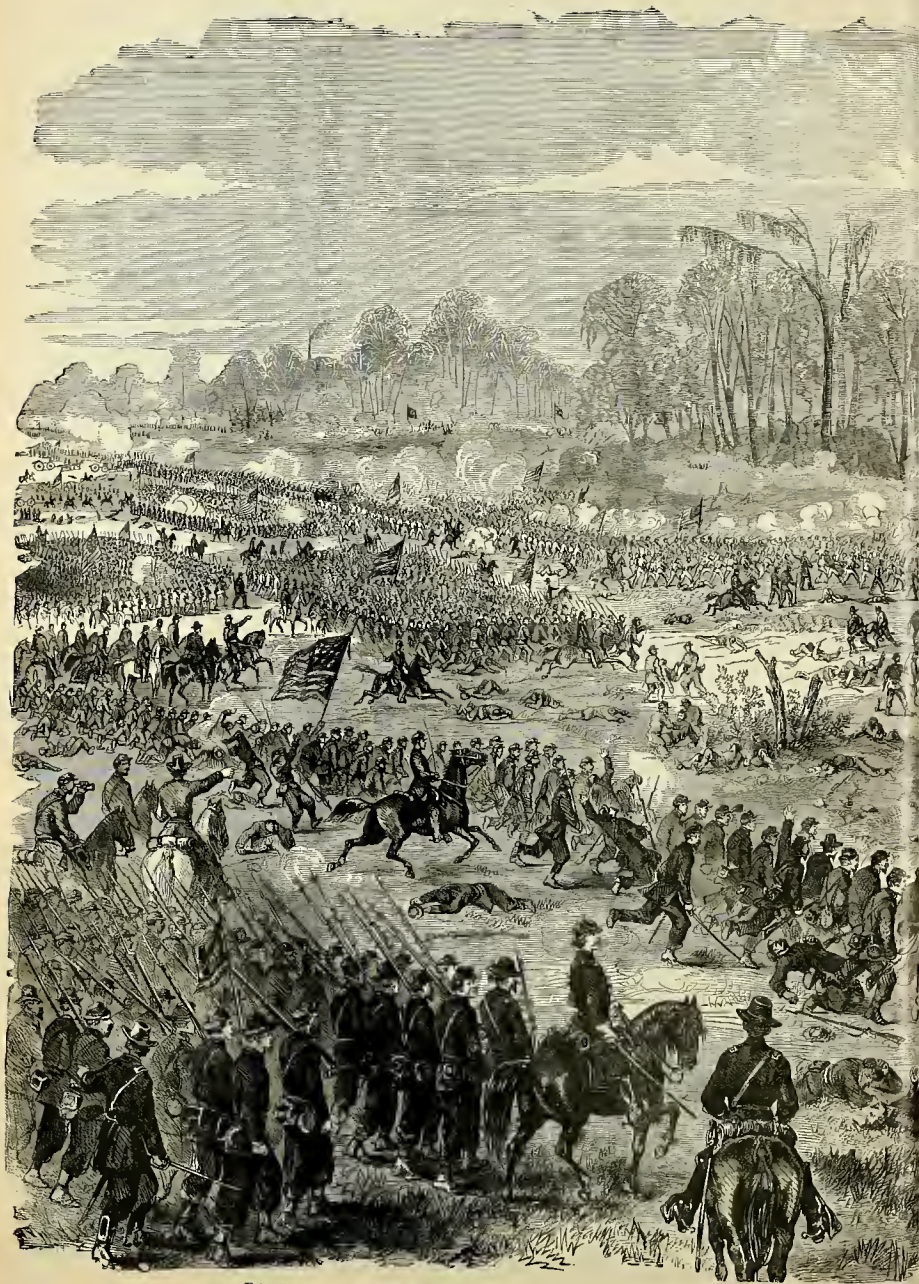
The Confederates lost in the engagement 15 killed, 50 wounded and 43 prisoners; the entire Federal loss not exceeding 27 wounded and 6 killed. The latter included Commander Buchanan, who received a mortal wound in the thigh while standing on the *Calhoun*, directing the movements of the vessels in avoidance of torpedoes.

Early on the following morning the *J. A. Cotton* was seen floating down the bayou in a sheet of flame, having been set afire and abandoned by the Confederates. The troops, therefore, returned



REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT'S ARMY LEAVING MEMPHIS.

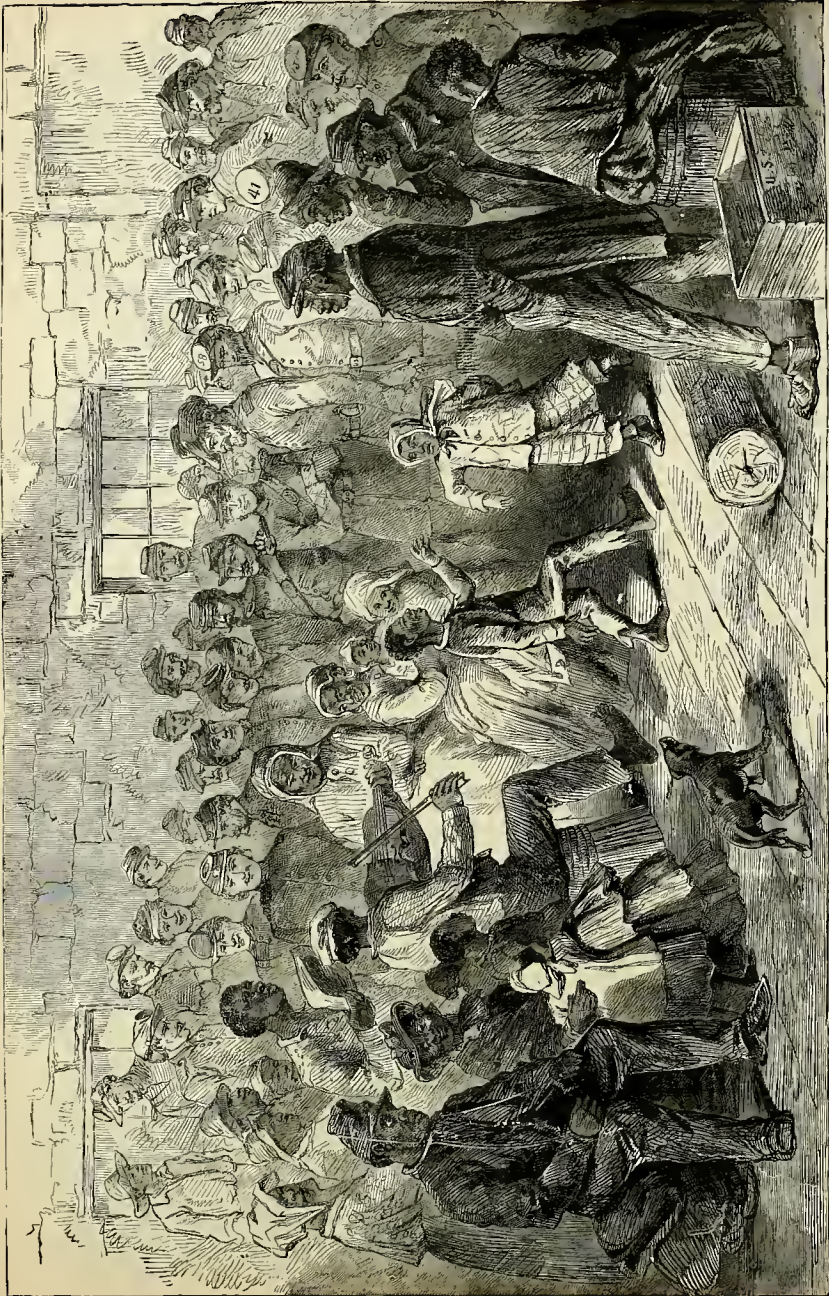
Painted and Engraved by F. A. Schuch.



BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS, MAY 16th 1863 — THE POSITION OF GENERAL PEMBERTON



BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS, MAY 18th, 1863.—THE POSITION OF GENERAL PEMBERTON CARRIED BY GENERALS HOWEY, LOGAN AND CROOKER OF GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY



EXTEMPORANEOUS MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, BATAON ROUTE, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE FORTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.
FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHIFFER.

to Brashear City; the Federals wounded having been meanwhile placed upon a raft and towed down the river.

While all this was going on, General Grant had been making rapid headway toward securing the possession of Vicksburg. Upon hearing that Pemberton had fallen back beyond Grenada, he had moved his army to Oxford, after leaving a strong force for the protection of the valuable stores at Holly Springs.

The latter place was in charge of Colonel R. C. Murphy, and, although it was joined upon him to make preparations against all expected attacks, he allowed his men to be surprised by a large force of Van Dorn's cavalry, early on the 26th of December. All the stores fell into the hands of the Confede-

by Admiral D. B. Porter and the gunboats *Black Hawk* (flagship), *Conestoga* and *Marmora*, as well as the troops brought down from Helena. After destroying Friar's Point, they all moved down on the following day to the mouth of the White River, and on the 23d they were at Gaines's Landing, reaching Miliken's Bend on the 24th, and the mouth of the Yazoo River on the 25th.

With the later accessions from Memphis, Sherman's army comprised fully 42,000 men. These were organized into four divisions, which he placed in charge of Generals Morgan, L. Smith, A. J. Smith, G. W. Morgan and Frederick Steele; and on the 26th the entire force ascended the Yazoo, with Porter's fleet in the lead.

By noon of Saturday, the 27th, the troops were

ordered to General Morgan to advance across the bayou for the purpose of assaulting the bluffs.

He crossed with great difficulty while exposed to a raking fire from the hills, and likewise succeeded in driving the Confederates from the first and second lines of rifle-pits, but failing to receive the support needed to maintain his position, exposed as it was to a destructive cross-fire of grape and canister from the upper batteries, he reluctantly ordered the troops to fall back. In this they were followed by Colonel Williamson's Fourth Iowa, the only regiment which had also crossed the bridge with General Thayer, and had likewise maintained its position on the plateau at Moir's right against much superior numbers.

It was then found that Thayer's other regiment



SKIRMISHING IN THE WOODS ON THE ADVANCE TO VICKSBURG.

rates, who destroyed a great deal of valuable property and captured besides Murphy's entire force with the exception of the Second Illinois Cavalry. This regiment refused to surrender, and cut its way out of the town after a sharp encounter. Murphy accepted a parole for himself and his men, and for "his cowardly and disgraceful conduct" Grant dismissed him from the army.

Van Dorn followed the attack by so many threatening movements against Bolivar and other points of communication with Columbus and Corinth, that Grant had to fall back upon Grand Junction.

General Grant had meanwhile directed General Sherman to take the right wing of the Thirtieth Corps to the north of the Yazoo, and there prepare for an attack upon Vicksburg from the north side, while taking the left wing to Jackson to operate in the Confederate rear. In compliance therewith, General Sherman left Memphis for Friar's Point, where he was joined on the 21st of December

landed near the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou, and reconnaissances were instituted in all directions. These led to some very important skirmishes, which served to develop the strength of the Confederates, and in one of which General L. M. Smith was so severely wounded in the hip as to be compelled to yield his command to General David Scurry.

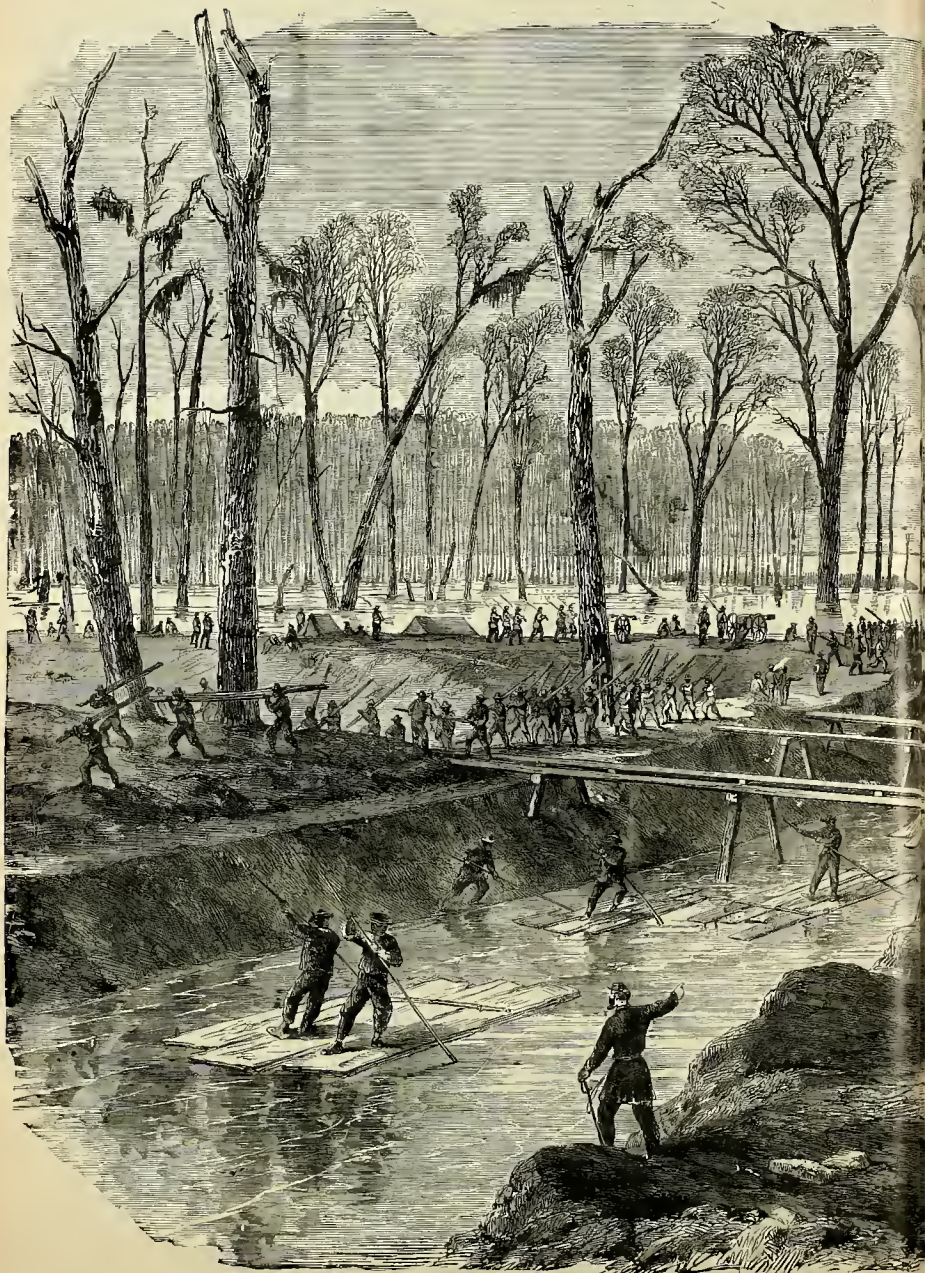
All was made ready for a general assault on the 29th. General A. J. Smith was ordered to take his own division and part of General Starn's, and engage the first line of rifle-pits, thus preventing a concentration upon Morgan's division, which, with the support of Steele's division, along the county road, was to carry the position on the top of the hill. Early on the 29th the Confederate batteries opened upon General Morgan's position on the south side of the Chickasaw, and continued firing until about noon. By that time the Federals had succeeded in completing a bridge just above the Lake House, and General Frank P. Blair, Jr., was

had been ordered to support General Morgan on the right, whither they had been followed by the other troops destined to support the left, and that the remaining divisions had not succeeded in constructing the necessary bridges, under the scathing fire to which they were exposed.

The assault on the left had been made with about 3,000 men, of which the loss was nearly 800, including Colonel J. B. Wyman, who was killed while at the head of the Thirtieth Illinois Regiment.

General Sherman soon realized that he could make no successful movement toward the enemy's position until a lodgment could be effected upon Haine's Bluff, and this was not practicable without the aid of the navy.

In the uncertainty of Grant's early co-operation, Sherman arranged a plan with Admiral Porter for a combined land and naval movement on the Confederate right that would insure the substantial possession of the Yazoo River, with a strong force

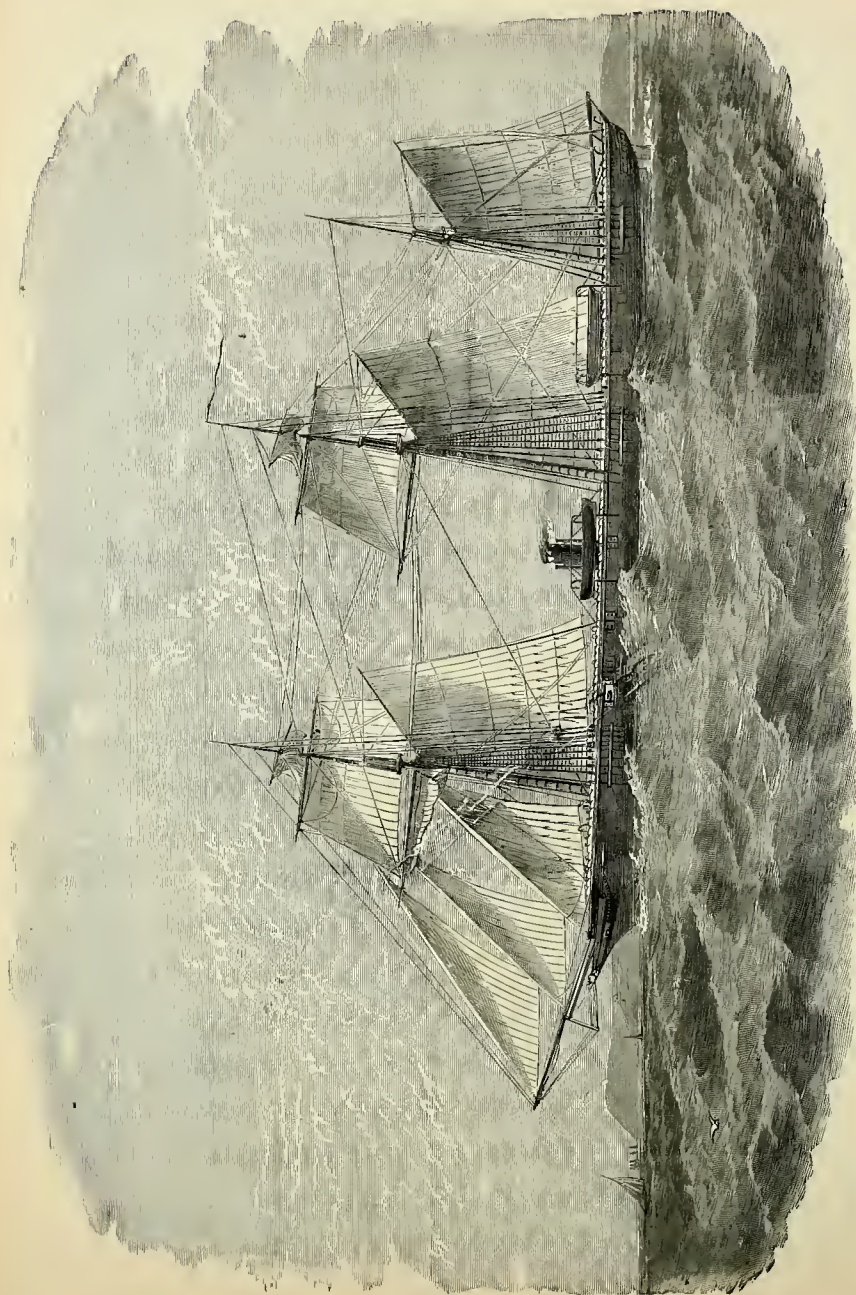


HEAD OF THE CANAL OPPOSITE VICKSBURG
FAC 1



HEAD OF THE CANAL OPPOSITE VICKSBURG MISS. CUT BY ORDER OF GENERAL GRANT

PLATE 4. ENGRAVED BY H. LOVELL



THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER STEAMER "ALABAMA" (1862), CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SEMMES. — FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN AT LAYTONS, VIRGINIA BY W. S. BRUCE.



SOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, MISS., WITH THE FEDERAL FLOTTILLA.

FROM A SKETCH BY HEWY LOVA.

was operating directly from the bayou and holding the enemy in check until the Federals had established a firm footing.

The assault was to take place at four o'clock on the morning of the 1st, but when the vessels could not safely advance, and the expedition had necessarily to be deferred.

Pemberton, meanwhile, discovered the Federal plans; and as Grant's retreat to Grand Junction became known, and would naturally prevent his early co-operation, Sherman decided to fall back to Milliken's Bend.

General John A. McClernand arrived from Cairo the next day, and took the chief command on January 4th. The army was thereafter divided into two corps; one, the Fifteenth, under the command

of General Sherman; and the other, the Thirteenth, under General George W. Morgan. The latter comprised Morgan's late division, now in charge of General P. J. Carterhaus, and General A. J. Smith's divisions, while the Fifteenth Corps embraced the divisions led by Generals Frederick Steele and David Stuart.

Prior to the arrival of General McClernand, Sherman and Porter had matured a plan for the capture of Fort Hindman, commonly known as Arkansas Post, and located on the north bank of the Arkansas River, about 170 miles below and to the southeast of Little Rock. McClernand approved of it, and on the afternoon of the 10th a force of

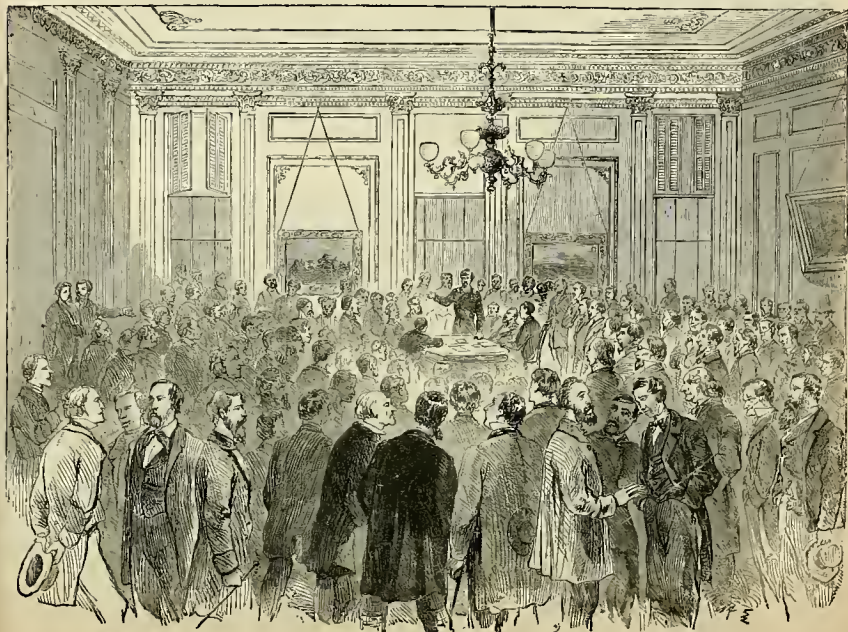
about 25,000 men had landed at a point about three miles below the fort.

Without loss of time the gunboats opened upon the fort, and continued a fierce bombardment until

dark, while the Fifteenth Corps took the advance toward the rear of the Confederate works, and was followed by the Thirteenth Corps, which took position on the extreme left. By afterward extending their lines, the Federals at nightfall completely invested Fort Hindman, both their wings resting on the river.

At one o'clock on the 11th, all was ready for the assault. The gunboats and the field-batteries opened fire upon the Confederate earthworks, and the Federals advanced at the double-quick until they had reached a thick belt of woods. There they were subjected to a severe fire, and made a temporary rest, but shortly after two o'clock Sherman's force had passed the open space in front of the fort, and was engaging the Confederates within 100 yards of their trenches.

By this time most of the Confederate guns had



GENERAL W. HADLES ADDRESSING THE LOUISIANA PLANTERS AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

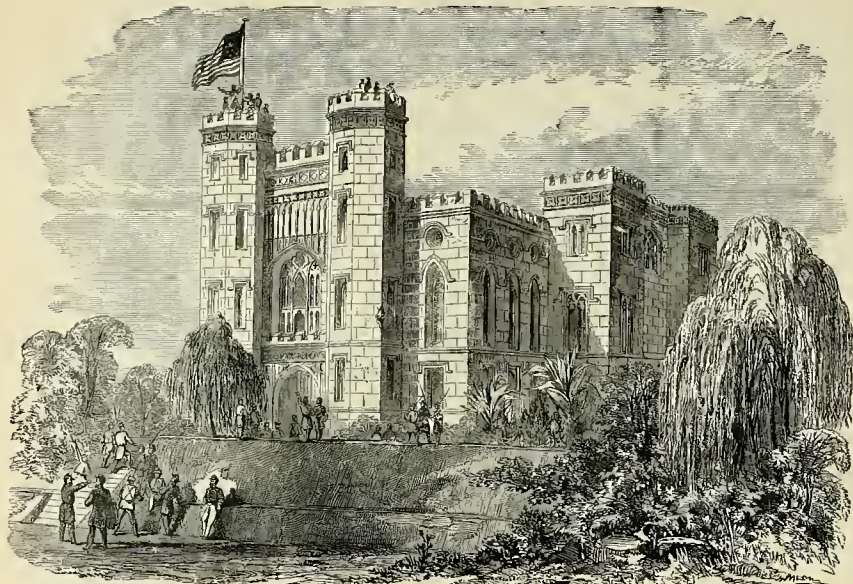
FROM A SKETCH BY F. H. SCHMIDT.



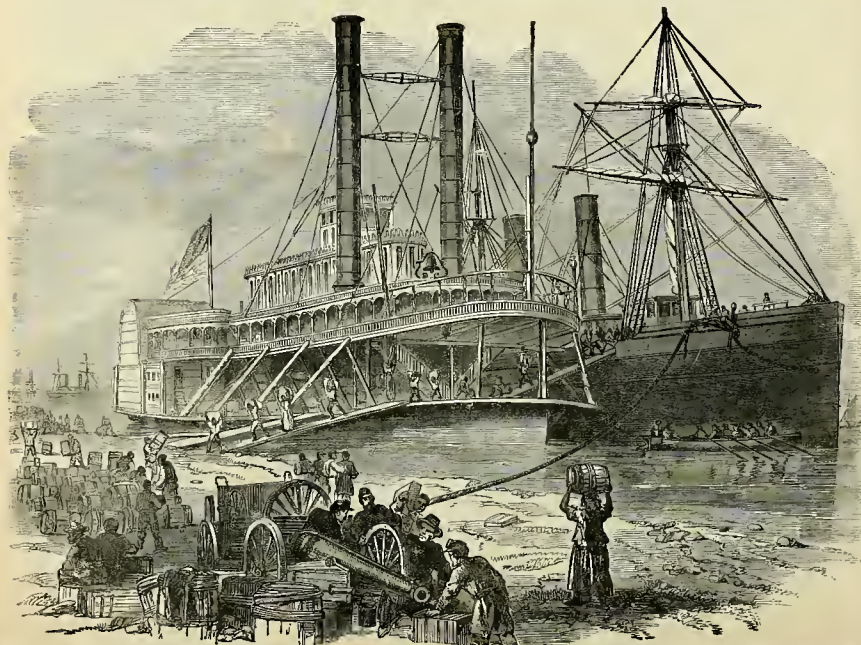
SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER 'HARRIET LANE,' BY THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD 'MERRIMACK' IN GALVESTON HARBOR.



SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "HARRIET LANE," BY THE CONFEDERATES, UNDER GENERAL MAGRUDER, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FLAGSHIP "WESTFIELD," IN GALVESTON HARBOR, TEXAS, JANUARY 1st, 1863.



OFFICER PARKER, OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "ESSEX," HOISTING THE FEDERAL ENSIGN ON THE STATE CAPITOL, BATON ROUGE, ON ITS OCCUPATION BY GENERAL GROVER'S TROOPS.



SCENE OF THE LEVEL, BATON ROUGE, LA.—UNLOADING MILITARY STORES FOR THE FEDERAL FORCES, FROM THE TRANSPORT "NORTH STAR," OVER THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMER "IBERVILLE."

WELL ENGRAVED BY ERNEST LEON.

been silenced by Porter's vessels, as well as by Captain Hoffman's Fourth Ohio Artillery, and by Barrett's and Wood's batteries, but a brisk fire of masonry was kept up along the entire fort until shortly after three o'clock, when the troops on the Federal left having carried the rifle-works close by the eastern side of the fort, an other assault was ordered.

In a short time the deep ravine and the ditch surrounding the fort were passed, and the parapet was scaled under a murderous fire; the troops belonging to Sherman's corps taking possession of the works on the north side, while General Morgan's force was occupying those on the east. Seeing this, the Confederates displayed the white flag, and the land and naval forces soon had possession of the entire fort and all of its approaches.

The honor of planting the first flag upon the ramparts seems due to Lieutenant Philip Jenkins, of Company C, Seventy-seventh Illinois Regiment, though it was strongly denied by R. P. Wallace, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Regiment, which was the first to make the attempt upon the eastern bastions, and also led the advance of Burbridge's brigade when the latter entered the works.

The surrender was complete. It embraced 5,000 prisoners, including General T. J. Churchill, the commander of the post, Colonels Deshler, Dunnington and Garland, as well as many other officers; also 17 pieces of cannon and a very large quantity of small-arms and ammunition.

The total losses in killed and wounded were reported at 977 on the Federal side, and about 550 on the part of the Confederates.

The prisoners were sent to St. Louis, and Fort Hindman was then entirely destroyed, with all its contents, preparatory to its abandonment.

On the 19th of January an expedition of light-draft steamers, under General Gorman and Lieutenant-commanding Walker, pro-

ceeded up the White River, and, after destroying the towns of Des Arc and Duvall's Bluff, joined McClelland's force, then at Napoleon, whence all departed on the 17th for Milliken's Bend, in accordance with orders received from General Grant.

After encountering severe weather on the way, the fleet reached Young's Point on the 21st of January, and the troops were landed there the following day. General Grant himself reached the Point on the 2d of February, having been preceded there by all the divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, with the exception of the troops under General Logan, and of such as were detailed at different posts in Tennessee.

In order to successfully accomplish the capture of Vicksburg, Grant set about establishing different means of readily transporting his land and naval force: below Vicksburg, so as to attack it from the south.

Not only was work resumed on the canal across the peninsula, but he also commenced the cutting of two channels from Milliken's Bend through the baysou to the Mississippi, near New Carthage, as well as through Moon Lake and the Cold Water and Tallahatchie Rivers to the Yazoo, and a third channel from a point on the Mississippi about forty-five miles above Vicksburg to Lake Providence. Work progressed actively on all until the 8th of March, when, owing to the great pressure of water, the dam across the mouth of the canal gave way, and all the works were submerged. The canal project was then abandoned.

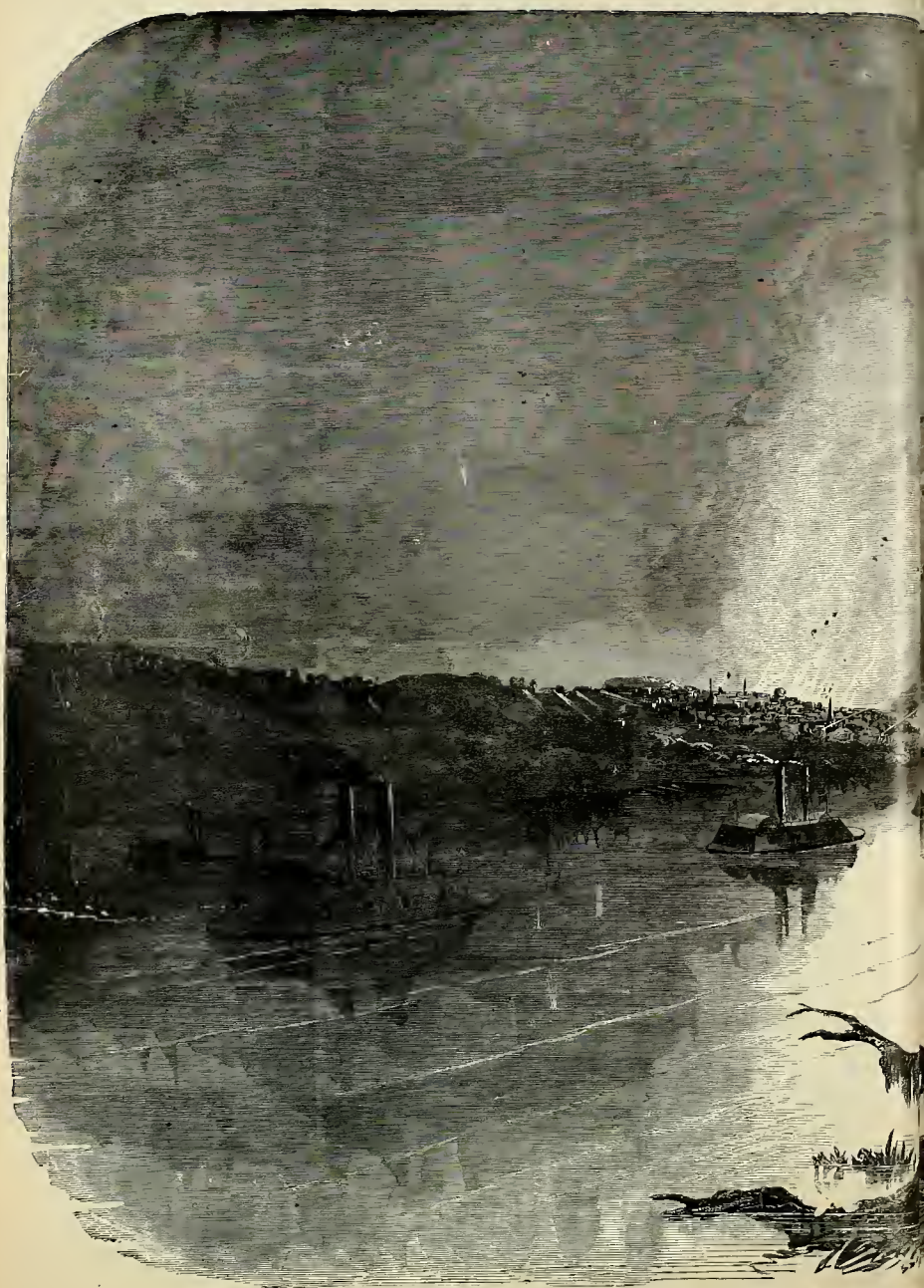
Special attention was given to the construction of the channel leading to Lake Providence, to establish communication with General Banks's forces through both the Tenness and Black into the Red River, and thence through the Atchafalaya River, thus avoiding the Vicksburg and Fort Hudson batteries. Meanwhile, important reinforcements in force were made in different directions.



BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.



BURNING OF THE STATE CAPITOL, BATON ROUGE, SHORTLY AFTER ITS OCCUPATION BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.



ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLOTILLA RUNNING PAST THE BATTERIES OF VICKSBURG,
ON THE BLUFF



ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLOTILLA RUNNING PAST THE BATTERIES OF VICKSBURG, MISS. ON THE NIGHT OF THE 16TH APRIL, 1863.—CONFEDERATES BURNING BEACONS ON THE BLUFF TO DELECT THEIR FIRE



CONVEYING WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON A RAFT DOWN THE RIVER, AFTER THE BATTLE OF BAYOU TACHE.



GENERAL S. G. BURBRIDGE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFF, PLANTING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE CONFEDERATE FORT HINDMAN, ARKANSAS POST, ARK., JANUARY 11TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. R. McCORMAC



SCENE ON THE HURRICANE-DECK OF THE "NORTH STAR."—SOLDIERS OF THE FORTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS WRITING HOME ON THEIR ARRIVAL OFF SHIP ISLAND.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. H. SCHMEL.

On the day of Grant's arrival at Young's Point, the ram *Queen of the West*, Colonel C. L. Ellett, was ordered to run the Vicksburg batteries before dawn, in order to attack the steamer *City of Vicksburg* and several transports known to be supplying the Confederates both at Vicksburg and at Port Hudson.

She passed the batteries successfully, and attacked

the *City of Vicksburg* by ramming her and subjecting her to the fire of her 30, 23 and 12-pounders, but she had to retire before completing her work, as the cotton bales surrounding her machinery had been set afire by the shells directed upon her from the batteries, as well as from the *City of Vicksburg*. As soon as the fire was extinguished, Colonel Ellett proceeded toward Natchez and captured three

steamers—the *A. W. Baker*, *Moro* and *Berrick Bay*—loaded with provisions, after which she ran back past Vicksburg.

A few days later the *Queen of the West*, accompanied by the small steamboat *De Solo*, once more ran the batteries, with the ultimate intention of likewise passing the Port Hudson batteries and joining the fleet below under Farragut.



ADVANCE UPON PORT HUDSON.—BAGGAGETRAIN OF GENERAL AUGER'S DIVISION CROSSING BAYOU MONTECINO. MARCH 13th, 1869

FROM A SKETCH BY W. F. SCHMEL.

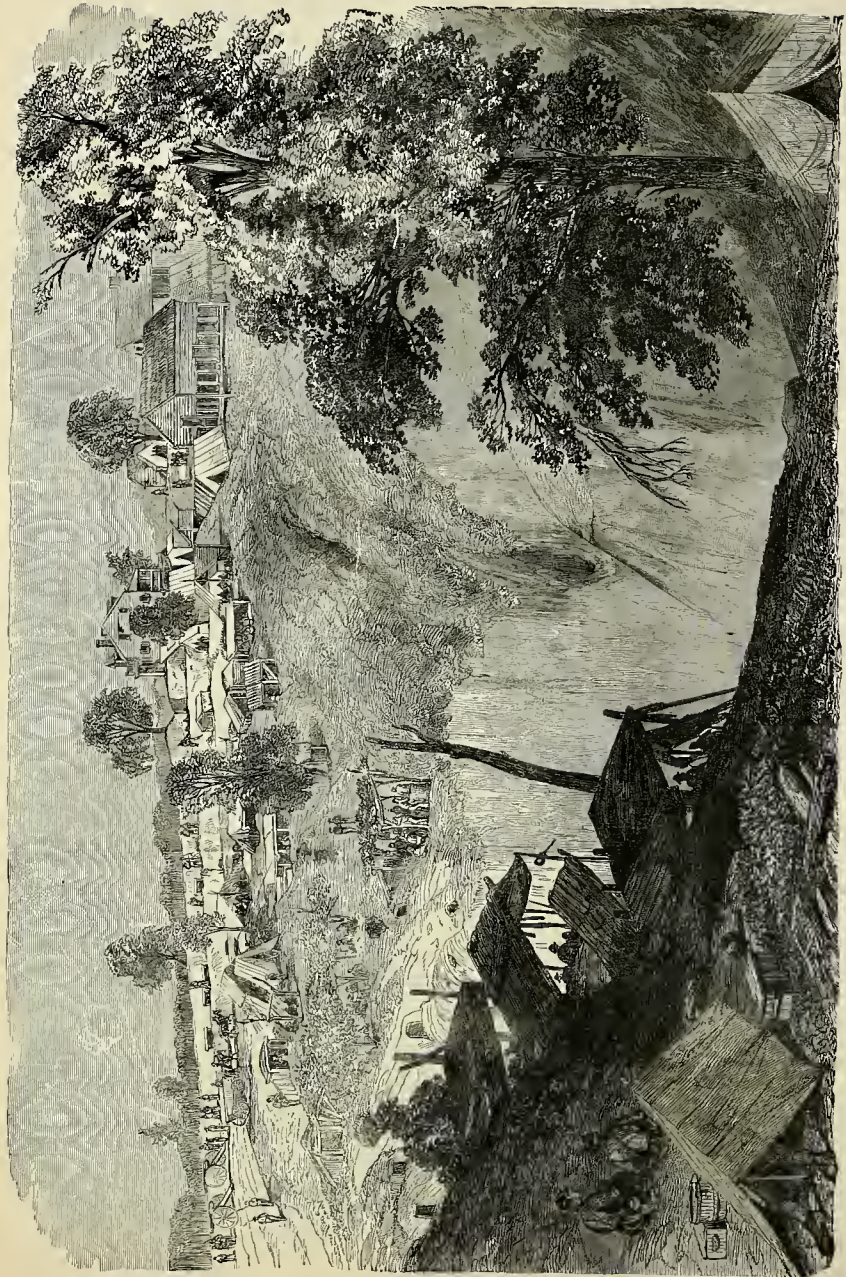


ATTACK OF THE FEDERAL FORCES ON THE CONFEDERATE



ATTACK OF THE FEDERAL FORCES ON THE CONFEDERATE WORKS DURING THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MAY 23d, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCULL.



STAGE OF VICKSBURG.—LIFE IN THE TRENCHES DURING THE INVESTMENT OF VICKSBURG BY THE ARMY UNDER GENERAL GRANT.

From a Sketch by F. B. SIBELL.

They anchored at the night of the 12th at the mouth of the Old River, and, leaving the *De Soto* there as a guard, the *Queen of the West* entered the Atchafalaya the following morning. After capturing a train of eleven army-wagons, as well as a large quantity of provisions, and destroying a great many dwellings on six sugar plantations, she entered the Red River, and, when just above the mouth of the Black River, captured the Confederate steamer *Era*, heavily laden with provisions.

This was followed the next day by an advance of about twenty miles, as far as Fort Taylor, in engaging which the *Queen of the West* got aground and had to be abandoned. Colonel Ellett and his crew escaped by floating down the river upon cotton bales until picked up by the *De Soto*. The latter, however, soon becoming unmanageable by reason of the unshipping of her rudder, ran into the river-bank, and had also to be abandoned for the *Era*.

By this time several steamers were in pursuit. The cargo of the *Era* was thrown overboard, to lighten her, and she was hurried to the Mississippi, which she reached the following morning. As she

commanded the approach from the Tallahatchie. In front of it lay a sunken steamboat and rafts of logs to obstruct the channel.

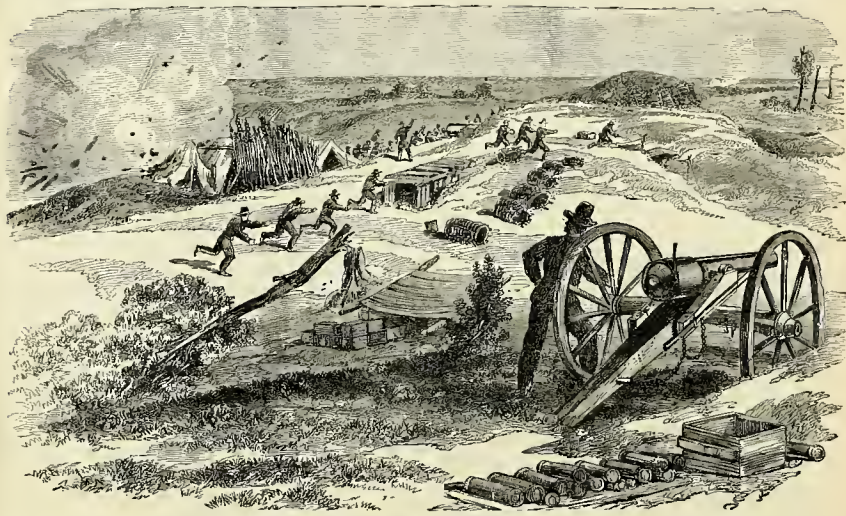
Several attempts were made to overcome the obstructions on the 11th of March, but without success. The following day was devoted to reconnaissances and to the construction of land batteries, which, on the 13th, opened fire simultaneously with the gun and mortar-boats. It was found impracticable to land troops owing to the sloughy nature of the ground, and fire was continued all of the 13th and 14th, in order to silence the Confederate guns and enable the transports to carry up the troops, so as to land them directly on the fort itself. But whatever damage was done during the day was repaired at night by the Confederates, who, under the able management of General Tiglam, succeeded in holding the Federals at bay to such an extent as to force the abandonment of the expedition.

While on his way back, General Ross was met by General I. F. Quinby, whom Grant had sent with a detachment of General McPherson's corps, and who was to be followed by McPherson himself; but when,

o'clock the *Henton* took the lead, closely followed by the *Lafayette*, towing the gunboat *Price*, and the *Carondelet*, *Pittsburg*, *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *A Tusculum*, as well as the steam-transport *Henry Clay*, *Forest Queen* and *Silver Wave*. They all passed successfully except the *Henry Clay*, which was set afire by the Confederate shells and burned to the water's edge, and the *Forest Queen*, which received so many shots that she had to be towed down the river.

The transports *Anglo-Saxon*, *Cheesman*, *Empire City*, *Arizona*, *Moderator*, and *Tigress*, likewise ran past the batteries, six days later, with the loss only of the last named; and on the 29th of April an advance was made toward Grand Gulf. Nearly all of the batteries there were silenced, after a contest of about five hours; and the next morning the troops were landed at Bruinsburg, after all the vessels had got by Grand Gulf.

From Bruinsburg the Federals advanced in the direction of Port Gibson, very early on the morning of the 1st of May, but, when about eight miles out, the advance met a Confederate force, with which it



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. — SCENE AT GENERAL LOGAN'S HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 25th, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHILL.

passed Ellis's Cliffs she came upon the United States steamer *Indianola*, which had come down from the mouth of the Yazoo and successfully ran the batteries. The pursuing Confederate vessels, led by the ironclad ram *Hull*, soon appeared, but upon being pursued by the *Indianola* and *Era*, they turned back and fled.

On Tuesday, the 24th of February, the *Indianola* was attacked, when close by the mouth of the Big Black River, by the ram *Hull* and the ram *Queen of the West*, which latter had been repaired by the Confederates. The *Indianola* was soon overpowered, and, when in a sinking condition, her commander, Lieutenant Brown, was compelled to surrender.

By the 1st of the following month, another expedition was arranged, to proceed up the Yazoo for the purpose of destroying gunboats and other vessels which the Confederates were reported to be building. The land force, numbering about 5,000 men, under General L. P. Ross, and the naval force, consisting of seven gunboats, two mortar-boats, and about twenty transports, under Lieutenant-commanding Watson Smith, proceeded down the Cold Water and the Tallahatchie until it reached a point four miles north of Greenwood.

Here stood a line of cotton-bale breastworks mounting several heavy guns, which completely

upon returning to Fort Pemberton, it was found that a sufficient number of troops could not be made to work effectively, the expedition was ordered to return to the Mississippi.

Another expedition, consisting of five gunboats and a number of transports, under Admiral Porter and accompanied by General Grant, entered Steele's Bayou, on the 15th of March, and turned into Black's Bayou, for an extended reconnaissance, but the passage was found to be so much obstructed by fallen and overhanging trees that the vessels made very slow progress. When near Bolling Fork, the Confederates were seen advancing, and soon opened upon the Federals, who would have been easily overpowered but for the opportune sending of one of Sherman's divisions. As it was, the Federal troops had to battle their way back, and it was not until the 25th that they reached Hill's Plantation and felt they were in complete security. On the 26th, the troops were again at Young's Point.

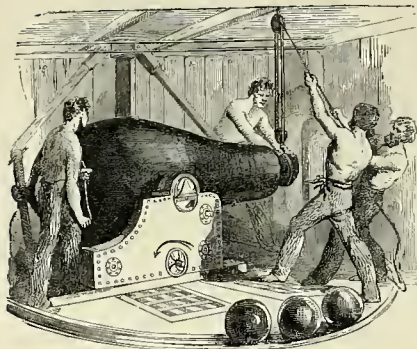
On the 29th of March, Grant sent McClernand's Thirteenth Corps, to be followed by the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, to New Carthage, by way of land on the west side of the Mississippi, and also arranged to run all of Porter's fleet by the Vicksburg batteries.

All was ready, late on the 16th of April. At ten

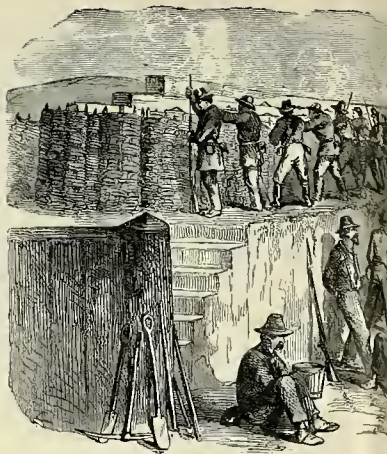
had quite a lively skirmish. As soon as the main body came up an engagement followed, and the Confederates were gradually pressed back to Port Gibson until dark, when the troops lay on their arms for the night.

It was found on the following day that Port Gibson (Thompson's Hill) had been abandoned, and that the Confederates had retreated across the Bayou Pierre toward Vicksburg, after destroying the bridges over both forks of the bayou. They were pursued as far as Hawkkinson's Ferry, where the Federals remained, awaiting the arrival of supplies, as well as of General Sherman's corps. The latter reached the Ferry on the 8th, having during the previous two days made a menacing demonstration against the Haine's Bluff batteries, in the expectation that Grant would make a simultaneous movement upon Grand Gulf. Grant had, however, in the meantime, abandoned his original plan for the more important attack upon the railway connecting Vicksburg with Jackson.

As the Federals approached, early on the 12th, they met the enemy, and had an engagement of three hours' duration, within two or three miles of Raymond. The Confederate force, which was under General Gregg, consisted of about 6,000 men, and was strongly posted in the woods and



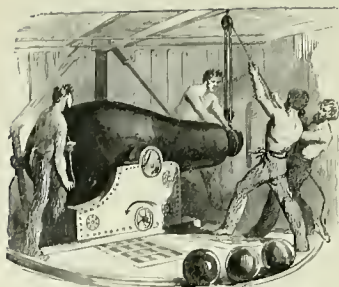
LOADING A 15-INCH GUN.



FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE



INVESTMENT OF FORT HINDMAN, ARKANSAS POST, BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS,
COMMANDED BY REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER.



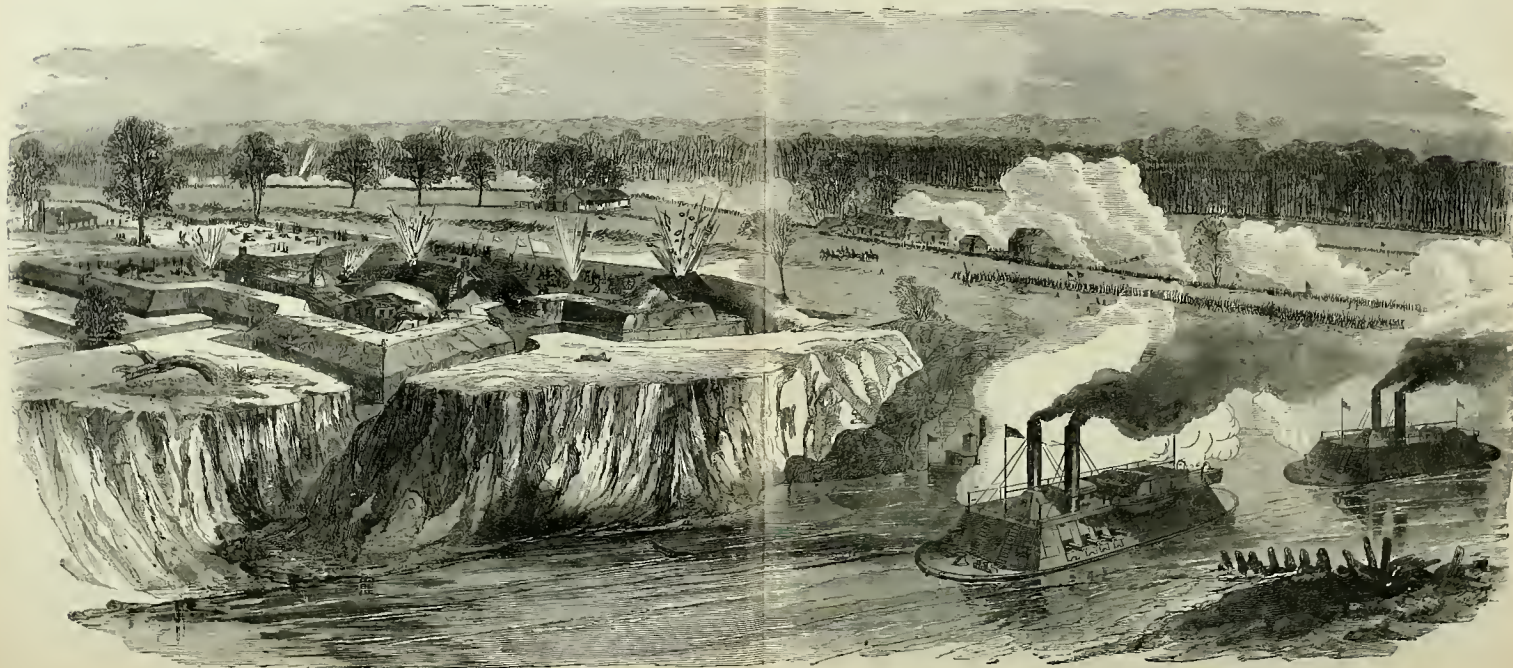
LOADING A 13-INCH GUN.



FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE INTRENCHMENTS BEFORE VICKSBURG



NAVAL HOSPITAL, VICKSBURG.



INVESTMENT OF FORT HINDMAN, ARKANSAS POST, BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL McCLEARNAND, AND ITS BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS COMMANDED BY REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER, JANUARY 11TH, 1863.— FROM A SKETCH BY MCCORMAC.



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—CANNON DISMOUNTED INSIDE THE CONFEDERATE WORKS.

SKETCHED, WITH A GLASS, FROM THE REBEL CAMP, BY F. B. SCHELL.

along the hills near Farnden's Creek, but after repeated assaults, in which Logan's division took a leading part and suffered greatly, the Confederates were driven at the point of the bayonet from the Creek, and retreated toward Jackson.

General McPherson's force entered Clinton late on the 13th, and, after destroying part of the railway, was joined by Sherman, and pushed on toward Jackson with Crocker's division in the advance. The latter encountered the Confederate pickets when about five miles from Jackson, and were soon confronted by a strong body of the enemy under General W. H. T. Walker, but after a prolonged and fierce engagement, ending in an assault along the crest of the hill, whence the Confederate batteries had been doing much damage, the position was abandoned and General McPherson's force entered Jackson.

The Fifty-ninth Indiana at once raised the flag upon the State House; and General Grant arrived in the evening. Learning, however, that General J. E. Johnston had, on the 9th of May, taken supreme command, and that Pemberton had been ordered to leave Vicksburg and advance toward the rear of the Federals, Grant directed McPherson to fall back to Clinton while the others would march by roads converging near Bolton to Edwards's Station, after completing the destruction of the railways and all valuable property in Jackson.

On the morning of the 16th, General A. P. Hovey's division, occupying the right of McClernand's corps, encountered the Confederate pickets, but no engage-

ment took place until about eleven o'clock, when the Indiana troops, led by General McGinnis, made a deliberate attack upon the rapidly increasing force which Pemberton had brought together at Champion Hills, or Baker's Creek.

Two batteries, which had been planted along a high ridge, were doing considerable damage, and it was finally determined to assault them. They were both taken by the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Indiana and the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, after a fierce hand-to-hand fight, but the arrival of fresh Confederate troops and the want of reinforcements prevented their being held for any length of time. The Federals withdrew, and remained under cover of their artillery till joined by part of Quinby's late division, commanded by General M. M. Crocker.

Another advance was then ordered, and while Pemberton's right was thus engaged, Logan's division attacked his left, and succeeded in flanking and in forcing it back in such manner as to completely isolate for a while the whole of General Loring's brigade, which occupied the extreme Confederate right. The attack was so fierce that Stovenson's line became completely demoralized, yielded in turn, and by four o'clock the Confederates were in full retreat toward the Big Black River.

Just then the other divisions of McClernand's corps came upon the scene, and a pursuit was ordered by Generals Carr and Osterhans. This lasted until dark, and resulted in the capture of many prisoners, and arms of all descriptions. The

total loss in killed and wounded on both sides approximated to 4,000, including that of the Confederate general, Lloyd Tighman, who died from the effects of a shell fired from the Chicago Mercantile Battery.

The pursuit was continued on the next day—Sunday—as far as the Big Black River Bridge, which was found well defended on both sides. Active skirmishing ensued until the Federals could be formed into line, when General Lawler, on the extreme right, discovered that, by moving a portion of his brigade under cover of the river-bank, he could get a position from which the Confederates could be successfully assaulted.

A charge was ordered, and, notwithstanding the fact that the troops had to wade through a wide ditch in front of the Confederate earthwork, the position was carried, with its seventeen guns and such of the garrison as could not get across the river. The latter, upon escaping, destroyed the bridges, and thus prevented the retreat of their comrades to the west bank.

By this time General Sherman had reached Bridgeport, and on the 18th had laid his ponton-bridge and crossed the river. The Confederates, who were thus in danger of being flanked, had meanwhile fled toward Vicksburg, and Generals McClernand and McPherson were enabled to build floating bridges, by which all their troops reached the opposite banks.

McClernand's force followed the direct road to Vicksburg, and encamped at a point slightly to the



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—THE TWENTY-THIRD INDIANA AND THE FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENTS STORMING FORT HILL AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, JUNE 23rd, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

left of Mount Albans, on the Baldwin's Ferry Road, Sherman took possession of Walnut Hills, close by the Chickasaw Bayou, and McPherson followed him as far as the fork of the Bridgeport Road, a little to the left of which his troops were halted.

Vicksburg was thus completely invested from the land side, while Porter's fleet commanded it from the river.

On the 19th, McClelland's corps occupied the hills across Two Mile Creek, and, later on, the Fourth Ohio Cavalry took possession of Haines's Bluff, which the rapid advance of Grant's army had compelled the Confederates to abandon.

Orders were given that all the corps commanders gain as close a position as possible to the Vicksburg approaches, preparatory to a general assault, which should take place at two o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour all was ready. The extreme left, resting upon the Mississippi, in immediate communication with Porter's fleet, was held by Sherman's force; the centre, by McPherson; and the extreme left by McClelland.

During the engagement that followed the two last-named only succeeded in gaining very advantageous advanced positions, but Sherman's corps, with Blair's division in the lead, actually reached the Confederate intrenchments.

The assault was made upon the work known as

the Graveyard Bastion, and the forces under McPherson and under McClelland operated toward the centre and the extreme left.

With Ewing's brigade in the lead, Blair's force advanced unopposed along the crown of an interior ridge, and finally reached the crest of the hill, when they came in full sight of the Confederates. The storming party then dashed up the road at a double-quick, immediately followed by the Thirtieth Ohio Regiment, of Ewing's brigade, under cover of the concentrated fire of Barrett's, Hart's, Waterhouse's, Wain's and Spang's batteries. This was chiefly directed upon a bastion which the Confederates had put up to command this approach.

The salient of the bastion was reached, and the storming party was about passing to the sallyport, when a perfect mass of heads suddenly arose from behind the walls, and such a destructive volley was poured into the advanced Federal lines that they necessarily recoiled. The rear pressed on, but unavailingly. The fire was so hot and so well directed that no progress was made until part of Ewing's force was shifted toward the left face of the bastion, and succeeded in crossing the ditch, that enabled it to reach, and to plant its colors upon, the exterior slope, although exposed the while to a terrible flank fire.

Under Smith's force was then moved toward a

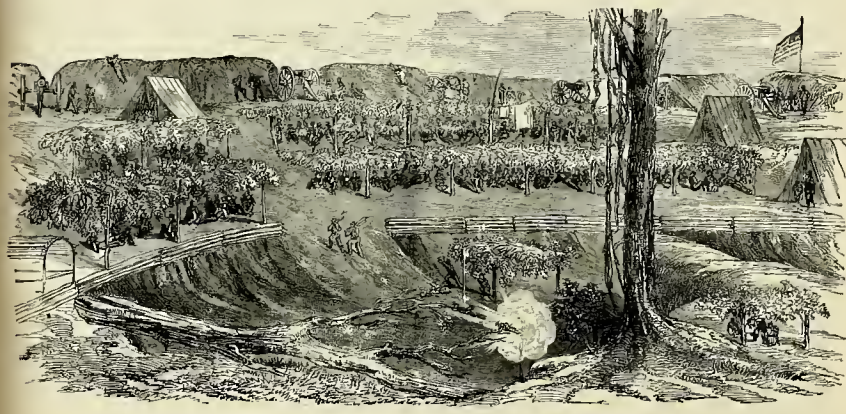
point it impossible to carry the works; and retired to the cover of the hillside, where he remained until recalled at dark.

McPherson's force had been equally unfortunate in its assault upon the main fort, located near the Vicksburg and Jackson Railway. He had gained some ground after battling against great difficulties, but he had been forced back, and all progress had to be abandoned before dark set in.

As it afterwards turned out, it would have been better had Grant and Sherman not been able to act so promptly upon McClelland's message, for it was soon followed by others informing Grant that, although the two forts were occupied, the troops had been brought to a stand by a fire from earthworks commanding his rear. McClelland's force battled as well as it could against these disadvantages, but to no avail, and, like the rest of the army, it had finally to yield all the ground it had gained.

The total loss of the Federals was put at 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing, or two-thirds more than that sustained by the Confederates.

General Grant now determined upon a regular siege of Vicksburg, and commenced from the following day steadily throwing up earthworks, erecting fort and mining his way closer and closer to the Confederate lines, under cover of his artillery, and with the steady co-operation of Porter's fleet. The latter



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY, BY SHERMAN'S CORPS, BEFORE THE CITY.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. R. SZUSLA.

Port Hill and facing the northeastern section of the city held by General Sloop's Louisiana Brigade, Blair's force advanced upon it in a solid column, but was not molested until it came within thirty yards of the lines, when the reserved fire of the Confederates was opened upon them, and caused them to waver. But this was only momentarily. Rallying quickly, the ditch was crossed, though at a frightful loss of officers and men, and the outer slope was gained by the Thirteenth United States Regulars, as well as by the Eighty-third Indiana and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry Regiments. The fire which there met the Federals was, however, so destructive, that no satisfactory progress could be made, and the troops were recalled to a position behind the hills.

The 20th and 21st of May was spent in perfecting communications, bringing up supplies and posting artillery under cover of a continued bombardment, arrangements being completed for a second assault upon Vicksburg, which Grant had ordered to take place on the 22d, with Porter's co-operation.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the last-named date all the Federal columns advanced simultaneously, and the fleet opened a furious fire of shot and shell upon the city. As at the time of the previous assault, on the 19th, Blair's second division of Sherman's corps led the attack upon Fort Hill, while Steele's division advanced to the right upon

point about three hundred yards to the left, and Kilby Smith's deployed on the left slope of one of the spurs of a neighboring hill, whence it directed a continued fire from both its infantry and artillery.

This was kept up until half-past two o'clock, when Grant received a message from McClelland, telling him that he held two of the Confederate forts, and that he desired to have Sherman and McPherson make a diversion in his favor. The fact is, that, after a fiercely contested encounter, Landrum's and Lawler's brigades had first carried a redoubt in their immediate front, and that a second earthwork had shortly after been likewise taken by the brigades of Benton and Burbridge, though at a great sacrifice of life.

As soon as Grant received the message he directed Sherman to renew the assault with Tuttle's reserve division. Mower's brigade charged furiously, under cover of the artillery; and, after many a recoil, the Eleventh Missouri succeeded in planting its colors alongside those previously there; but it could make no satisfactory advance against the storm of shot and shell directed against it, and, after holding their ground till late in the afternoon, Sherman ordered the troops to fall back.

General Steele's Division had made a fierce attack upon the Graveyard Bastion. He had reached it after pushing across deep ravines, and along ground still more exposed than almost any other position to the flank fire of well-posted batteries; but he

kept up an incessant bombardment from the gun and the mortar boats, as well as from the opposite peninsula, which bombardment, as it was afterward shown, did a large amount of damage in the city.

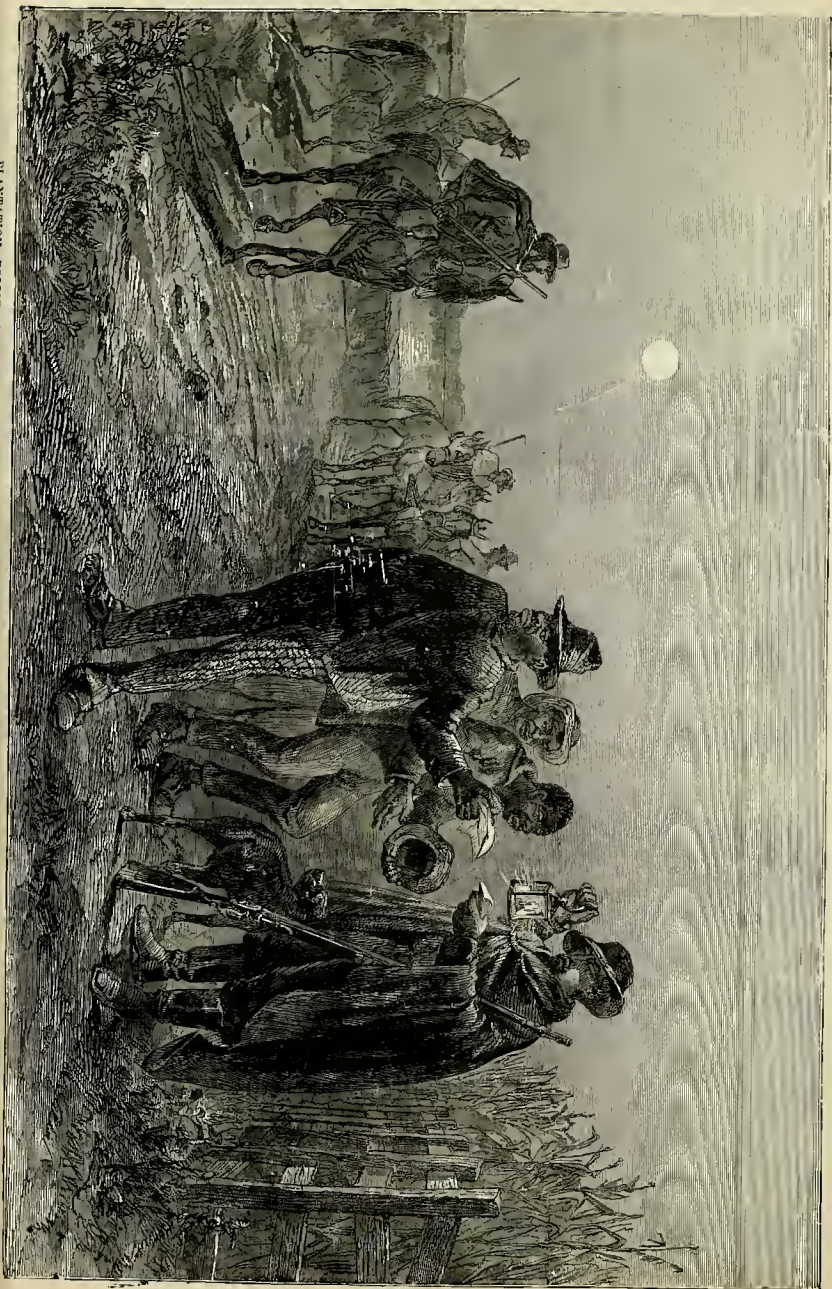
The complete investment of Vicksburg was the better facilitated by the arrival, on the 11th of June, of General F. J. Herron's division from the Department of the Missouri, followed three days later by General J. G. Parke's two divisions of the Ninth Army Corps. These, with General C. C. Washburne's force, increased Grant's forces to about 70,000 men.

The army was thereafter subdivided as follows. General William T. Sherman's corps embraced the brigades of Frank Blair, Jr., Fred Steele, J. M. Tuttle and J. McArthur; General James B. McPherson's corps (taken by General E. O. C. Ord, June 28th), the brigades of John A. Logan and M. M. Crocker; General John A. McClelland's corps, the brigades of Eugene A. Carr, F. J. Osterhaus, A. J. Smith and A. P. Hovey; General C. C. Washburne's force, the brigades of N. Kimball, F. J. Herron, W. S. Smith and E. G. Lanman; General John G. Parke's force, the brigades of J. Walsh and R. B. Potter.

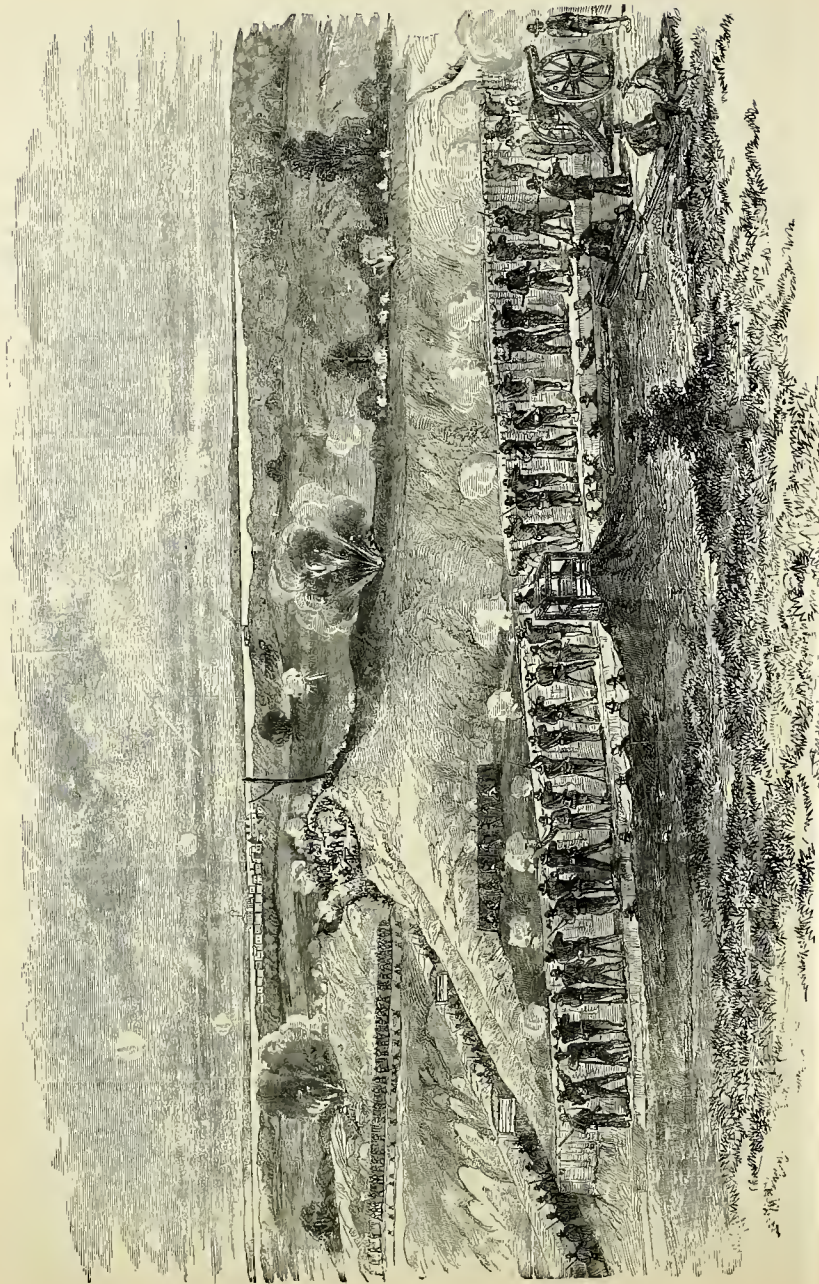
During the progress of the siege no serious engagements took place between the contending forces, with the exception of an attack on Milliken's Bend, made on the 7th of June, and in which the Confederates were repulsed after a total loss of about 600 men on both sides.



NEW YEAR'S BALL AT VICKSBURG, MISS., DURING THE SIEGE. — FROM A SKETCH BY P. D. SCOTT.



PLANTATION POLICE, OR HOME-GUARD, EXAMINING PASSES ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE LEVEE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
From a Sketch by F. B. Smith.



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—THE FIGHT IN THE CRATER OF FORT HILL, AFTER THE EXPLOSION, JUNE 27TH, 1864.

The gunboat *Cincinnati*, Lieutenant-commanding George M. Bache, while making an attempt to silence a water-battery, early on the 27th of May, received a shot in her magazine, which caused its explosion, with the loss of forty in killed, drowned and wounded. Apart from this, no casualties of any account occurred in the fleet.

The most important of Grant's mines were completed under the Fort Hill bastion, and fired on the 25th and 28th of June. As this had been somewhat anticipated, there were but few Confederates injured. On each occasion a face of the bastion was destroyed, and an unsuccessful attempt made afterward by the Federals to reach the inner works.

A prolonged hand-to-hand fight, in which the Twenty-third Indiana and the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiments, and in which the free use of hand-grenades was made, followed the explosion of the 25th, but the Confederates brought up their artillery and their lines of sharpshooters to bear so destructively upon the Federals, that the latter were compelled to abandon the attack and retire, after experiencing a heavy loss in men and officers.

As soon as Grant deemed his line of intrenchments strong enough to guard against all possibility of a sortie, he assigned to General Sherman the duty of watching the movements of General Joseph E. Johnston, who was reported to have collected a large army at Jackson for the purpose of attacking the Federal rear and of raising the siege of Vicksburg.

Preparations were subsequently made for another and more extended assault, to take place on the 6th of July, but at about half-past seven o'clock, on the morning of the 3d, a flag of truce was seen approaching the position held by General Burbridge. This

was accompanied by General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery, of Pemberton's staff, who were the bearers of the following letter to General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 3d, 1863

Major-general U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces.

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for blank hours, with a view of arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I brace this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself able to maintain my position a yet indefinite period.

This communication will be handed you, under a flag of truce, by Major-general Bowen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. PEMBERTON

General Grant's reply was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
in the Field, near Vicksburg, July 3d, 1863.

Lieutenant-general J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, &c.

GENERAL: Your note of this date, just received, proposes an armistice for several hours for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation, through commissioners to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and, I can assure you, will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major-general.

At General Bowen's request, Grant appointed three o'clock as the hour for meeting General Pemberton, and, at the designated time, the latter appeared in company with General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. General Grant stood at the meeting-place, under an oak close by a fruit orchard, about half-way between the front of the two contending forces, attended by his staff and Generals McPherson, Logan, Grant and A. J. Smith. The two commanders shook hands, and after a few moments held a private conference, whereat Grant promised to send his propositions in writing the same day.

During the afternoon the following letter was transmitted by General Logan and Colonel Wilson:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, July 3d, 1863.

Lieutenant-general J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, Vicksburg, Miss.

GENERAL: In conformity with agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the City of Vicksburg, public stores, &c. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one division as a guard, and take possession at 8 P. M. to-morrow. As soon as parties can be made out, and signed by officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines—the officers taking with them their regimental clothing; and suit, field, and cavalry officers, one horse each.

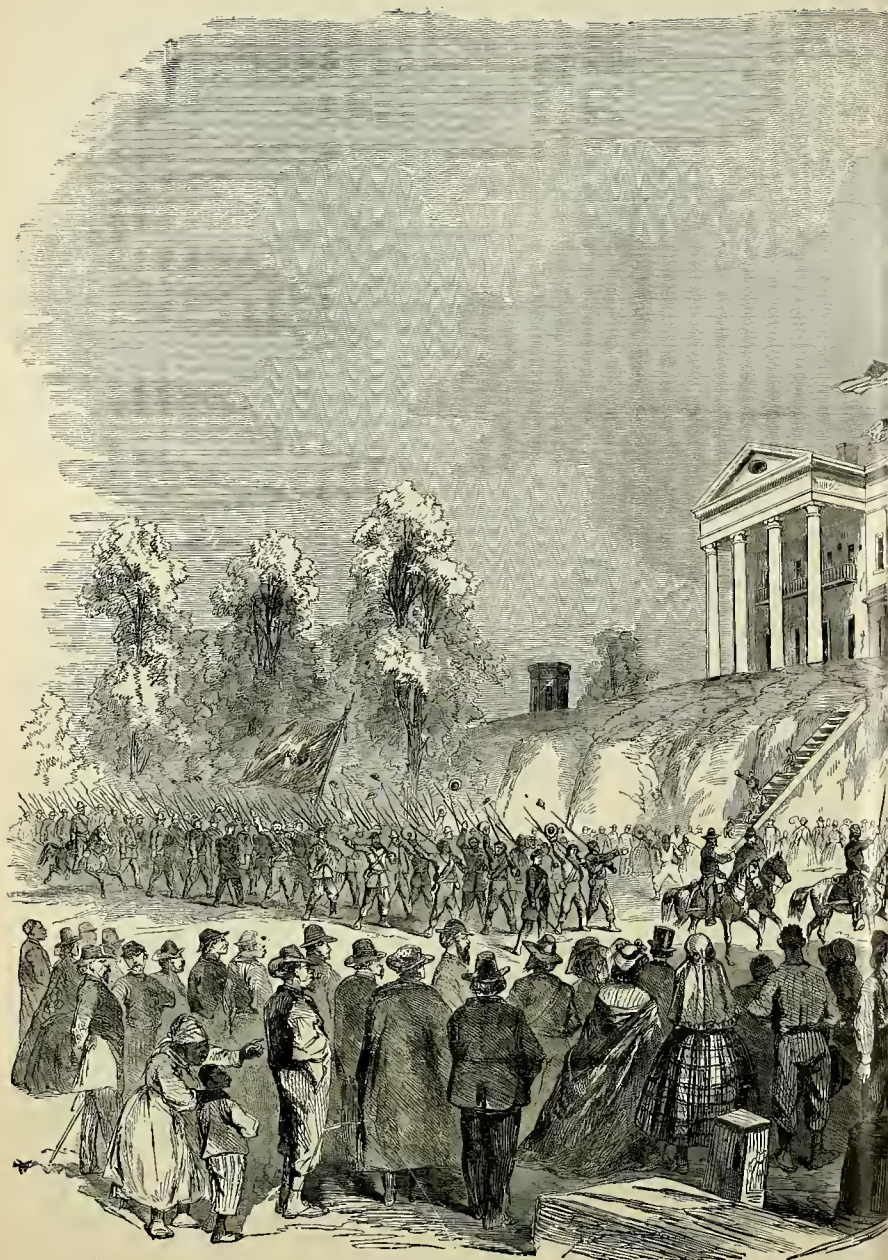
The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you have there, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them.

Thirty wagons also, containing two two-horse or mule teams at each, will be allowed you to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they became able to travel.



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—GENERAL GRANT MEETS GENERAL PEMBERTON AT THE STONE HOUSE, INSIDE OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS ON THE MORNING OF JULY 4TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. R. SCHULTZ.

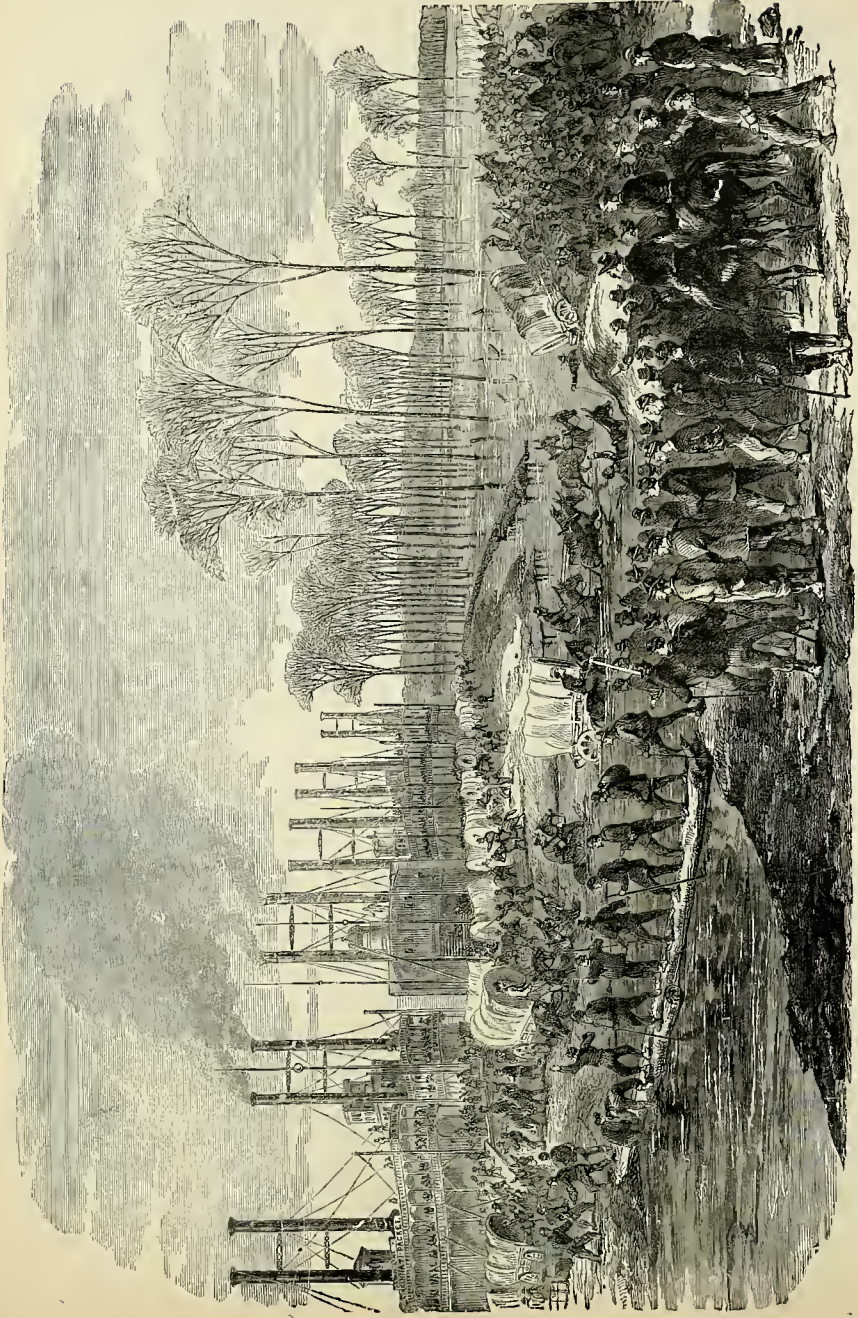


THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL GRANT, TAKING POSSESSION OF



THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL GRANT, TAKING FORMAL POSSESSION OF VICKSBURG, JULY 4th, 1863. AFTER THE SURRENDER.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHILL.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL GRAY, ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEAR VICKSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. LOVE.

The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, whilst officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major-general.

The following correspondence was then exchanged:

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 24, 1863.

Major-general U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main, your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, manifested in the defense of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments which, if accepted by you, will perfect the agreement between us. At ten o'clock to-morrow, I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms, and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession. Officers to retain their side-arms and personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,
J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-general.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, July 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-general J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Forces in Vicksburg.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of 24 July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be accepted to the full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole, signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulations in regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property.

While I do not propose to cause any of them any undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulations. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in proposition of last evening; that is, officers will be allowed their private baggage and side-arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock A.M., and then return to the works, and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objection to it.

Should no modification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 8 o'clock A.M., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and act accordingly. While they will be displayed along your lines, to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon your men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major-general.

Major-general U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and, in reply, to say that the terms proposed by you are accepted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-general.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 25th, the brigades began marching out of the city, and in three hours

July 25, 1863. Pemberton's entire force had stacked arms in front of the works, and under guard of McPherson's corps. Vicksburg was afterwards occupied by the divisions of Generals Logan, Herron and Smith.

The surrender of Vicksburg included 27,000 officers and men, as prisoners; 128 pieces of artillery; 80 siege-guns; arms and ammunition for fully 60,000 men; besides an immense quantity of property, such as cars, railroad equipments, steamboats, cotton, &c., &c.

The total Federal losses in the engagements fought at Port Gibson, Fourteen Mile Creek, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, at the Big Black River Railroad Bridge, and around Vicksburg, proved to be 9,855 in killed and wounded; the Confederates losing about the same number.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Sherman's five divisions were strengthened by the remainder of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Corps, and ordered in pursuit of Johnston, who, upon hearing of Pemberton's capitulation, had withdrawn his force from the Black River back to Jackson.

Johnston's four divisions, commanded by Generals Loring, Breckinridge, French and Walker, were strongly entrenched around



STEPHEN GANO BURRIDGE.

Jackson, but Sherman did not press an attack. His artillery was brought up to the front, and several cavalry expeditions succeeded in destroying much of the neighboring railways, without bringing about anything more than active skirmishing. By the 12th of the month he had completely invested the town, both of his flanks resting on Pearl River, and late on the 16th he received a much-delayed ammunition-train, which would enable him to commence active operations.

In the meantime Johnston had removed his stores, and began evacuating Jackson, the remaining troops leaving the town during the night of the 16th, after burning the floating bridges across the Pearl River.

The city was occupied the following day; and a pursuit of Johnston's army was made as far as Brandon. Sherman caused the destruction of such valuable property as remained at Jackson, and sent expeditions everywhere to destroy all bridges, culverts, tanks, as well as all the rolling-stock that could be found on the railways. It then left a force at Jackson, and returned to the line of the Big Black River.

As a result of the fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson

was surrendered to General Banks on the 9th of July, the day Sherman's army appeared before the town of Jackson.

Banks's troops had remained but a short time at Brashear City after their original expedition along the Bayou Teche. They had failed in several attempts to capture Datto La Rose, and were finally concentrated at Baton Rouge, whence reconnaissance and expeditions were made in different directions.

Shortly after the loss of the *Queen of the West*, it was arranged that Farragut's fleet should endeavor to join Porter's, and on the 13th of March the vessels were gathered at Prophet's Island, and made ready to run the Port Hudson batteries. In order to divert the attention of the Confederates, Banks sent about 12,000 men in the rear of Port Hudson, and, while a demonstration was thus being made against it, accompanied by a bombardment of the works from the gunboats *Essex* and *Sabine*, Farragut advanced toward the batteries.

The *Hartford* (flagship) took the lead, with the *Albatross* lashed to her side, and was followed by the *Richmond* with the *Ceres*, by the *Monaghan* with the *Kiana*, and by the *Mississippi* with the *Essex* and *Sarthen*. Their approach was discovered by the Confederates, who, by the aid of an immense boufe, that had long been prepared to meet just such an attempt, and which suddenly blazed up in front of the batteries, were enabled to direct a scathing fire upon the vessels.

The firing continued nearly an hour and a half. It was then found that the *Hartford*, with the *Albatross*, had alone passed the batteries. The *Richmond* had received a shot through her steam-drum, and had fallen back toward Prophet's Island, whither she was soon followed by all the other vessels, except the *Mississippi*. The whole fleet suffered terribly from the severe fire concentrated upon it, and the last-named vessel had besides run aground while abreast of the heaviest battery. Her commander, Melancthon Smith, continued firing until it was no longer possible to withstand the storm being centred upon her, when he spiked the guns, set her on fire, and escaped with the crew to the opposite shore.

As the land force was not sufficiently large to attempt the capture of Port Hudson, it was ordered back to Baton Rouge, and, on the 10th of April, it was again sent to Brashear City, and to Borwick, for renewed operations along the Atchafalaya.

Two days later, General Emory's division took the lead toward Franklin, forcing General Richard Taylor's force to fall back on Fort Bisher, near Pattersonville; the gunboats *Callisnoo*, *Clifton*, *Arizona* and *Ex-tralla*, and the transports with General Grover's division, entering Grand Lake with the view of gaining the Confederate rear.

Grover landed his force the next day about three miles west of Franklin, upon seeing which the Confederates blew up the *Queen of the West*, which had been newly refitted and strengthened. He marched along the Teche, but met no opposition until at Irish Bend. There Taylor made a vigorous stand, but had finally to abandon the position, after burning five loaded transports and a gunboat. He then fell back to New Iberia, and thence to Vermillionville, destroying the bridge after him, and closely pursued by the Federals, with whom he had a brief engagement at Bayou Vermilion.

Taylor continued his retreat toward Alexandria, on the Red River, and General Banks's force entered Opelousas, April 20th, the same day that the gunboats, under Lieutenant A. R. Cooke, succeeded, after a brief contest, in capturing Datto La Rose with all its garrison, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Federal army moved from Opelousas to Alexandria, which latter place Admiral Porter had seized, after which he advanced to Shreveport, close on to the Texas border, where the main pursuit was discontinued.

Through the occupation of Datto La Rose



CHRISTOPHER COLON AUGER.



DRAWN FOR THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR

BY WALTER A. LANE, C.E.

the free navigation of the Atchafalaya was opened to the Red River, and the *Arizona* passed through it, establishing communication with Farragut's fleet, above Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, early on the 2d of May.

On that same day Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson completed one of the most important raids known in the history of the Civil War. His force, consisting of his own regiment, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and of the Seventh Illinois and Second Iowa Cavalry, under Colonels Loomis, Princes and Hatch, was sent from Northern Tennessee to destroy the Confederate lines of communication, and thereby assist Grant's operations against Vicksburg.

With the Sixth Illinois Cavalry in the advance, Grierson cut out from the town of La Grange, Tennessee, on the 17th of April, and passed through Ripley the day following. While the main body continued on its way to the eastward of New Albany, the Second Iowa took a southeasterly direction, and crossed the Tallulahatchie, on the left flank of the column, a battalion of the Seventh Illinois marching on the right flank, and crossing the river near Albany.

These different detachments succeeded in destroying a large amount of property, and concentrated many bodies of Confederates, but without bringing about any engagement of moment.

Grierson's command rested for the night in the vicinity of New Albany, whence, after repelling a Confederate attack upon the Second Iowa, and making a demonstration toward King's Bridge, it proceeded to Pontotoc. A small force, occupying the latter place, was driven through the town, with the loss of all their camp equipage and of most of their provisions, and the Federals encamped on Mr. Wetherall's plantation, located about eight miles south of Pontotoc.

A feint was made in a northwesterly direction, leading the enemy to believe that the expedition was upon its return, after which the Federals proceeded through the town of Houston, and reached Clear Spring on the 21st. Quite a lively engagement was brought about meanwhile at Columbus, whither Colonel Hatch was sent to destroy the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A much superior



GEORGE W. MORGAN.

force was encountered there, and although the Federals succeeded in accomplishing their intended work, they could not attack the town itself, as had likewise been designed, and were obliged to retire toward the main column, which was joined the following day, close by Louisville, Miss.

Other detachments had, in the interval, operated successfully at Starkville and at Macon, though exposed to considerable dangers, especially while traversing the swamps of the Okanoxubeo River.

The main column passed successfully through Philadelphia, Decatur, Newton, Montrose and Raleigh, and reached Westville after destroying the bridge over the Leaf River. It then crossed the Pearl River, halting at Hazlehurst, on the line of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railway, and proceeded thence to Gallatin, where they captured a rifled 32-pounder Parrott gun with 1,400 pounds of gunpowder, and from which place

demonstrations were made against Port Gibson and Grand Gulf.

Bahala and Union Church were reached on the 28th, and at Brookhaven, on the main line of railway, the depots, cars, bridges, track, and stores, were destroyed the following day. This had likewise been done at Bahala, and was afterward repeated at Begue Chitto and at Summit.

From the last-named place Grierson advanced upon Liberty, and made a demonstration upon the Oyka and Clinton Road. He found one regiment of Confederates posted at Wall's Bridge, and another at Edwards's Bridge. He engaged both successfully, and then pushed on the main body toward Greensburg, while a detachment was sent in the direction of Oyska.

Preparations had been made at the latter place to stop his progress, and as he approached it, Grierson unexpectedly found that a body of cavalry was so posted as to flank him, while a force of infantry should operate in his front. Realizing his danger, he ordered a charge through the infantry, which was successfully executed before the Confederate cavalry could attack him, though at the loss of a number of wounded, which included Lieutenant-colonel Blackburn, of the Seventh Illinois.

Greensburg, La., was reached, May the 1st. Thence Grierson proceeded to Clinton, crossing the Amite River during the ensuing night, and followed the Greenville Spring Road until he reached a point on the Big Sandy Creek about ten miles distant from Baton Rouge. At the Big Sandy Bridge he encountered a Confederate force, which he dispersed after destroying the camp and capturing forty-two cavalry, as well as their commander, Colonel Stewart. He then pushed on rapidly, and reached Baton Rouge, entering the city at about four o'clock, on the afternoon of the 2d of May, amid the plaudits of the people and of Banks's army.

In sixteen days Grierson's force had marched over 800 miles, captured nearly 1,000 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at over \$5,000,000; sustaining a total loss of but twenty-seven men and twenty-five horses.

Shortly after the occupation of Butte La Rose,



THOMAS W. SHERMAN.



HODFREY WETZELL.

Bank's placed himself in communication with General Grant, and upon the latter's promise to aid him, later on, to the extent of 5,000 men, he prepared to invest Port Hudson. He placed all the troops he could on board of the transports, and sent them to Port Hudson (Hickey's Landing), while the remainder of his force was marched to Simm's Point, and across the Atchafalaya to a place opposite Bayou Sara.

On the night of the 23d of May, this force crossed the Mississippi, and on the 24th, it was closely investing Port Hudson from the north, while a body of about 3,500 men, which had advanced from Baton Rouge under Generals C. C. Augur and Thomas W. Sherman, invested it completely from the east and south.

General Godfrey Weitzel's troops occupied the extreme right, resting upon Thompson's Creek and across Foster's Creek, back of and up to the Big Sandy. Next came the forces under Generals Canby, Grover, Halbert E. Paine, Chris. C. Augur and Thomas W. Sherman, in the order named; the

could be got ready. They then likewise made a fierce attack upon the Confederate batteries, and drove the enemy to the interior, but had to withdraw toward night before a concentrated fire, which was ably directed against their flank.

The day closed with a decided advantage gained on the Confederate left, where Bank's batteries could be moved to a more effective position, but at a frightful loss of life. While the Confederates suffered to the extent of only 300 in killed and wounded, the Federals, through their more exposed position, experienced a total loss of fully 1,500. Among the Federal killed were Colonels Payne, Clark, Chapin and Cowles, commanding respectively the Second Louisiana, Sixth Michigan, Thirtieth Massachusetts, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York Regiments. General Neal Dow was slightly wounded, but General T. W. Sherman was injured so severely that one of his legs had to be amputated.

The first assault was followed by a second one, on the 11th of June, the Federals having, in the mean-

time, besides, detailed to carry bags filled with cotton, which were to be thrown into the ditch to insure the more ready passage of the storming party.

The troops advanced in the face of a scathing fire of shot and shell, and reached the ditch, but they could go no further, as the Confederates were then enabled to enfilade their ranks to such a frightful extent, that, after repeated charges, they had to fall back along the entire line. Nor did the hand-grenades serve their purpose. In many instances they were caught up by the Confederates, and by them hurled back upon the assailants, thus, as it was afterward shown, actually doing most damage to the Federals.

At eleven o'clock the firing had ceased, except on the part of the gunboats, which continued their steady bombardment of the most important works.

The troops, under Generals Grover, Weitzel, Paine, and Dwight, had succeeded in improving their respective positions in closer proximity to the Confederate breastworks, but this had been once



LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL McPHERSON.

FROM A SKETCH BY P. B. SCHULL.

extreme Federal left extending just above Prophet's Island, where stood the gunboats *Monongahela*, *Essex*, *Ceresco* and *Richmond*, and several mortar boats, under Commander C. H. B. Caldwell. Farragut was stationed above Port Hudson, with the *Hartford*, *Albatross*, and a few smaller vessels.

The gun and mortar boats kept up such a steady bombardment of the works at Port Hudson that the first Confederate line had to be abandoned on the 25th. It was reported soon after that the Confederates were evacuating the place, and, as no reconnoissances had succeeded in developing the truth of the report, or even in determining the strength of the inner line of defenses, it was decided to ascertain the same by a general assault.

On the 27th of May, all the gun and mortar boats opened upon Port Hudson, and at about ten o'clock the troops, under Generals Weitzel, Grover and Paine, made a determined attack upon the Confederate left. They succeeded, after a bitter contest and three repeated charges—the last of which was not over until about four o'clock—in driving the enemy through the woods to the fortifications, and in maintaining their ground.

The Federal left was not so successful. It was nearly noon before Augur's and Sherman's troops

time, advanced their lines through a steady bombardment, active skirmishing, and the construction of mines in different directions. At three o'clock on the morning of the last-named date, the troops moved upon the works, and succeeded in cutting through the abatis and in reaching the parapets; but, in attempting to scale the latter, they were repulsed by the terrible fire directed against them, and had to fall back after losing a great many in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A third assault was made at dawn of the 14th of June, after the refusal of General Frank K. Gardner to accept Bank's demand for an unconditional surrender.

It was originally intended to make a simultaneous attack by Weitzel's, Grover's and Paine's divisions, but the obstructions to be overcome were such that the plan was abandoned, and the troops were finally so disposed as to enable Grover and Weitzel to attack on the extreme Confederate left, while Augur's and Dwight's forces would operate on their extreme right.

In the Federal advance was placed a strong force of sharpshooters, fully supplied with five-pound hand-grenades, which it was intended to throw over the parapets, and the Twenty-fourth Connecticut

more achieved at the expense of about 700 men, mostly taken from the division of General Paine, who himself lost a leg in the engagement.

The siege went on, and, by means of mining, the Federal lines were brought so close as to promise an early surrender, when, on the 7th of July, news of Vicksburg's surrender reached the contending armies.

At midnight General Gardner sent, by flag of truce, a note to General Banks, asking if the report was correct, and received the following in return:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Before Port Hudson, July 8th, 1863.

To Major-general Frank Gardner, Commanding C. S. Forces,
Port Hudson.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication, dated the 7th instant, by flag of truce, received a few moments since, I have the honor to inform you that I received yesterday morning, July 7th, at 10:45, by the gunboat *General Price*, an official despatch from Major-general Ulysses S. Grant, United States Army, whereof the following is a true extract:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
"New Orleans, July 4th, 1863.

"Major-general N. P. Banks, Commanding Department of the Gulf.
"GENERAL: The garrison of Vicksburg surrendered this morning. The number of soldiers, as given by the officer, is 29,000. Full officers, 800 pieces; and a large number of *de-mun*, probably less than eighty.
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. Grant, Major-general."

I regret to say that, under present circumstances, I cannot consistently with my duty consent to a cessation of hostilities for the purpose you indicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS.

General Gardner thereupon called a council, at which were present General Beale, Colonels Lyle, Miles, Shelby and Steelman, and Lieutenant-colonel R. J. Smith. It was agreed to appoint joint commissioners to arrange terms for the surrender, and, after consultation with General Charles P. Stone, Colonel H. W. Biggs and Lieutenant-colonel R. B. Irwin, the capitulation was completed early on the 9th of July.

General George A. Ludreus received the unconditional surrender of General Gardner, July, 1862, with his 453 officers and 6,408 men. Part Hudson was immediately occupied by the land forces, and the fleet anchored off the city. With it, the Federals became possessed of 51 pieces of artillery, about 5,600 stand of arms, 150,000 rounds of ammunition, 4,800 pounds of cannon-powder, besides two steamers, and much other valuable property.

The total loss of the Federals during the forty-five days' siege was about 2,500; the Confederates killed, during the same period, not more than 890 in fighting and wounded.

ISRAEL B. BICHARSON.

Born at Burlington, Vt., in 1815; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1841, and was appointed a second-lieutenant in the Third Infantry; served in Florida on frontier duty, and the breaking out of the Mexican War. He took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and in nearly all the engagements led by General Scott from the siege of Vera Cruz to the fall of the City of Mexico, receiving the brevet of captain and of major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. In March, 1851, he was promoted to a captaincy, and remained on frontier duty until 1853, when he resigned from the army and retired to private life in Michigan. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he offered his services to the Government, and was made colonel of the Second Michigan Volunteer Regiment, which he had helped to organize, and which he accompanied to Washington. On the 17th of May, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of Volunteers, and given a brigade at the first Bull Run. At the battle of the Chickohaminy he commanded one of Sumner's divisions, and greatly distinguished himself, receiving the commission of major general, July 4th, 1862. He subsequently took part in the battles fought at South Mountain and at Antietam (Sharpsburg), receiving at the last-named the wounds which caused his death on the 3d of November, 1862.

BENJAMIN H. GRIDERSON.

Born in July, 1827, at Pittsburg, Pa., whence he removed at an early age to Ohio, and subsequently to Illinois. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he tendered his services to the United States Government, and was given a position on

the staff of General G. M. Prentiss, being afterward commissioned major and colonel of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. With the latter he was, on the 16th day of April, 1863, given the Seventh Illinois and the Second Iowa Cavalry, and ordered to sever all possible communications of the Confederates, in order to facilitate Grant's operations against Vicksburg. He left La Grange, Tenn., on the last-named date, and entered Baton Rouge, La., on the 2d of May, having meanwhile with his small force defeated the Confederates in several engagements, destroying much valuable railway and other property, and raised more than eight hundred miles of country. This operation was followed by others throughout the Western section, until 1865, when, having been commissioned a major-general of Volunteers, in recognition of his valuable services, he was given an important command against Mobile, Ala. In June, 1866, he received the colonelcy of the Tenth United States Cavalry, which position he still holds at the time of writing.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Born in Washington County, Pa., September 29th, 1839; at the age of sixteen joined the Texas Army for Independence cause, wherein he was given the commission of captain; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1861, but retired therefrom without graduating, and settled at Mount Vernon, O., where he commenced the practice of law in 1843. He tendered his services to the Government upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, and served throughout the latter successively as colonel of the Second Ohio Volunteers and of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, being severely wounded at Churubusco, and receiving the brevet of brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious services both at the last-named battle and at Contreras." Was appointed United States Consul to Marcellus in 1853, and continued as such until 1858, when he was made United States Minister to Portugal. He renewed his offer of service to the Government at the time of the Civil War, and commanded divisions in the Army of the Ohio and in the Army of the Tennessee, taking an active part in the assaults upon Chickasaw, Byron, Vicksburg, Miss., and upon Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Ark. In June, 1863, he was compelled to relinquish his command by reason of ill health. He has since given much of his attention to politics, being in 1862 the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and serving two successive terms as a member of the United States House of Representatives at Washington.

THOMAS LEONIDAS CHITTENDEN.

Son of the well-known United States Senator, John Foxon Chittenden; born at Russellville, Ky., in 1810; served with distinction in the Mexican War, being especially commended for his services while acting as volunteer aid to General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, and as a lieutenant-colonel of the Third Kentucky Infantry in the latter part of the year 1847. He afterwards received the appointment of United States Consul at Liverpool, England; and upon the breaking out of the Civil War tendered his services to the Federal Government. He received the commission of brigadier-general of Volunteers on the 27th of September, 1861, and took part in several engagements at the West and Southwest, being given command of the Sixth and Bull's Fifth Divisions at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, and the command of Buell's Second Corps in October, 1862. He served with distinction at the battle of Stone River, Chattanooga and Chickasaw, and by Court of Inquiry was found innocent of the charges of negligence, which some fellow-officers had raised against him after the retreat of the Potomac from the last-named place. He retired from the Army on the 19th of May, 1864, after having been appointed colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry on the 29th of July, 1860, and being transferred to the Seventeenth Regular Infantry on March 15th, 1860.

DAVID DIXON PORTER.

Born in Pennsylvania, June 8th, 1814; entered the Navy as midshipman aboard the *Constitution* in 1829, and passed his examination in 1833, after which he served six years in the Coast Survey. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1841, and served four years, with that rank, on board the frigate *Congress*. Was afterwards placed on duty under Commodore Tatnall in the Mexican Gulf, and took an active part in the naval operations connected with the War with Mexico. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he was



DAVID DIXON PORTER.

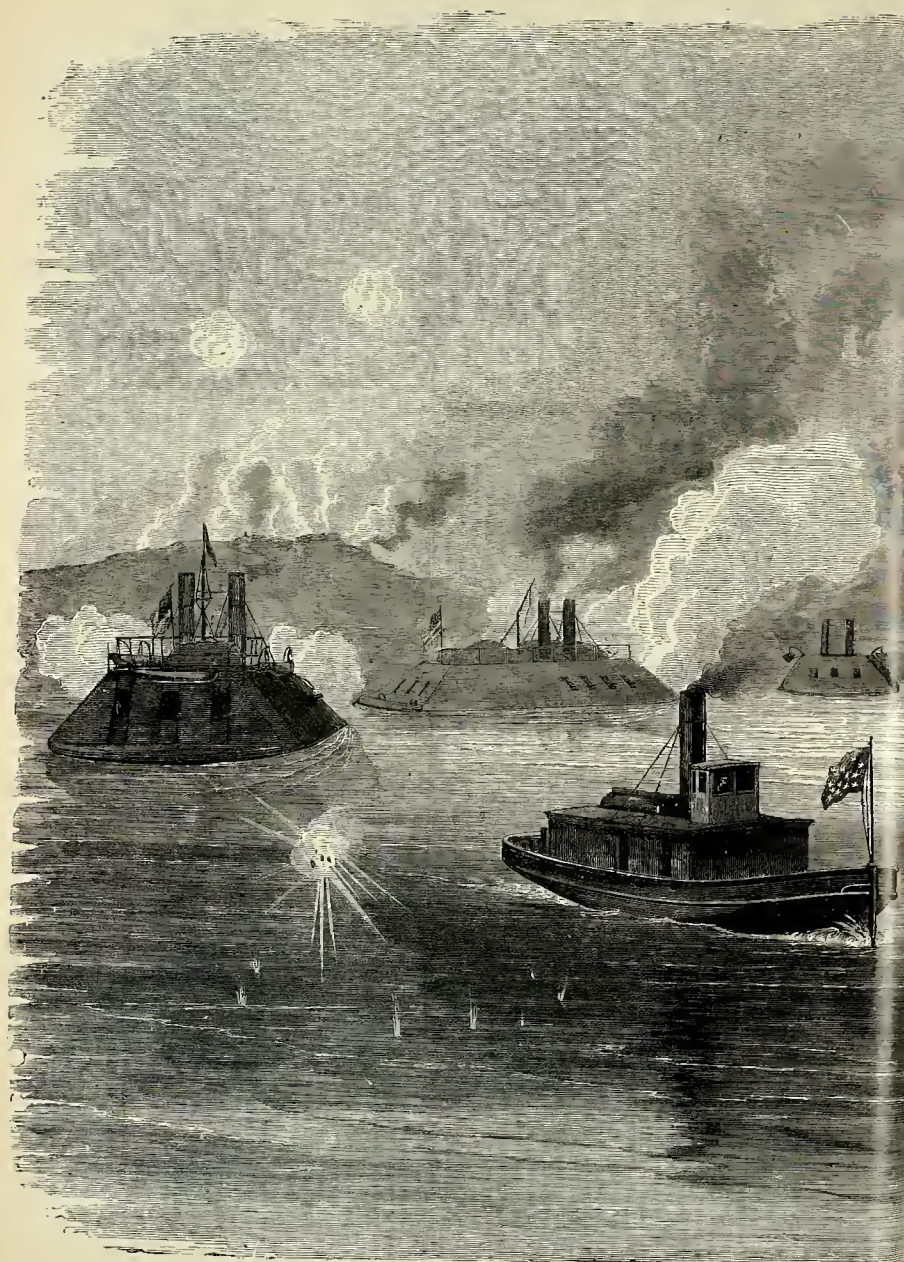
given the command of the *Pueblan*, and sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he set about fitting out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of Fort Jackson and St. Philip, guarding the approaches to New Orleans; and, after the fall of the latter city, proceeded up the Mississippi and took part in a number of engagements. Late in 1862, he was placed in command of all the naval forces on the Western river above New Orleans, with the rank of rear-admiral, his squadron being held distinct from the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron under Admiral Farragut. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast, to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defenses of Wilmington, N. C., and effected the capture of Fort Fisher on the 15th of January, 1865. In 1862 he was made vice-admiral, and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; and four years later, upon the death of Admiral Farragut, he succeeded that illustrious man as the Admiral of the United States Navy.

WILLIAM STARKE DOBRYNEN.

Born in Berkshire, Delaware County, O., September 6th, 1819; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in July, 1838; a graduate therefrom, four years later, as third and fifth in a list of fifty-six, including such men as John Pope, James Langstreit, Karl Van Dorn, Albert Doubleday, Lafayette McKean, George Sykes, Duménil, Hill, and others, who afterwards became generals in the Federal and in the Confederate services. On the 10th of July, 1842, he received the commission of brevet-second-lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and was sent on duty at Fortress Monroe, after which he became in turn an assistant professor of the science of engineering, of natural and experimental philosophy, and of practical engineering, at West Point. Leaving the Academy in 1847, he went successively to Newport, R. I., New Bedford, Mass., and Providence, R. I., where he was mainly engaged in the construction of fortifications and of the surveys of harbors until 1853, when he was ordered to the Washington Navy Yard. He remained one year at the latter post, and then resigned from the Army with the intention of establishing himself as Civil Engineer, O., as a civil engineer and architect. From 1853 to 1857 he was president of a coal company in Virginia, and likewise engaged in the manufacture of oils at the West. When the Civil War broke out, he abandoned his business and tendered his services to the United States Government. He became a volunteer aid to General McClellan, when the latter was at the head of the Department of the Ohio, and was greatly instrumental in the organization of the troops sent from that State. He was appointed Chief Engineer of Ohio, June 6th, and on the 10th was made colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. Four days later he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and placed at the head of a force embracing the Eighth and Tenth Indiana and the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ohio Regiments. With these he fought the battle of Rich Mountain, on the 11th of July, 1861. Ten days later he succeeded to the command of the Department of the Ohio, and in the following September became commander of the Department of West Virginia. In March, 1862, he was appointed a major-general, and during the following month of May was requested by General Fremont. He was then assigned to the command of a division of the Army of the Mississippi at the siege of Corinth, and he succeeded to the command of that army when Pope was transferred to Virginia. He fought the battle of Iuka, September 10th, and the battle of Corinth, October 3th, 1862, and on the 27th of the last-named month assumed command of the "Fourteenth Army Corps," otherwise known as the Army of the Cumberland. From the 23rd of December, 1862, to the 3d of January, 1863, occurred the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River, Tenn., where the Rebels forced the retirement of Bragg's Army to Elkton and Tullahoma. He subsequently advanced upon the latter place, then occupied Bridgeport and Stevenson, in July, and, after crossing the Cumberland Mountains, fought unsuccessfully against Bragg at Chickamauga, on September



THOMAS LEONIDAS CHITTENDEN.

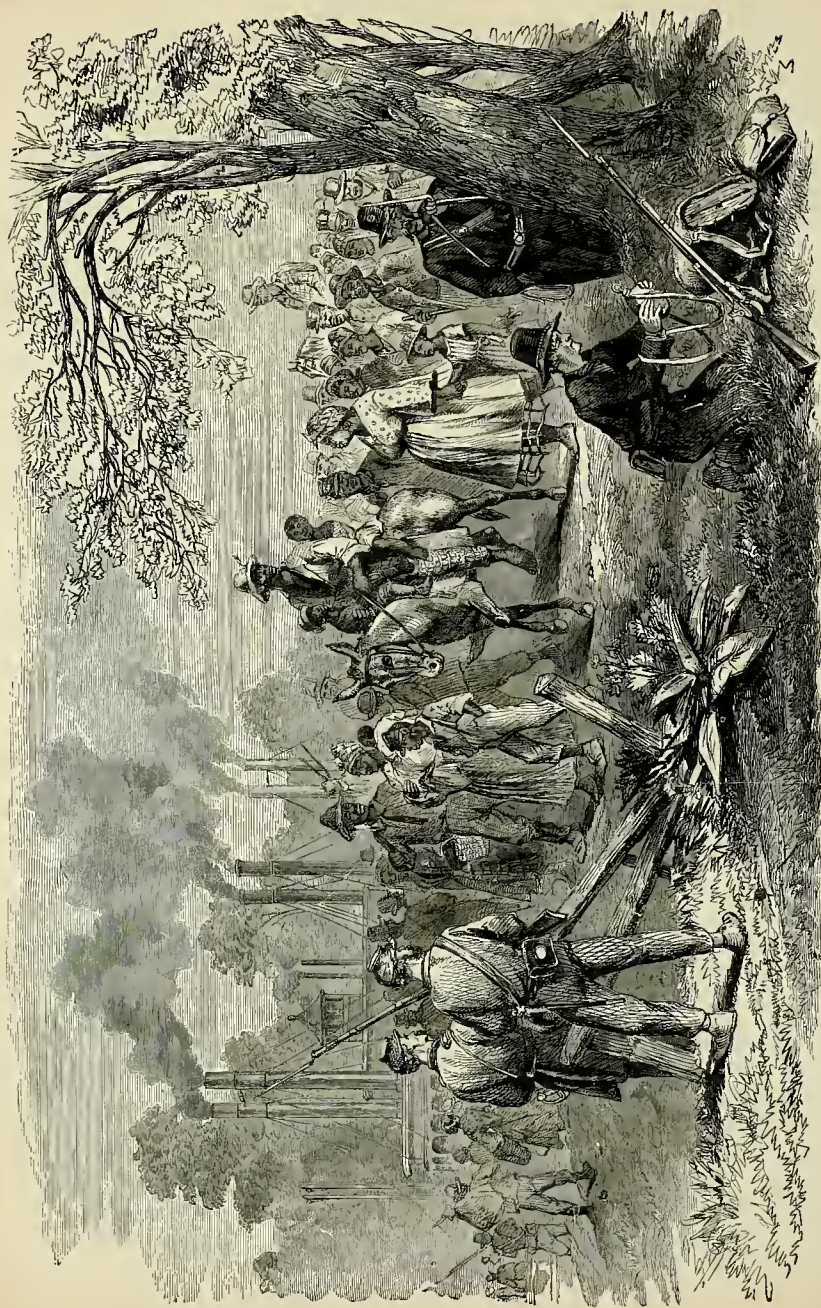


FEDERAL GUNBOATS AND IRONCLADS, UNDER ADMIRAL PORTER, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.



FEDERAL GUNBOATS AND IRONCLADS, UNDER ADMIRAL PORTER, SILENCING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT GRAND GULF, MISS., APRIL 29TH, 1862

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHILL.



ARRIVAL AT CHICKASAW BAYOU OF THE SLAVES OF PRESIDENT DAVIS FROM HIS MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION.
FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHALL.

(1910-1918). He was released from command by General Thomas, October 20, 1861, but, on the 24th of January, 1862, he was restored to duty, and ordered to relieve General Schofield, at the head of the Department of the Missouri. He succeeded in repelling Price's contemplated invasion of the State, and in practically destroying the treasonous organization known as the Order of the American Knights, of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and of the Sons of Liberty, all of which intended co-operating with the Confederates. In 1869 Rosecrans was mastered from the Volunteer service, and in 1867 he resigned a second time from the Army. President Johnson appointed him Minister to Mexico, 1865-69, and he afterward became a resident of San Rafael, Cal., where, with the exception of occasional trips to Mexico, 1871-75, he remained up to the time of his election to Congress in 1880. He was a representative of the State of California in 1882, and has succeeded, at the head of several important committees, notably that on Military Affairs, in materially advancing the interests of the Volunteer forces, and in achieving a large share of well-deserved popularity.

THOMAS W. SHERMAN.

Born at Newport, March 26th, 1819; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1839, and graduated therefrom in July 1843, being commissioned a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery; appointed assistant commander of subsistence in 1837; on frontier duty, and employed in recruiting as well as in garrison, until 1846. Served during the Mexican War, 1846-48, being distinguished himself at Buena Vista, resulting afterwards the brave of major. From 1848 until the breaking out of the Civil War he was again engaged in garrison and on the frontier. In April, 1861, he was assigned to the duty of guarding the lines of railway communication with Washington, being made a lieutenant-colonel on the 14th of May, and a brigadier-general of Volunteers on the 17th of the same month. He was placed at the head of the land forces of the Port Royal Expedition in October, 1861, and remained in South Carolina until the end of March, 1862, when he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, in which he commanded a division during the Corinth campaign. He was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and again commanded a division in the vicinity of New Orleans until May, 1862, when he joined the expedition to recapture Port Hudson. Orders were issued and attacks upon the latter place which he was at the head of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, which formed the left wing of the Federal army. He was engaged in the attack of the 27th of May he led a leg while leading the assaulting column. He was commissioned colonel of artillery, June 14, 1862, and after his return to duty in February, 1863, held various commands in Louisiana. He died until April 20th, 1866, when he was mustered out of the Volunteer service. He retired from active duty with the rank of major-general on the 31st of December, 1870, and died at Newport, R. I., on the 14th of March, 1870.

CHRISTOPHER COLON AUBUR.

Born in New York, 1821; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1839, and graduated in 1843; brevet second lieutenant of Infantry. July 1st of the last-named year. He served mainly at frontier posts; took part in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46; in the War with Mexico, 1846-48; and the ensuing expeditions against the Northern Pacific Indians, 1853-56. In February, 1847, he was made a first lieutenant, and in August, 1852, was promoted to a company for distinguished and meritorious services. He was commandant of Cadets at West Point in 1861, and on the 14th of May of that year was given the commission of major, which was followed by that of brigadier-general in January, 1862, and by that of major-general of Volunteers on the 5th of April, 1862. He took part in the operations along the Rappahannock and in the Shenandoah, was placed in command of a division in the Fifth Corps, and especially distinguished himself at the battle of Bull Run, and Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. He was soon after given the rank of colonel in the Regular Army, in addition to the promotion in the Volunteer service already referred to, and joined the expedition of General Banks to New Orleans, being afterwards placed in command of the district of Baton Rouge, and taking part in the expedition to Port Hudson. On command of the Department of Washington, 1864-66, and the Department of the Plate, 1867-74, having in the meantime received the brevet of brigadier-general and major-general in the Regular Army. He has since the last-named year been at the head of the Departments of Texas and of the Missouri, and at the time of writing (1884) holds the latter appointment, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

ODDREY WEITZEL.

Born to Christiani, O., November 1st, 1833, and when six years of age was transferred from the High School of New York to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In June, 1853, he graduated second in his Class of thirty-four members, and entered the Regular Army, joining the Engineer Corps as a brevet-second lieutenant. Shortly after he was engaged in the completion of Fort St. Philip, New Or-

leans. He subsequently became assistant professor of civil and military engineering at West Point, and on the 1st of July, 1859, was promoted to first lieutenant.

When the "Dallier Expedition" to New Orleans was organized, the commander appointed for the services of Lieutenant Weitzel as chief engineer on his staff, and the appointment was immediately complied with by the appointment of that officer to the specified position. He sailed with General Butler to Ship Island, the rendezvous of the expedition, and after the defense of New Orleans had been reduced—the land forces operating in the rear of Fort St. Philip being led by Lieutenant Geoffrey Weitzel—that officer joined with the army for the occupation of the city, which was immediately placed under martial law, with Lieutenant Weitzel as assistant military commander. When the office of Mayor was suspended, he was appointed to act in that capacity. On the 26th of August, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of Volunteers, and when apprised of this appointment requested to be relieved as soon as possible from the duties appertaining to the office of acting Mayor and assistant military commander. His request was complied with during the following October, when he took the field at the head of the "Bostero Brigade," which consisted of a force numbering five thousand men, organized under his personal supervision in a camp near the city.

With these troops General Weitzel fought for Donaldsonville, La., and soon took military possession of the place. He then moved on to Napoleonville, and cleared the enemy from the La Fourche district, which he remained in possession of until April, 1863. He then joined his forces to that belonging Port Hudson, and was placed in command of the right wing up to the time of the surrender on July 8th, 1863. The Fort Hudson campaign ended, General Weitzel was next placed in command on the western shore of the Missis-

sippi River during December, 1864; but in this instance his knowledge of the local situation led him astray, and he gave it as his opinion that the works were unassailable. He was afterwards in command of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, which was composed entirely of the colored troops of the 10th, 12th and 14th Corps, known for a time as the Army of the Central West. He served with great distinction as an officer of the United Army as the leader of the Union troops into Richmond at the seizure of that city on the 31st of April, 1865. His valor as a soldier rarely has any equal promotion.

His line of advancement in the Volunteer service, in chronological order, was: Brigadier-general, August 29th, 1862; brevet-major-general, August 26th, 1864; major-general, November 17th, 1864. In the Regular Army he was breveted second lieutenant of Engineers, July 14, 1853; made second lieutenant, July 27th, 1855; lieutenant, July 1st, 1860; captain, March 31, 1863; major, August 7th, 1863; and lieutenant-colonel, June 23, 1862. He returned to duty with the United States Engineer Corps in April, 1866, and became engaged in some of the most important engineering works of the Government, notably the Louisville and Portland Canal, St. Mary's Falls Canal, and the improvement of the Falls of Ohio, and on lighthouse construction. He was a member of the board of engineering officers appointed in January, 1874, to examine into and report upon James B. Eads' proposed canal project. One of his greatest feats of engineering was the construction of the largest lift-lock on the globe at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. This monstrous structure is 615 feet in length and 80 feet in width, with a lift of 15 feet, and has gates of cast-iron weighing 400 tons each. General Weitzel so managed the details of this marvelous affair as to require only eleven minutes to pass a vessel through, including the time necessary to pass in and out of the lock, and to raise and lower the gates. In the charge of the river and harbor improvements of Philadelphia in the Summer of 1882, and continued in charge of the Philadelphia station up to the time of his death, which occurred there on the 15th of March, 1884.

STEPHEN OSMO BOWDER.

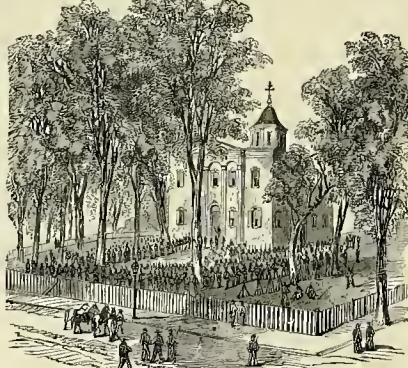
Born in Scott County, Ky., August 13th, 1813; educated at Georgetown College and at the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, and studied law in the office of the late Senator Garrett Davis, at Paris, Ky. From 1846 to 1858 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then gave his attention to farming, which he was carrying on at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. His services were then tendered to and accepted by the Federal Government, and he was placed at the head of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, which he was instrumental in raising, and which he led at the battle of Sillith. For his distinguished services in the last-named engagement he was promoted to be a brigadier-general of United States Volunteers. He was ordered to Kentucky at the time of Hargis' invasion, and remained there until he was sent to the front, where he was ordered to join the expedition against Vicksburg. He led the charge at Arkansas Post and at Port Gibson, being complimented for his bravery in both places, as well as in the various actions about and at the siege of Vicksburg. He afterward commanded the Military District of Kentucky, and it was during this time that he defeated John Morgan in his raid and drove him into Tennessee. For this service he received the thanks of President Lincoln, and was breveted major-general. He resigned from the Volunteer service in 1863.

ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Born at Mount Vernon, Ind., May 8th, 1821. On coming of age he studied law, and successfully practiced his profession, attaining great eminence by the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, when he took part in the Federal Government, and received the appointment of major of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He served under General Pope in the Army of the Mississippi, soon becoming colonel, and was at the Southern battle of Grant, notably at the battle of Shiloh, where he fought at the head of his regiment in Smith's brigade, of Lewis Wallace's division. He commanded a division at the battle of Champion Hill, contributing largely to the success of that day, and subsequently being promoted to major-general. He was made a brigadier-general on the 29th of April, 1862, breveted major-general of Volunteers in July, 1864, and resigned from the service in October of the year following. In 1868 he was appointed United States Minister to Peru.

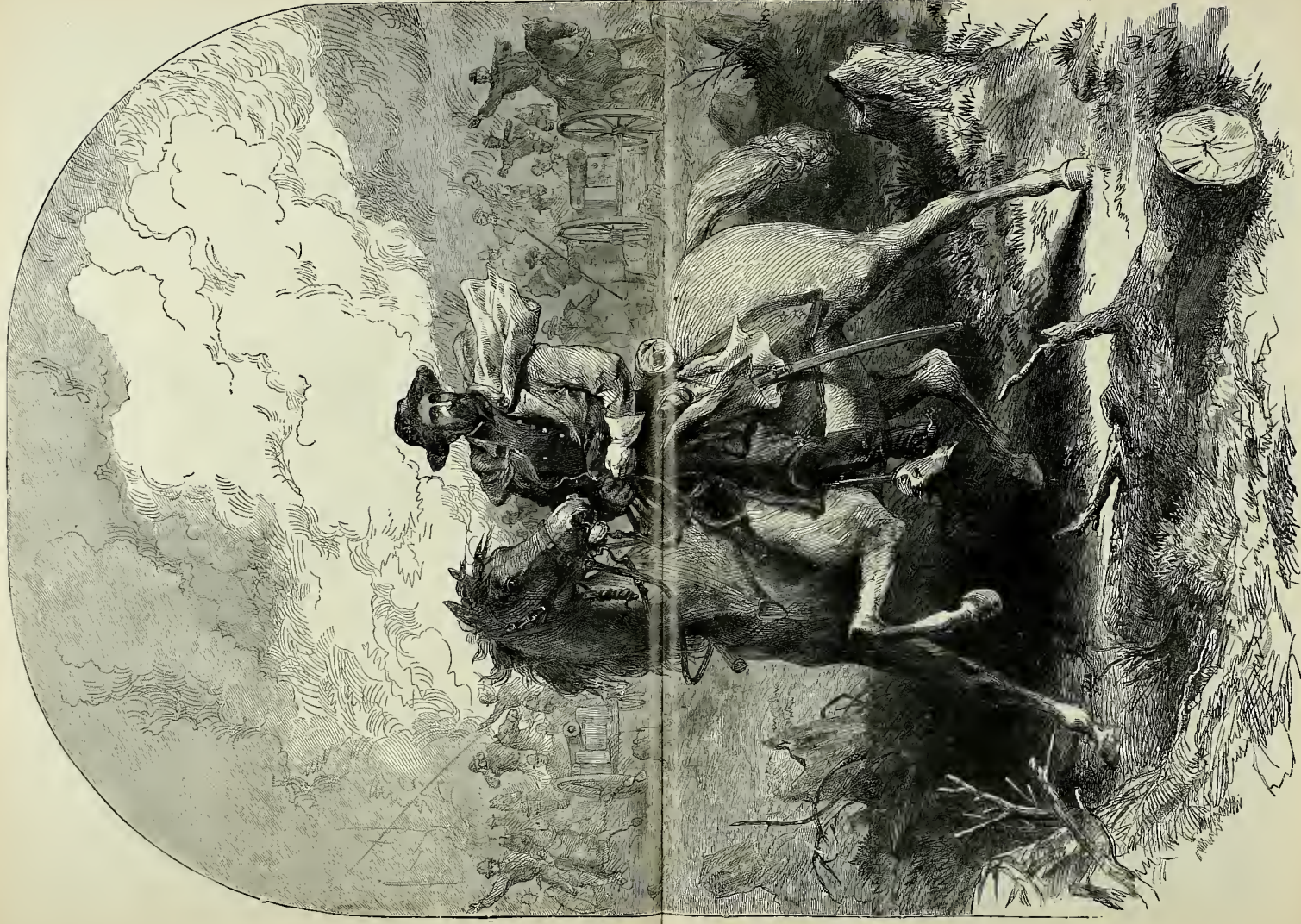
MAXEY OREGG.

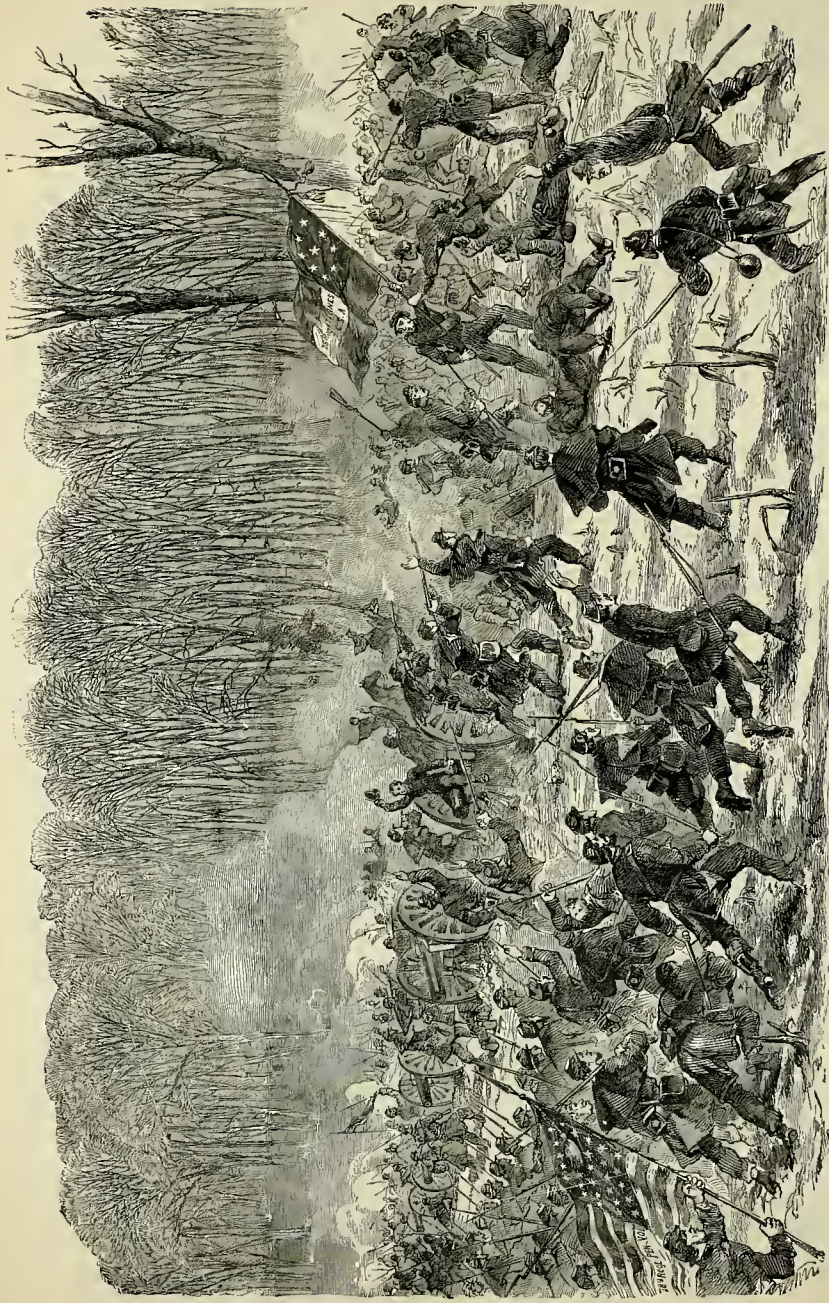
Born at Columbus, S. C., in 1814; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He practiced law in his profession, which he practiced with much success for many years in his native city; served in Mexico as major of the Tenth Infantry; was a member of the South Carolina State Convention of 1860 and of the committee to prepare the Ordinance of Secession; when the Civil War broke out he was placed in command of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, which was the first force from that State which arrived in Virginia, and it was accordingly received



GENERAL RANSOM TALKING POSSESSION OF THE COUNT BOUSE AT NATCHEZ, TENN.







DECISIVE CHARGE UPON BYRNE'S CONFEDERATE BATTERY, BY THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA AND TWENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEERS, AT THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO, JANUARY 29, 1862.

with extraordinary demonstrations of joy and welcome. When his term of enlistment expired, it returned to South Carolina; but Colonel Gregg remained in Virginia, and subsequently reorganized the regiment, which was afterward constantly and conspicuously in the service. Colonel Gregg was made a brigadier-general prior to the battle of Fredericksburg, where he lost his life, on the 13th of December, 1862. As a military man, he had a wide reputation for coolness and self-possession in danger, and became very popular with all the men that ever came under his command.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO, OR STONE RIVER.

As soon as General Rosecrans was placed in chief command of the Army of the Cumberland ("Fourteenth Army Corps"), he set about organizing his forces into a more effective body, so as to be in position to operate against the increased army which Bragg was assembling at Murfreesboro', and with which he was threatening Nashville.

The "Fourteenth Army Corps" was then distributed between Bowling Green, Glasgow and Nashville. It was at once arranged into three corps.

The work of repairing the destroyed sections of the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railway was prosecuted with the utmost vigor; but it was not until the 24th of November, 1862, that the cars could be run to Nashville. In the meantime, Rosecrans had ordered McCook's corps to advance upon the last-named city, and, after two days' steady marching, its vanguard reached Edgefield on the afternoon of November 6th.

The Confederates had already made several unavailing efforts to capture the capital before Rosecrans's army could reach it. Generals Forrest and Morgan, at the head of large bodies of cavalry, reported to consist of 3,250 men respectively, had, on November 5th, inaugurated a series of almost simultaneous attacks upon the Federal lines south and north of the city; but when General Sill's division entered Nashville early on the 7th, the Confederates had ceased all demonstrations and retired southward.

General Rosecrans reached Nashville on the 10th, and from that time until the 25th of the following month he was engaged in accumulating supplies and in disciplining and organizing his forces, so as to assume the offensive against Bragg.

This could not, however, be done peacefully, for Confederate detachments were constantly harassing and threatening the Federal lines of communication. The cavalry forces, led by Forrest and Morgan and which covered respectively Bragg's left and right wings, under Generals William J. Hardee and E. Kirby Smith, were especially active, and succeeded in doing much damage to the supply-trains before the completion of the railway.

On the 27th of November General Kirk's force drove out General Wheeler from Lavergne, and Sheridan compelled Wharton's troops to leave Nolensville; but ten days later a large part of Dumont's division was surprised and captured, after a brief contest, in the vicinity of Hartsville. Apart from these engagements, no conflicts of any importance took place between the contending forces until Rosecrans moved against Bragg's position across the Stone River.

Early on the 26th of December the Federal

army broke up camp, and commenced its march in the midst of a cold and drizzling rain. General McCook's right wing proceeded along the Nolensville Turnpike in the direction of Trinne, where Hardee was posted, while Crittenden's left took the Murfreesboro' Pike toward Lavergne, and Thomas advanced with two of his divisions along the Franklin and Wilkinson Pikes, his other two divisions being at Nolensville, where they could best support McCook.

After considerable skirmishing, which did not, however, at any point, develop into anything of moment, McCook and Crittenden reached Nolensville and Lavergne the same evening, and twenty-four hours later they were respectively at Trinne and Stewart's Creek, on the Jefferson Pike, from both of which places the enemy was compelled to fall back.

Thomas's force joined the left, across Stewart's Creek, on Sunday, the 28th. Ripps's Cross Roads was reached by McCook's corps the following

Sheridan, Davis and Johnson, in the order named. Part of Johnson's division was ranged parallel with the Franklin Road, whence it was made to turn inwardly and in a northerly direction.

The Confederate army was formed in line about two miles from Murfreesboro', with Breckinridge's force on the extreme right, across the northeastern bank of Stone River, Polk's corps in the centre, and Hardee's force on the extreme left, across the Franklin Road, and opposite the position held by Johnson's and Davis's divisions.

At a Federal council of war, held on the evening of the 30th, it was decided that Crittenden should move early the next day against Breckinridge, with the view of finally turning his right, and gaining Murfreesboro' in the rear, while Thomas and McCook would engage and hold in check the Confederate left and centre. With the large force under Crittenden, this plan would doubtless have proved successful, had it not happened that, while Rosecrans was preparing for battle, Bragg had arranged to use his army, massed on the southwestern side of the river, against the Federal left, hoping to sever its line of communication with Nashville.

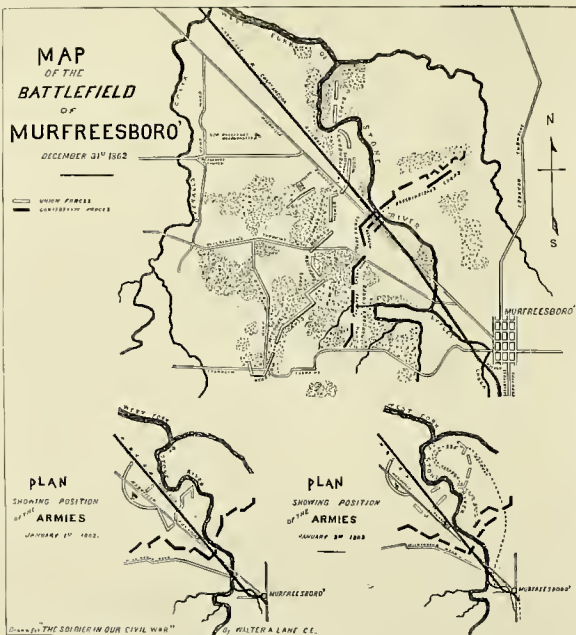
In obedience to Rosecrans's orders, Van Cleve's division of Crittenden's corps crossed the river before sunrise, followed by Wood's division, who news came that the Federal right had been surprised and driven back.

Bragg had made a furious onslaught upon McCook's extreme right before Van Cleve had even moved. By advancing his troops until the line could overlap Johnson's force beyond the Franklin Road, and suddenly displaying them from the woods, McCown had fallen upon Johnson so heavily as to sweep the latter's men completely from the field. Cleburne's force moved upon Davis's division, which held its own against great odds until Polk left his aid, and the Confederate cavalry gained the Federal rear, capturing the ammunition trains, and inflicting great damage.

Sheridan's division met the enemy bravely. Posting its three batteries upon a height, it peered into the assailant's ranks a most destructive fire; but after three furious charges the heavily reinforced divisions of Polk and Hardee had advanced more impetuously than before, and gained the ground. The latter was not, however, given up until, the ammunition having become exhausted, with no possibility of its then being replenished, and several of his best officers gone, Sheridan had made a most judicious bayonet-charge. What remained of his division had then been taken near the Nashville Pike.

After thus having thoroughly broken up the right wing, the Confederates directed all their attention to Thomas's centre, which had been reformed at right angles to the original line, and which had bravely held its own against an apparently ever-increasing force, until its ammunition was well-nigh exhausted. Assistance was then called for, and Rosecrans ordered forward Bonseman's reserves through the cedars. Major Ring's regular troops being sent to take the place of Negley's fast-recoiling force.

By Negley's retirement the Confederates were enabled to reach the rear, which they subjected to a terrific cross-fire, finally compelling Thomas to



morning, while Crittenden's and Thomas's forces were advancing along the Murfreesboro' Turnpike. When about three miles from Murfreesboro', it was erroneously reported that the Confederates had evacuated it, and one of Crittenden's divisions was in consequence ordered across the river, to occupy the town. The advance, under General C. G. Harker, reached the opposite side, and drove in the Confederate pickets; but on finding that Breckinridge's force was strongly posted on its front, the troops were recalled before night to their former position.

Rosecrans made his headquarters the same afternoon just ahead of Stewart's Creek, and by evening of the 30th of December the Federals had, after considerable skirmishing, established their lines on the western side of Stone River.

The extreme left, under Crittenden, stretched from the river-bank across both the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway and the Nashville Turnpike, until it joined Thomas's centre, extending across the Wilkinson Turnpike. The extreme Federal right wing extended as far as the Franklin Road, McCook's three divisions being given to General



BATTLE OF STONE RIVER, TENN.—THE DECISIVE CHARGE OF GENERAL
FROM A



BATTLE OF STONE RIVER, TENN.—THE DECISIVE CHARGE OF GENERAL NEELY'S DIVISION ACROSS THE RIVER—THE CONFEDERATES FLYING IN CONFUSION.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHWELB.

withdraw from the cedars, and to form into the open space crossed by the Nashville Pike.

Nearly all of Crittenden's force had long before been withdrawn from the river-front and placed along an eminence overlooking the plain which the Confederates would have to cross upon debouching from the cedar brakes. Palmer's division, which had already been under fire, alone remained in the original front. Its left wing, now in fact the ex-

small force was violently attacked at different points, but, with his left flank well protected by the river, he managed to screen his men from absolute capture, besides covering the formation of a new line, until some reserves and the reorganized forces of Cross and Craft could be added to his own.

With but a little over twelve hundred men at the outset, Hazen kept his assailants at bay, his force being so skillfully handled as to be able, like Sher-

Through the success attending Hazen's extraordinary defense, Rosecrans was enabled to complete his preparations for covering the Federal right, of which the extreme was now held by Van Cleve; and when, at about three o'clock, the Confederates emerged from the cedars, they were met by a concentrated fire from the massed lines of infantry, and from the artillery occupying most of the hilly position commanding both the Nashville Pike and line



NIGHT BURIAL OF COLONEL GARESCHÉ, ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF STONE RIVER, TENN.

trems Federal left, under command of Colonel W. B. Hazen (Nineteenth Brigade), occupied the ground between the Nashville Pike and the railway, while the right and centre, under Lieutenant-colonel Charles E. Cross U.S.A., and Colonel Charles Craft, U.S.V., extended westward toward the woods.

The fierceness with which Palmer's right and centre were attacked soon overcame them. They had to fall back with heavy losses, and it was quite a while before their much-demoralized ranks could be once more re-formed. In the meantime Hazen's

men, to repel assault upon assault, and thus, for the second time in the history of the day, absolutely arrest the progress of the enemy.

This was done, however, at a frightful loss of life, as attest the records of Colonel W. H. Blake's Ninth Indiana, Colonel W. C. Whitaker's Sixth Kentucky, Colonel A. Wiley's Forty-first Ohio, Colonel T. S. Caser's One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, and Cockerill's First Ohio Battery. All of these organizations fought with the most heroic bravery, and by their behavior maintained what proved to be in fact the key to the Federal position.

of railway. The effect of this fire was as destructive as it was unexpected. The fierceness with which it was delivered caused the assailants to fall back in utter dismay. The Confederate line was re-formed close by the woods, and another advance attempted, but when it had reached the fields, the right flank became exposed to the batteries stationed close by the railway, and which from their elevation inflicted upon Polk's force a greater loss than it had previously experienced.

Bragg having become satisfied that it was well-nigh impossible to move the Federals from his

strong position in which they had been formed, withdrew his troops again to the woods, and determined upon making a renewed attack upon the as yet undaunted Federal left. Some of Breckinridge's fresh troops was brought across Stone River upon Pak's right, and at about four o'clock the first line advanced furiously against Hazen's force.

The latter, which had been very materially strengthened, met the advance bravely, and after a bitter contest brought to bear their batteries so successfully upon the Confederates that the latter fell back in confusion. The second line then entered the fray, but it withstood its ground less determined than the first, and at dark the day's engagements ended with its retirement from the field.

Both contestants lay on their arms during the whole of the ensuing chilly and rainy night. Hazen withdrew his force slightly to the rear of the position he had so long and so obstinately defended, and the Confederates maintained the ground they had succeeded in wresting from the extreme Federal right.

Rosecrans's total losses were nearly seven thousand in killed, wounded and missing. His chief of staff, Colonel J. P. Garcesché, was killed late in the afternoon, while at his side examining the advance of Hazen's force, which was then being subjected to such a trying ordeal as to cause extreme solitude throughout the army. The shell which carried off Garcesché's head grazed the person of his commander, whose brave officers were then again fast falling around him.

Earlier in the day, Brigadier-general J. W. Sill, acting Brigadier-generals George W. Roberts and J. W. Schaeffer, had been killed; Generals T. J. Wood, H. P. Van Cleve, and acting Brigadier-general E. W. Kirk, were severely wounded; and acting General August Willich had been made prisoner while on the way to rejoin his command from Johnson's headquarters. Shvaidin's division had alone subsequently lost nearly eighteen hundred men, including as many as seventy-two officers; some five hundred men and twenty-two officers being likewise placed *hors de combat* in Lieutenant-colonel Shepher's brigade of Regulars.

The Confederates lost about four thousand men in killed and wounded. They captured some three thousand prisoners, two hundred wagons and teams, and as many as thirty-one guns; the latter representing fully one-fifth of Rosecrans's artillery, and embracing the whole of Edgerton's and Houghtaling's, as well as part of Brush's and of Goodspeed's, batteries.

At a council of war held during the night at Rosecrans's headquarters, close by the Nashville Pike, it was decided to continue the fight the next morning, but the whole of that New Year's Day passed by unmarred by anything of moment save the skirmishes manfully attending two confronting armies.

Late in the afternoon Rosecrans was reinforced by Walker's and Stickweather's brigades, and somewhat changed the disposition of his troops. The division of Van Cleve, which, owing to his being wounded, had been placed in charge of Colonel Beatty's of the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, was sent across the river, and with one of Palmer's brigades was afterward made to occupy a strong position upon an eminence near the upper ford. Palmer's remaining brigades were placed east of the Nashville Railway, close to Rousseau's, with Negley's force as a reserve in the rear; and McCook's corps occupied the extreme right.

At about eight o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 24 of January, a heavy fire was opened upon the position held by Colonel Loomis of Rousseau's division, from four strong batteries which Bragg had erected during the previous night. A furious artillery duel followed, but with a concentration of fire from additional guns the batteries were silenced, and the Confederates abandoned the contest.

The ensuing hill was occupied by the Confederates in reconnoitering and in massing their troops for a final assault upon the Federal left. Shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon, Beatty's division (late Van Cleve's) was attacked by Breckinridge's entire force, which was strongly supported by artillery under Captain Robertson, as well as by Pegram's and Wharton's cavalry. The assault was so formidable that the first Federal line gave way. Its place was taken by the reserve, composed of Ohio and Kentucky regiments, but after battling a while, Beatty was obliged to withdraw his troops across the river under cover of nearly six guns judiciously posted along the opposite bank.

From these such a destructive fire was opened upon the advancing Confederates, that in less than an hour Breckinridge had lost nearly one-third of his entire force.

Three fresh brigades and St. Clair Merton's Corps of Engineers were sent to the front, where for a while occurred the most obstinate and sanguinary battle of the campaign. The artillery on both sides was brought to bear with destructive effect, until a charge was ordered along the whole Federal line.



GORDON GRANGER.

The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Stillwell, took the lead, and was closely followed by the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Seventy-fourth Ohio, the Eleventh Michigan, Nineteenth Illinois, and Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiments. Charge after charge was made, and gallantly repulsed by the Confederates, but the assistance given by Stanley's cavalry, in conjunction with Hazen's force and Negley's reserves, proved at last insurmountable.

Bragg's right wing was first to yield, and in its retreat toward Lytle's Creek was not long after followed by the Confederate center, whose flank had become exposed to a terrible fire from the fast-advancing Federals. At nightfall the entire Confederate line lay in front of Murfreesboro', where Rosecrans concluded not to follow it, owing to the darkness and to a heavy rainstorm.

During the ensuing night Crittenden's entire corps was sent across Stone River, and notwithstanding the storm, which continued all the following day, the Federals constructed everywhere additional lines of intrenchments, and prepared for a renewal of the struggle. No movement was, however, made on either side, and on Sunday morning, the 4th of January, it was found that the Confederates had passed through Murfreesboro' during the preceding night, on their way to Tullahoma and Shelbyville.

Bragg's army had so much the advance, and the roads were in such a deplorable condition through the protracted rain, that an effective pursuit could not be made. The Confederate rear-guard was, however, forced back toward Manchester by Thomas's force, which was first to occupy Murfreesboro', and Rosecrans established his headquarters in the town during the afternoon of the 5th.

The additional casualties sustained on both sides made the total losses, in killed, wounded and missing, to foot up nearly twelve thousand on the part of the Federals, those of the Confederates being reported at only ten thousand, although more than two thousand wounded were left in the Murfreesboro' hospitals when Bragg abandoned the place. His killed included Generals James E. Rains and Roger M. Hanson, among the wounded being General Adams and Chalmers. The Federal General Alexander McD. McCook was likewise disabled during the last day's engagement.

Rosecrans established himself strongly at Murfreesboro' on the 6th, and reorganized his army into three corps, as follows: The Forteenth Army Corps, under General George H. Thomas, comprised the divisions of Generals J. C. Starkweather, J. S. Negley, J. M. Brannan, and J. J. Reynolds; the Twentieth Corps, under General A. McDowell McCook, included the divisions of Generals J. C. Davis, R. W. Johnson, and P. H. Sheridan; and the Twenty-first Army Corps, under General Thomas L. Crittenden, embraced the divisions of Generals T. J. Wood, Charles Craft and H. P. Van Cleve.

General D. S. Stanley remained in chief command of the cavalry, with Generals J. B. Turchin and R. B. Mitchell at the head of the First and Second Divisions, and the reserves were given to General Gordon Granger, who had under him Generals W. C. Whittaker, G. W. Morgan, and B. S. Orange.

Bragg's two principal bases of supplies were established at Chattanooga and at Tullahoma. He also reorganized his army, and subdivided it into three corps. One corps was given to Lieutenant-general Leonidas Polk, who had under him the divisions of Generals Simon B. Buckner, B. F. Cheatham, and J. M. Withers, located at Shelbyville; another corps was placed in charge of Lieutenant-general W. J. Hardee, with Generals F. R. Cleburne and A. P. Stewart in command of his two divisions, then posted at the Liberty, Hoover and Bellbuckle Gaps; while the Third or Cavalry Corps was given to General J. H. Wheeler, who had his force well deployed from Columbia to and some-

what beyond McMinnville. These dispositions were maintained by both armies for several months, during which were undertaken on both sides a number of armed expeditions. The latter did not, however, lead to any change of moment until toward the latter part of June, when Rosecrans once more assumed the offensive against Bragg, which led to a series of important engagements in Southern Tennessee.

ROSTER OF THE FEDERAL ARMY
ERECTED AT
THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO' (STONE RIVER),
AND BELONGING TO
THE FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF
THE CUMBERLAND.
MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HOUSTON'S COMMAND.

CENTRE.
Major-general George H. Thomas.
FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier-general S. S. Fry.
First Brigade: Colonel M. B. Walker—Eighty-second Indiana, Twelfth Kentucky, Seventeenth Ohio, Thirty-first Ohio, Thirty-eighth Ohio.
Second Brigade: Colonel J. M. Hartin—Tenth Indiana, Seventy-fourth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Kentucky, Fourteenth Ohio.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Steedman—Eighty-seventh Indiana, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio, Thirty-first Ohio, Eighteenth United States.



THE SWEEPSTAKES.—JUMPING THE DITCH.



JUMPING THE HURDLE



THE RACECOURSE.—THE RACE FOR ALL CORNERS.



THE MULE RACE.—JUMPING THE DITCH.



THE GRAND STAND.—THE FINISH.

Artillery: Fourth Michigan Battery, First Ohio Battery "C," Fourth United States Battery "L."

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general H. H. Rowan.

Ninth Brigade: Colonel B. F. Scribner—Thirty-eighth Indiana, Second Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, Ninety-fourth Ohio, Tenth Wisconsin.

Sixteenth Brigade: Colonel J. G. Jones—Forty-second Indiana, Eighty-eighth Indiana, Fifteenth Kentucky, Third Ohio, Tenth Ohio.

Twenty-eighth Brigade: Colonel H. A. Hambridge—Twenty-fourth Illinois, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, First Wisconsin, Twenty-first Wisconsin.

Artillery: Fourth Indiana Battery, Fifth Indiana Battery, First Kentucky, First Michigan Battery "A."

Cavalry: Second Kentucky (Detachment), Eleventh Kentucky (Detachment), Fourth Indiana (Detachment).

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general J. S. Negley.

Seventh Brigade: Colonel John F. Miller—Thirty-seventh Indiana, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first Ohio, Seventy-fourth Ohio, Independent Battalion—Captain Casey.

Twenty-ninth Brigade: Colonel T. R. Stanley—Nineteenth Illinois, Eleventh Michigan, Eighteenth Ohio, Sixty-ninth Ohio.

Fifth Brigade: Colonel E. N. Kirk—Thirty-fourth Illinois, Seventy-ninth Illinois, Twenty-ninth Indiana, Thirtieth Indiana, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania.

Sixth Brigade: Brigadier-general Willich—Eighty-ninth Illinois, Thirty-second Indiana, Thirty-ninth Indiana, Fifteenth Ohio, Forty-ninth Ohio.

Artillery: First Ohio Battery "A," First Ohio Battery "E," Fifth United States Battery "L."

Cavalry: Second Kentucky (two Companies).

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general J. C. Davis.

Thirteenth Brigade: Fifty-ninth Illinois, Seventy-fourth Illinois, Seventy-fifth Illinois, Twenty-second Indiana.

Fourteenth Brigade: Twenty-sixth Illinois, Thirty-eighth Illinois, One Hundred and First Ohio, Fifteenth Wisconsin.

Twenty-third Brigade: Twenty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-first Indiana, Eighth Kansas.

Artillery: Second Minnesota Battery, Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Eighth Wisconsin Battery.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general P. H. Sheridan.

Thirty-fifth Brigade: Colonel F. Schaefer—Forty-fourth and Seventy-third Illinois, Second and Fifteenth Missouri.

Thirty-sixth Brigade: Colonel Moore—Eighty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-sixth Illinois, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, Fifty-second Ohio.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general M. S. Rascall.

Fifty-fifth Brigade: Colonel G. P. Buell—One Hundredth Illinois, Seventeenth Indiana, Fifty-eighth Indiana, Third Kentucky, Twenty-sixth Ohio.

Twenty-sixth Brigade: Colonel G. C. Raker—Fifty-first Indiana, Seventy-third Indiana, Thirtieth Michigan, Sixty-fourth Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio.

Twenty-first Brigade: Colonel O. D. Wagner—Fiftieth Indiana, Fortieth Indiana, Fifty-seventh Indiana, Ninety-seventh Ohio.

Artillery: Major S. Race.

CAVALRY.

Brigadier-general David Stone Stanley.

FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel Kennett.

First Brigade: Colonel E. H. Murray—Second Indiana, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, Fourth Kentucky, Fourth Michigan, Seventh Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade: Colonel L. Zalm—Fifth Kentucky, First Ohio, Third Ohio, Fourth Ohio, First Ohio Artillery Battery "D."

UNATTACHED FORCES.

First Michigan Engineers, Ninth Michigan (Detached), Third Eastern Tennessee, Sixth Eastern Tennessee, Fifteenth Pennsylvania.



BUTCHERING AND DRESSING CATTLE IN THE ARMY.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHILL.

Artillery: First Kentucky Battery "B," First Ohio Battery "G," First Ohio Battery "N"

Cavalry: Seventh Pennsylvania Battery, First Tennessee.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general J. M. Palmer.

First Brigade: Colonel G. W. Roberts—Twenty-second Illinois, Twenty-seventh Illinois, Forty-second Illinois, Fifty-first Illinois.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general J. D. Morgan—Tenth Illinois, Sixtieth Illinois, Sixtieth Illinois, Tenth Michigan, Fourteenth Michigan.

Artillery: First Illinois Battery "C," Tenth Wisconsin Battery, Twenty-ninth Kentucky "C."

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general E. Dumont.

Fourteenth Brigade: Colonel A. O. Miller—Ninety-eighth Illinois, Seventy-second Indiana, Seventy-fifth Indiana.

— Brigade: Colonel W. T. Ward—One Hundred and Second Illinois, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois, Seventy-third Indiana, Seventy-ninth Ohio.

Artillery: Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

Cavalry: Fourth Indiana (Detachment), Seventh Kentucky, Eleventh Kentucky (Detachment).

BONY WISCO.

Major-general A. McD. McCook.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general J. W. Sill.

Fourth Brigade: Colonel Buckley—Sixth Indiana, Fifth Kentucky, First Ohio, Ninety-third Ohio, Sixteenth United States, Nineteenth United States.

Thirty-seventh Brigade: Colonel N. Gravel—Thirty-sixth Illinois, Eighty-eighth Illinois, Twenty-first Michigan, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin.

Artillery: Second Illinois Battery "I," First Missouri Battery "G."

Cavalry: Second Kentucky Company "L."

LEFT WING.

Major-general T. L. Crittenden.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general W. S. Smith.

Tenth Brigade: Colonel W. Grose—Eighty-fourth Illinois, Thirty-sixth Indiana, Twenty-third Kentucky, Sixth Ohio, Twenty-fourth Ohio.

Windsor's Brigade: Colonel W. R. Hazen—One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, Ninth Indiana, Sixth Kentucky, Forty-first Ohio.

Twenty-second Brigade: Colonel Eayart—Thirty-first Indiana, First, Second and Tenthth KY., and Ninetieth Ohio.

Artillery: Captain Standart.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general H. P. Van Cleve.

Eleventh Brigade: Col. Samuel Beatty—Seventy-ninth Indiana, Ninth Kentucky, Nineteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio.

Fourteenth Brigade: Colonel J. P. Fife—Forty-fifth Indiana, Eighty-sixth Indiana, Eleventh Kentucky, Tenth Ohio.

Twenty-third Brigade: Colonel S. Matthews—Thirty-fifth Indiana, Eighth Kentucky, Twenty-first Kentucky, Fifty-third Ohio, Ninety-ninth Ohio.

Artillery: Captain G. R. Swallow.

Cavalry: Fourth United States Cavalry (Detached), Signal Corps, Stokes's (Illinois) Battery.

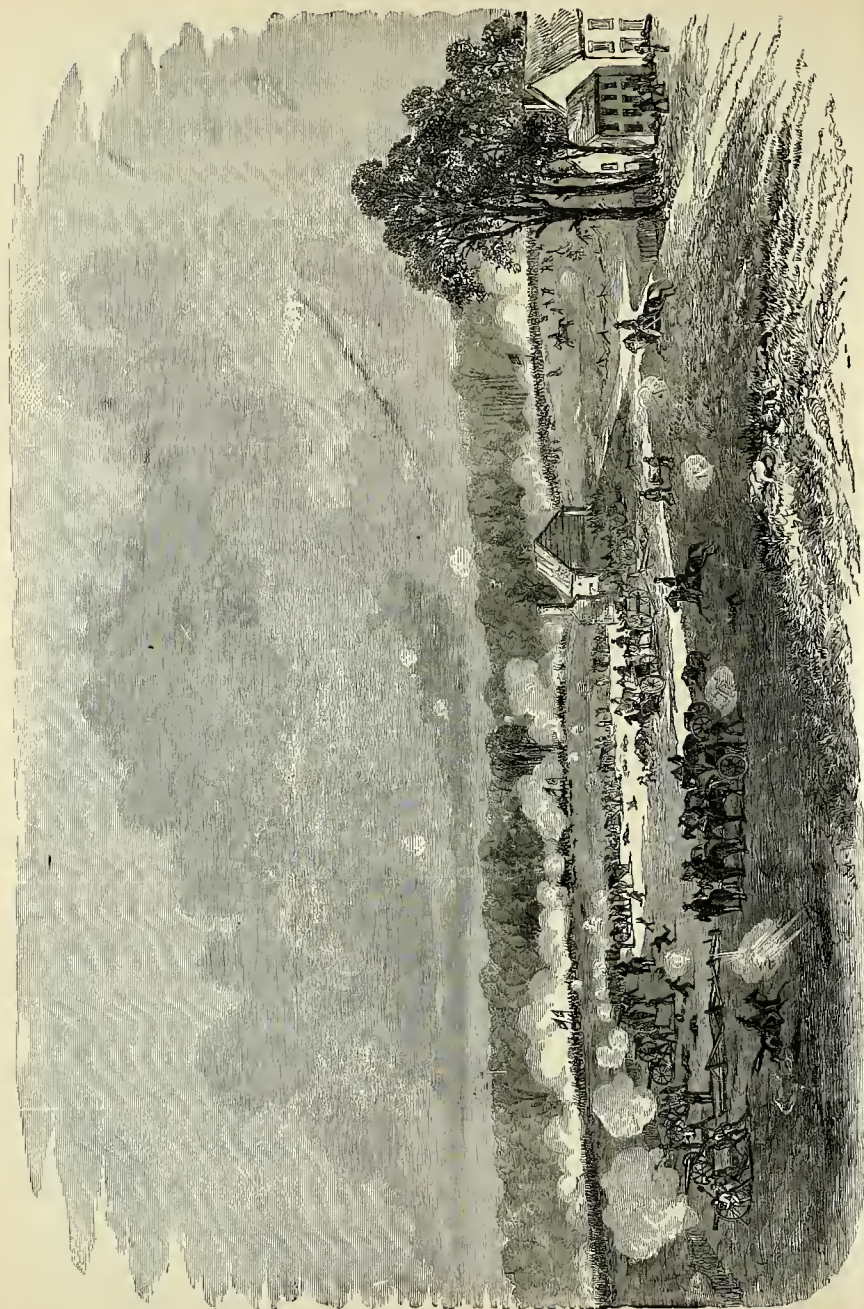
GARRISON'S.

Dorling Green, Ky.: Brigadier-general Granger—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Twenty-sixth Kentucky, Twenty-third Michigan, One Hundred and Second Ohio, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio, Fourth Kentucky, Cavalry.

Wicksville, Tenn.: Brigadier-general R. R. Mitchell—First Middle Tennessee, Eleventh Indiana Battery, Twelfth Indiana Battery, First Michigan Artillery (Fifth Battery), Third Indiana Cavalry (one Company).

GORDON GRANGER.

Born in New York city in 1821; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and upon graduating therefrom in July, 1845, was commissioned lieutenant in the infantry, being transferred to the Mounted Rifles within the ensuing year. He took part in the War with Mexico, especially distinguishing himself at the siege of Vera Cruz; also at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, as well as in the engagements around the City of Mexico, receiving for his gallantry the promotion to a full second-lieutenancy. Up to the time of the breaking out of the Civil War he was mostly engaged on frontier duty against the Indians. In 1852 he was made a first lieutenant; advanced to a captain in May, 1851; and in June of the same year was assigned to duty on the staff of General Stuart, participating in the



BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., MAY 3^d, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FOUNDA.

action of Dog Spring and Wilson's Creek. He was transferred to the Third Cavalry in August, 1861; made colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry in September, 1861; and appointed a brigadier-general of Volunteers in March, 1862. He commanded a brigade in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, and led the cavalry under General Pope at Corinth, as well as during the subsequent pursuit of Beauregard's army as far as Baldwin. Promoted to a major-general in September, 1862, he commanded various districts in Tennessee and Kentucky, and successfully repulsed the attacks of General Van Don. At the battle of Chickamauga he reached the field in time to drive back Longstreet's columns. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he commanded the Fourth Army Corps, and with the Fifth Cavalry Corps afterward engaged in the siege of Fort Morgan and Spanish Fort, as well as in the storming of Battery Blakely and final occupation of Mobile. He afterward commanded the District of Texas and the Department of Kentucky, and before the close of the Civil War was made a major-general. In July, 1866, he received the appointment of colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regular Infantry, whence he was transferred in 1870 to the Fifteenth Infantry, holding command in the latter until his death, January 10th, 1876.

ard (Sigel's Eleventh Corps), and Henry W. Slocum, the last-named taking with his Twelfth Corps the place of Burnside's Ninth Corps, which latter was originally assigned to the Department of the Ohio, with General W. F. Smith, but was finally taken to its destination by General J. G. Parko.

The infantry divisions were given to Generals J. S. Wadsworth, J. C. Robinson, A. Doubleday, W. S. Hancock, J. Gibbon, W. H. French, D. D. Birney, H. G. Berry, A. W. Whipple, W. T. H. Brooks, A. P. Howe, J. Newton, C. Griffin, George Sykes, A. A. Humphreys, C. Devens, A. Von Steinwehr, Carl Schurz, S. Williams, and J. W. Geary. The three divisions of cavalry—"the eyes of the army"—were placed in charge of Generals A. Pleasonton, J. Buford and W. W. Averill, with General George Stoneman in chief command.

General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia remained throughout the ensuing campaign subdivided into two corps. These were commanded, as

four days later, March 17th, General Averill had crossed the Rappahannock at Kolloy's Ford, twenty-seven miles above Fredericksburg, for the purpose of raiding the country in the direction of Calpepper Court House. His force consisted of two brigades of artillery, commanded by Colonels McIntosh and Duffie. These embraced respectively two squadrons of the Fourth Pennsylvania, besides the Third and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and the Sixth New York Mounted Battery, as well as detachments from the First and Fifth United States, in addition to the First Rhode Island, Fourth New York and Sixth Ohio Regiments.

The Federals had proceeded about a mile from the ford when they encountered General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade of cavalry, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia Regiments. These were in line of battle, and first made an effort to turn the Federal right, but the Sixth New York there subjected them to such a seething



GENERAL REYNOLDS ON THE MARCH TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FENNER.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. HOOKER'S CAMPAIGN THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The retirement of General Burnside from the command of the Army of the Potomac in January, 1863, was followed by the withdrawal of Generals Sumner and Franklin, who were respectively assigned to duty in the Departments of Missouri and of the Gulf. We have already seen, however (Vol. I., page 517), that General Sumner died at Syracuse, N. Y., before reaching his post.

Upon relieving Burnside, General Hooker had lost no time in reorganizing the Army of the Potomac upon an entirely new basis. The heavy reinforcements which were being continually sent forward enabled him to subdivide his forces into as many as seven distinct corps, embracing in all twenty divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry.

The different corps were placed in command of Generals J. F. Reynolds, D. N. Couch, Daniel E. Sickles, G. G. Meade, John Sedgwick, O. O. How-

ard, Fredericksburg, by General James Longstreet and "Stonewall" Jackson, and with the exception of the temporary withdrawal during February of part of Longstreet's Corps to the James River, were posted along the north side of the Rappahannock until Hooker resumed the offensive, toward the end of April.

During the previous two months there had been a number of skirmishes between the opposing armies, the most important being confined to the cavalry.

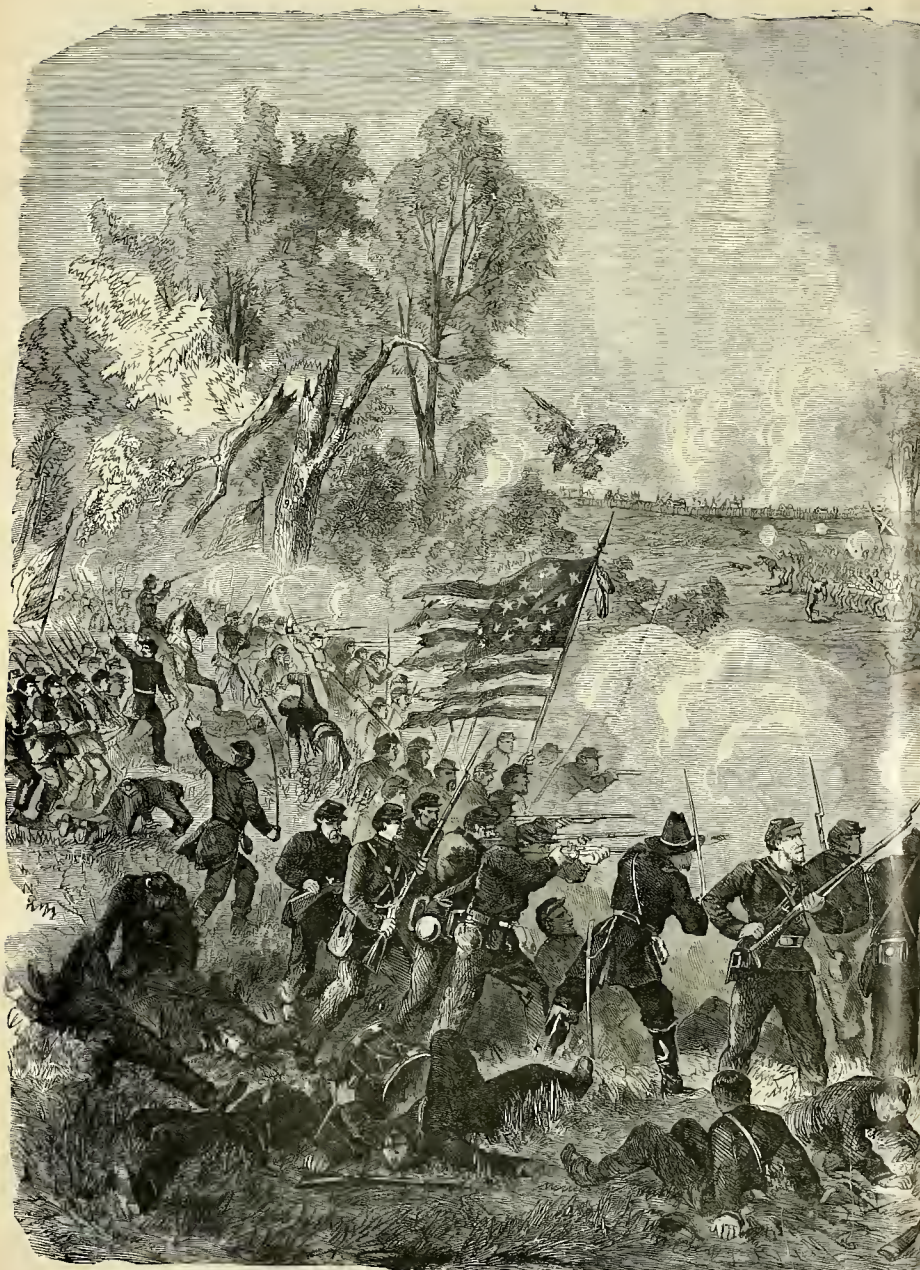
Early in February one of Stuart's brigades, under General W. H. P. Lee, made a bold though unsuccessful attempt to capture the Federal post at Gloucester Point, whence the Confederates were driven back with great loss. The latter were more fortunate, however, on the 12th of the following month, when Colonel John S. Mosby led a small body of horse as far into the Federal lines as Fairfax Court House, retiring thence only after he had effected the capture of Colonel Stoughton and a large part of his brigade, besides destroying and carrying away much valuable property.

fire as to promptly cause their retirement from the road. An attempt was then made upon Averill's left, but without any greater success, for Duffie's brigade boldly attacked the Confederate troops, and by its superiority in number was enabled to drive back the assailants with great loss.

Charges and counter-charges followed rapidly until darkness set in, when General Averill withdrew across the river, having lost in all about seventy men, while the loss sustained by his antagonist was nearly twice as great in killed and wounded alone.

In anticipation of a general movement, Stoneman was ordered on the 13th of April to take detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery upon reconnaissance to Bealton, Warrenton, Liberty, and at Rappahannock Bridge; and, after meeting with but little opposition, and destroying a large amount of property, he took possession of the fords of the Rapidan.

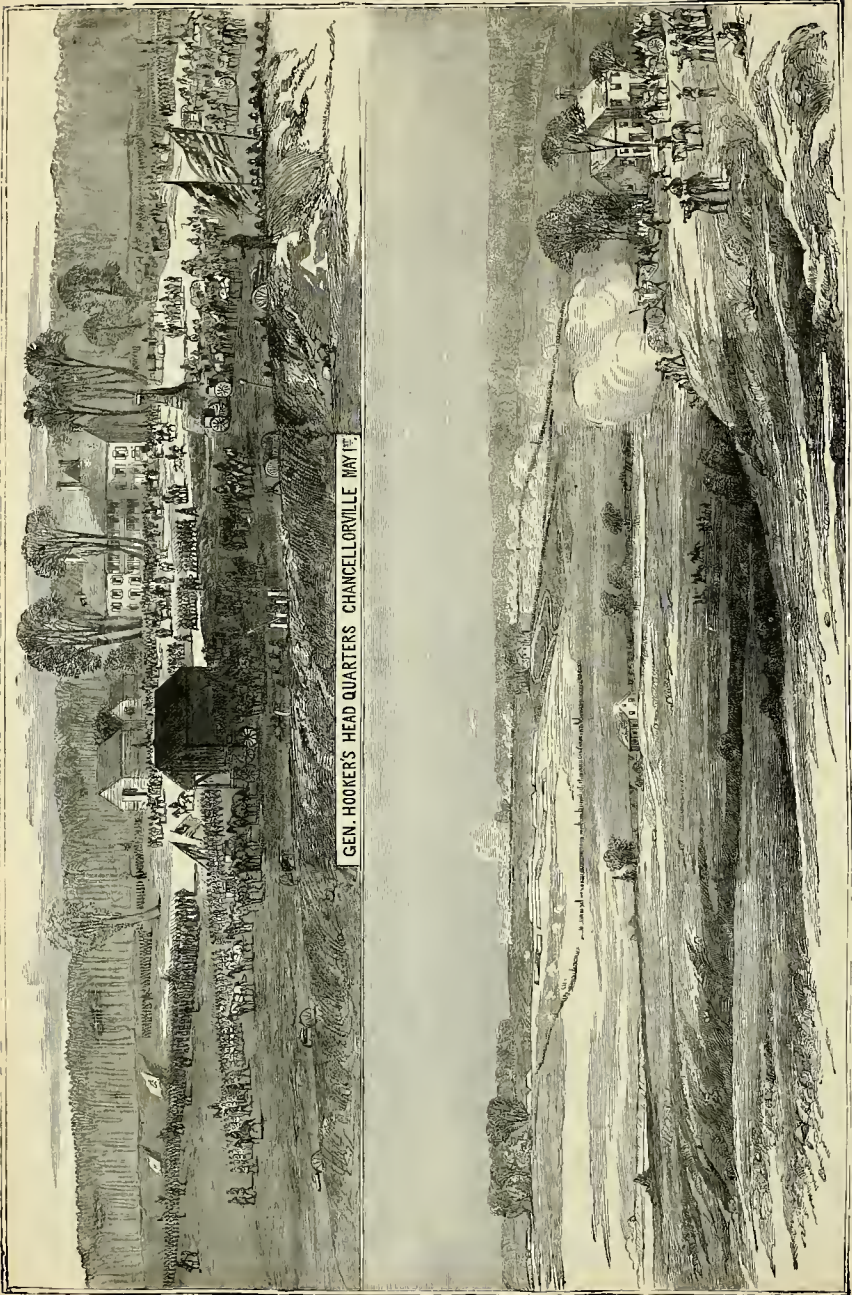
The heavy rains prevented a more extended expedition, and also delayed Hooker's advance upon Lee's rear until the 27th. The next day the right



BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 3d, 1863.—GENERAL
FROM A SKETCH



BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 3d, 1863.—GENERAL HOOKER REPULSING THE ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATES.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



GEN. HOOKER'S HEAD QUARTERS CHANCELLORVILLE MAY 17

ATTACK ON GENERAL SEDGWICK'S CORPS, ON MONDAY, MAY 4TH, 1863, AS SEEN FROM PALMOUTH HEIGHTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN POWERS.

General turning column, composed of the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth corps, under Meade, Howard and Slocum, each with three batteries, and all commanded by the last-named, passed the Rappahannock on pontoons at Kelley's Ford, and then waded across the Rapidan at the Elley (Ely) and Germania Fords, reaching the Wilderness around Chancellorsville on the evening of the 30th.

General Hooker at once established his headquarters at the last-named place, and sent out cavalry expeditions to cut Lee's railway communications with Richmond.

The divisions of French and Hancock, belonging to Couch's Second Corps, had meanwhile crossed on pontoons at the Banks and United States Fords, marching thence directly upon Chancellorsville. They were rapidly followed thither in turn by Sickles's Third Corps and two of Reynolds's divisions under Doubleday and Robinson. Brooks's division

of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, to guard against any possible attack on the part of Sedgwick.

Of the two armies now confronting each other, the Federal was by far the stronger. In round numbers, the First Corps, under Reynolds (Wadsworth, Doubleday and Robinson); the Second Corps, under Couch (French, Hancock and Gibbon); the Fifth Corps, under Meade (Humphreys, Griffin and Sykes); and the Twelfth Corps, under Slocum (Geary and Williams), had each about seventeen thousand men; while Sickles's Third Corps (Berry, Birney and Whipple) had 18,000; Howard's Eleventh Corps (Devens, Schurz and Steinwehr), 11,000; and Sedgwick's Sixth Corps (Howe, Newton and Brooks), 22,000—a total, with the cavalry, of 120,000 men. On the Confederate side the number was as follows: Jackson's corps (embracing the divisions of A. P. Hill, 11,800; Robert E. Rodes, 9,600; J. Lind A. Early, 7,800; and R. E. Colston, 6,400)—a total of 35,600 men; Longstreet's corps (including the

what beyond Aldrich. Pleasanton's cavalry, leaving the central column, had, however, become engaged in the meantime with the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, which was in McLaws's advance, when not much more than about a mile out from Chancellorsville.

The Confederates were driven back by Sykes's division, after a spirited contest; but when Anderson's division and part of Rodes's force had come up to McLaws's assistance, Sykes was compelled to fall back on Hancock's division, by which it was replaced in the immediate front. The fresh troops soon regained the ground Sykes had held, and the Federals were enabled to occupy a most advantageous position upon a ridge commanding Chancellorsville, as well as its immediate vicinity.

Slocum had meanwhile been fighting gallantly the advance of Jackson's force, and was forging ahead, in the belief that the distance between his column and Sykes's would soon enable him to make



CONFEDERATE PRISONERS BROUGHT IN AFTER THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWARD PENNAC.

of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps had crossed the river about two miles below Fredericksburg, and Wadsworth's division of Reynolds's First Corps also afterward crossed the Rappahannock about a mile farther down. Gibbons's division, of Couch's corps, was left openly in position at Fulmont, opposite Fredericksburg, while Howe and Newton's divisions of Sedgwick's corps were made to march across the hills in such way as to impress Lee with the belief that Hooker had a large force there still confronting him.

As soon as Lee realized Hooker's true purpose, he called up Jackson from Mass Neck, and ordered him to join his force to that of Anderson's, which had fallen back when the Federals approached Chancellorsville. The two were united early on Friday, the 1st of May, close by the Tabernacle Church, at a point located about half way between Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, where Anderson was then strongly entrenched. McLaws was brought to the front from Fredericksburg, where Jackson's remaining division, under General Early, was left, with Banks-

divisions of R. H. Anderson, 9,500, and of Lafayette McLaws, 8,500, in all 18,000 men; of all which, with the artillery and cavalry, represented a grand total of 62,000 men.

Lee had determined to take the initiative, and at about eleven o'clock on the 1st of May, Jackson led his own column to the left, along the Plank Road, while McLaws took the right column, along the Turnpike, likewise leading to Chancellorsville.

It was also on both sides of these roads, as well as along the one leading to Banks's Ford, that Hooker had, later the same morning, decided to march against the Confederates. Shortly after eleven o'clock, Slocum's corps, followed by Howard's, had taken the Plank Road, on the extreme right, and Sykes's and Hancock's divisions, in the centre, were advancing along the Turnpike, while the divisions of Griffin and Humphreys successively occupied the extreme left, and moved on the military road leading to Banks's Ford.

The latter point was reached by the left column without any opposition, nor did the extreme right encounter the enemy until it had advanced some-

the desired junction with the latter, when Jackson made a flank movement endangering both columns. These were now so vigorously attacked by the Confederates as to render possible their destruction before proper reinforcements could be sent them. Hooker, therefore, ordered the whole line to fall back under cover of the intrenchments at Chancellorsville, which was done in good order and without very serious loss, although the Confederates were pressing hard upon the retreating forces. At nightfall Hooker's army occupied the same positions it had held early in the day.

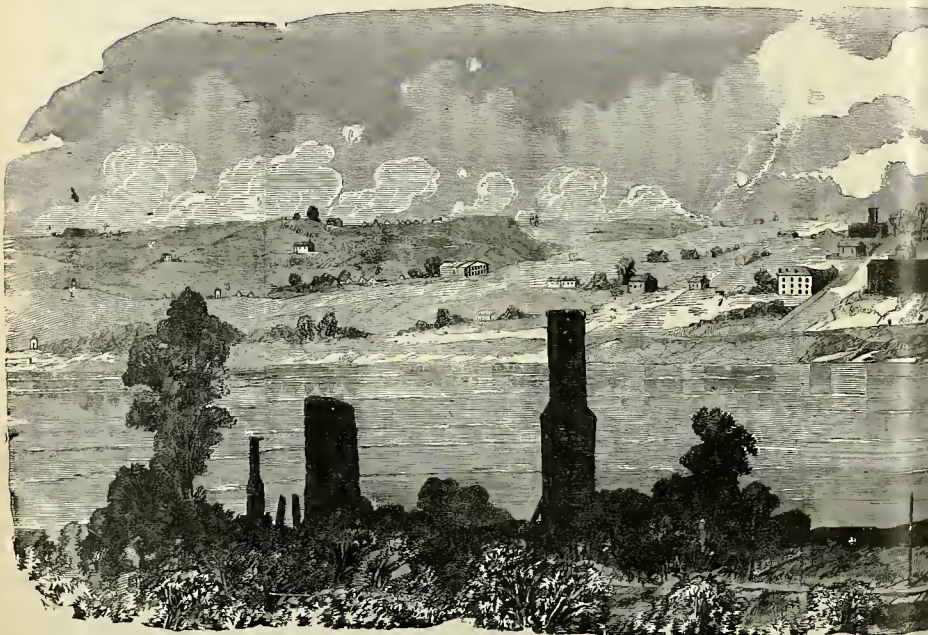
Yielding to Hooker's preference for a defensive attitude, as expressed at a council held the same evening, preparations were made for the protection of all roads leading through Chancellorsville. On the following morning the extreme left, under Meade, stretched from near Scott's Dam, on the Rappahannock, to the Elley Ford Road. Hancock's division rested on Schellon eastwardly along the Turnpike, with French and Berry, in reserve, at and close by the intersection of the Chancellorsville Roads. Slocum's corps and Sickles's Third Division held the

MAY, 1863

from Fredericksburg, where Jackson's remaining division, under General Early, was left, with Banks-



THE ARMY OF GENERAL HOOKER ON THE MARCH TO THE



Ruined Depot of Shreveport and Texas Railroad.

VIEW OF THE CITY OF VICKSBURG, MISS., BEFORE ITS INVESTMENT

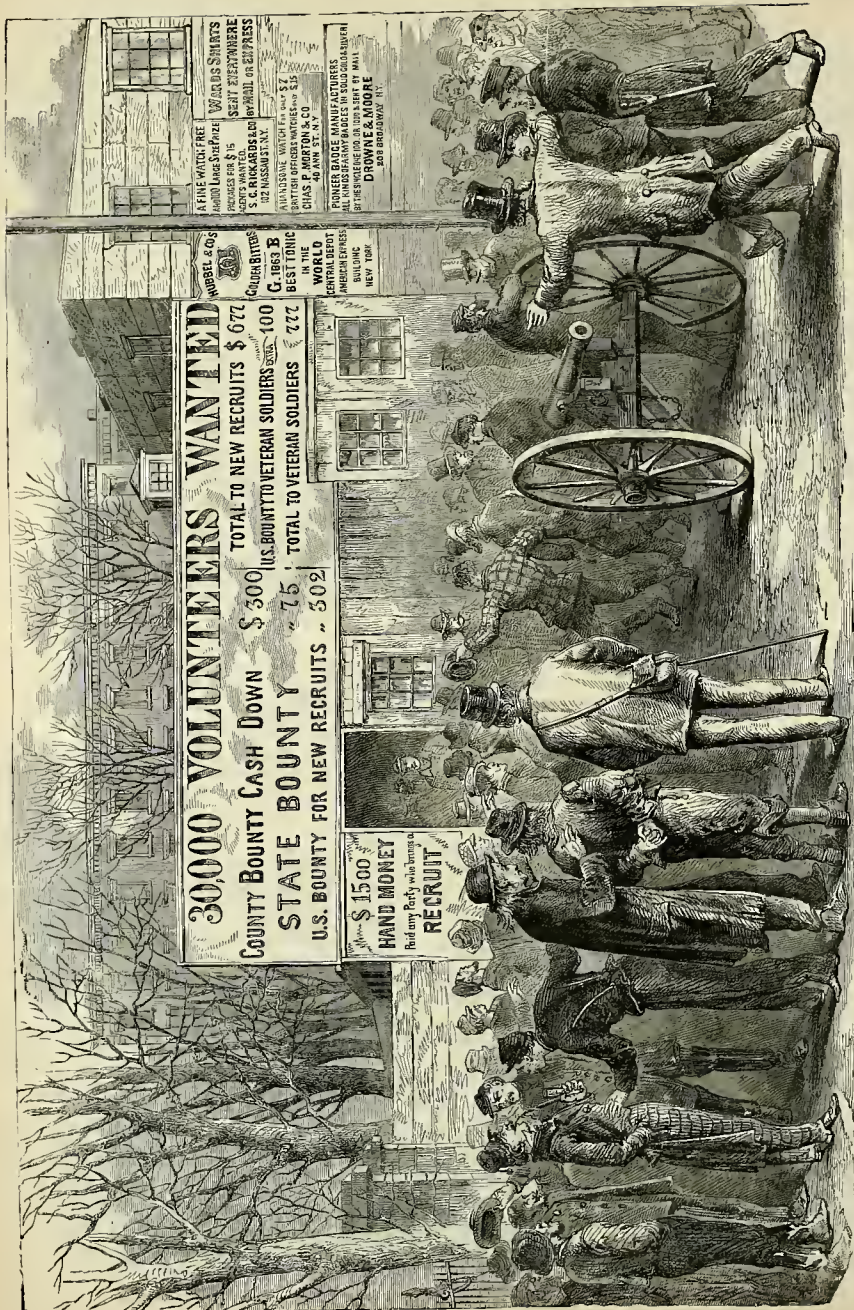


THE ARMY OF GENERAL HOOKER ON THE MARCH TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORNEY.



Railed Depot of New-Orleans and Texas Railroad
Court House
Washington Hotel.
Uncle Sam House
Catholic Church.
Depot of Southern Mississippi Railroad.

VIEW OF THE CITY OF VICKSBURG, MISS., BEFORE ITS INVESTMENT BY GENERAL GRANT AND ADMIRAL PORTER.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. R. BRILL.



30000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
COUNTY BOUNTY CASH DOWN \$300 TOTAL TO NEW RECRUITS \$ 677
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U.S. BOUNTY FOR NEW RECRUITS " 502 TOTAL TO VETERAN SOLDIERS " 777

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centre, just south of Fairview; whilst to the rear, along the Orange Plank Road, Howard's corps protected the extreme right. Reynolds's corps and Humphreys's division rested upon the two roads leading from the United States Ford to the Old Mine and to the Elley Ford Roads.

The Confederate line extended from the Old Mine Road, where Wickham's and Owens's Virginia Cavalry protected Lee's extreme right, to the Catharine Furnace, which was guarded by part of Stuart's and by Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, the intervening space being occupied by the forces of Anderson and of McLaws, extending from the Chancellorsville Plank Road to and across the Old Turnpike. Wilcox's brigade alone protected Parke's Ford. It had been determined thus to hold Hooker in check, as he could not well be attacked in his immediate front, and then to make an attempt to gain the Federal rear by turning its right flank.

Jackson started early on Saturday, the 2d of May,

called for reinforcements, and a detachment of Pleasanton's cavalry was accordingly sent him, together with Barlow's brigade, of Howard's corps, and Williamson's brigade, of Steuart's corps.

With these additional troops Sickles attacked the Confederates so fiercely as to for a while throw them into great confusion. During the excitement that followed he was able to cut off and capture nearly the whole of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment; but a force of infantry and artillery, taken from Anderson's force, coming up to the support of the Confederates, Sickles withdrew his troops to their former position.

Jackson's force continued its march, his leading column under Rodes having by that time already crossed the Orange Plank Road, and being on its way northward across the Culpepper Plank Road toward the Old Turnpike.

Under cover of the intervening thick Wilderness jungle, the Pike was reached at five o'clock, and

improvised earthworks near Dandall's Tavern until both its flanks had been almost completely turned by Colston's additional forces.

It was now nearly seven o'clock. The Eleventh Corps was completely demoralized and in retreat past Hooker's late headquarters. Lee had ordered a general advance to be made as soon as Hill's force could be brought up to the front to replace Rodes and Colston's troops, which had become disordered after battling through the woods. In a short time the Confederates were assailing not only Stoneman's corps to the south of Fairview, but also the centre under Couch, and the extreme of Meade's line to the northeast, which McLaws and Anderson were attacking so as to prevent reinforcements coming from what was originally the extreme Federal left.

Hooker had, however, meanwhile posted most of the Eleventh Corps artillery across the Plank Road, and he had also lined Fairview with additional guns, mainly taken from the Third Corps batteries. With



HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT BETWEEN FEDERAL CAVALRY, COMMANDED BY GENERAL AVERILL, AND STUART'S CONFEDERATE TROOPS, AT KELLEY'S FORD, ON THE RAFFAHRANNOCK, VA., MARCH 17TH, 1863.

his three divisions, under Generals Hill, Colston and Rodes, and proceeded by the Furnace and Brook Roads, his advance being protected by a large detachment of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, commanded by General Stuart in person. The Confederates met with no opposition until the right of the advancing column had reached an elevation close by Catharine Furnace, which was about the only point along the intended route that was not completely hidden by intervening forests. Jackson's force then came in full view of Birney's division, which had been located to the northeast, between the Furnace and Chancellors (Dandall's Tavern, close by Barlow's division, as well as Williamson's and Whipple's divisions.

As the road there turns almost directly southward, the Federals were naturally led to the belief that Jackson was directing a retreat toward Richmond. Sickles was therefore ordered to attack, and at about three o'clock in the afternoon he crossed the Wilderness and reached the road, striking the rear of Jackson's column, and taking many prisoners. He soon became so much elated at his success that he

one hour later Rodes, Colston, and Hill, were posted in successive lines of battle across the Pike and in readiness to move. When the advance was sounded they rushed forward simultaneously against both the flank and rear of Howard's forces.

The onslaught was so furiously made that Devens's division, occupying the extreme right, near the Tally House, was completely swept away before it could be brought effectively into position to meet this unexpected attack. McLean's brigade followed Van Gilsen's, which was the first to bear the brunt of Jackson's advance. The whole division was driven upon that of Schurz, occupying the centre, thus embarrassing the successful formation of the latter, which broke in turn, although Schimmelfennig's brigade, by a rapid and well-executed change of front, bitterly contested for a while the Confederate advance.

By this time all had the appearance of a perfect rout, and the disorder would have been also shared by Steiwehr's division but for the stand bravely taken by Buschbeck's brigade, which was located on the extreme left, and which did not leave its rapidly

these a scathing fire was poured into the advancing right columns of the enemy, while Meade's line bravely withstood its attack, and while Colonel N. A. Miles's force of Hancock's division was heroically sustaining the more important assault upon the Federal centre.

With the additional artillery, General Hooker had called up both Berry's and French's divisions, which had come accompanied by Pleasanton's cavalry from Hazel Grove. These hurried forward, and by the time Jackson had nearly reached Fairview they were in position to open a most destructive fire upon the Confederates. The latter's progress was, however, so steadily made that it was found necessary to stem the advance effectually lest the neighboring batteries fall into the hands of the superior numbers now concentrating before them.

Pleasanton had then with him only two regiments of cavalry, the Eighth and Seventeenth Pennsylvania, besides his battery of horse-artillery, and if the intended check be attempted with that small force, it must needs apparently be at the risk of certain death. But brave men were there equal to

the occasion, and as soon as Major Peter Keenan, commanding the Eighth Pennsylvania, realized the situation, he asked leave to lead in the attack.

Cheers followed the order then given, and with an enthusiasm scarcely paralleled throughout the Civil War the cavalry burst from the woods upon the Confederate flanks. The charge was brilliantly made and sustained in face of the great disparity of numbers, but in ten minutes nearly one-half the cavalry were disabled, the leader of the troop having been killed at the first volley directed upon them.

Short as was the delay occasioned by this attack, it proved sufficient for the mere effective posting of the horse-artillery, and also enabled the placing into position of the remnants of the Eleventh Corps, as well as of the additional troops under Warren, Birney, Barlow, and Whipple, which had since likewise reached this part of the field.

The contest soon became general, and upon Jack-

wounded in the right hand and left arm. Nearly all of his escort had been killed and wounded.

General A. P. Hill took Jackson's place, but being shortly after wounded by the fragments of a shell, the chief command was given temporarily to General Rodes, and afterward to General J. E. B. Stuart. Further reconnaissances were made, but owing mainly to the increased darkness, the Confederates decided to abandon for the time all further movements. Nor did the Federals thereafter make any more demonstrations, except in Birney's front, whence Ward's brigade, toward midnight, charged upon the Confederates along the Plank Road, taking some prisoners, and bringing in a few abandoned guns and caissons.

Sunday, the 3d of May, found the opposing armies upon entirely new lines. The divisions of Hill, Colston and Rodes were successively ranged across the Plank Road, Hill's extreme left and centre respectively facing Berry and Williams, who cen-

tered was lost in crowding that immense with all the heavy artillery obtainable, and as soon as this could be made to play upon the Federal lines a charge was successively ordered upon the positions held by Generals Berry and French, both of whom were supported by the divisions of Williams and Whipple.

After a severe struggle the Confederates succeeded in capturing the high ground where the Federals had posted some more heavy artillery, and in turning the latter upon the Federals, who soon had to fall back to their second and third line of intrenchments. The Confederates followed close upon them, and made charge after charge in order to capture the new positions, but unavailingly, and when reinforcements arrived from Meade's corps, they were forced to abandon the attack.

While this had been going on, Slocum and Hancock were assailed by Anderson and McLaws. The contest between these forces was no less bitter, and for a brief time neither side appeared to have



KELLEY'S FORD, THE SCENE OF THE COMBAT OF MARCH 17th, AND OF GENERAL STONEMAN'S RECONNOISSANCE OF APRIL 21st, 1863

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORSTER.

son's right, as well as in his centre, the battle raged furiously, with immense losses on both sides, especially from the Federal artillery, which had been judiciously posted in advance of and close by the intersection of the Chancellorsville roads. The united fire of some forty guns directed along the Plank Road held at bay the entire Confederate force, and compelled it to halt in the woods until reinforcements could be brought up.

A greater loss than any yet sustained by the Confederates was now in store for them. During the interval that followed the last attack, Jackson sat out on the Plank Road with his staff to reconnoitre the position. He had left orders to his troops not to fire unless approached by Federal cavalry, and he was about re-entering the line, after completing an examination which carried him much further than he had anticipated, when he was fired upon by his own soldiers, who mistook the horsemen for some of Pleasanton's cavalry. The party scattered, and Jackson rapidly entered the forest, but he was there again fired upon by some of his infantry and fatally injured. He had received a mortal wound just below the shoulder-joint, and was besides badly

piated the extreme Federal right and centre, while his own extreme right lay upon Hazel Grove, behind which Geary's force curved toward the Chancellorsville Cross Roads. Anderson's and McLaws's divisions completed a line extending from the Furnace to a point very near the Old Mine Road.

The division of Hancock formed a curve almost at right angles with Geary's left, resting upon the Cross Roads, and traversed both the Mott Run and the River Road, while Birney's, French's and Whipple's divisions were stationed at Fairview and along the Elley's Ford Road. The troops of Meade and Howard were deployed along the road leading to Scott's Dam. Sykes had the artillery posted close by, where the last-named road intersects the Elley's Ford Road, and Reynolds's corps was posted further up the latter, a little beyond the United States Ford Road.

Early on the 3d, Stuart renewed the attack upon Hooker's force, with the battle-cry, "Charge, and remember Jackson!" and the advance was made with such impetuosity that in a short time he was in possession of the crest from which the Eleventh Corps had been driven the preceding day. No time

the advantage; but the arrival of additional troops upon Anderson's left enabled the Carter and Jones batteries to be put into a position from which they could do a great deal of damage. Renewed charges were made by the Confederates under cover of the additional guns brought up, and it was not long before the Federals were compelled, after heavy losses, to yield enough ground to admit Anderson's junction with Stuart's extreme right.

When this was effected, the whole Confederate line eagerly pressed forward, and with the exception of Geary's and Hancock's divisions, all of the centre was forced back, as the right had already been toward Chancellorsville and Fairview. Reinforcements and additional ammunition had long before this been asked for, but Hooker had in the meantime become disabled by the falling of one of the pillars of the Chancellorsville House, which had been struck by a cannon-ball near where he was standing, and he had been taken away from the field. The chief command had devolved upon Reynolds' Couch, but all was then in such turmoil consequent upon the retirement of the Federals, that no substantial aid could at the moment be obtained



STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION. — DIVOUCED AT LOUISA COURT HOUSE.



BURNING CONFEDERATE STOREHOUSES.

Hancock and Geary had to fall back finally toward the Chancellorsville Cross Roads, where a stand was attempted. Rank after rank of the Federal army was mowed down by the successful Confederates, whose artillery was brought up, together with the guns previously abandoned by the Federals, and was made to bear with destructive effect, until at last an overwhelming charge gave them possession of Chancellorsville. It was then ten o'clock. Couch quickly formed a new line, somewhat in a V-shape, with its extreme right resting on the Rapidan, and the left on the Rappahannock, the apex being at Rullock's.

Lee's victorious forces hesitated pressing their advantages by attacking this new Federal position, not only because it was naturally one of great strength, and was admirably protected by the fresh troops of Meade and Reynolds, but because news then reached him that Sedgwick had succeeded in driving back Early's force at Fredericksburg, and was then advancing to Hooker's aid.

Immediately after Saturday night's battle, Sedgwick had been ordered to advance through Fredericksburg and strike with the main body, then as usual near Chancellorsville. He had at once abandoned the position which he had been holding on the southern bank of the Rappahannock, and had advanced toward Fredericksburg, which he occupied early on Sunday morning.

An unsuccessful attempt had then been made by him to enter the Confederate works back of the town, after which Gibbon's division was called up from Falmouth. With the latter he had afterward made another ineffectual effort to pass around Early's extreme left, then held by Barksdale, who was later on joined by a brigade under Hayes. Up to eleven o'clock several other equally unsuccessful attacks had been made upon the Confederate works, and at the extreme right, held by Early's own division.

It was then decided to make strong storming parties against the rifle-pits at Maryo's Hill, and

upon the works near Hazel Run (See Map, page 16). These parties were led by Generals Howe and Neil, and by Colonel Barham, Grant and Seaver, and their first attack was admirably resisted; but the renewed assaults which followed soon after almost simultaneously along the whole line proved too much for the Confederates. The rifle-pits and earthworks at Maryo's Hill and along Hazel Run were captured, and Early's force was driven back southwardly along the Telegraph Road. Immediately thereafter Sedgwick had moved out of the town along the Plank Road, leaving Gibbon in

sanguinary battle that followed. After a prolonged contest, Bartlett's brigade seized the crest of the hill upon which the Confederates had posted their batteries, taking a great many prisoners, though at a frightful loss of life.

Sedgwick successfully maintained this position against repeated attacks, until heavy reinforcements were given to Generals Wilcox and Scales. With these they were enabled to drive back the Federals nearly up to their line of reserves, where Sedgwick's admirably served batteries, under Colonel Tompkins, arrested their further progress. By this time darkness had come upon the scene, and both contestants lay on their arms during the ensuing night.

Before morning of the 4th, General J. T. Owen's brigade left Scott's Dam, which it had been guarding,

MAY, 1862.

and crossed a bridge constructed by General H. W. Busham, in order to come to Sedgwick's assistance. Lee had in the meantime ordered forward as a remainder of Anderson's division to McLaws's aid, leaving only what remained of Jackson's original force to oppose Hooker, who had then resumed command, but who had apparently abandoned all idea of an offensive movement. Anderson's three brigades arrived shortly before noon and took place around Sedgwick's left, just beyond Salem Heights. Preparations were then made to act in concert with Early's force, which had late on Sunday night succeeded in retaking the Fredericksburg Heights, and compelled Gibbon's return on ponton-bridges across the river; but it was not till about six o'clock that the new lines were formed for a renewal of the conflict.



CROSSING THE RAPIDAN RIVER.

charge of Fredericksburg, and Howe in position to check Early.

Upon learning this, Lee had detached McLaws and accompanied him with four brigades to meet Sedgwick; and before the latter had reached Salem Church he had formed in line of battle, ready to dispute the passage, nearly the whole of this force, as well as Wilcox's brigade, which had come up too late from Rank's Ford to assist Early, and had gradually fallen back before Sedgwick's advance.

Brooks's division was in the lead, closely followed by Newton's force, which likewise took part in the

taking the Fredericksburg Heights, and compelled Gibbon's return on ponton-bridges across the river; but it was not till about six o'clock that the new lines were formed for a renewal of the conflict. Of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, Howe's division still held the position which had been given it just beyond Maryo's Hill, and which stretched out as far as Taylor's Hill, on the River Road. Early had engaged in lively skirmishing with the Federals throughout most of the day, and had even made an attempt to turn the extreme Federal left, but to no purpose, for the artillery at that point was in the



CHARGING A CONFEDERATE BATTERY NEAR RICHMOND.



DESTROYING CANAL LOCKS AND BOATS.

aids of Major J. W. de Peyster, Jr., who had posted and served it so ably as to force the retirement of the Confederates after sustaining a heavy loss.

The other two divisions of Sedgwick's corps—Newton's and Brooks's—were posted respectively opposite McLaws's force, stretching on either side of the Plank Road, just in the rear of Salem Church, and opposite Anderson's line, which extended westward of the Telegraph Road, about on a parallel with the Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg Plank Road.

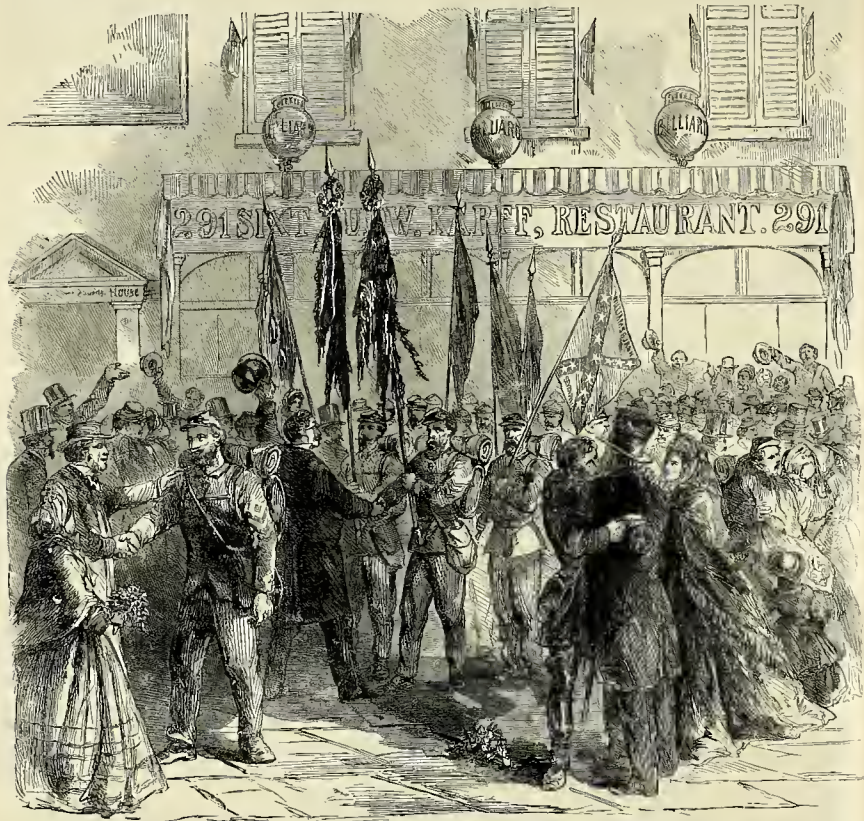
When the signal was given at six o'clock, McLaws advanced against the left of Newton's and

signally, as they likewise did a little later when attempting to turn Howe's extreme right. Each assault was bravely repulsed by the Federals, until a large body having been suddenly brought to bear against General Neal's brigade, it was forced to yield the ground just as darkness was setting in. The engagement then ceased, and during the ensuing night Howe was ordered to join Sedgwick's other two divisions across Banks's Ford, the passage of all being successfully made under cover of thirty-two pieces of artillery, posted on the northern side of the river.

At a council of war held the same evening, Hooker asked the opinion of his general officers

In addition to making numerous reconnaissances, more particularly toward Rapidan Station, Louisa Court House, White House, Gordonsville and Hanover Junction, Stoneman's force had destroyed much of the line of the Virginia Central Railway, as well as the canal-bridges and part of the stone aqueduct spanning the Rivanna at Columbia. The most important demonstrations were, however, made by a detachment of the Twelfth Illinois, under Colonel Hasbrook Davis, and by a detachment from the Sixth New York Cavalry, led by Judson Kilpatrick.

Davis's force captured and paroled a train-full of Confederates, and destroyed much of the railway



RETURN TO NEW YORK, APRIL 26TH, 1863, OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS, AFTER A SERVICE OF TWO YEARS IN THE FIELD.

the right of Brooks's divisions, and an obstinate conflict followed. Sedgwick's force tried to overcome the attacks which were repeatedly directed mainly against his left, but his efforts proved futile, and he had finally to abandon the ground in a retreat toward Banks's Ford. The darkness by this time had become so thick that the Confederates could not institute a pursuit, and Sedgwick was therefore enabled to take his force across the Rappahannock before the following morning.

At about the time McLaws made the above-named attack, Early renewed his attempt to turn Howe's left, his efforts being mainly directed against a battery which Major de Peyster, Jr., had established in an effective position somewhat in advance of the main line. But in this Early's troops failed

regarding the continuation of the struggle, and, yielding to the majority, he ordered a retreat across the Rappahannock. This was made in good order, under cover of Meade's corps, during the ensuing very dark and stormy night, and without attracting the attention of the opposing forces, although Hooker was compelled to leave behind all his dead and wounded, as well as fourteen pieces of artillery, much ammunition, and a large number of small arms.

Three days later Hooker's army was joined at its old headquarters by the detachments of Stoneman's cavalry, which had been scouring the neighboring country while the Federals were operating around Chancellorsville, the separate bodies under Davis and Kilpatrick being then at Gloucester Point.

at Ashland, just north of Richmond, besides burning the Virginia Central depots at, and damaging the lines leading to, Hanover Court House. Kilpatrick's force advanced up to within about two miles of Richmond, and created great consternation in the Confederate capital, especially while part of his command was for a while engaged in destroying a large amount of property inside the fortifications, as well as much of the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railway. After burning the depots and other buildings at Hungry Station, the Federals crossed the Virginia Central, destroying the Meadow Bridge and all neighboring structures, and did not join the garrison still holding Gloucester Point, on the York River, until the 7th of May.

Kilpatrick's force subsequently operated around

Urbana, and after successfully engaging several bodies of Confederates, capturing many prisoners and destroying many thousand dollars worth of additional property, it rejoined General Hooker's army at Falmouth, on the 2d of the following month.

The total number killed, wounded and missing, in the operations above described, were reported at 17,197 on the Federal side, and 13,020 on part of the Confederates, the greatest losses being sustained by General Hill's and General Rodes's divisions, and by Sickles's Third and Seligwick's Sixth Corps.

In addition to the loss of General Jackson, already alluded to, the Confederates list included General Hill among the wounded, while the Federals had among their killed Generals Berry, Devens and Whipple, and Generals Sickles and Mead among the wounded.

The contending armies maintained comparative quiet until the commencement of June, when it was learned that Lee contemplated making a second invasion of the North, and that he was already con-

centrating some of his forces at Culpepper Court House for that purpose.

Strong reconnaissances made along the southern bank of the Rappahannock, notably by Howe's division, which had quite a heavy skirmish with Hill's corps, developed the fact that many of the Confederates had already moved in the direction named. Hooker determined to arrest, if possible, all further progress on their part, and for that purpose the Fifth Corps was so posted as to check all attempted movements by way of either the Banks or the United States Ford.

In addition to this, a reconnaissance in force toward Culpepper Court House was ordered to be made by General Pleasanton, who had meanwhile been promoted to command the Federal cavalry, by reason of Stoneman having incurred Hooker's displeasure. The reconnaissance was made on the 9th of June, and resulted in quite a severe battle at Brandy Station (Fleetwood Hill), as well as in an engagement at Beverly Ford, between two divisions of Federal cavalry under Generals Gregg and Buford, supported by light artillery as well as by Ames's and Russell's infantry brigades, and the remainder of Stuart's forces, the greater part of which were supposed then to be already at Cul-

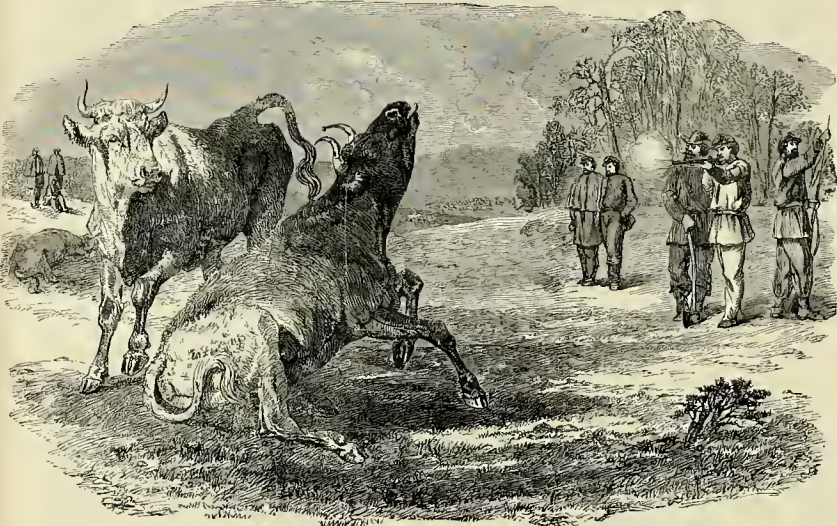
pepper Court House. The infantry, cavalry and artillery forces opposed to Pleasanton's detachment proved much more important than had been anticipated, and after a series of engagements in which he lost about 800 men, including Colonel B. F. Davis, of the Eighth New York, he had to retreat in the afternoon, lest his passage to the Rappahannock be seriously impeded, if not entirely cut off, by the superior numbers everywhere opposing him.

On the same day, two new Departments were created by the Government, and placed in charge of Generals D. N. Couch and W. T. H. Brooks, thus making in all nineteen Military Departments, as follows:

Department of New England—Major-general John A. Dix.
Department of New Mexico—Brigadier-general James H. Carlton.
Departments of North Carolina and of Virginia—Major-general J. G. Foster.
Department of Kansas—Major-general James G. Blunt.
Department of New York—Brigadier-general J. M. Brannan.
Department of Missouri—Major-general John M. Schofield.
Department of Washington—Major-general S. P. Heintzelman.

extreme right under Hill being at Fredericksburg, and the centre under Longstreet occupying Culpepper Court House.

By the 13th, Hooker became satisfied that Lee's early invasion had been fully determined upon, especially on learning of Ewell's entrance into the Shenandoah Valley, and he accordingly prepared to immediately move northward for the protection of Washington. The Third and Fifth Corps were temporarily left to guard the fords, and the rest of the army was taken through Beulton, Catlett's Station and Warrenton, and afterward to Fairfax Court House and Manassas, the latter place being reached on the 15th and 16th of June, with the First, Sixth and Eleventh Corps. The Third Corps soon joined him at Manassas, and the Second, Fifth and Twelfth Corps were brought up in reserve at Fairfax Court House, while Pleasanton's cavalry guarded the extreme left of the army at Warrenton. Hill abandoned his position on the Rappahannock as soon as Hooker had gone, and joined Longstreet at Culpepper. He remained there but a short time, and then moving into Ewell's track, entered the



SHOOTING CATTLE FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FENNER.

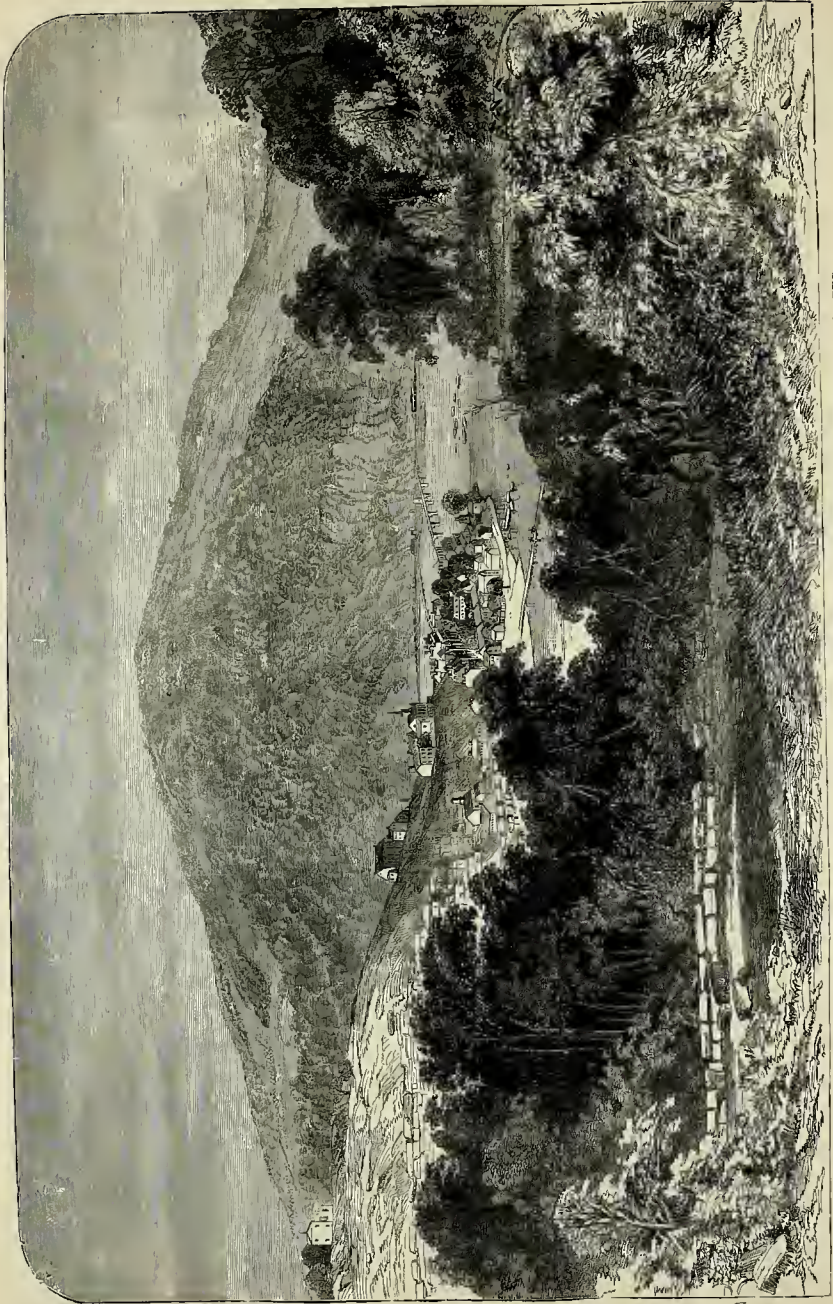
Department of Western Virginia—Brigadier-general B. F. Kelley.
Department of the Cumberland—Major-general W. S. Rosencrans.
Department of the Gulf—Major-general N. P. Banks.
Department of the Neopotomada—Major-general W. T. H. Brooks.
Department of the Northwest—Major-general John Pope.
Department of the Ohio—Major-general A. E. Bursaid.
Department of the Pacific—Brigadier-general G. Wright.
Department of the South—Brigadier-general Q. A. Gillmore.
Department of the Susquehanna—Major-general Darius N. Couch.
Department of the Tennessee—Major-general U. S. Grant.
Mobile Department—Major-general Robert C. Schenck.

On the 10th, Ewell began his march northward from Culpepper, which he and Longstreet reached two days before, and, passing the Blue Ridge Mountains at Chester Gap, entered the Shenandoah Valley by way of Front Royal, detaching Rodes at the latter place, in order to cut off Federal communication with Berryville. Three days later, he had, by a forced march of seventy miles, reached Winchester with the divisions of Jubal Early and Edward Johnston. He had thus actually extended the Confederate lines over one hundred miles of country, for the main body of Lee's army at this moment still lay in its former position, the

Shenandoah Valley, finally taking position at Winchester, while Longstreet pushed on at once toward the Ashby and Snicker Gaps, in the Blue Ridge.

While Hooker and Hill were departing from their respective positions at Fredericksburg, Ewell was preparing to invest Winchester, then held by General Robert H. Milroy, whose actual force did not at the time exceed seven thousand men. Inboden had been sent out in the direction of Romney to cover the movement on Winchester, and to cut off Milroy's communication by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it was not until the 14th that Milroy heard through scouts and from Colonel McReynolds, who had withdrawn his brigade from Berryville, that the Confederates were with a much superior force about surrounding him.

At a council of officers held late the same evening, it was decided to retreat from Winchester toward the Potomac, as the position seemed untenable. The guns were spiked, and the garrison marched out before daylight of the 15th in the direction of Harper's Ferry; but it had not proceeded more than about four miles when Johnston fell heavily upon Milroy's force, which he had headed off, and succeeded in completely dispersing the entire body. Some Confederates had likewise



VIEW FROM LONDON HEIGHTS, VA., SHOWING HARRIS'S FERRY, MARYLAND HEIGHTS, BOLIVAR, ETC.
FROM A SKETCH BY FRANK H. BRIDLE.



ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—SCENE AT THE CROSSING OF A STREAM ON AN IMPROVED BRIDGE.



ALLIE, THE SCENE OF GENERAL PLEASANTON'S VICTORIOUS CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT.

FROM SKETCHES BY EDWARD FOREMAN.



followed and attacked the Federal rear, and Milroy barely succeeded in saving himself and a small troop from capture by hastening to the river. His total loss was about four thousand killed, wounded and made prisoners, besides twenty-nine guns, many wagons and horses, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition.

While Longstreet was occupying the Gaps, the cavalry of both armies had several encounters. The

most important of these took place at Aldie, where, on the 17th of June, the First Massachusetts, the First Maine, and part of the Second and Fourth New York, as well as the Sixth Ohio and First Rhode Island Regiments, under Judson Kilpatrick, drove back Stuart's force to Ashby Gap, and followed it beyond Upperville, while Longstreet and Hill were proceeding in the direction of Winchester. Two days later, June 19th, part of the same force,

with the addition of the Tenth New York and of the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, again successfully engaged Stuart at Middleburg, and forced him to retire after a running fight of nearly eight miles, during which there were heavy losses on both sides.

After Milroy's flight, Ewell had in succession gone to Williamsport, Shepherdstown, Hagerstown and Chambersburg, arriving before the latter place



ARMY BLACKSMITH SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

late on the 23d. The small force of Federal troops stationed at these points fell back before Ewell, and he was enabled a few days later to proceed with Rode's division as far north as Kingston, thirteen miles from Harrisburg, while Early's force was raiding Emmitsburg, Gettysburg and York, going as far as Wrightsville.

Rodes found it advisable not to proceed beyond Kingston, as the people had by this time risen en masse, and joined the militia and volunteers called out by the President* and by the Governors of the States for the protection of the North from the threatened invasion. Nor could Early advance beyond Wrightsville, as before the Confederates reached the town, the Federal troops guarding Columbia, on the opposite side of the river, had

26th, and advanced toward Frederick City. His intention was to await there the passage of French's corps, then garrisoning Harper's Ferry, whither he had already ordered Slocum's force. This he did in the expectation that Halleck would allow him to withdraw the former, and that the two could then advance together along the western side of the South Mountain range and attack Lee's rear at Chambersburg, while Hooker would move his own force northward from Frederick.

General Halleck's opinion relative to the value of Harper's Ferry as a permanent post being then entirely opposite of that entertained by General Hooker, the latter's suggestion as to the removal of French's corps could not be entertained. Hooker reiterated his request, and meeting with another

Legislature, and became Mayor of Rock Hill, as well as President of the Linn Rock Bank. Organized and for many years commanded the Rockland Guard, which attained a high reputation for the excellence of its drill and discipline. Entered the Volunteer service, at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, as colonel of the Fourth Maine Volunteers, after having raised four of its companies, and with it took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and in the siege of Yorktown. Having received the appointment of brigadier general of Volunteers, he was given the Third Brigade of the Third Division of Holstetman's Third Army Corps. Participated in the engagements of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and in nearly all of the Seven (Six) Days' battles, as well as in those fought at Manassas, the second Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he was given the commission of major-general of Volunteers, to date from November 20th, 1862, and placed at the head of the Second Division of the Third Army Corps, which greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was killed, on the



SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT FALMOUTH, VA.

by Colonel Frick's orders set fire to the large bridge (of twenty-eight arches, and one and a quarter miles in length) there spanning the Susquehanna.

In the meantime Hill and Longstreet had continued in Ewell's track, and after fording the Potomac at Williamsport and Shepherdstown on the 24th and 25th, had sailed at Hagertown, whence they advanced together until they reached Chambersburg on the 27th.

Hooker had followed close upon the Confederates, and with the reinforcements that had been sent him, crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry on the

refusal, advised Halleck that he deemed it impossible to carry out the original plan with the forces then at his disposal, and desired therefore to be relieved of his command. His resignation was at once accepted, and General George G. Meade, then at the head of the Fifth Corps, was, late on the 27th of June, appointed to command the Army of the Potomac in his stead.

IRVING GEORGE BERRY.

Born in Thomaston (now Rockland), Me., August 27th, 1824. Represented his native town several times in the

2d of May, 1863, while leading a desperate bayonet charge against the Confederates.

ROBERT H. MILROY.

Born in Indiana about 1814; became a lawyer; served in the Mexican War as captain of Indiana Volunteers; transferred his services to the United States Government on the breaking out of the Civil War; was given the commission of brigadier general in 1861, and fought in many of the engagements fought under Generals McClellan and Rosecrans throughout Western Virginia; in afterward served under Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley, taking command of his central column at the battle of Cross Keys. He was appointed a major-general of Volunteers on the 20th of November, 1862, and

lations of the Volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited, and the Enrollment Act for the Militia, service rendered under this proclamation.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

"By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

"WILLIAM B. SEW, and Secretary of State."

* The following is the text of the President's proclamation:
 "Whereas, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make incursions into the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States;
 "Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand Militia from the States following, to-wit:

"From the State of Maryland, ten thousand,
 "From the State of Pennsylvania, fifty thousand,
 "From the State of Ohio, thirty thousand
 "From the State of West Virginia, ten thousand.
 "To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged; to be mustered in as infantry, artillery and cavalry, in proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several classes of such service.
 "These Militia are to be organized according to the rules now in force



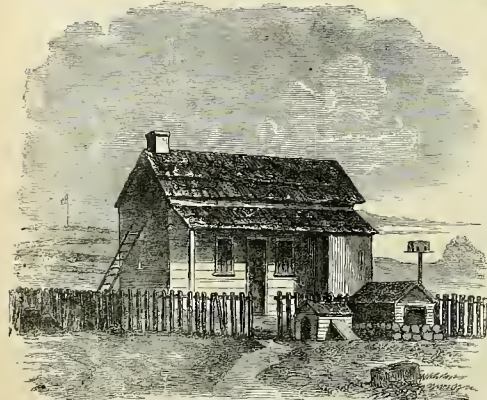
FEDERAL GRAVES



GETTYSBURG



DEDICATION



MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.



ROUND

CONSECRATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 18TH

FROM A SKETCH



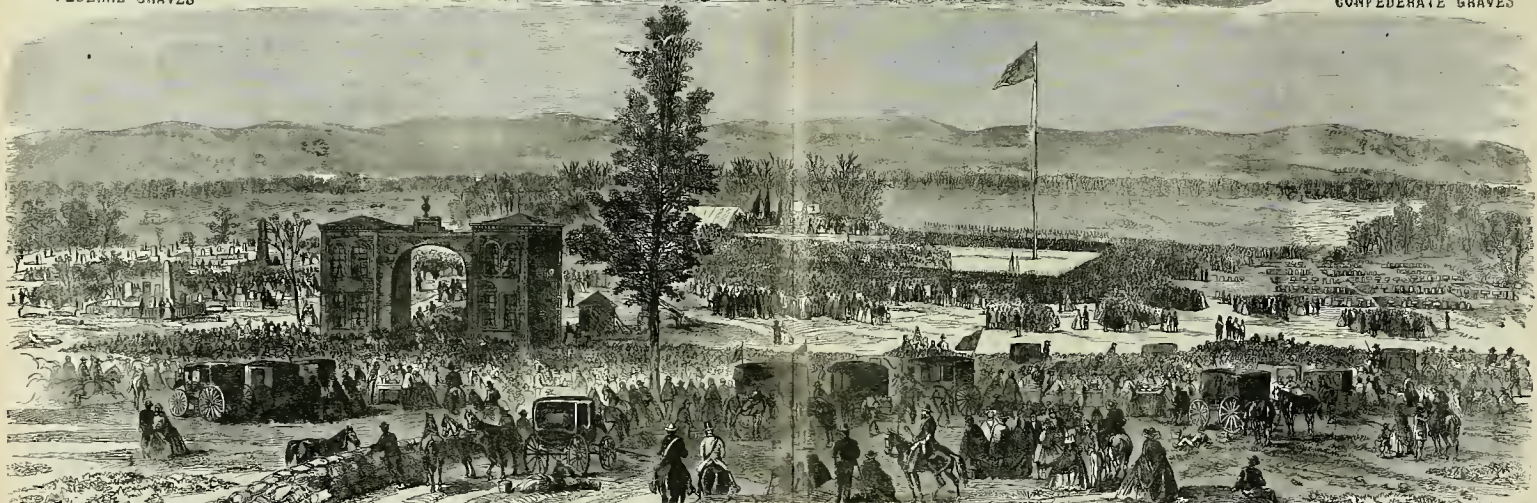
FEDERAL GRAVES



GETTYSBURG, PA.



CONFEDERATE GRAVES



DEDICATION CEREMONY



MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.



ROUND TOP MOUNTAIN



FEDERAL GRAVES

CONSECRATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, PA. NOVEMBER 18TH, 1863. BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HIS CABINET

Printed & Sold at J. P. BROWN'S.



HIRAM G. BERRY.

held Winchester, Va., when it was invested by Ewell's forces, which compelled him to retreat toward the Potomac with the loss of about one-half of his force. He proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and was subsequently called before a court of inquiry touching his conduct at Winchester, but escaped a threatened court-martial, as the President could find no cause for "serious blame" regarding his conduct on the occasion referred to. He was assigned to different commands up to the close of the Civil War, the last finding him at Tullahoma, Tenn., in charge of the defenses of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.

WILLIAM HENRY FRENCH.

Born at Baltimore, Md., on January 13th, 1815; graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, July 1st, 1837; entered the army as second-lieutenant of the First Artillery. In December of that year he was made assistant commissary of subsistence. He took part in many of the troubles occurring along the Florida and Canadian borders. During the War with Mexico he served on the staff of General Patterson as assistant acting adjutant-general, and as aid to General Franklin Pierce. He was brevetted captain at Cerro Gordo; distinguishing himself particularly at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco—where he was brevetted major—and in the engagements before the City of Mexico. He was then assigned to garrison and

frontier duty up to the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was transferred from his station at Fort Duncan, Tex., to Key West, Fla. In September, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general, serving in the Army of the Potomac during the Virginia Peninsula, as well as in the Maryland and Rappahannock, campaigns, and taking part more especially in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was made a major-general of Volunteers in November, 1862, and placed in command of the Third Army Corps from July, 1863, to March 1864, when he was ordered to report at Philadelphia, and shortly afterward mustered out of the Volunteer service. From 1845 to 1852 he served on the Pacific Coast in the Second United States Artillery, having been promoted through the successive grades up to lieutenant-colonel. From 1852 to 1855, he was in command of the Second United States Artillery, at Fort Mifflin, Maryland.

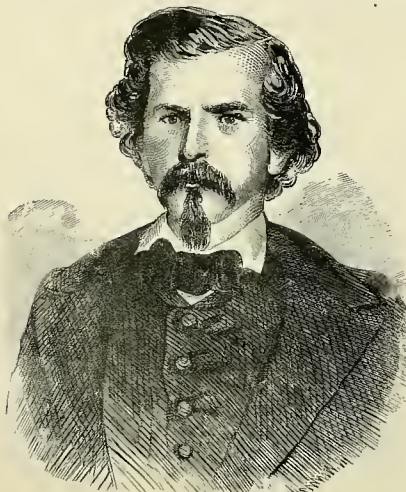
EARL VAN DORN.

Born in Mississippi in 1821; graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and entered the army as brevet-second-lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry; became a second-lieutenant in 1844, and a first-lieutenant in 1847; received the brevet of captain for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and of major for gallantry at Contreras and Churu-



WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

busco; distinguished himself at Chalpatenco, and was wounded at the final assault upon the City of Mexico. From January, 1852, to June, 1853, he was secretary and treasurer of the Military Asylum at Pascagoula, Miss. He afterward took part in three different expeditions against the Comanches in Texas, and was very severely wounded at Washita Village, Indian Territory, October 1st, 1868. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he resigned his commission of major of the Second U. S. Regular Cavalry, to accept a position of colonel of a regiment of Confederate Texas Volunteers. In the Spring of 1861, he captured the U. S. steamer *Skip of the West* at Indianapolis, and, a few days later, received at Sitka the surrender of Major Sibley, with seven companies of U. S. Infantry, following it up shortly after by the capture of Lieutenant-colonel Reeve, with eight companies of the Eighth Infantry. He received not long after the grade of brigadier-general and of major-general, and on the 19th of January, 1862, was placed in command of the Trans-Mississippi District; defeated at the battle of Pea Ridge, superseded by General T. N. Holmes, and transferred to the Army of the Mississippi. He commanded at the battle of Corinth, where he was again unsuccessful, and was superseded by General John C. Pemberton. He subsequently made his headquarters in Maury County, Tenn., where he was shot on the 8th of May, 1863, by a Dr. Peters, on account of a private grievance.



EARL VAN DORN.



ROBERT H. MILROY.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

LEE'S SECOND INVASION.

With the command of the Army of the Potomac Meade obtained permission to make such use of French's force as he might think proper, and he immediately ordered the latter to abandon Harper's Ferry and to occupy Frederick City, as well as the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

On the 30th of June, Meade issued a stirring address to his troops,* and by evening of the same day he had selected the course of the Big Pipe Creek, just beyond the Westminster Hills, for his battle line, and given directions for the movements of the army on the following morning. Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, occupying the extreme right, was ordered to move to Manchester, in the rear of the Big Pipe Creek, and the First, Third and Eleventh Corps, forming the extreme left, were to be taken by General Reynolds from Marsh Creek, along the Emmetsburg Turnpike, to Gettysburg, where Buford had just preceded him from Middleburg; while the centre, consisting of Sykes's Fifth and Slocum's Twelfth Corps, would advance upon Two Taverns and Hanover. Hancock was ordered to move with the Second Corps to Taneytown, where

so ably during the ensuing hour, that his lines were found to have been forced back but a short distance toward the Edge by the time Wadsworth's leading division of the First Corps approached the scene. Reynolds, who had accompanied Wadsworth, immediately posted Cutler's brigade upon each side of the Chambersburg Road, as well as along the unfinished railroad cut; but before the line could be properly deployed, Davis's Mississippi and North Carolina regiments fell upon its right and forced it back, so that finally one of the guns belonging to Hall's battery had to be abandoned.

At the same time a small force of skirmishers, previously taken from Cutler's brigade, was disrupting Archer's advance toward the woods across Willoughby's Run. The skirmishers would soon have been compelled to retire before the large numbers centring at this point had for the opportunistic arrival of General Meredith's ("Iron") brigade, the remainder of Wadsworth's division. The latter succeeded in flanking the enemy, and was reformed upon the heights fronting the western side of Willoughby's Run, after capturing Archer himself, with nearly eight hundred of his men.

The latter movement was personally directed by General Reynolds, who then deemed the position

extreme left, and Robinson's force was held in reserve along Seminary Ridge, between the Chambersburg and the Fairfield Pikes, until it was found that Ewell's advance, under General Rodes, had come up from Heisterlingburg and converted with Hill's left. This was close by and along an eminence called Oak Hill, situated near the northern extremity of seminary ridge, between the Crutcho and Mummansburg Pikes.

Rodes's division in fact already occupied quite a commanding position on the ridge north of Gettysburg, thus threatening the extreme Federal right. Baxter's Second Brigade was then posted on Cutler's right, and rested upon the Mummansburg Road, while General Paul's First Brigade followed it as soon as the Federals became engaged with Rodes's division.

O'Neal's brigade, belonging to the latter, had first attacked the Federal right so fiercely on all sides as to compel Baxter to repeatedly change front. When it was finally learned that Iverson's brigade was coming up to O'Neal's support, Baxter deployed his force behind an angular stone wall or fence along the Mummansburg Road in such way as to thoroughly conceal for the time both his front and right flank from observation.



CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA WORKING IN THE FORTIFICATIONS TO REPEL THE INVASION OF LEE'S ARMY.

FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE LAW.

the commanding general established his headquarters.

As soon as Lee perceived Meade's first operations, he ordered Ewell to recall his forces from Carlisle toward Gettysburg, and instructed Hill and Longstreet to advance in the same direction from Fayetteville and Chambersburg. Stuart had in the meantime brought up his cavalry through Westminster as far as Carlisle, after once more encountering and being again defeated by Kilpatrick's force while passing through Hanover.

At about nine o'clock on Wednesday, the 1st of July, Buford, who was in position on the Chambersburg Road, just beyond Seminary Ridge, and close by Willoughby's Run, was attacked by Hill's leading division, under General Henry Heth, then on its way to Gettysburg. Believing that Reynolds's force would hasten toward him on hearing the noise of the conflict, Buford disputed the advance, and handled his force

of the line of woods along Willoughby's Run the real key to the whole position. While Meroueth's charge was in progress, Reynolds naturally felt much solicitude as to its result. He approached the borders of a grove close by the Run, whence he could best observe the advance of the troops, and there remained until he saw the movement well under way; but he had gone too far, and when he turned to rejoin his staff, a bullet fired by a Confederate sharpshooter struck him in the neck, and passing through the head, ceased his instant death.

General Doubleday, who had been already given charge of the First Corps, and who had in turn placed his own division with General Rowley, assumed command in Reynolds's stead. He withdrew Meredith's brigade across Willoughby's Run, and sent a force to aid Cutler's men, who were still battling with Davis. As the reinforcements came up, three of Cutler's remaining regiments rapidly changed front, and not only were then enabled to gain possession of the gun previously abandoned, but to likewise surround and finally capture two of Davis's Mississippi regiments who had sought shelter in a deep cut of the old railway grading. Immediately after this the whole of Cutler's force was re-formed, and was once more brought into position on the extreme right.

At about eleven o'clock the other two divisions of the First Corps, under Generals Bowley and Robinson, reached Gettysburg, with Stewart's, Cooper's Reynolds's and Stevens's batteries. Rowley's three brigades were at once advanced in support of the

Iverson brought up his men unsuspectingly, until the Twelfth Massachusetts, the Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth Pennsylvania, and the Eighty-third and Ninety-seventh New York Regiments, rose almost simultaneously from their hiding-places, and delivered as destructive a volley along the whole line as to disable nearly one-third of Iverson's entire force. The firing was so sudden that Iverson's men were thrown into great confusion, and through the aid Cutler gave Baxter, after he himself had repulsed O'Neal, nearly all that remained of Iverson's four North Carolina regiments were soon after compelled to surrender.

While O'Neal and Iverson were thus engaged, Daniel's brigade joined Davis's force, of Hill's corps, and the two afterward attacked Stone's brigade, of Rowley's division, which had been posted to the left of the Chambersburg Road, in the rear of quite an elevated ridge, which proved afterward to be the real key to the Federal position.

Upon Stone's left stood Meredith's brigade, then commanded by Colonel Morrow. The latter occupied the woods along Willoughby's Run, and a little behind Morrow stood Rowley's late brigade, in charge of Colonel Biddle. The latter was posted to the right of the Fairfield Road, in a line almost parallel with Cutler's.

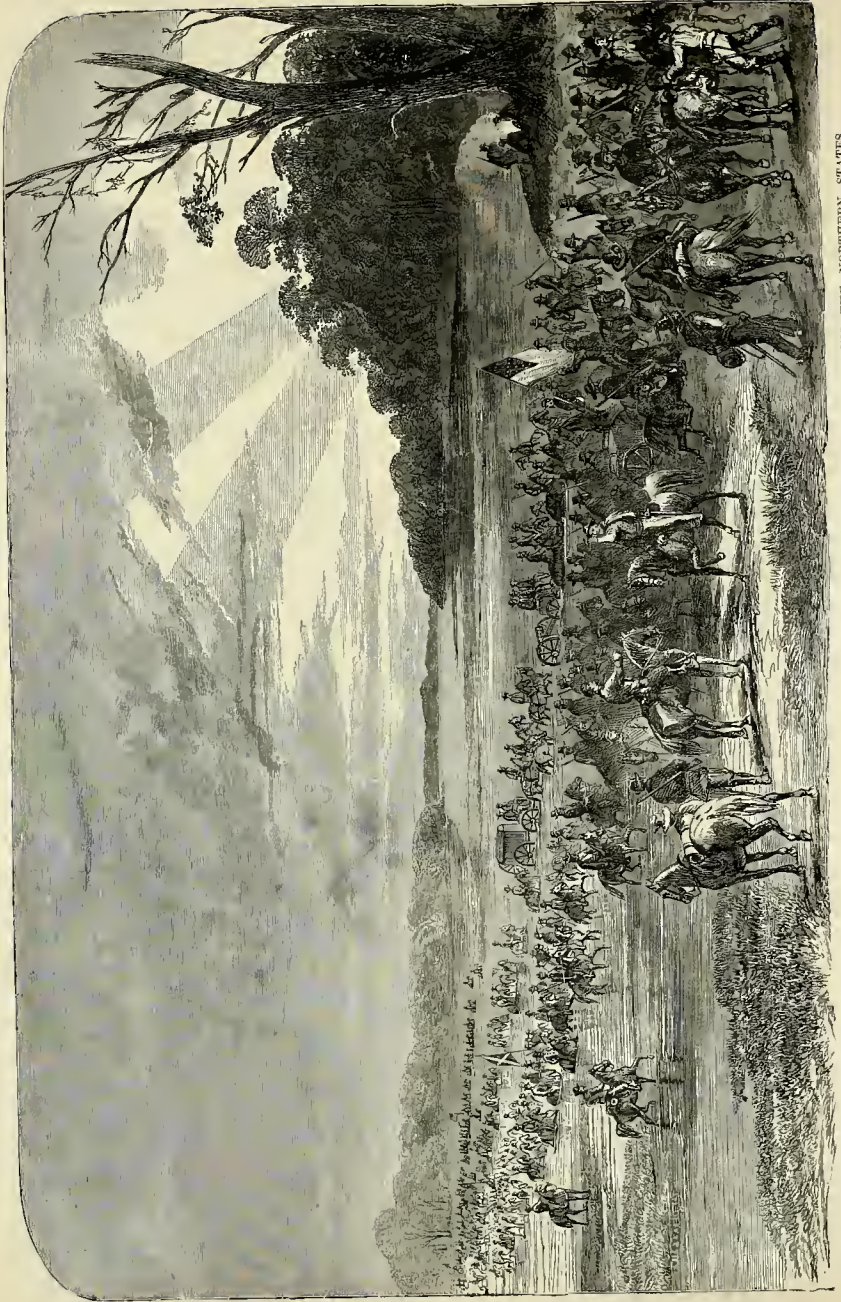
Pender's division, of Hill's corps, had likewise reached the field, and been placed in position to support Heth. Scales's brigade extended its line southward from the Chambersburg Road, directly in the rear of Pettigrew and Brockenborough.

* HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JUNE 30th, 1862.

The Commanding General requests that, previous to the emergence of any soldier from the ranks, he should be addressed by the name of the company he belongs to, and that he should be addressed by the name of the company he belongs to, and that he should be addressed by the name of the company he belongs to.

By command of G. W. MEADE, Major-General.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.



CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CROSSING THE POTOMAC. JUNE 11TH, 1863.—THE ADVANCE OF LEE'S ARMY INVADING THE NORTHERN STATES.
FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE LEW



Barrow & Co.

General Smith's Headquarters.

CARLISLE, PA., SHOWING GENERAL SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS, AND THE BARRACKS DESTROYED BY GENERAL FITZ HUGH LEE.
FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE LAW.

whose brigades formed Hill's centre, while Thomas's brigade stood behind Davis's, northward from the Chambersburg Road to and across the unfinished railway grading. Lane's brigade was posted behind that of Thomas, and Perrin's (McGowan's) followed Steele's line, while the artillery battalions of Major D. G. Melatosh and of Major W. P. Pogram occupied the crest of a hill running westward from Willoughby's Run.

Just before one o'clock the advance of the Eleventh Corps, under Schimmelpfennig, reached Gettysburg. General Howard had preceded it by nearly an hour, and had assumed command of the left wing after turning over his own (the Eleventh) corps to General Carl Schurz. Schimmelpfennig was closely followed into Gettysburg by General Barlow's (into Schurz's) force, and both divisions were posted along Seminary Ridge to the right of the First Corps. The last division of the Eleventh Corps, under Steinwehr, was placed as a reserve upon Cemetery Hill with Major Osborn's artillery.

Upon hearing that Early's division, of Ewell's force, was fast approaching, the two divisions of the Eleventh Corps were directed to move from

Seminary Ridge to the north of Gettysburg. Barlow's force crossed the Mammisburg and the Carlisle Roads, and the brigades led by General Ames and by Colonel Von Gilsa took position upon a ridge west of the Harrisburg Road, just in the rear of Rock Creek, while both of Schimmelpfennig's brigades were ranged across the Carlisle Road. Goater's brigade, of Steinwehr's division, was brought up across the Harrisburg Road, a short distance out of Gettysburg.

The attack upon Stone's brigade began at about half-past one, and was bravely sustained at the outset, mainly by Colonel Dwight's One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, which stood in position at the railway cut. With the aid of the One Hundred and Forty-third and of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiments, it succeeded after a bitter contest in driving away Daniel's force at the point of the bayonet. In this engagement Stone was wounded, and Colonel Wister took his place, giving the command of his own (the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania) regiment to Lieutenant-colonel Haidekoper.

The Confederates soon renewed the assault,

Davis's force engaging the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania, and Daniel's opposing the other two regiments more to the westward, while Pettigrew and Brockunborough were advancing against Morrow; but they were all repulsed with severe losses. Wister was shot in the face, and Himekoper received a severe wound in the arm, both being replaced respectively by Colonel E. L. Dana and Major Thomas Chamberlain.

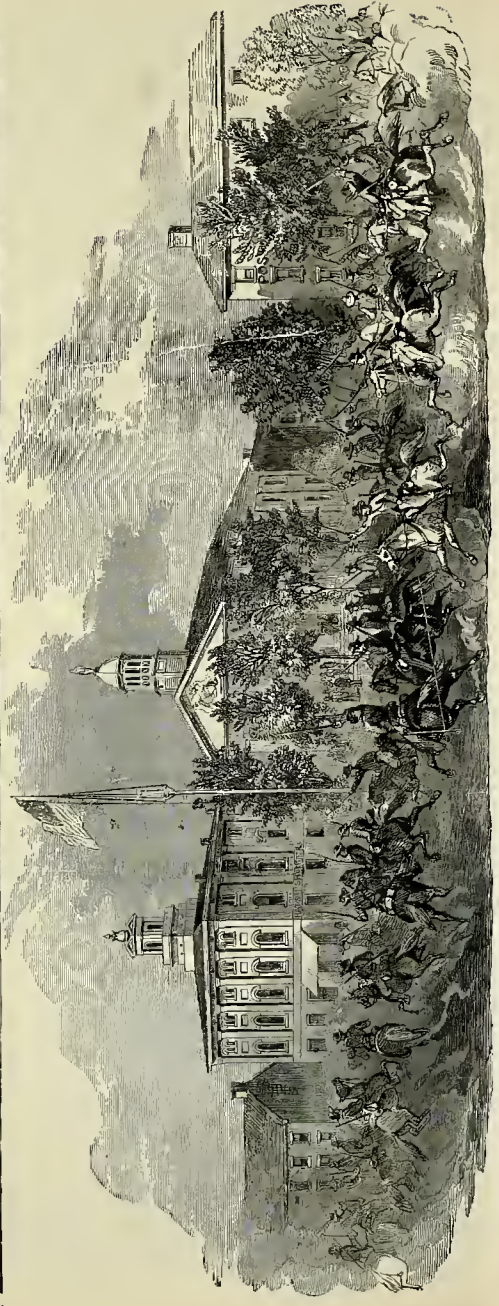
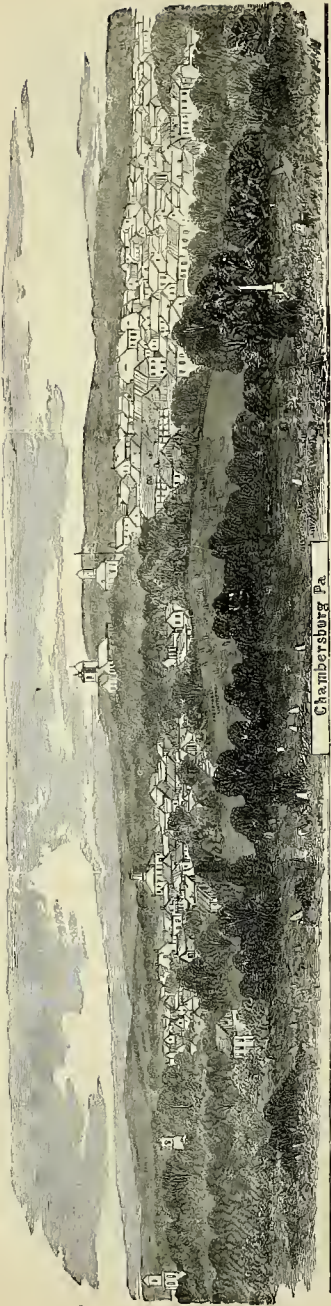
By this time more than half of Stone's force was disabled, and Morrow, who had borne the flag after several color-bearers had fallen, was twice wounded, the second time fatally, while in advance of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment, whose colonel, W. W. Robinson, replaced him in command of the brigade.

The repulse of the Confederates was but temporary, however, as their strong reserve divisions were brought up against Robinson, while Pender's and Heth's leading brigades were operating against the extreme Federal left, along Willoughby's Run. A terrible fight ensued, for the determination of the Federals to hold more particularly the line of woods, and likewise the position then occupied by

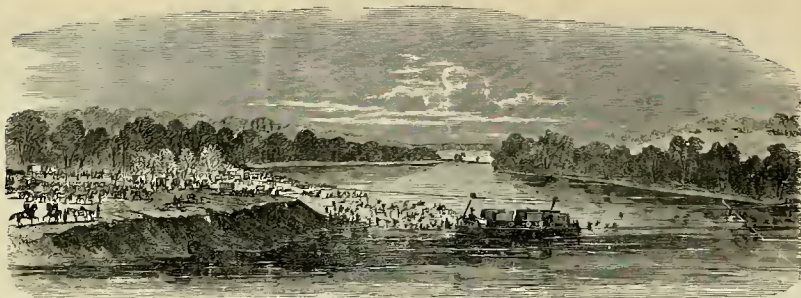


CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE BARRICADING THE STREETS, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20TH, 1862.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN POSENER.



THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CHARGING THROUGH THE STREETS OF CHAMBERSBURG PA., JUNE 16TH, 1863.
 FROM A SKETCH BY G. B. HARRIS.



GENERAL LEE'S ARMY CROSSING THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMS-PORT, IN SCOWS GUIDED BY WIRES.
FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BOWSER.

Stonem's force, seemed desperate. The losses were frightful, especially from the well-served artillery of the Confederates, which succeeded in gaining a position from which they could pour such a destructive cross-fire as to prevent the maintenance of opposing batteries at every important point.

The Federals were driven back on all sides. The line along Willoughby's Run was first abandoned, and the retirement of Hall's battery was rapidly followed by the withdrawal of the batteries of Captain Reynolds and Cooper and of Lieutenant J. H. Calof.

After one of the most sanguinary encounters of the war, the First Corps formed a new line along Seminary Ridge, and what remained of the artillery was posted to the south and north of the railway cut, as well as to the rear of the Seminary building. Buford's cavalry was ordered along to protect the possible line of retreat by way of the Fairfield Road to Cemetery Hill.

The extreme left of the Eleventh Corps was thus left uncovered, and when, at about half-past three o'clock, a general advance was ordered by the Confederates, Rolles broke through the Federal centre with comparatively little difficulty, and by turning the right of the First Corps and the left of the Eleventh Corps, occupied the intervening space, throwing the entire line into disorder.

Both corps fell back upon Gettysburg, the First Corps reaching the town after the Eleventh, and bringing along all the artillery with which the left had attempted a final though unsuccessful stand upon Seminary Ridge, and in which Generals Ponder and Seales were severely wounded. When the Federals passed through the Gettysburg streets, they became so utterly confused that Early suc-

ceeded, after a series of rapid dashes, in capturing about 5,000 prisoners.

The Confederates pressed on and occupied Gettysburg. The Eleventh Corps took position on Cemetery Hill, in front and to the right of Steinwehr's reserves, while the Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps were deployed upon Steinwehr's left and rear, Wadsworth's division being made to occupy Culp's Hill, which commanded the approaches to the town by the Baltimore Road.

Just then Hancock arrived. Upon learning of Reynolds's death, Meade ordered Hancock to leave his (Second) corps with General Gibbon, and to proceed to Gettysburg, there to assume the chief command. Hancock accordingly took Howard's place, and, with the aid of the latter, completed the formation of the new line, by placing upon the heights, to the extreme left, Geary's division of Slocum's Twelfth Corps, as soon as it reached the field.

By six o'clock, Ruger's division also arrived from Vermont brigade, as well as all of Sickles's Third Corps, had come up from Emmetsburg, and likewise taken position on the left as a reserve, and in continuation of the line of the First Corps.

Upon Ruger's arrival, Hancock turned the command over to General Slocum, and transferred the First Corps to General Newton, Doubleday retaining command of his division, after which he returned to Meade's headquarters at Tanoytown, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening.

Lee, who had reached Gettysburg just before Hancock's arrival, did not order a general pursuit, not knowing then the reinforcements that might

have been received by the Federals, and he decided to wait especially the arrival of Johnson's strong division of Ewell's corps before proceeding.

Meade determined to make a stand at Gettysburg, and at about one o'clock on the morning

of Wednesday, the 24, Hancock and himself had reached the house of Mrs. Leister, on the Tanoytown Road, where headquarters were established. Lee made his headquarters that night at the Marshall House, on Seminary Ridge, and before morning he had formed a new line, which extended five miles in length from Rock Creek along the southern border of Gettysburg, and down the continuation of Seminary Ridge to a point a little beyond the Round Top.

Upon the extreme Confederate right stood two of Longstreet's divisions under Hood and McLaws, facing the corps of Sickles and Hancock, which latter were in position along the Cemetery Ridge, extending from the Little Round Top to Zeigler's Grove, while Ewell's division formed the extreme Confederate left from Gettysburg to Rock Creek, and Hill's corps occupied the centre around Seminary Ridge, facing Howard's corps and Stannard's brigade upon the ridge to the northeast of Culp's Hill. The latter were supported by the divisions of Generals Doubleday, Wadsworth and Robinson.

Slocum's corps joined Wadsworth's division, already upon Culp's Hill, opposite to which stood Ewell; and Sykes's Fifth Corps, when it arrived from Union Mills, stood in reserve south of the Twelfth Corps. Sedgwick's Sixth Corps was the last to come upon the ground, which it reached late Wednesday afternoon, after a forced march of nearly thirty-six miles from Manchester. It then took



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 3d, 1863

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

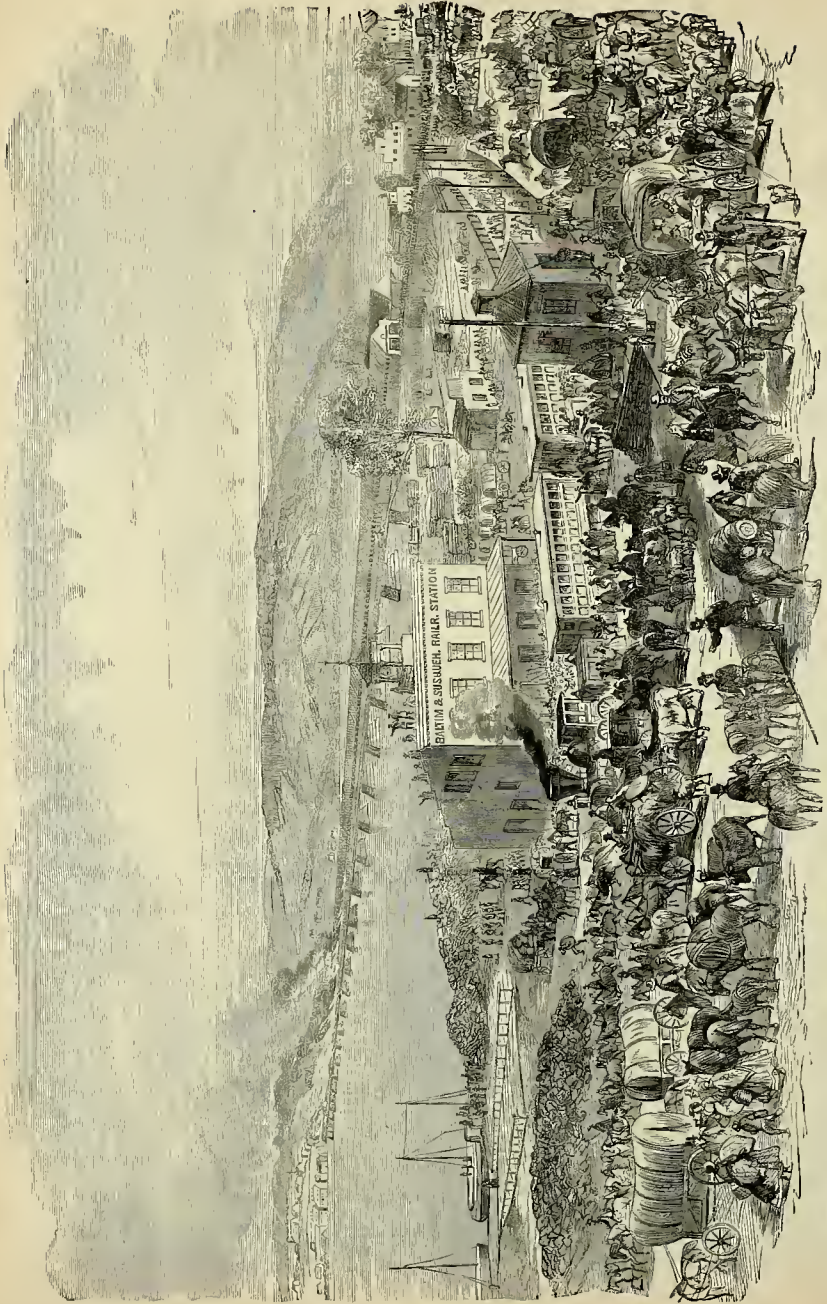


GENERAL BUFORD'S ENGAGEMENT WITH STUART'S CO.

FROM A SKETCH



GENERAL BUFORD'S ENGAGEMENT WITH STUART'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AT BOONSBORO', MD., JULY 27th, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY G. F. H. BOGUELL.



OCCUPATION OF WICOMICO, PA., BY LEE'S ARMY, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD BRIDGE BY THE FEDERAL FORCE, JUNE 28TH, 1862.

FROM A SKETCH BY A. BERGHAUS.

position along the Taneytown Road, a little to the northeast of the Little Round Top.

Neither of the two armies, then only about a mile apart, appeared willing to take the initiative, and aside from quite a lively skirmish which took place shortly after nine o'clock in the morning between the forces near the Peach Orchard, no attack was made until about half-past three o'clock, when Lee ordered a simultaneous advance against each flank of the Federal army, while demonstrations were being kept up against the centre.

The attacks were not, however, made simultaneously, as Lee had intended. Longstreet began by sending Hood's force against Sickles's extreme left, then held by General J. H. H. Ward, of Birney's division, whose three brigades extended their line from the Round Top across the Devil's Den, to and beyond the Peach Orchard, along the Emmetsburg Road.

Ward's force was driven back after a bitter contest, and before De Trobriand, who stood next in line, could give him any assistance. Upon turning Ward's left, Hood fell upon De Trobriand's flank and rear, leading part of his force between that portion of the field and the Round Top, while

the battery was dragged and with great difficulty got into position upon the summit of the Little Round Top. Thence it immediately began pouring most destructive volleys into the ranks of the assaults below. A terrible struggle followed, and the ground was contested bitterly at all points.

The odds against the Federals were great, but in face of heavy losses they fought with a bravery rarely equalled. The Confederates were at last beaten back from the face of the hill, but passing along the ravine, they penetrated between both the Round Tops, thus flanking the Federals. The conflict was renewed more bitterly than before. The Federal ammunition again gave out, but the bayonet was once more made to play such an effective part, that at nightfall the Confederates had entirely withdrawn from the Little Round Top. They had suffered most from the last attack, which was sustained chiefly by the Twentieth Maine regiment, under Colonel Chamberlain, who captured a great many prisoners.

What Warren justly deemed to be, and what really was at that juncture, the most important position in the field, had thus been successfully maintained, though at a frightful cost of life. The

the two brigades were soon so much cut up that Caldwell's second line, under General Zook and Colonel J. R. Brooke, had to be called to their relief.

General Zook was killed while leading his men into the severe action that followed. The fight was stubborn on both sides, and Brooke was enabled to drive back the Confederates up to their second line of batteries, with the aid of the remainder of General Ayres's force on the left, but to no lasting purpose. Promptly forming a new line, the Confederates drove back Caldwell's men, notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, causing them to rapidly lose all the advantage they had previously gained at the cost of nearly half the division.

Caldwell's division fell back under cover of part of the artillery stationed upon the Little Round Top, and McLaws's brigade, under Kershaw and Wofford, with Anderson's brigade, of Hood's division, then rushed in front of the main Federal line, extending from the wheat-field to the Little Round Top. General Crawford, commanding the Third Division of Sykes's corps, was ordered to drive them away, and taking with him the remaining brigade of his division, led by Colonel McCandless, he made a



GENERAL KILPATRICK REPULSING GENERAL J. E. B. STUART AT BOONSBORO, JULY 8TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BOWELL.

McLaws, with Anderson's support, was assaulting De Trobriand's centre. The attack was made with such vigor that Sickles called for reinforcements, and Burling's brigade, of Humphreys's division, as well as the two brigades of Barnes's division, under Tilton and Switzer, were therefore sent him.

Barnes's remaining brigade, under Colonel Strong Vincent, had just then, at the request of General Warren, Meade's chief-engineer, been sent to occupy and hold the Little Round Top. Warren happened to be at the latter point just as Hood commenced his attack, and foreseeing the danger of such an important position falling into the hands of the Confederates in the event of Birney's defeat, he took upon himself to order forward Vincent's brigade, as stated.

Vincent reached the spot just before Hood's men came in sight and attempted its capture. The Federals met them bravely. A prolonged hand-to-hand fight followed the exhaustion of ammunition consequent upon the repeated attempts which Hood's men for a long time made to turn Vincent's position, and for a while the entire crest was alive with combatants.

Reinforcements were called up, and Weed's brigade, of Ayres's division, belonging to the Fifth Corps, was sent, with Hazlett's battery, the four regiments taking place upon Vincent's right, while

losses were especially great in the last charges made by and against Hood's Texans, wherein Chamberlain lost nearly one-third of his command. The deaths included General Wood, Charles Vincent and O'Rourke, and Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett. After Chamberlain's last charge, Vincent's brigade, then led by Colonel J. C. Rice, had been reinforced by Fisher's brigade, of Crawford's division.

McLaws's assault was especially directed upon the angle formed by the Peach Orchard and the Emmetsburg Road, and the reinforcements reaching Sickles enabled him for a while only to stem the tide which had apparently set against him. The opposing force was too strong, and after a stubborn resistance on the part of the Federals, they were obliged to abandon the position. The line of Graham's brigade and of Humphreys's division, which stretched along the Emmetsburg Road, was under protection of McGilvery's artillery, then drawn around eastwardly, with the extreme right still resting upon the road.

Caldwell's division of the Second Corps was ordered ahead, and, with Cross and Kelly in the front, the conflict was renewed. This first line engaged the enemy with great vigor, but almost at the onset Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General Cross was mortally wounded and bravely leading the "Fighting Fifth" New Hampshire Regiment, and

charge that threw dismay into the Confederate ranks, and compelled the enemy to fall back some distance beyond the wheat-field, where the conflict was brought to an end, as night was setting in.

The demonstrations which had been kept up against Humphreys's division meanwhile developed into a real attack by Hill's force, which had advanced from Seminary Ridge.

Hancock had strengthened Humphreys's flank with two regiments from Harrow's brigade, of Gibbes's division, which were shortly followed by the Nineteenth Massachusetts and the Forty-second New York Regiments, taken from Hall's brigade, and he had likewise detached Willard's brigade from General Alexander Hays's division of the Second Corps in order to fill up a gap existing upon Humphreys's left. Hill, however, outnumbered the Federals to such an extent, and his attack was so furiously made, both in Humphreys's front as well as upon his flanks, that the Federal line had to fall back to the crest of Cemetery Hill, after a most obstinate and sanguinary encounter.

In this Humphreys lost nearly one-half of his five thousand men, besides three guns from one of his batteries. Colonel George L. Willard was killed, Sickles had one of his legs so badly shattered that it had to be amputated, and General Graham was likewise severely wounded and taken prisoner.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1863, AS SEEN FROM ROCKY HILL, ON MEADE'S LEFT.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FOSTER.

Hill's force dashed up to the base of the crest, where it met the line which Hancock had caused to be rapidly formed of the previously disordered brigades, and which, with a new line of artillery, made a most spirited stand under Hancock's leadership. In this Hancock was ably seconded by General Birney, who had meanwhile taken Sickles' place at the head of the Third Corps. Meade had also come upon the field, leading two regiments of Lockwood's brigade, of the Twelfth Corps, which he posted toward the left at about the same time that Stannard's brigade, of Doubleday's division, and the First Minnesota Regiment, had got into position more toward the centre of the enemy's advance.

The fire that met the Confederates at the foot of the ridge was so hot that the entire line of the now fairly exhausted Confederates for a moment wavered and then recoiled. Seeing this, Meade ordered a general advance, in which the remainder of Doubleday's force participated. After another spirited contest, it succeeded just before sunset in driving back the Confederates nearly up to their line of reserves, and in taking some of the guns that had been previously captured.

This ended the engagement on the left centre. A new line was then formed with the divisions of Doubleday and Robinson, and by part of the Twelfth Corps, then under General A. S. Williams, who had taken Slocum's place when the latter assumed command of the entire right wing.

men also played an important part. Only two of the latter's guns could be spiked, as all further progress on the part of the Confederates was arrested by a well-directed flank and cross fire from the batteries of Stevens, Reynolds and Stewart, which had been promptly brought to the front.

Fortunately for Ames and Von Gilsa, Hancock detached Carroll's brigade from General Alexander Hay's division and sent it also to the front, where the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, of Webb's brigade, and part of Schurz's force, soon joined it. With these heavy reinforcements the Federals became in turn the aggressors, and were enabled to beat back Early's force, which was at last compelled to seek its original position before darkness had fully set in.

During the ensuing night Johnson's division was reinforced by Daniel's and O'Neal's brigades, from Rodes's division, and Geary's two brigades rejoined Greene's at Culp's Hill, where additional batteries had been erected at all exposed points.

At break of day on Friday, the 3d of July, the JULY, 1863. Federal guns opened a heavy fire upon Johnson's position, where, from the nature of the ground, it had not been possible to bring up any artillery. The fire was so destructive that Johnson was compelled to charge uphill in order to seek, if possible, a more favorable position. General Walker's "Stone-wall" Brigade took the lead, and soon encountered Kane's (late Caban's)

their preparations for the attack, and the fire from one hundred and fifteen guns was directed against Hancock's command, then embracing Newton's First, Gibbon's Second, Birney's Third and Howard's Eleventh Corps, for the purpose of opening a passage for Pickett's division. General H. J. Hunt, Meade's chief of artillery, promptly brought up all the guns that could be spared—about eighty in number—and an artillery duel was kept up incessantly for two hours, during which both sides experienced very heavy losses. Shortly after three o'clock General Hunt ordered the fire to cease, in order to cool the guns, replenish ammunition, and prepare for the contest at close quarters, which, he justly thought, could not but soon follow.

The cessation of the Federal fire led Pickett to believe that he had silenced Hancock's artillery, and he therefore ordered an advance to be made over the one and a quarter miles then separating the contending armies.

As they proceeded, with Garnett's and Kemper's brigades in the immediate front, the Confederates were at first subjected to a withering fire of solid shot, which was followed by shell and canister as they approached nearer the Federal lines. They advanced bravely, notwithstanding the sad havoc already made in their immediate front as well as upon their flank, the latter suffering greatly from the simultaneous and well-directed shelling of batteries located upon the Little Round Top.



GALLANT CHARGE OF THE SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY OVER THE CONFEDERATE BREASTWORKS, NEAR FALLING WATERS, JULY 14th, 1863.

Contrary to Lee's expectation, Ewell, on the extreme left, did not advance until quite a while after Longstreet had attacked Birney's division. Johnson's force crossed Rock Creek, and with its extreme right moved against Wadsworth and Greene, who latter being the only brigade of Geary's division left at Culp's Hill. Geary's other brigades, under Colonels Charles Condy and George Colburn, had previously been ordered away by Meade toward the Little Round Top.

A brisk though short engagement took place, and resulted before dark in the repulse of Johnson's force, which suffered heavy losses, mainly from the artillery fronting the entire crest of the hill. Johnson then took possession of the works on the extreme Federal right which had been abandoned by Geary's men early in the day.

While Johnson was operating against Culp's Hill, Early made an attempt to carry Cemetery Hill after opening upon it with his artillery from Brenner's Hill. His fire was quickly responded to and his batteries promptly silenced. He then advanced with General H. S. Hayes's brigade on the right, and Colonel J. E. Avery's (late Hoke's) brigade upon the left, with Gordon's force in reserve, and fell first upon Von Gilsa's brigade, and then upon Ames's brigade, of Barlow's division, both of which protected Ricketts's and Wiedrick's batteries.

Von Gilsa's force was driven back by the assaults, and Ames's brigade was so covered as to expose the batteries. One of these, Wiedrick's, was captured after a bitter resistance, in which Ricketts's

brigade, of Geary's division, with which it had a fierce engagement, while the remainder of Johnson's force was battling furiously throughout other parts of the hill.

While they were thus engaged Ringer's division of the Twelfth Corps came up on the left, where the Confederates were taken in flank, and Shaler's brigade, from Wheaton's division, formed, with others, in the immediate front, where a bitter contest was kept up until nearly eleven o'clock.

At that time Meade sent an additional force toward Rock Creek, in order to check the Confederate advance. Upon learning this, Johnson slowly fell back, and, abandoning the hill, resumed his former position upon the extreme left of Ewell's army, whence he was not allowed again to advance.

Lee and Longstreet had in the meantime made an examination of the extreme Federal left, in hopes that another assault in that direction might prove successful; but, it being found that the Round Top had been strongly fortified during the previous night, the idea was abandoned, and Lee determined to make a supreme effort to crush the Federal centre, which had not yet been assailed.

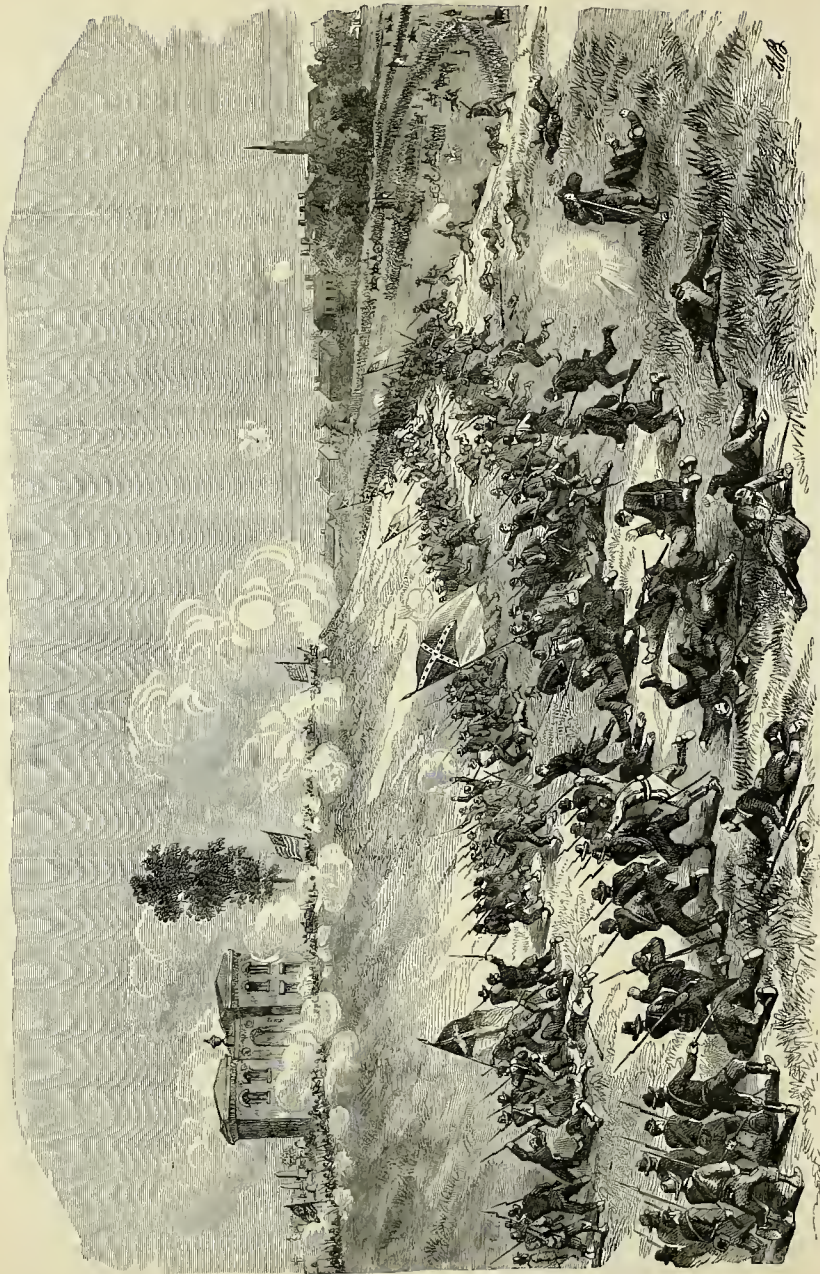
Pickett's first division of Longstreet's corps was to make the chief attack, with the support of Pettigrew's (late Heth's) division on the left, where likewise stood Trimble's (late Pender's) division, and by Wilcox's and Perry's brigades, under Colonel Long, on the right, with Wright's brigade, of the same (Third) corps, as a reserve.

By one o'clock the Confederates had completed

By reason of Pickett having swerved from a direct course when about five hundred yards distant from the Federal line, the first attack fell upon the Second Corps. Gibbon's skirmishers drove back the Confederate advance from the line of the Emmetsburg Road, and the main body reserved its fire until Pickett and Pettigrew had reached close quarters. The Confederates were then met with most destructive volleys of musketry, mainly from Hayes's and Gibbon's men in front, and from Stannard's Vermont troops on Pickett's flank, as well as by a perfect storm of shot and shell continuously kept up along the whole line of batteries extending from the Round Top to Cemetery Hill.

The ranks which had already bravely withstood the frightful ordeal to which they had been subjected while crossing the interesting space from the Emmetsburg Road now wavered, and when the fire from some of the Federal batteries was turned obliquely upon their flank, the entire lot gave way and broke in disorder, leaving about two thousand prisoners and fifteen standards in the hands of the Federals. The wounded included General Pettigrew and all but one of the officers of his brigade.

As Wilcox had not advanced on the right, Pickett was left alone by the retreat of Pettigrew's force; but notwithstanding the great odds against him he advanced boldly toward Gibbon's front line, occupied by Webb's brigade, part of which lay in the rear of a stone wall, and the remainder behind a crest a short distance beyond. As the Confederates rushed upon them, the two regiments behind the



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—CHARGE OF THE CONFEDERATES ON CEMETERY HILL, THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 26, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWARDS FORNATE

stone wall abandoned their position, seeing which, Pickett, Kemper and Armistead scaled the wall, upon which they planted their standard, and then charged among the batteries. Here a fierce hand-to-hand fight at once took place with the force which General Webb had rapidly formed in front of Hancock's other troops.

The advance of the Confederates was made with great impetuosity, and Armistead succeeded in capturing one of the Federal batteries; but this he was able to hold only a few moments, for Hancock ordered forward the two brigades of N. J. Hall and William Harrow, which engaged the assailants so fiercely as to arrest their further progress along the hill. The Nineteenth Massachusetts and the Forty-second New York Regiments, which had so greatly distinguished themselves the previous day at the time Humphreys's division was attacked, had asked to be placed in the front, and greatly contributed to checking the Confederate advance; but the final blow was given when Stannard's force, having rapidly changed front, advanced against Pickett's right flank.

There was then but little chance for retreat, owing to the narrow space necessarily occupied by the troops, and after renewed but more desperate struggles, in which Garnett was killed and both Kemper and Armistead were very severely wounded, the Confederates were forced to surrender, thus swelling Hancock's captives for the day to about forty-five hundred prisoners. Among the Federal wounded were Generals Hancock and Gibbon, the former, though suffering greatly, refusing to allow the ambulance in which he lay to leave the field until the success of the Federals was assured. General J. C. Caldwell succeeded Gibbon in command of the Second Corps.

Wilcox advanced his force to the attack as soon as he learned of Pickett's repulse, but he also was subjected to such a heavy direct and cross artillery fire, that his lines were thrown back in disorder. Just then the Fourteenth and the Sixteenth Vermont regiments, which Stannard had detached from his command, came upon the Confederate flank and rear. These were attacked so vigorously that Wilcox had to order a retreat, during which

several hundred more prisoners fell into the hands of the Federals.

After the decisive repulse of the Confederate attack against the Federal centre, Meade ordered forward Crawford's division to make a demonstra-

Kilpatrick's other brigade, under General George A. Oster, had been detained to aid Gregg's three cavalry brigades in protecting Slocum's right and rear from the threatened attacks of General Stuart. Lee had sent the latter in the vicinity of

White's Creek to make a demonstration against the extreme Federal right.

A very lively engagement was commenced at about five o'clock Kilpatrick was attacking Longstreet, and charge was made during the afternoon, without any noticeable progress on either side, until part of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry made a flank movement, which so checked the Confederates as to enable Custer to bring up the First Michigan Regiment. With the latter Custer led a charge, in which McIntosh and all of his officers took part, and with the aid of the horse-artillery succeeded in driving off from the

Hampton and Fitz Hugh Lee.

The day's engagements thus came to an end. On the 4th Lee abandoned all idea of renewing the conflict, sent away his sick and wounded, as well as his wagon-trains and stores, by way of the Chambersburg and Hagerstown Roads, and made preparations to retreat across the Potomac. Nothing of moment occurred, aside from a reconnaissance in force, made in the evening and during the prevalence of a heavy rainstorm, by the cavalry and by part of Birney's force, in the direction of Fairfield, where a short engagement took place with one of Lee's retreating columns. Soigrick's troops, whose position had been taken by General Couch's body of about eleven thousand men, under General W. F. (Baldy) Smith, followed the Confederates on the 6th as far as the Fairfield Pass of South Mountain, and, with the aid of Kilpatrick's cavalry, harassed Early's rear guard, without, however, bringing on an engagement.

The Confederates had so much the lead of the Federals, by reason of the delay which had forcibly taken place in reorganizing the latter after the three days' battle, that it was not deemed possible to make an advantageous pursuit. Lee was therefore enabled to cross into Virginia between the 13th and 14th, Hill and Longstreet crossing or



MEADE'S ARMY CROSSING THE ANTIETAM IN PURSUIT OF GENERAL LEE, JULY 12TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FOULDS.

tion against the extreme Confederate right. Hood's advance was checked, and after a sharp though brief encounter the Confederates fled, leaving about two hundred of their number prisoners. Sykes, having found the remainder of Longstreet's corps in position and well fortified, did not attempt any further assault with the limited force then at his disposal.

While all these operations were going on around Gettysburg, the cavalry had not been idle. Kilpatrick engaged in a severe fight late on the 2d of July with General J. E. B. Stuart's force, which he had tried to intercept at Huntersdown, and after defeating it returned to Two Taverns, getting close upon the extreme right and rear of the Confederates along the Emmetsburg Road early on the morning of the 3d.

There he remained until he saw, late in the afternoon, the brigades led by Benning, Laws and Roberson advancing toward both the Round Tops, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent Hancock. Kilpatrick then stationed himself upon the extreme Federal left, and with one of his own brigades, under General E. J. Farnsworth, and a brigade of Regulars, under General Wesley Merritt, so harassed the Confederates that they could neither make an effective demonstration against the Round Tops nor detach reinforcements in aid of General Pickett.



A CHARACTERISTIC SOUTHERN SCENE—STREET OF AN INTERIOR TOWN.

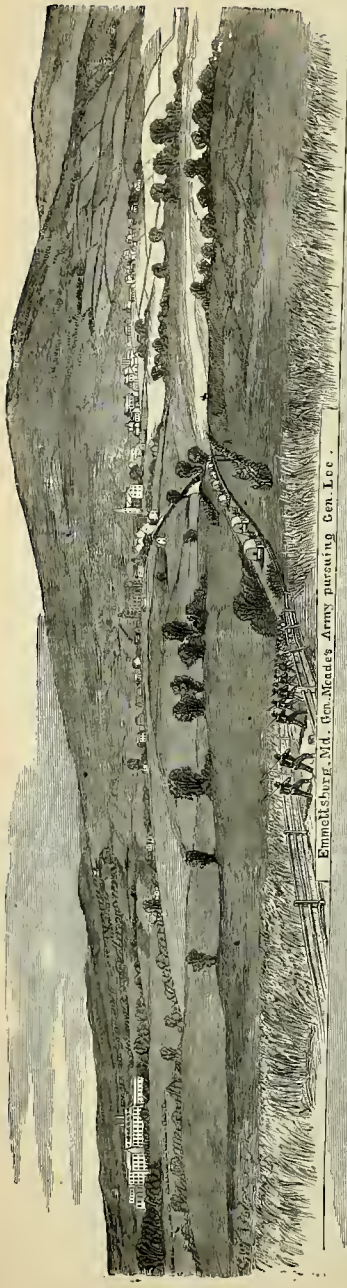
FROM SKETCH BY C. E. B. BOWELL.



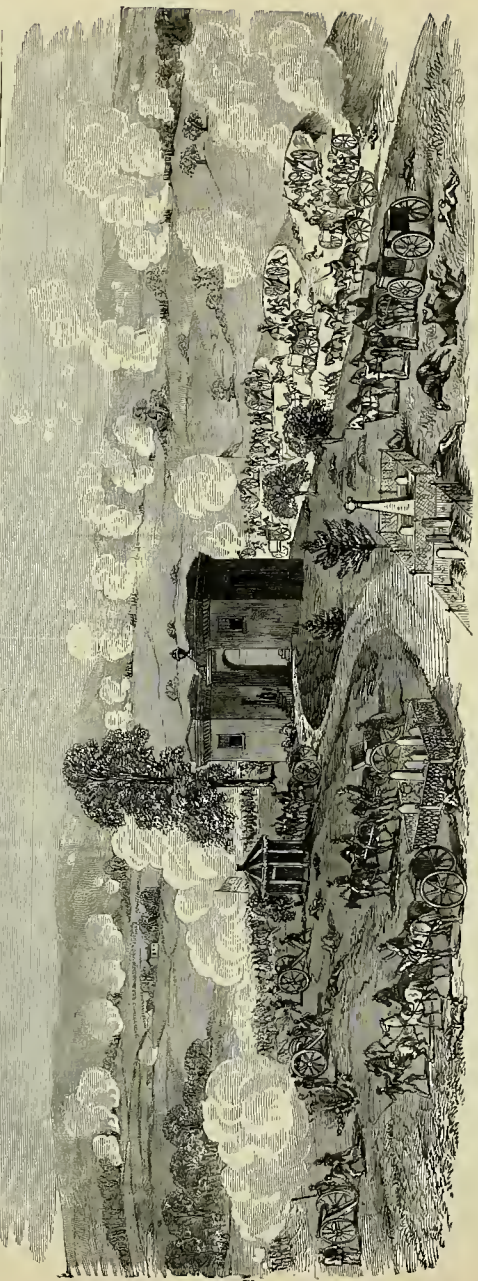
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC INTERRUPTED IN 18



THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC INTERRUPTED IN ITS PROGRESS BY ITS OLD ENEMY, VIRGINIA MUD.



Emmetsburg, Md. Gen. Meade's Army pursuing Gen. Lee.



DESPERATE ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES AFTER GAINING THE HILL AND PASSING THE CEMETERY GATE.
From a sketch by Edwin Forbes

improvised bridges at Falling Waters, and Well fording the river at Williamsport.

Before crossing the river, Hill's rear guard was attacked by a small troop under Kilpatrick, who retired after capturing about fifteen hundred prisoners, and killing nearly as many as he lost himself, about one hundred and twenty-five men. Major Webb, who led the body taken from the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, was killed; and Pettigrew, who commanded the rear guard and was wounded on the 3d, received additional wounds, from which he died shortly after the engagement.

The total Federal casualties in this campaign were put at 23,186, and the Confederate loss estimated at 23,748, killed, wounded and missing.

The following is the complete roster of both armies, showing additional names of the most prominent officers on either side:

ROSTER OF THE FEDERAL ARMY

ORGANIZED AT THE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE GORDON MEADE COMMANDING.

STAFF.

Major-general Daniel Butterfield, Chief of Staff (wounded); Brigadier-general M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-general.



GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

Brigadier-general Seth Williams, Adjutant-general.
Brigadier-general Edmund Seligson, Inspector-general.
Brigadier-general Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-general.
Colonel Henry F. Clarke, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Major Jonathan Letterman, Surgeon, Chief of Medical Department.
Brigadier-general O. K. Warren, Chief Engineer (wounded).
Major D. W. Flanagan, Chief Ordnance Officer.
Major-general Alfred Pleasonton, Chief of Cavalry.
Brigadier-general Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery.
Captain L. B. Norton, Chief Signal Officer.

- 1) Major-general John F. Reynolds; 2) Major-general O. O. Howard, commanding the First, Third, and Eleventh Corps, July 1st.
- Brigadier-general W. W. Slocum, commanding the Right Wing, July 2d and 3d.
- Major-general W. S. Hancock, commanding the Left Centre, July 2d and 3d.

FINER CORPS.

- 1) Major-general John F. Reynolds (killed, July 1st).
- 2) Major-general Abner Doubleday, commanding, July 1st.
- 3) Major-general John Newton, commanding, July 2d and 3d.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general James S. Wadsworth commanding.
First Brigade: 1) Brigadier-general Solomon Meredith (wounded); 2) Colonel Henry A. Morrow (wounded); 3) Colonel W. W. Robinson—Second Wisconsin, Colonel Lucius Fairbank (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel Orono H. Stevens (wounded), Major John Mansfield (wounded).

Captain George H. Oils; Sixth Wisconsin, Lieutenant-colonel R. R. Dewar, Seventh Michigan, Colonel W. W. Robinson; Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Colonel Henry A. Morrow (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel Mark Flanagan (wounded), Major Edwin B. Wright (wounded), Captain Albert M. Edwards; Nineteenth Indiana, Colonel Samuel Williams.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Lyndon Cutler commanding—Seventh Indiana, Major Im G. Orover; Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel J. W. Hoffman; Seventy-sixth New York, Major Andrew J. Grover (killed), Captain John E. Cook; Ninety-fifth New York, Colonel George B. Biddle (wounded), Major Edward Pyle; One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York, Lieutenant-colonel P. C. Miller (wounded), Major George Harney; Fourteenth Brooklyn, Colonel E. B. Foster.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general John C. Robinson commanding.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general Gabriel R. Paul commanding (wounded), Colonel S. H. Leonard, Colonel Richard Coates—Sixtieth Maine, Colonel Charles W. Tilden (captured), Lieutenant-colonel N. E. Welch, Major Archibald D. Leavitt; Thirtieth Massachusetts, Colonel S. H. Leonard (wounded); Ninety-fourth New York, Colonel A. R. Root (wounded), Major S. H. Moffat; One Hundred and Fourth New York, Colonel Gilbert G. Poy; One Hundred and Seventy Pennsylvania, Colonel T. F. McCoy (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel James McThompson (wounded), Captain E. D. Roath; Eleventh

Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Colonel Langhorne Water (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel H. S. Haedeker (wounded), Major Thomas Chasabear (wounded), Captain C. C. Wildis (wounded), Captain G. W. Jones.

Third Brigade: Brigadier-general George J. Stannard commanding (wounded)—Twelfth Vermont, Colonel Asa P. Blunt; Thirtieth Vermont, Colonel Francis V. Randall; Fourteenth Vermont, Colonel William T. Nichols; Fifteenth Vermont, Colonel Redford Prector; Sixteenth Vermont, Colonel Whelock G. Venzey.

Artillery Brigade: Colonel Charles S. Walworth commanding—Second Maine, Captain James A. Hall; Fifth Maine, G. T. Stevens; Battery B, First Pennsylvania, Captain J. H. Cooper; Battery B, Fourth United States, Lieutenant James Stewart; Battery L, First New York, Captain J. A. Reynolds.

SECOND CORPS.

- 1) Major-general Winfield S. Hancock (wounded).
- 2) Major-general John Gibbon (wounded).
- 3) Brigadier-general John C. Caldwell.

FIRST BRIGADE.

- 1) Brigadier-general John C. Caldwell.
- 2) Colonel John R. Brooke (wounded).

First Brigade: Colonel Edward E. Cross (killed); Colonel E. B. McKeen—Fifth New Hampshire, Colonel E. E. Cross, Lieutenant-colonel C. E. Huppel; Sixty-first New York, Lieutenant-colonel Oscar K. Broady; Eighty



JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard S. Coulter, Captain J. J. Bierer.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Henry Baxter commanding—Twelfth Massachusetts, Colonel James L. Bate; Eighty-third New York, Lieutenant-colonel Joseph R. Meech; Ninety-seventh New York, Colonel Charles Wheelock; Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, Major Benecet F. Frost, Captain E. Y. Patterson; Ninetieth Pennsylvania, Colonel Peter Lyke.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 1) Major-general Abner Doubleday, commanding, July 2d and 3d (wounded).
- 2) Brigadier-general Thomas A. Rowley, commanding, July 1st.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general Thomas A. Rowley, July 2d and 3d; Colonel Chapman Biddle, July 1st—One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Chapman Biddle, Major Alexander Biddle; One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel Robert P. Cummins (killed), Lieutenant-colonel A. B. McCalumet; One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel George F. McFarland (lost a leg), Captain Walter L. Owsen; Twentieth New York State Militia, Colonel Theodore B. Gates.

Second Brigade: 1) Colonel Roy Stone commanding (wounded); 2) Colonel Langhorne Water (wounded); 3) Colonel Edmund T. Dana—One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Edmund L. Dana, Major John D. Musser; One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Walton Drecht (wounded), Captain A. J. Soffel (killed), Captain John Lewis—One

hundred and Sixty-first New York, Colonel H. Boyd McKeen, Lieutenant-colonel Ames Stroth; One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Robert McFarland.

Third Brigade: Colonel Patrick Kelly commanding—Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Colonel Richard Byrnes; Sixty-third New York, Lieutenant-colonel R. C. Bentley (wounded), Captain Thomas Tully; Sixty-ninth New York, Captain Richard Maroney (wounded), Lieutenant James J. Smith; Eighty-eighth New York, Colonel Patrick Kelly, Captain Dennis E. Burke; One Hundred and Sixtieth Pa., Major St. Clair A. Mulholland.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general S. K. Zook commanding (killed); Lieutenant-colonel John Frazar—Fifty-second New York, Lieutenant-colonel Charles G. Frinkenberg (wounded), Captain William Scherer; Fifty-seventh New York, Lieutenant-colonel Alfred B. Chapman; Sixty-sixth New York, Colonel Orlando W. Morris (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel John S. Hamvill (wounded), Major Peter Nelson; One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard P. Roberts (killed), Lieutenant-colonel John Frazier.

Fourth Brigade: Colonel John R. Brooke commanding (wounded)—Twenty-seventh Connecticut, Lieutenant-colonel Henry C. Merwin (killed), Major James H. Coburn; Sixty-fourth New York, Colonel David G. Blagden; Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel J. H. Brooke; Lieutenant-colonel Richard M. Mitchell; One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hiram L. Brown (wounded), Captain John W. Reynolds (wounded), Captain Moses W. Oliver, Second Division, Colonel William P. Bailey.

SECOND DIVISION

- (1) Brigadier-general John Gibbon (wounded)
- (2) Brigadier-general Wildorn Harrow.

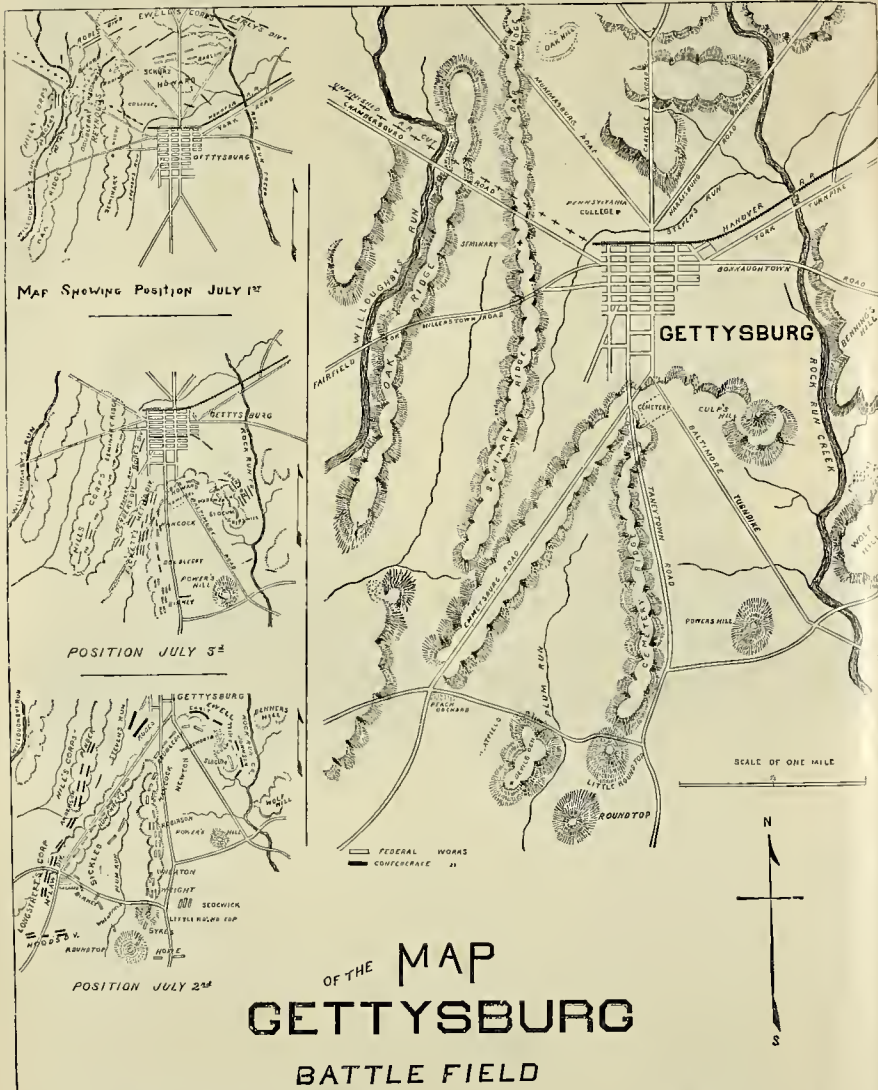
First Brigade: Brigadier-general William Harrow commanding; Colonel Francis E. Heath—Nineteenth Maine,

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Alex. S. Webb commanding (wounded)—Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Dennis O. Kane (killed), Lieutenant-colonel M. Tench (killed), Major James Duff (wounded), Captain William Davis; Seventy-first Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Richard Penn Smyth, Seventy-second Pennsylvania,

Michigan, Colonel N. J. Hall, Lieutenant-colonel James E. Steele (killed), Major S. W. Curtis—Unattached; Artillery Sharpshooters.

THIRD DIVISION

Brigadier-general Alexander Hays commanding. First Brigade: Colonel Samuel S. Currell commanding



OF THE MAP
GETTYSBURG
BATTLE FIELD

Drawn for THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR

By WALTER A. LANE, C.E.

Colonel F. E. Heath, Lieutenant-colonel Henry W. Cunningham; Fifteenth Massachusetts, Colonel George H. Ward (killed), Lieutenant-colonel George C. Joslin; Eighty-second New York, Colonel Henry W. Huston (killed), Captain John Durrow; First Minnesota, Colonel William Caldwell (wounded), Captain N. S. Woodcock (killed), Captain Wilson B. Fernald, Captain Louis Muller, Captain Joseph Perissin, Captain Henry C. Coster.

Colonel De Witt C. Baxter; One Hundred and Sixty Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Theodore Haessler. Third Brigade: Colonel Norman J. Hall commanding—Nineteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Paul J. Heverro (killed), Twentieth Massachusetts, Colonel Paul J. Heverro (killed), Captain H. L. Abbott (wounded); Forty-second New York, Colonel James E. Malton; Fifty-sixth New York, Lieutenant-colonel Max A. Thomas (killed); Seventh

Fourth Ohio, Lieutenant-colonel James H. Godman, Lieutenant-colonel L. W. Carpenter; Eighth Ohio, Colonel S. S. Currell, Lieutenant-colonel Franklin Sawyer; Fourteenth Indiana, Colonel John Coons; Seventh West Virginia, Colonel Joseph Sawyer. Second Brigade: Colonel Thomas A. Smyth, commanding (wounded); Lieutenant-colonel F. E. Pierce—Fourteenth Connecticut, Major John T. Ellis; Tenth New

York (battalion), Major George F. Roper; One Hundred and Eighth New York, Colonel Charles J. Powers; Tenth New Jersey, Major John T. Hill; First Delaware, Colonel Thomas A. Snyth, Lieutenant-colonel Edward P. Harris, Captain M. R. Edgood (killed), Lieutenant William Smith (killed).

Third Brigade: Colonel George L. Willard commanding (killed); Colonel Ezekiel Sharpe (killed); Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Bull—Thirty-sixth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel James G. Hughes; One Hundred and Eleventh New York, Colonel Clifton D. McDougall (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel Isaac M. Lusk, Captain A. P. Seelye; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York, Colonel G. L. Willard (killed), Lieutenant-colonel Levi Crandall; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York, Colonel E. Sherill (killed), Lieutenant-colonel J. M. Bull.

Artillery Brigade: Captain J. G. Hazard commanding—Battery B, First New York, Captains M. K. Rorty (killed); Battery A, First Rhode Island, Lieutenant William A. Arnold; Battery B, First Rhode Island, Lieutenant T. Frederick Brown (wounded); Battery I, First United States, Lieutenant G. A. Woodruff (killed); Battery A, Fourth United States, Lieutenant A. H. Cushing (killed).

Cavalry Squads: Captain Riley Johnson commanding—D and K, Sixth New York.

THIRD CORPS.

- (1) Major-general Daniel E. Sickles (wounded).
- (2) Major-general David B. Birney (wounded).

Lieutenant-colonel E. S. Pierce; Fifth Michigan, Lieutenant-colonel John Pufford (wounded), Major S. S. Matthews; Fortieth New York, Colonel Thomas W. Egan; Seventeenth Maine, Lieutenant-colonel Charles B. Merrill; One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel David M. Jones (wounded), Major Isaac Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Andrew A. Humphreys commanding. **First Brigade:** Brigadier-general Joseph Carr commanding—First Massachusetts, Colonel N. B. McLaugh—Eleventh Massachusetts, Lieutenant-colonel Daniel D. Trigg; Sixteenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-colonel Waldo Merriam; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Captain George W. Tomlinson (wounded), Captains Henry Goodfellow, Eleventh New Jersey, Colonel Robert McAllister (wounded), Major Philip J. Kearny (killed), Captain William R. Dunning; Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania (not engaged), Lieutenant-colonel Milton Opp; Tenth New Hampshire, Captain J. F. Langley.

Second Brigade: Colonel William R. Brewster commanding—Seventieth New York (First Excelsior), Major Daniel Mahon; Seventy-first New York (Second Excelsior), Colonel Henry L. Potter; Seventy-second New York (Third Excelsior), Colonel William O. Stevens (killed), Lieutenant-colonel John S. Austin; Seventy-third New York (Fourth Excelsior), Colonel L. R. Francisco (killed), Major M. W. Burns; Seventy-fourth New York (Fifth Excelsior), Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Holt; One Hundred and Twentieth N. Y. Lieut.-colonel C. D. Westbrock (wounded), Major J. R. Tappan, Captain A. L. Lockwood.

Preost; First Michigan, Colonel Ira C. Abbot (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel W. A. Troop.

Second Brigade: Colonel J. B. Sweitzer commanding—Ninth Massachusetts, Colonel Patrick H. Gaisney; Thirty-second Massachusetts, Colonel George L. Prescott (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel Luther Stephenson (wounded), Major J. Cushing Edmunds; Fourth Michigan, Colonel Hanson H. Jeffries (killed), Lieutenant-colonel George W. Lombard; Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel J. B. Switzer, Lieutenant-colonel James C. Hull.

Third Brigade: Colonel Strong Vincent (killed); Colonel James C. Rice—Twenty-third Maine, Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain; Forty-fourth New York, Colonel James C. Rice, Lieutenant-colonel Freeman Conner; Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Major William H. Lamon, Captain O. E. Woodward; Sixteenth Michigan, Lieutenant-colonel N. E. Welch.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Romany B. Agre commanding. **First Brigade:** Colonel Hannibal Day, Sixth United States Infantry, commanding—Third United States Infantry, Captain H. W. Prevelley (wounded), Captain Richard G. Lay; Fourth United States Infantry, Captain J. W. Atkins; Sixth United States Infantry, Captain Levi C. Jones; Twelfth United States Infantry, Captain Thomas S. Dunn; Fourteenth United States Infantry, Major G. R. Giddings.

Second Brigade: Colonel Sidney Lightfoot, Second United States Infantry, commanding—Second United States Infantry, Major A. T. Lee (wounded), Captain S. A. McKee; Seventh United States Infantry, Captain D. P.



J. H. ROBERTS WARD.

FIRST DIVISION.

- (1) Major-general David B. Birney.
- (2) Brigadier-general J. H. Ward.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general C. K. Graham commanding (wounded and captured); Colonel Andrew D. Tappan—Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Peter Sides, Lieutenant-colonel William P. Nesper (wounded), Captain A. H. Nelson; Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel John A. Danks; Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel A. H. Tappan (all the field officers wounded); One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, Colonel Calvin A. Cook; One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Frederick E. Cavalin (expelled); One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Henry J. Madill, Captain E. B. Brown.

Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general J. H. Ward commanding; (2) Colonel H. Berdan—First United States Sharpshooters, Col. H. Berdan, Lieutenant-colonel C. Tripp; Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Major H. H. Stoutenot; Third Maine, Colonel M. B. Lokena, Captain William C. Morgan; Fourth Maine, Colonel Elijah Walker (wounded), Major Ebenezer Whitecomb (wounded), Captain Edwin Libby; Twentieth Indiana, Colonel John Wheeler (killed), Lieutenant-colonel William C. L. Taylor; Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Major John W. Moore; Eighty-sixth New York, Lieutenant-colonel Benjamin Riggs (wounded); One Hundred and Twentieth New York ("Orange Blossom"), Colonel A. Van Horn Ellis (killed), Lieutenant-colonel Francis M. Cummings (wounded), Major James Cronin (killed).

Third Brigade: Colonel Philip B. de Trobriand commanding—Third Michigan, Colonel Byron R. Pierce (wounded).

Third Brigade: Colonel George C. Burling commanding—Fifth New Jersey, Colonel William J. Sewall (wounded), Captain Virgil M. Realey (wounded), Captain T. C. Godfrey, Captain H. H. Woolsey; Sixth New Jersey, Colonel George C. Burling, Lieutenant-colonel S. B. Gilkison; Fourth New Jersey, Colonel L. R. Francisco (killed), Lieutenant-colonel Francis Price; Eighth New Jersey, Colonel John Ramsey (wounded), Captain John G. Langston; One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel John P. Dimes; Second New Hampshire, Colonel Edward L. Bailey (wounded), Major Samuel P. Snyles (wounded).

Artillery Brigade: Captain George E. Headolph commanding—Battery E, First Rhode Island, Lieutenant John K. Burdette (wounded), Lieutenant Benjamin Freeman; Battery B, First New Jersey, Captain A. J. Clark; Battery D, First New Jersey, Captain George T. Woodbury; Battery K, Fourth United States, Lieutenant F. W. Seelye (wounded), Lieutenant Robert James; Battery D, First New York, Captain George R. Winslow; Fourth New York, Captain James E. Smith.

FIFTH CORPS.

Major-general George Sykes commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general James Barnes (wounded).

First Brigade: Colonel William S. Tuton commanding—Eighteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Joseph Hayes; Twenty-second Massachusetts, Colonel William S. Tuton, Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Sherman, Jr.; One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles M.

Hancock; Tenth United States Infantry, Captain W. H. Ham Clinton; Eleventh United States Infantry, Major De L. Floyd Jones; Seventeenth United States Infantry, Lieutenant-colonel Durrell Green. **Third Brigade:** Brigadier-general S. H. Weed (killed); Colonel Keener Garrison—One Hundred and Fortieth New York, Colonel Patrick H. O'Barke (killed), Lieutenant-colonel Louis East; One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York, Colonel K. Garrard, Lieutenant-colonel David T. Jenkins; Ninety-first Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Joseph H. Saxce; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel John H. Cain.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general S. Wiley Crawford commanding. **First Brigade:** Colonel William McCandless commanding—First Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William Cooper Talley; Second Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William McCandless, Lieutenant-colonel George A. Woodward; Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Wellington H. Eat; Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel S. M. Jackson; First Rifles (Barktail), Colonel Charles J. Taylor (killed), Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Niles (wounded), Major William R. Hartshorn.

Second Brigade: Colonel Joseph W. Fisher commanding—Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel J. W. Fisher, Lieutenant-colonel George Lunt; Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieutenant-colonel James M. K. Rodgers; Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel A. J. Warner; Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel M. D. Hardin.

Artillery Brigade: Captain A. P. Martin commanding—Battery D, Fifth United States, Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett (killed), Lieutenant B. P. Ritchiehouse; Battery I,



JOHN SEDGWICK.



VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF SECOND BULL RUN, AS SKETCHED IN AUGUST, 1862, BY EDWIN FORBES.

Fifth United States, Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery G, First New York, Captain Albert Barnes; Battery L, First Ohio, Captain N. C. Gibbs; Battery C, Massachusetts, Captain A. P. Martin.
Premont Guard: Captain H. W. Byder—Companies E and D, Twelfth New York.

SIXTH CORPS.

Major-general John Sedgwick.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general H. G. Wright commanding.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general A. T. A. Torbet commanding—First New Jersey, Lieutenant-colonel William Henry Junior; Second New Jersey, Colonel Samuel L. Buck; Third New Jersey, Colonel Henry W. Brown; Fifth New Jersey, Colonel William H. Pease.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general J. J. Bartlett commanding—Fifth Maine, Colonel Clark S. Edwards; One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, Colonel Emory Upton; Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Edward Carroll; Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel William L. Lesig.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general D. A. Russell commanding—Sixth Maine, Lieutenant-colonel George W. Brown; Pennsylvania, Colonel William H. Irvine; One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel P. C. Ellmaker; Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Thomas S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general A. F. Howe commanding.

Second Brigade: Colonel L. A. Grant commanding—Second Vermont, Colonel J. H. Walbridge; Third Vermont, Colonel T. O. Seyer; Fourth Vermont, Colonel E. H. Slaughter; Fifth Vermont, Lieutenant-colonel John T. Lewis; Sixth Vermont, Lieutenant-colonel Eliza H. Barney.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general T. A. Neill commanding—Seventh Maine, Lieutenant-colonel Selden Conroy; Forty-ninth New York, Colonel D. B. Bidwell; Seventy-seventh New York, Colonel J. B. McKean; Forty-third New York, Colonel B. F. Baker; Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Major George W. Dawson.
 THIRD DIVISIONS.

Brigadier-general Frank Wheaton commanding.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general Alexander Shuler commanding—Sixty-ninth New York, Colonel J. E. Hamlin; Sixty-seventh New York, Colonel Nelson Cross; One Hundred and Twenty-second New York, Lieutenant-colonel A. W. Dwight; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel John F. Gice; Eighty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel Pass Bussett.
Second Brigade: Colonel H. L. Egan commanding—Seventh Massachusetts, Lieutenant-colonel Franklin P. Harlow; Tenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-colonel Joseph B. Parsons; Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Colonel Oliver Edwards; Second Rhode Island, Colonel Horatio Rogers.
Third Brigade: Colonel David I. Nevins commanding—Sixty-second New York, Colonel D. I. Nevins, Lieutenant-colonel Theodore B. Hamilton; One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, Colonel John W. Patterson; Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Colonel James M. McCarter;

Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Major John E. Kohler; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pa., Lieutenant-colonel William H. Mowdy.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE: Colonel C. H. Tompkins commanding.

Battery A, First Massachusetts, Captain W. R. McCarty; Battery D, Second United States, Lieutenant E. R. Williston; Battery F, Fifth United States, Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery G, Second United States, Lieutenant V. H. Butler; Battery C, First Rhode Island, Captain Richard Waterhouse; Battery G, First Rhode Island, Captain G. W. Adams; First New York, Captain Andrew Cowan; Third New York, Captain William A. Craft.

Cavalry Brigade: Captain William L. Craft commanding—II, First Pennsylvania; I, First New Jersey.

ELEVENTH CORPS.

(1) Major-general G. O. Howard.
 (2) Major-general Carl Schurz.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-general Francis C. Barlow (wounded).
 (2) Brigadier-general Adolbert Ames.
First Brigade: Colonel Leopold Von Gilsa commanding—Forty-first New York, Colonel L. Von Gilsa, Lieutenant-colonel D. Von Einsele; Fifty-fourth New York, Colonel Eugene A. Kerley; Sixty-eighth New York, Colonel Gottlieb Henry de Ivernia; One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles Glanz.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Adolbert Ames commanding; Colonel Andrew L. Harris—Seventeenth Connecticut, Lieutenant-colonel Dennis Fowler (killed), Major A. G. Brady (wounded); Twenty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-colonel Jeremiah Williams (captured), Lieutenant William Maloney (wounded), Lieutenant Israel White; Seventy-fifth Ohio, Colonel Andrew L. Harris (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel Ben Morgan (wounded), Major Charles W. Friend; One Hundred and Seventh Ohio, Captain John M. Lutz.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general A. Von Steinwehr commanding.

First Brigade: Colonel Charles B. Coster commanding—Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Lorenz Ostlander; Seventy-third Pennsylvania, Captain Daniel F. Kelly; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, Colonel Charles B. Coster, Lieutenant-colonel Allan H. Jackson; One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York, Colonel Patrick H. Jones.

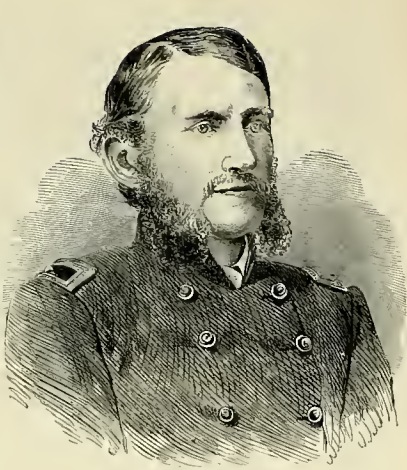
Second Brigade: Colonel Orlando Smith commanding—Thirty-third Massachusetts, Lieutenant-colonel Ailin B. Underwood; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, Colonel James Wood, Jr.; Fifty-fifth Ohio, Colonel Charles B. Gamber; Seventy-third Ohio, Colonel Orlando Smith, Lieutenant-colonel Richard Long.

THIRD DIVISION.

(1) Major-general Carl Schurz.
 (2) Brigadier-general Alex. Schimmelpenninck.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general A. Von Schimmelpenninck commanding (captured); Colonel George Von Arnburg—Forty-fifth New York, Colonel G. Von Arnburg, Lieutenant-colonel Adolphus Dobke; One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York, Colonel Philip P. Brown, Jr.; Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania, Colonel Adolph Von Hartung (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel V. Mizel (captured), Major-stave Schlichter; Sixty-sixth Ohio, Colonel S. J. McGraw; Eighty-seventh Illinois, Colonel J. Hecker.

Second Brigade: Colonel Walmir Kryznowski commanding—Fifty-eighth New York, Colonel W. Kryznowski, Lieutenant-colonel Albert Otto, Captain Emil Koszig, Lieutenant-colonel Frederick Gill-



JUDSON KILPATRICK.

man; One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, Colonel J. T. Lockman, Lieutenant-colonel James C. Rogers; Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, Colonel Francis Mahler (wounded), Major August Lutz; Eighty-second Ohio, Colonel James S. Robinson (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel D. Thomas; Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, Colonel William H. Jacobs.

Artillery Brigade: Major Thomas W. Osborn commanding—Battery I, First New York, Captain Michael Wirtzick; Battery K, First Ohio, Captain Hubert Dilger; Battery K, First Ohio, Captain Lewis Heckman; Battery G, Fourth United States, Lieutenant Bayard Wilson (killed), Lieutenant E. A. Banerdt; Thirteenth New York, Lieutenant William Wheeler.

TWELFTH CORPS.

(1) Major-general Henry W. Slocum.
 (2) Brigadier-general Alpheus S. Williams.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Thomas H. Ruger commanding.
First Brigade: Colonel Archibald L. McDougall commanding—Fifth Connecticut, Colonel Warren W. Packer; Twentieth Connecticut, Lieutenant-colonel William B. Woodson; One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, Colonel A. L. McDougall, Lieutenant-colonel James C. Rogers; One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York, Colonel E. L. Price; Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel James L. Selridge; Third Maryland, Colonel J. M. Sudding.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Henry H. Lockwood commanding—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York, Colonel John H. Ketcham; First Maryland (P. H. B.) Colonel William P. Maulsby; First Maryland (E. S. B.), Colonel James Wallace.

Third Brigade: Colonel Silas Colgrove commanding—Second Massachusetts, Colonel Charles B. Manly (killed), Lieutenant-colonel Charles F. Morse; One Hundred and Seventh New York, Colonel Mirra M. Crane; Thirtieth New Jersey, Colonel Cira A. Cannon (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel John B. Fisher; Twenty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Silas Colgrove, Lieutenant-colonel John R. Fisher; Third Wisconsin, Lieutenant-colonel Martin Flood.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general John W. Geary commanding.

First Brigade: Colonel Charles Cundy commanding—Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Captain John Fryar; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Arlo Pease, Jr.; Fifth Ohio, Colonel John H. Patrick; Seventh Ohio, Colonel William R. Creighton; Twenty-ninth Ohio, Captain W. F. Stevens (wounded), Captain Edward Hayes; Sixty-sixth Ohio, Colonel C. Canby, Lieutenant-colonel Eugene Powell.

Second Brigade: (1) Colonel George A. Colham, Jr.; (2) Brigadier-general Thomas L. Kane—Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel William Richards; One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania, Captain Fred L. Gimber; One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Thomas M. Walker, Lieutenant-colonel Frank T. Osgood.

Third Brigade: Brigadier-general George S. Greene commanding—Sixtieth New York, Colonel Abel Goldard; Seventy-eighth New York, Lieutenant-colonel Herbert Von Hammerstein; One Hundred and Second New York, Lieutenant-colonel James C. Lane (wounded); One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York; David Ireland; One Hundred and Forty-ninth



EDWARD E. CROSS.



CAVALRY SKIRMISHERS ADVANCING ON THE PASSES OF THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHILL.

York, Colonel Henry A. Barham, Lieutenant-colonel Charles B. Randall.

Artillery Brigade: Lieutenant Edward D. Malhoush commanding—Battery F, Fourth United States, Lieutenant E. D. Maulsborg, Lieutenant S. T. Ross; Battery K, Fifth United States, Lieutenant D. H. Kinsie; Battery M, First New York, Lieutenant Charles E. Winger; Knep's Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant Charles Atwell.

Headquarter Guard: Battalion Tenth Maine.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Major-general Alfred Pleasonton commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general John Buford commanding.

First Brigade: Colonel William Gauble commanding—Eighteenth New York, Colonel Benjamin F. Davis; Eighth Illinois, Colonel William Gauble, Lieutenant-colonel D. R. Clendenin; Two Squadrons Twelfth Illinois, Colonel Amos Voss; Three Squadrons Third Indiana, Colonel George H. Chapman.

Second Brigade: Colonel Thomas C. Devin commanding—Sixth New York, Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Lieutenant-colonel William H. Crocker; Ninth New York, Colonel William Sackett; Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Colonel J. B. Kalkreuth; Third Virginia (Detachment).

Reconnaissance Brigade: Brigadier-general Wesley Merritt commanding—First United States, Captain R. S. C. Lord; Second United States, Captain T. F. Rodenbough; Fifth United States, Captain J. W. Mason; Sixth United States, Major S. R. Starr (wounded); Captain G. C. Cron; Sixth Pennsylvania, Major James H. Hazledine.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general D. McM. Gregg commanding. (Headquarter Guard—Company A, First Ohio.)

First Brigade: Colonel J. B. McIntosh commanding—First New Jersey, Major M. H. Beaumont; First Pennsylvania, Colonel John P. Taylor; Third Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Edward S. Jones; First Maryland, Lieutenant-colonel James M. Deems; First Massachusetts at Headquarters Sixth Corps.

Second Brigade: Colonel Penneck Hays commanding—Second New York, Fourth New York, Eighth Pennsylvania, Sixth Ohio.

Third Brigade: Colonel J. I. Gregg commanding—First Maine, Colonel Charles H. Smith; Tenth New York, Major W. A. Avery; Fourth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel W. E. Doster; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel John K. Robinson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Judson Kilpatrick commanding. (Headquarter Guard—Company C, First Ohio.)

First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general E. J. Farnsworth (killed); (2) Colonel N. P. Richmond—Fifth New York, Major John Hammond; Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel William P. Brinton; First Vermont, Colonel Edward D. Sawyer; First West Virginia, Colonel N. P. Richmond.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general George A. Carter commanding—First Michigan, Colonel Charles H. Town; Fifth Michigan, Colonel Russell A. Alger; Sixth Michigan, Colonel George Gray; Seventh Michigan, Colonel William D. Mann.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

First Brigade: Captain John M. Robertson commanding—Batteries B and L, Second United States, Lieutenant Edward Weston; Battery M, Second United States, Lieutenant A. C. M. Pennington; Battery E, Fourth United States, Lieutenant S. S. Elders; Sixth New York, Lieutenant Joseph W. Martin; Ninth Michigan, Captain J. J. Daniels; Battery C, Third United States, Lieutenant William D. Fuller.

Second Brigade: Captain John C. Tibball commanding—Batteries G and Z, First United States, Captain A. M. Randall; Battery K, First United States, Captain William M. Graham; Battery A, Second United States, Lieutenant John H. Culef; Battery C, Third United States.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

(1) Brigadier-general R. O. Tyler (wounded). (2) Captain John M. Robertson.

First Regular Brigade: Captain D. R. Ransom commanding (wounded)—Battery II, First United States, Lieutenant C. P. Eakin (wounded); Batteries F and K, Third United States, Lieutenant J. C. Turbull; Battery C, Fourth United States, Lieutenant Evan Thomas; Battery C, Fifth United States, Lieutenant G. V. Weir.

First Volunteer Brigade: Lieutenant-colonel F. McElvey commanding—Fifteenth New York, Captain Patrick Hart; Independent Battery Pennsylvania, Captain B. D. Ricketts; Fifth Massachusetts, Captain C. A. Phillips; Ninth Massachusetts, Captain John Bigelow.

Second Volunteer Brigade: Captain E. D. Taft commanding—Battery B, First Connecticut; Battery M, First Connecticut; Fifth New York, Captain Elijah D. Taft; Second Connecticut, Lieutenant John W. Sterling.

Third Volunteer Brigade: Captain James F. Huntington commanding—Batteries F and G, First Pennsylvania, Captain R. D. Ricketts; Battery H, First Ohio, Captain James P. Huntington; Battery A, First New Hampshire, Captain F. M. Edgell; Battery C, First West Virginia, Captain Wallace Hill.

Fourth Volunteer Brigade: Captain R. H. Fitzhugh commanding—Battery B, First New York, Captain James McElroy (killed); Battery G, First New York, Captain Albert N. Ames; Battery K, First New York (Eleventh Battery attached), Captain Robert H. Fitzhugh; Battery A, First Maryland, Captain James H. Ripley; Battery A, First New Jersey, Lieutenant Augustus N. Parsons; Sixth Maine, Lieutenant Edwin P. Dow.

Train Guard: Major Charles Ewing commanding—Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

Headquarter Camp: Captain J. C. Fuller commanding—Battery C, Thirty-second Massachusetts.

DETACHMENTS AT HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Command of the Provost-marshal-general: Brigadier-general M. R. Patrick commanding—Ninety-third New York, Eighth United States; First Massachusetts Cavalry; Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; Batteries E and I; Sixth United States Engineer Battalion, Captain George H. Mendel, United States Engineers.

Guards and Orderlies: Captain D. P. Mann commanding—Independent Company Onida Cavalry.

REGISTER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

ENLISTED AT THE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE COMMANDING.

STAFF.

Colonel W. B. Taylor, Adjutant-general.
Colonel C. S. Venable, A.D.C.
Colonel Charles Marshall, A.D.C.
Colonel James L. Corley, Chief Quartermaster.
Colonel R. G. Cole, Chief Commissary.
Colonel J. G. Bulfinch, Chief of Ordnance.
Colonel R. L. Payton, Assistant Inspector-general.
General W. N. Poffleton, Chief of Artillery.
Doctor L. Guilt, Medical Director.
Colonel W. Proctor Smith, Chief Engineer.
Major H. E. Young, Assistant Adjutant-general.
Major G. B. Cook, Assistant Inspector-general.

FIRST CORPS.

Lieutenant-general James Longstreet commanding.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE'S DIVISION.

Kershaw's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Kershaw commanding—Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. D. Du Saussure; Eighth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. W. Manning; Second South Carolina Regiment, Colonel John D. Kennely; Third South Carolina Regiment, Colonel James D. Nance; Seventh South Carolina Regiment, Colonel D. Wyatt Alker; Third (James's) Battalion South Carolina Infantry, Lieutenant-colonel R. C. Rice.

Benning's Brigade: Brigadier-general H. L. Benning commanding—Fiftieth Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. R. Manning; Fifty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. M. Slaughter; Fifty-third Georgia Regiment, Colonel James P. Somers; Tenth Georgia Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel John B. Weems.

Barksdale's Brigade: Brigadier-general William Barksdale (killed)—Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel J. B. Carter; Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel W. D. Decker; Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Thomas M. Griffin; Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, Colonel B. G. Humphreys.

Wofford's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. T. Wofford commanding—Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, Major E. Grifft; Phillips's Georgia Legion, Colonel W. M. Phillips; Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment, Colonel Robert McMillan; Sixteenth Georgia Regiment, Colonel Goods Bryan; Cobb's Georgia Legion, Lieutenant-colonel L. B. Glenn.

MAJOR-GENERAL LEE AND PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Garnett's Brigade: Brigadier-general R. B. Garnett (killed)—Eighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel R. E. Withers; Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Henry Gantt; Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel R. C. Alcock; Fifty-sixth Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. D. Stuart.



CHIMNEY OF A VIRGINIA MANSION IMPROVISED AS A COOK-HOUSE.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

Armistead's Brigade: Brigadier-general L. A. Armistead (killed)—Ninth Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel I. H. Gilliam; *Fourteenth Virginia Regiment,* Colonel J. G. Edmonds; *Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment,* Colonel S. C. Edmonds; *Fifth and Virginia Regiment,* Colonel John Grimes; *Fifty-seventh Virginia Regiment,* Colonel J. B. Magruder.

Kemper's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. I. Kemper (wounded)—First Virginia Regiment, Colonel Lewis B. Williams, Jr.; Third Virginia Regiment, Colonel Joseph Mayo, Jr.; Seventh Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. T. Patton; Eleventh Virginia Regiment, Colonel David Fauson; Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. R. Terry.

Tombs's Brigade: Brigadier-general R. Tombs commanding—Second Georgia Regiment, Colonel E. M. Butt; Fifteenth Georgia Regiment, Colonel E. M. Dalbow; Seventeenth Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. C. Hodges; Twentieth Georgia Regiment, Colonel J. B. Cummins.

Corse's Brigade: Brigadier-general M. D. Corse commanding—Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel T. P. August; Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Martin Mayo; Thirtieth Virginia Regiment, Colonel A. T. Burleson; Thirty-second Virginia Regiment, Col. E. B. Montague.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. D. HOOD'S DIVISION.

Roberson's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Roberson commanding—First Texas Regiment, Colonel A. T. Rainey;

Batistas: Major Henry. Batteries—Beuchman's, Hilly's, Latham's, Gordon's.

Battalions: Colonel E. P. Alexander; Major Hager. Batteries—Jordan's, Rhett's, Moody's, Parker's, Taylor's.

Battalions: Major Eshleman. Batteries—Squire's, Miller's, Richardson's, Norcum's.

Total number of guns, Artillery of the First Corps, 83.

SECOND CORPS.

Lieutenant-general R. S. Ewell.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. A. EARLY'S DIVISION.

Hay's Brigade: Brigadier-general H. S. Rays commanding—Fifth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Henry Forno; Sixth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel William Mossgum; Seventh Louisiana Regiment, Colonel D. B. Pena; Eighth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Henry B. Kelley; Ninth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel A. L. Stafford.

Gordon's Brigade: Brigadier-general A. B. Gordon commanding—Eleventh Georgia Regiment, Colonel J. M. Smith; Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment, Colonel E. M. Atkinson; Thirty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel C. A. Evans; Thirty-eighth Georgia Regiment, Major J. D. Matthews; Sixty-third Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. H. Stiles; Sixty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel J. H. Lanier.

T. Mercer; Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment, Colonel S. P. Lumpkin.

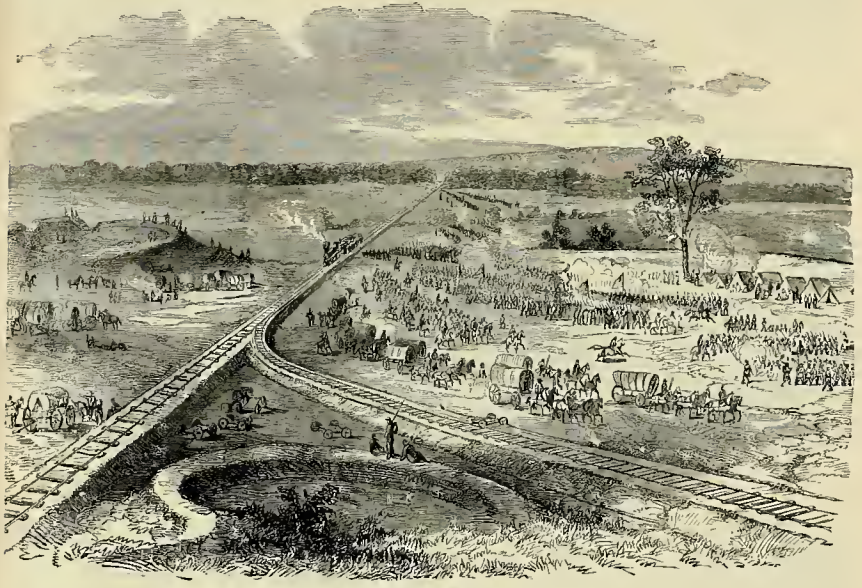
Everson's Brigade: Brigadier-general Alfred Everson commanding—Fifth North Carolina Regiment, Captain S. B. West; Twelfth North Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel W. S. Davis; Twentieth North Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel N. Slough; Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, Colonel D. H. Christie.

Ransom's Brigade: Brigadier-general S. D. Ransom commanding—Second North Carolina Regiment, Major E. W. Hurt; Fourth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Bryan Grimes; Fourth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel R. T. Bennett; Thirtieth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel F. M. Drake.

Rebel's Brigade: Colonel E. A. O'Neal commanding—Third Alabama Regiment, Colonel C. A. Battle; Fifth Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. M. Hall; Sixth Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. N. Lightfoot; Twelfth Alabama Regiment, Colonel S. B. Pickens; Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel J. C. Goodgame.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. D. JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Stewart's Brigade: Brigadier-general George H. Stewart commanding—Tenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel E. T. H. Warren; Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, Colonel A. G. Thibault; Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Colonel T. V. Williams; First North Carolina Regiment,



THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC PASSING OVER THEIR OLD BATTLE-GROUND AT MANASSAS, VA.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FOOTE.

Fourth Texas Regiment, Colonel J. C. O. Key; *Fifth Texas Regiment,* Colonel R. M. Powell; *Third Arkansas Regiment,* Colonel Van H. Manning.

Lewis's Brigade: Brigadier-general E. M. Lewis commanding—Fourth Alabama Regiment, Colonel P. A. Bova; Forty-fourth Alabama Regiment, Colonel W. H. Perry; Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, Col. James Canty; Forty-seventh Alabama Regiment, Col. J. W. Jackson; Forty-eighth Alabama Regiment, Col. J. F. Shepherd.

Anderson's Brigade: Brigadier-general G. T. Anderson (wounded)—Tenth Georgia Battalion, Major J. E. Rybacker; Seventh Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. M. White; Eighth Georgia Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel J. R. Towns; Ninth Georgia Regiment, Colonel B. F. Beck; Eleventh Georgia Regiment, Colonel F. H. Little.

Jackson's Brigade: Brigadier-general M. Jenkins commanding—Second South Carolina Rifle, Colonel Thomas Tompkins; First South Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel David Livingston; Fifth South Carolina Regiment, Col. A. Coward; Sixth South Carolina Regiment, Col. John Britton; Hampton's Legion, Col. M. W. Gary.

Smith's Brigade: Brigadier-general William Smith commanding—Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. E. B. Tamm; Thirty-first Virginia Regiment, Colonel John S. Hoffman; Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Gibson; Fifty-second Virginia Regiment, Colonel Skinner; Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel E. H. Board.

Hoke's Brigade: Colonel J. E. Avery commanding (General R. F. Hoke being absent, wounded)—Fifth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. E. Avery; Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. W. Kirkland; Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. C. T. McDowell; Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, Colonel A. C. Godwin; First North Carolina Battalion, Major R. H. Wharton.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. ROOSE'S DIVISION.

Daniel's Brigade: Brigadier-general Judas Daniel commanding—Thirty-second North Carolina Regiment, Colonel E. C. Bralble; Forty-third North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Thomas S. Kesner; Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Samuel H. Boyd; Fifty-third North Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. A. Owens; Second North Carolina Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel J. S. Andrew.

Deles's Brigade: Brigadier-general George Deles commanding—Fourth Georgia Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel D. R. E. Wain; Twelfth Georgia Regiment, Colonel Edward Willis; Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel John

Colonel J. A. McDowell; Tenth North Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Thurston.

Stewart's Brigade: Brigadier-general James A. Walker commanding—Second Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. Q. A. Nadenbousch; Fourth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Charles A. Bonald; Fifth Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. H. S. Fulk; Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. K. Edmonstone; Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, Colonel F. M. Holladay.

Jones's Brigade: Brigadier-general John M. Jones (wounded)—Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, Captain Mosley; Forty-second Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Withers; Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment, Captain Backster; Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel T. S. Garnett; Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Vandevanter.

Nichols's Brigade: Colonel J. M. Williams commanding (General F. T. Nichols being absent, wounded)—First Louisiana Regiment, Colonel William R. Shiner; Second Louisiana Regiment, Colonel J. M. Williams; Tenth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel E. Waggoner; Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Z. York; Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Edward Penland.

ARTILLERY OF THE SECOND CORPS.

Colonel S. Crutchedl commanding.

Battalions: Lieutenant-colonel Thomas H. Carter; Major Carter M. Benton. Batteries—Page's, Fry's, Carter's, and Reese's.

ARTILLERY OF THE FIRST CORPS.

Colonel J. B. Walton commanding.

Battalions: Colonel H. C. Cabell; Major Hamilton. Batteries—McCary's, Mauls's, Carlin's, Frear's, Cotton's, Major Deering; Major Reed. Batteries—Major's, Blount's, Stribling's, Caskie's.

Battalion: Lieutenant-colonel H. P. Jones; Major Eckenborough. *Batteries*—Carrington's, Ourb's, Thompson's, Tanner's.

Battalion: Lieutenant-colonel S. Andrews; Major Latimer. *Batteries*—Brown's, Demott's, Carpenter's, Rain's.

Battalion: Lieutenant-colonel Nelson; Major Page. *Batteries*—Kirkpatrick's, Massey's, Milligan's.

Battalion: Colonel J. T. Brown; Major Hardaway. *Batteries*—Daunce's, Watson's, Smith's, Huff's, Graham's. Total number of guns, Artillery of the Second Corps, 83.

THIRD CORPS.

Lieutenant-general Ambrose P. Hill commanding.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. H. ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Wright's Brigade: Brigadier-general C. M. Yllox commanding—Eighth Alabama Regiment, Colonel T. L. Reager; Ninth Alabama Regiment, Colonel S. Henry; Tenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel W. H. Perry; Eleventh Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. C. Saunders; Fourteenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel L. P. Fickham.

Mahon's Brigade: Brigadier-general William Mahon commanding—Sixth Virginia Regiment, Colonel O. T. Rogers; Twelfth Virginia Regiment, Colonel D. A. Weidger; Sixteenth Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Joseph H. Ham; Forty-first Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. A. Pughan; Sixty-first Virginia Regiment, Colonel V. D. Orner.

Posey's Brigade: Brigadier-general Canot Posey commanding—Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel James E. Baker; Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel

ARTILLERY OF THE THIRD CORPS.

Colonel R. Ludey Walker commanding.

Battalion: Major D. G. McIntosh; Major W. F. Poague. *Batteries*—Hurt's, Rice's, Luck's, Johnson's.

Battalion: Lieutenant-colonel Garrett; Major Richardson. *Batteries*—Lewin's, Maurin's, Moore's, Grandy's.

Battalion: Major Cutshaw. *Batteries*—Wyatt's, Woolfolk's, Brooke's.

Battalion: Major Willie E. Peggam. *Batteries*—Brunson's, Davidson's, Crenshaw's, McCraw's, Marye's.

Battalion: Lieutenant-colonel Curtis; Major Lana. *Batteries*—Wingfield's, Ross's, Patterson's.

Total number of guns, Artillery of the Third Corps, 83. Total number of guns, Army of Northern Virginia, 248.

LIlieutenant-general J. E. B. STEARNS' CAVALRY CORPS.

Brigadier-general Wade Hampton's Brigade—Brigadier-general Fitz Hugh Lee's Brigade—Brigadier-general W. H. F. Lee's Brigade, under Colonel Chamberlis—Brigadier-general B. H. Robertson's Brigade—Brigadier-general William B. Jones's Brigade—Brigadier-general J. D. Imboden's Brigade—Brigadier-general A. O. Jenkins's Brigade—Colonel White's Battalion—Baker's Brigade.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

Born December 31st, 1815, at Cadix, Spain, where his father was at that time United States Consul; entered, in 1831, the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated, June 29th, 1835; was appointed a brevet-second lieutenant of the Third United States Artillery, July 1st, 1835; receiving his full commission in December of the same year.

wounded at the last-named battle. Although he had his-
wounded, he remained on the field and stood at the head of his troops throughout the engagement. For these services he was promoted to be major-general of Volunteers on the 29th of November, 1862.

Upon the recovery of General Hooker, Meade returned to the command of the Second Division of the First Army Corps, and at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, he led the attack which broke through the right of Lee's line, and penetrated far to the rear of the Confederates, where he maintained his ground until greatly outnumbered and driven back with heavy loss. In the latter part of December he was promoted to the command of the Fifth Corps, which figured at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. He had become so popular, and was so admired for his soldier-like qualities, that when General Hooker requested to be relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, the corps commanders requested that General Meade be appointed in his stead, which was done by President Lincoln on the 28th of June, 1863. With his new command the great battle of Gettysburg was won, in the subsequent month of July, and he not only carried therefor the thanks of Congress, but was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the Regular Army. But little was done during the Winter of 1863-64. By the time the season for active operations had fairly reopened, General Grant was placed in command of all the armies, with the rank of Lieutenant-general, and had taken up his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac. During the extraordinary campaign which opened in May, 1864, with the battle of the Wilderness, and only terminated with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, Meade's ability as a commander was conspicuous.



CONFEDERATE SIGNAL STATION, NEAR BEVERLY FORD, VA.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN PULLEN.

John Mullies; Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel W. H. Taylor.

Wright's Brigade: Brigadier-general A. R. Wright commanding—Second Georgia Battalion, Major G. W. Ross; Third Georgia Regiment, Colonel E. J. Walker; Twenty-second Georgia Regiment, Colonel R. H. Jones; Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment, Colonel William Gibson.

Perry's Brigade: Brigadier-general E. A. Perry commanding—Second Florida Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel S. G. Pyles; Fifth Florida Regiment, Colonel J. C. Hately; Eighth Florida Regiment, Colonel David Long.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY BETTS' DIVISION.

First, Meade's Brigade: First, Twelfth, Thirtieth and Fourteenth North Carolina Regiments.

Second, Lee's Brigade: Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiments.

Third, Thomas's Brigade: Fourteenth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Georgia Regiments.

Fourth, Pender's Old Brigade: Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth North Carolina Regiments.

He took part in the Florida campaign against the Seminoles, and resigned from the Army on the 26th of October, 1839, to enter the profession of civil engineer. During the ensuing six years he was employed by the Government to assist in an elaborate survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River. There he made some original experiments which elicited facts leading to important advantages in the improvement of that river. He was next engaged in the survey of the boundary-line of Texas, and subsequently in the survey of the northeastern boundary-line between the United States and Great Britain. In May, 1842, he returned to the Army as second-lieutenant of topographical engineers, serving in that capacity throughout the Mexican War. He was made a staff officer under Generals Taylor and Scott, and greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Pajmas, and Monterrey, receiving the brevet of first-lieutenant for gallantry at the last-named engagement. In August, 1841, he was promoted to be first-lieutenant in the topographical corps, and attained a captaincy in 1853. During the four years preceding the Civil War he had charge of the geodetic survey of the great lakes, and in that period added largely to his scientific and engineering reputation. On the 31st of August, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of Volunteers, and was placed in command of the Second Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. The latter afterward constituted a division of the Army of the Potomac, with which Meade remained prominently identified until the close of the war. In the Virginia Peninsula campaign of 1862, he took an active part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Oak's Mills and Olundie, being severely wounded in the latter, and receiving for bravery the brevet of lieutenant-colonel of engineers in the Regular Army. Returning to the field as soon as his wounds would permit, he was assigned to the command of a division, and distinguished himself in the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, being placed in command of the First Corps when General Hooker was

He discharged his duties in such a manner as to command the respect and esteem of the lieutenant-general, and his services were recognized in August, 1864, by his promotion to the rank of major-general in the Regular Army.

After the close of hostilities, Meade was, on the 1st of July, 1865, assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, with his headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with on short period of detached service in Georgia till his death, which occurred at Philadelphia on the 6th of November, 1872.

JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS.

Born in Lancaster, Pa., 1829; admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1847; graduated June 30th, 1841, and appointed a brevet-second-lieutenant of artillery July 1st, 1841, being commissioned second-lieutenant in the Third Artillery during the subsequent year. He was placed on garrison duty and the breaking out of the Mexican War, and given the first-lieutenancy of his regiment on the 19th of June, 1846. Distinguished himself in the defense of Fort Brown, and at the battle of Monterrey and Buena Vista, for his "gallant and meritorious conduct" in which he received the brevet of captain and of major. After his return from Mexico he was engaged in garrison and on frontier duty in California and along the Pacific Coast. Was appointed aide to General Worth in 1850, and aid to General Twiggs in 1853; promoted to the rank of captain of the Third Artillery in 1855; and appointed commandant of the Cadets at the West Point Military Academy in 1860. At the commencement of the Civil War he assisted Governor Curtin in organizing State troops, and under the Act of the Legislature of May 15th, 1861, aided materially in the formation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, having the men then transferred to the Fourteenth United States Infantry, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For his services in raising the above-named organization, he was

presented with a sword of honor of his native State. On the 26th of August, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of Volunteers, and placed at the head of the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, then commanded by General G. A. McCull. With this force he assisted in the construction of Fort Pennsylvania at Tazewelltown, and afterward joined the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Mechabawney (Elbow's Mills), Gainin's Mill, Chickahominy, Cold Harbor, Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp (Charles City Cross Road), Frazier's Farm, Glendale, Nelson's Farm, New Market Cross Roads, Turkey Bend. He took command of the division after McCull was made a prisoner, during the last engagement, and was himself soon captured and taken to Richmond. For his gallantry in the aforementioned battles he received the brevets of colonel and of brigadier-general in the Regular Army. He was exchanged in August, 1862, and placed in command of a division at the second battle of Bull Run, and in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, being likewise given command of the Pennsylvania Militia called out for the defense of that State. He was again in command of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which took part in the battle of Fredericksburg under General Franklin, and was promoted to be a major-general of Volunteers, with commission dating November 20th, 1862. His corps formed part of the reserve at Chancellorsville, where it was not allowed to participate in the battle, and was afterward ordered to Gettysburg, figuring in the opening engagement of the first day. Reynolds had then assumed command of the left wing of the army, consisting of the First, Second and Eleventh Corps. He had turned over the command of his First Corps to General Abner Doubleday, and was indefatigable in the preparations made to resist the advances by the Confederates, especially in the defense of a piece of woods which was deemed the key of the position, just beyond Seminary Ridge. Reynolds was making observations

including Spottsylvania. Moved out of service, July 21st, 1864. Wounded at Monterey, Mexico, Gettysburg, Pa., and Spottsylvania, Va. At the time of writing (1883) occupies the prominent position of Clerk of the Superior Court of New York city.

EDWARD EVERETT CROSS.

Born at Lancaster, N. H. Commenced his career as a journeyman printer. Removed to Cundionville, Ohio, in 1842, and connected himself with the newspaper press, and in 1844 he canvassed the State for the Native American Party. He subsequently went to St. Louis, where he was employed by the St. Louis and Arizona Mining Company, and became a large stockholder in the concern. He made several trips across the plains, taking the first steam-engine that ever crossed the Rocky Mountains. In 1861 he organized the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, went to the front as its colonel, and served with distinguished valor, notably in the Peninsular campaign, and with Pope, Barnside, Hooker and Meade. At the battle of Fair Oaks he succeeded to the command of the First Brigade of the Second Army Corps, on the disability of General D. O. Howard from being wounded. In a charge, which he was gallantly leading, he was struck with a rifle-ball in the thigh, and disabled. He was especially commended by General Howard. He was specially mentioned at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was mortally wounded at Gettysburg, while leading his gallant Fifth New Hampshire to a charge, July 31, 1863.

JOHN SEDGWICK.

Born in Cornwall, Conn., September 18th, 1813; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in July, 1837, and graduated therefrom twenty-fourth in a class of 819 members, which included Generals French, Hooker,

low was nearly 5,000 men. Continuing his march west of Chancellorsville, in pursuance of his instructions, his further advance was checked at Salra Heights by the force which General Lee was able to detach for this purpose, after the repulse of Hooker in the morning. After battling all the afternoon with varying success, Sedgwick was ordered to withdraw at dark across the Rappahannock. In the Pennsylvania campaign of 1862, the Sixth Corps formed the right wing of the army following the movements of Lee, at the time the latter attempted his second invasion, and was brought into position upon the battlefield of Gettysburg after a forced march of thirty-five miles in twenty hours, afterward participating in the battles of July 1st, 2d, and 3d of the enemy, July 1st. At the battle of Rappahannock Station, Sedgwick again commanded the right wing of the army, composed of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, as he likewise did in the engagement at Mine Run, November-December, 1862. During the Richmond campaign of 1864, he continued in command of the Sixth Corps, and was conspicuous for his bravery at the battles of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania Court House. While directing the placing of some artillery in an advanced position, during the last-mentioned engagement, he was struck in the head by a bullet from a sharp-shooter, and instantly killed. A monument wrought of cannon captured by the Sixth Corps was erected to his memory upon the grounds of the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1868.

JUBSON KILPATRICK.

Born near Deckertown, N. J., January 14th, 1827; graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and entered the army as second-lieutenant of artillery on the 26th of May, 1851; commissioned captain of the Fifth New York Volunteers, May 6th, and wounded at the battle of



BRANDY STATION, VA.

along W. Houghly's Run, and was in the act of urging on his men to the charge he had ordered, when he was struck in the neck by the bullet of a Confederate sharpshooter, which passed through his head and caused immediate death. A very fine monument was erected to his memory in Philadelphia on the 1st of July, 1884.

J. H. HOBART WARD.

Born in the city of New York, June 17th, 1823. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Seventh United States Infantry, and after passing through various grades, was appointed sergeant-major, in August, 1845. While at Corpus Christi, Tex., participated in the siege of Fort Brown and the battles about Monterey under General Worth; subsequently under General Scott at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Huamantla. At the conclusion of the Mexican War returned to New York, and was appointed assistant commissary general of New York; served five years in that capacity, promoted to be commissary-general in 1855, and retired by expiration of service in 1859.

In the late Civil War he recruited the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, and was its first colonel. Was engaged at the battle of Bull Run, in which the regiment lost 128 men. Participated in all the battles of the Peninsula under McClellan, including Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks (Seven Days), Glendale and Malvern Hill to the James River. On the return of the army from the Peninsula was engaged during the various battles at second Bull Run, Groveton and Chantilly. On October 4th, 1862, promoted to be brigadier-general, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Commanded Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Auburn Mills, and first day at Gettysburg. Commanded First Division on second and third days at Gettysburg, Kelley's Ford and Wapping Heights. Commanded until at Mine Run, Locust Grove, Wilderness, and the several daily engagements up to and



BEATON STATION, VA.

Benham, Arnold, Ringar, Peniberton and Early. He entered the army as second-lieutenant of artillery, took part in several engagements against the Seminole Indians, and was subsequently engaged upon frontier duty along the Canadian border, as well as on garrison and recruiting duty, until the year 1846. He entered the Mexican War as first-lieutenant of artillery, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Charrabasco, Mexican del Rey, Chapultepec, and in the assault upon the capital. For his gallantry in the above-mentioned actions, he received the brevets of captain and of major, and in the year 1855 was transferred to the Second Cavalry, with the full rank of major, becoming its lieutenant-colonel in March, 1861. On the 25th of April following he was appointed colonel of the First Regular Cavalry, whence he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry four months later, receiving the commission of brigadier-general of United States Volunteers on the 11th of August. In the Virginia Peninsular campaign of 1862 he commanded a division of Sumner's Second Corps, with which he took part in the siege of Yorktown, and at the head of which he subsequently pursued the Confederates upon the Peninsula. He especially distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks, where, after a bold march, he succeeded in bringing his troops in position to decide the success of the day. He also figured very prominently in the battles of Savage's Station, of Glendale, and of Antietam, where he was twice wounded. He was on the 23d of December appointed major-general of Volunteers, to date from July 4th, 1862, and when fully recovered from his wounds was placed in command of the Ninth Corps, from which he was transferred to the command of the Sixth Corps in February, 1863. While at the head of the latter, during the Rappahannock campaign, he was ordered by General Hooker to carry Marye's Heights, in the rear of Fredericksburg, and to effect a junction with the main army at Chancellorsville. On the morning of Sunday, the 3d of May, 1863, he executed Hooker's orders, after a series of engagements in which his

Big Bethel, June 16th, 1861. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Second New York Volunteer Cavalry, becoming its colonel in December of the following year, and receiving the promotion of brigadier-general of Volunteers in June, 1863, for services rendered throughout the Rappahannock, as well as in Pope's and the Maryland campaigns. He conspicuously distinguished himself while in command of a brigade of Stoneham's cavalry, leading his force to within a distance of two miles of the Confederate capital, and destroying many thousand dollars worth of property inside and about the fortifications, as well as much of the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railway, besides capturing many prisoners. He also took a leading part in many expeditions conducted with the pursuit of the Confederates, at the time of Lee's second invasion, and at the battle of Gettysburg was in command of the Third Division of the Cavalry Corps. In April, 1864, he was ordered to duty with Sherman in the West, and was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca the following month. During General Sherman's march to the sea, and his subsequent campaign through the Carolinas, he had command of the cavalry, and took part in many important engagements. He was promoted to be a major-general of Volunteers in June, 1865. He resigned his commission in the Regular Army in December of the same year, and his Volunteer commission on the 2d of January, 1866, having received the appointment of United States Minister to the Republic of Chili by President Johnson in 1866, and resided in 1868. He was subsequently reappointed to the same position by President Hayes, and served during the Chile-Peruvian War. Freed from Guard by reason of reported rumors of disaffection with certain portions of the respective American Ministers to Peru and Chili, sent a Commissioner, in the person of W. H. Trevelock, to convey the instructions of Secretary Blaine in reference to the position of the Government toward the belligerents, and before his arrival Minister Kilpatrick died at Santiago, December 4th, 1881.



MAP

OF THE
 SCENE OF OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND
 IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

SHOWING THE LOCATION OF
 THE BATTLES OF CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

CHICKAMAUGA — CHATTANOOGA — LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN — MISSIONARY RIDGE.

PENDING the resumption of the active operations by the Army of the Cumberland, several engagements worthy of special mention followed close upon the reorganization of both Rosecrans's and Bragg's armies after the battle of Murfreesboro', or Stone River.

On the 24 of February, 1863, an unsuccessful attempt was made, by Generals Wheeler, Forrest and Wharton, to recapture Fort Donelson, then held by Colonel A. C. Harding. The assailants numbered fully forty-five hundred, while the garrison did not exceed six hundred effective men, with five guns; yet after an encounter of about five hours' duration, in which the Federal gunboat *Fair Play* took part, the Confederates were driven away, with the loss of nearly six hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 6th of March, Van Dorn and Forrest

hundred of Baird's and Gilbert's divisions, made a total of forty-three hundred, as against Van Dorn's nine thousand.

Ten days later General J. J. Reynolds, with a force under Colonel's Wilder and Minty, advanced upon and attacked a Confederate post at McMinnville, capturing one hundred and thirty prisoners, and destroying much valuable railway and other property, with the loss of only a few wounded.

On the 31 of May the Confederates effected the capture of what remained of the "Independent Provisional Brigade" under Colonel A. D. Straight, which consisted of the Fifty-first (Straight's) Indiana Regiment, the Seventy-third Indiana, Eightieth Illinois, Third Ohio, and part of the Second Tennessee. This force had set out from Murfreesboro' on the 10th of the previous month, reaching Nashville the following day, for the purpose of operating in Northern Georgia. After engaging in quite a number of skirmishes and destroying much property, Straight reached Eastport, Ala., where he was joined by General Dodge's force; but after captur-

ing the extreme left, upon a long *debour* by way of McMinnville; and while Thomas's Fourteenth Corps was proceeding toward Manchester by way of Hoover's Gap, Granger's Reserve were to advance from Triune in support of both the right and centre.

When nearly on a line with Liberty Gap, the divisions of Davis and Johnson (late Sill's) left the Shelbyville Road and proceeded to the Gap, intending to move thence along the Fairfield and Nemanly Roads. Willich's brigade, leading Johnson's force, entered the Gap, where it had quite a serious encounter with part of Cleburne's force, which it defeated with the subsequent assistance of Miller's brigade.

The Federals bivouacked for the night at the northern end of the Gap, and were attacked the following day by the Confederates, who appeared from the southern entrance. The latter were again repulsed after another prolonged fight, in which Colonel J. F. Miller, then commanding one of the Federal brigades, was mortally wounded. The Con-



A SOUTHERN CARICATURE. — "GENERALS WHEELER AND WHARTON FALLING SLOWLY BACK, CONTESTING EVERY FOOT OF THE WAY."

FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF GENERAL BRAGG'S ARMY.

attacked Colonel John Colburn's force of thirteen hundred men, near Spring Hill. Colburn was compelled to surrender to the Confederates, who were, however, defeated in turn by General Sheridan at Thompson's Station, whence Van Dorn was driven across the Duck River with a loss of one hundred prisoners, the Federal loss being fifteen killed and wounded.

On the 18th of the same month, General John Morgan was wounded during a three-hours' fight which followed his attack upon Colonel A. S. Hall's force at Vaughn's Hill (Milton). Morgan had with him about two thousand men—six hundred more than Hall. The fight lasted nearly four hours, but the assault was so determined on part of the Confederates against Hall's strong position that they lost nearly one-fifth their number, while the Federal loss was barely six killed and wounded.

On the 10th of April, Van Dorn made a second attack upon the Federals at and near Franklin. The Confederates were defeated by Gordon Granger's force, after a brilliant engagement with Stoney's cavalry, although the latter comprised but twenty-seven hundred men, which, with the sixteen

ing Tusculum, the two commands had separated, Dodge cutting upon a road through Northern Alabama, before going to Corinth, while Straight made his way toward Rome and Atlanta. When near the first-named city, Straight's detachment, then consisting of thirteen hundred and sixty-five men, was surrounded by and compelled to surrender to the forces led by Generals Forrest and Roddy, numbering fully four thousand men.

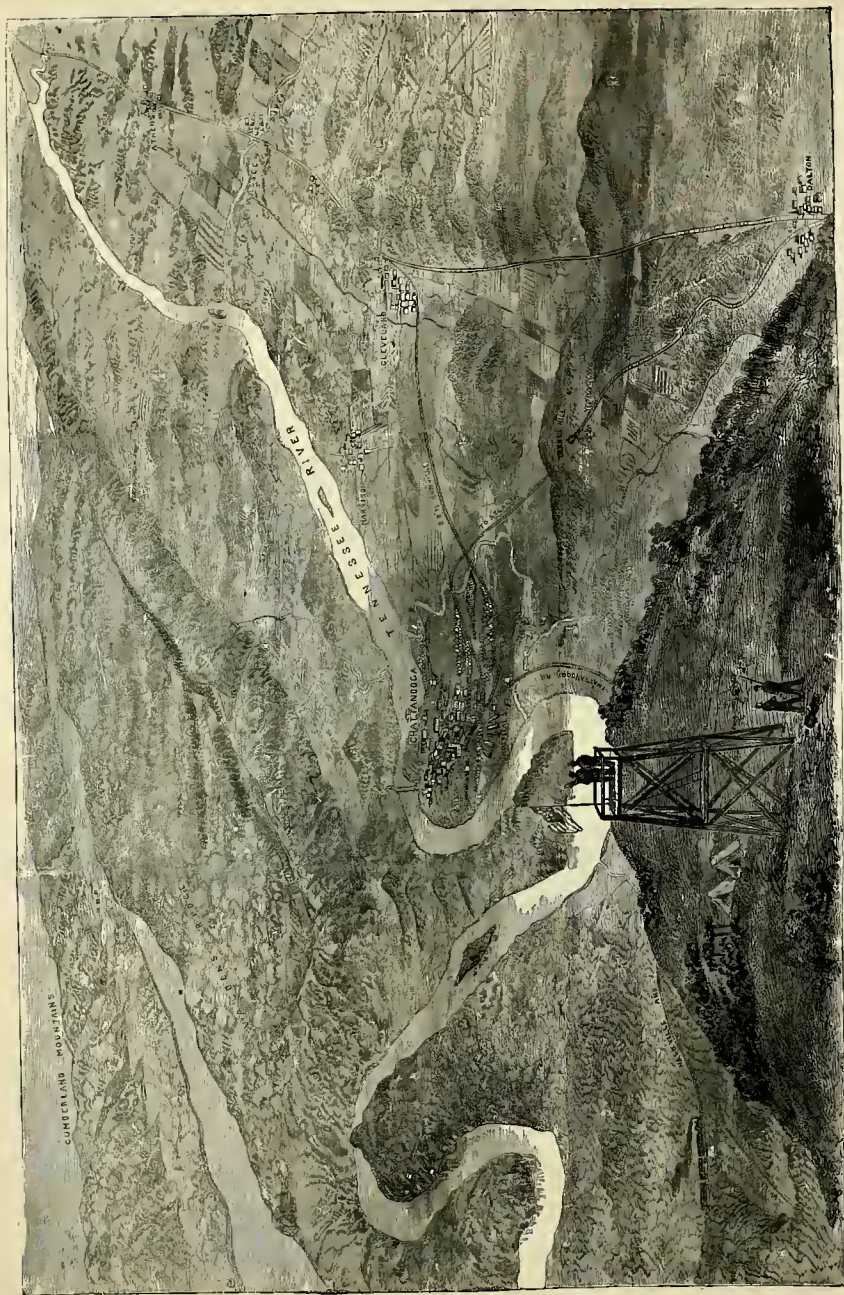
Toward the middle of June, Rosecrans became satisfied that Bragg was sending reinforcements to Johnston, who was operating in the rear of Grant's army, then investing Vicksburg. He accordingly determined to attack Bragg, then at Shelbyville, and to relieve East Tennessee by driving him into Georgia.

The Federal advance began on the 23d. The next day, in the midst of an extraordinarily heavy rainstorm, General McCook's Twentieth Corps, consisting of the divisions of Sheridan, Johnson and Davis, and occupying the extreme right, moved directly upon Shelbyville. It was ordered that demonstrations be made against the latter place, while Crittenden's Twenty-first

Corps would fall back to Bell Buckle, in the direction of Wartrace, where a large force of Bragg's army was then stationed.

Thomas's corps had in the meantime been ordered to seize and hold Hoover's Gap. Wilder's mounted infantry, which led the advancing column, found the entrance to the Gap unprotected, and instead of awaiting there the arrival of Reynolds's division, he moved ahead, meeting with no resistance until he reached Beech Grove. The latter was occupied by the remainder of Cleburne's force, with which Reynolds had an encounter, and which for a while threatened by its superior numbers to overcome him; but after a sharp engagement he fell back in time to a point along a ridge of woods to the right, where Reynolds had meanwhile strongly posted all of his force. With the reinforcements brought by Reynolds and Rousseau, the Confederates were afterward driven out of the woods, and the possession of the Gap was made secure against all possible further attacks.

Granger had in the meantime been joined by Stanley at Christiansburg, whence they had proceeded together and afterward taken Gny's Gap, after a



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AS SEEN FROM LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Engraved by J. H. Johnson, from a drawing by H. S. G. S. S.

two hours' engagement. They had then moved upon and occupied Shelbyville, which Bragg had abandoned for Tullahoma, and whence the Confederates, under General Wheeler, were driven across Duck River, with the loss of about five hundred prisoners, three guns and a large quantity of provisions.

Wildler's brigade had at about the same time surprised and captured the town of Manchester, where Rosecrans's entire division immediately followed him, and where Rosecrans was thus enabled to establish his headquarters during the afternoon of the 27th. Two days later the entire army was encamped at the same place.

The day following his arrival at Manchester, Rosecrans ordered Wilder to destroy the bridge over the Elk River, and the railway between Cowan and Decherd, in Bragg's rear; but Wilder's force, under Colonel Manrook, found the bridge strongly guarded by Wither's division, which prevented its

Of McCook's corps, Johnson's division was to move to Salem, where Sheridan's division was to join it from Cowan, and to proceed with it to Bellefonte, while Davie's division would go by the way of Mount Pop and the Big Crow Creek to Stevens.

Crittenden's corps was to proceed along the northern part of the Sequatchie Valley; Palmer's division crossing the mountains at Dunlap, and Wood's division at Thurman's; while Minty's cavalry would go by Sparta, in order to cover Van Cleave's left flank, after which it was to move on Pikesville. Crittenden was to send heavy detachments, under General Hasen, from the Valley over Walling's Ridge, to make demonstrations above Chattanooga, so as to lead Bragg to believe that Rosecrans contemplated giving battle at the last-named place.

Of Thomas's corps, Reynolds and Brannan were ordered to go from University along the Battle Creek, taking position near the latter's mouth, and

relieved by the reserves under General Grainger then but a short distance away.

Four days after the crossing was completed, Chattanooga was entirely abandoned by Bragg, who took his forces through the gaps of Missionary Ridge, and posted them along the West Chickamauga River, between Lafayette and Lee and Gordon's Mill, opposite the eastern slope of Pigeon's Mountain.

Crittenden occupied Chattanooga early on the 9th, and leaving Wood in charge of the place with one of his brigades, he advanced late the same afternoon in pursuit of the Confederates with the remainder of the corps, taking the Resville and Ringold Road. His advance was, however, arrested by the appearance of a heavy Confederate force along the Chickamauga Creek.

McCook was ordered at the same time to move in the direction of Alpine and Summerville, Ga., so as to be in a position to attack Bragg's left!



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN., OCCUPIED BY GENERAL ROSECRANS.

FROM A SKETCH BY AN ENGINEER OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

burning, and part of which pursued the Federals so actively that they were forced to go in the direction of Tipton and Anderson, reaching Manchester again during the afternoon of the 30th.

That same night Bragg's army abandoned all its earthworks at Tullahoma, and retreated over the Cumberland Mountains and across the Tennessee River at Bridgeport to Chattanooga, where it arrived a few days later.

Rosecrans's army immediately occupied Tullahoma, but could not pursue the Confederates by reason of the start they had had, and owing to the almost unprecedented rains, which rendered the roads all but impassable. The advance finally reached the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, the railway was put in running order, and by the middle of August the army was in readiness to cross the mountains, with Chattanooga as its objective point.

With all the necessary ponton and other bridges needed to cross the Tennessee River at Bellefonte, Caperton's Ferry, Bridgeport, Battle Creek and Stillman's, orders were issued for a general advance, which finally took place on the 16th.

Negley and Baird were to follow Big Crow Creek, and take position between Anderson and Stevens.

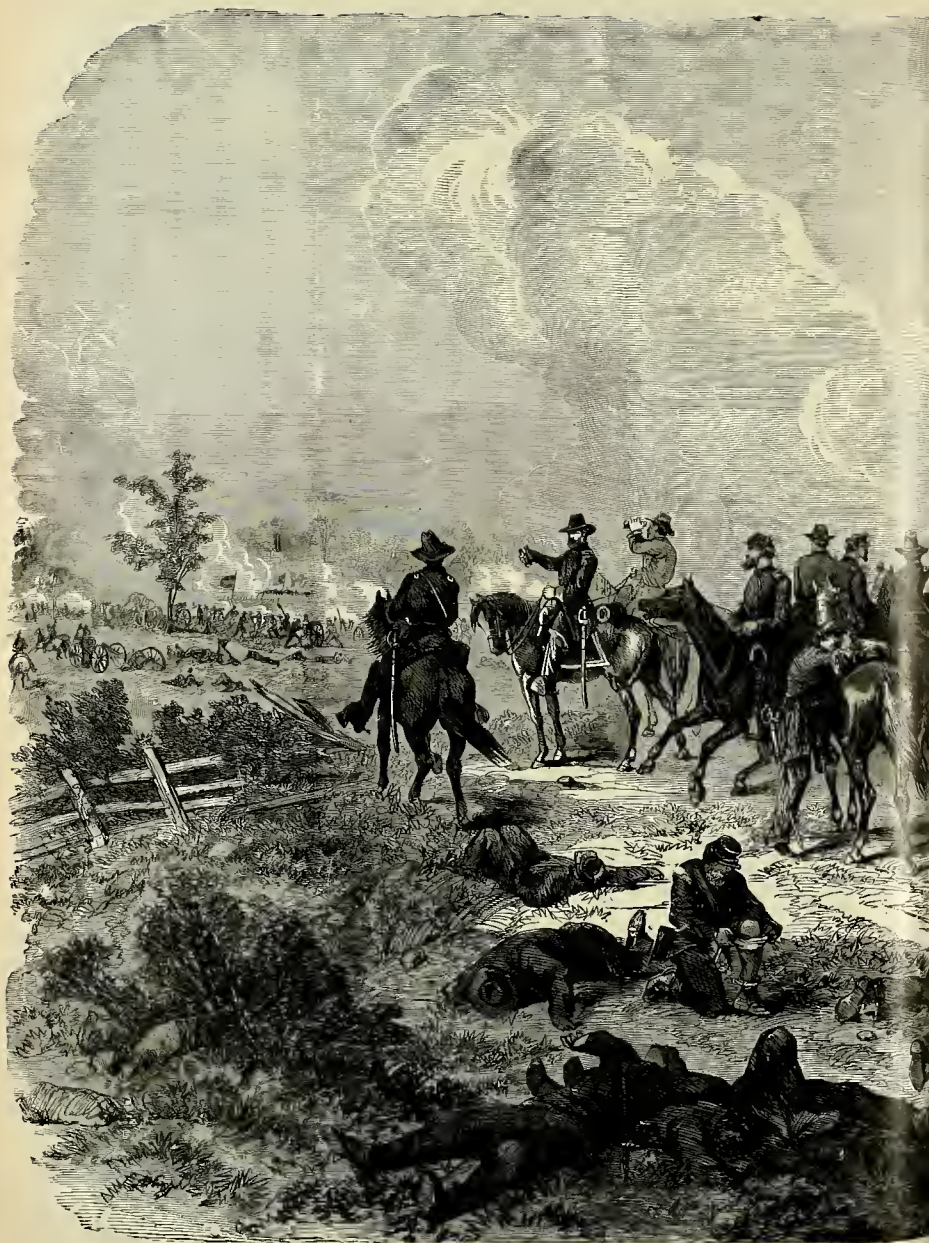
To the extreme right three brigades of cavalry were to be sent out as far as Athens and Whitesburg, thus making the entire movement cover the Tennessee as far as Clyde's Ferry, a line nearly one hundred and fifty miles in extent.

All these movements were completed late on the 20th. The entire army was across the Cumberland Mountains, and Crittenden at once sent out reconnoissances across Walling's Ridge to Harrison's Landing, whence Hasen advanced his force against Chattanooga. The town was bombarded the next day from the opposite side of the river, and the shelling was so severe that the Confederates withdrew from the place beyond the range of Hasen's guns.

The Federals began crossing the river, on the 29th, and by the 4th of September the whole army occupied the southern bank of the Tennessee, Baird's brigade alone remaining to guard the railway until it could be

Thomas's force had meanwhile reached Tranco, in the Lookout Creek Valley, and taken possession of both Cooper's (Frick's) and Stevens's Gaps, the most important passes into McLemore's Cove, situated between Missionary Ridge and Pigeon Mountain. It was then taken through Dug Gap, in the last-named mountain, to engage the flank of the Confederates, then supposed to lie at Lafayette, the capital of Walker County, distant about thirty-two miles from Chattanooga.

The Federals soon found that the enemy did not intend falling back to Rome, as had been erroneously supposed, but that a stand was to be made in the vicinity of Lafayette, where Bragg had posted such a strong force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, that Thomas's force thought best to rejoin the main body. Rosecrans therefore ordered the concentration of his army into the Chickamauga Valley, near Crawfish Spring, and by evening of the 18th he had formed a strong line extending northward from Lee and Gordon's Mill, with heavy reserves on both his extreme right and left. He also placed strong forces at Resville and at the

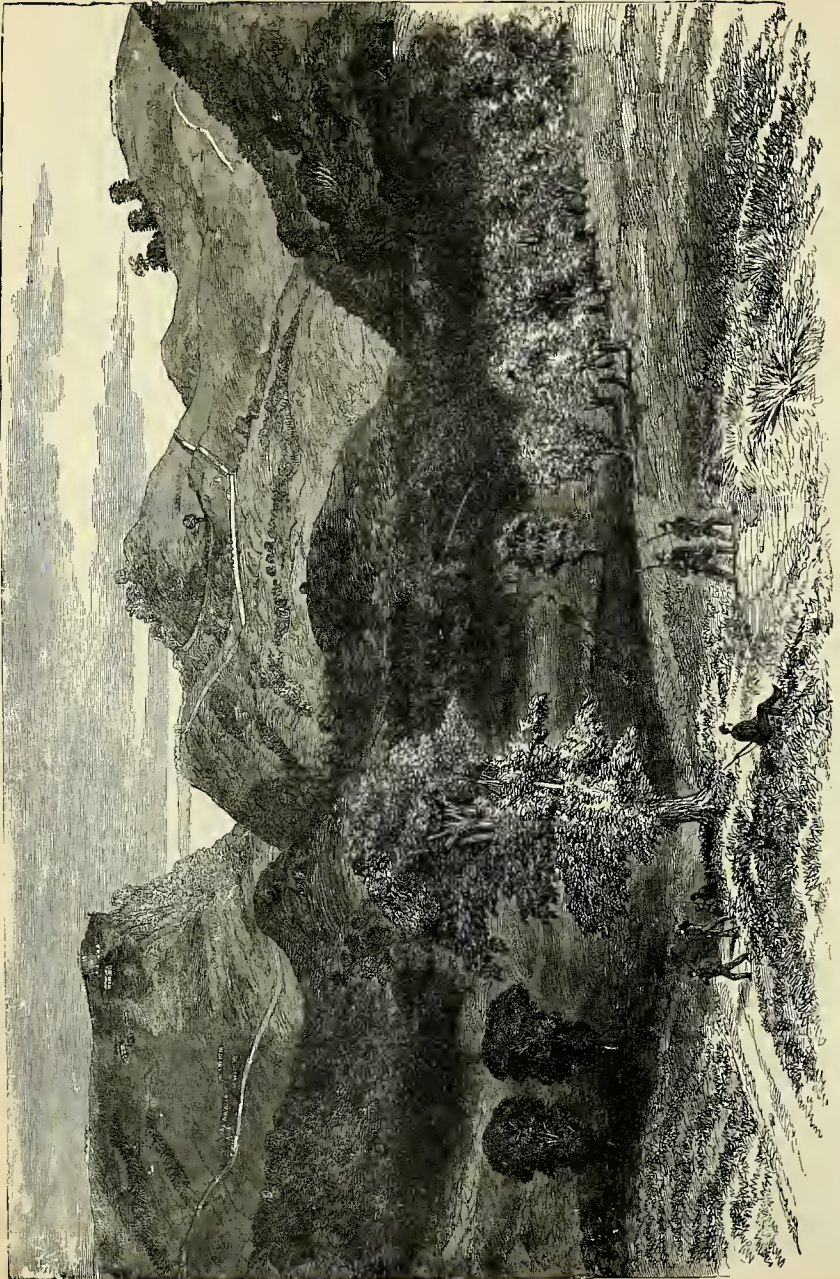


BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA., FOUGHT SEPT



BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA., FOUGHT SEPTEMBER 19TH-20TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. F. HILLMAN.



CUMBERLAND HEIGHTS FROM THE KENTUCKY SIDE — FROM A SKETCH BY AN ENGINEER OF BRIGGS'S ARMY.

Dougherty and the Bluebird Gaps, leading into the Broomtown Valley.

Information having reached Thomas that a Confederate brigade was then standing close by Reed's Bridge, apparently without immediate protection, he ordered Baird, early on the 19th, to move part of his force toward Alexander's Bridge, while Brannan would advance along the road leading to Reed's Bridge, which latter had been destroyed the day previous by a small detachment under Colonel D. McCook.

At about ten o'clock Croxton's brigade, of Brannan's division, encountered Forrest's cavalry, which was deployed across Reed's Bridge, and with which it had a sharp engagement, finally driving it back half a mile. Forrest was reinforced by Colonel Wilson's brigade, of Walker's division, and the two then engaged Croxton more fiercely than ever; but Thomas had in the meantime ordered forward Baird's division to the latter's support.

Baird came upon the scene with the remainder of Brannan's force just as another of Walker's brigades, under General Ector, had joined Wilson. The fight continued about an hour longer, when Croxton's ammunition being exhausted, Baird and Brannan went to the front, and in a short time drove the Confederates away with heavy loss.

The victory proved, however, but a temporary one, for General Liddell's division, and the remains of Walker's division, under General Gist, were soon thrown against the Federals, whose ranks were broken, and in turn finally driven away, with the loss of about 500 prisoners and two full batteries.

Johnson's division of McCook's corps then came up on Baird's right, and was followed by Palmer's and Reynolds's divisions, which were successively posted to the extreme right. The line thus formed lost no time in advancing against Walker's flank, while Brannan's division was engaging the enemy's front, and the attacks were so furiously made that the Confederates were forced back in great disorder to their line of reserves, near Chickamauga Creek, and were compelled to abandon the two batteries which Baird had previously lost.

Cheatham's heavy division next came up to Walker's assistance and assailed the Federal left, which was made to yield its position after an obstinate resistance. The retirement of Johnson was followed by that of Palmer's division, and finally by Van Cleve's, which had come up to Palmer's support. Then Reynolds was attacked, and he also had to give way before the superior numbers which Bragg had thus been enabled to bring up, and which bid fair to sweep the entire Federal force off the field.

But with Davis's appearance all was changed. He advanced his men rapidly to the front, and succeeded in checking the Confederate advance while the disordered lines were being promptly re-formed. By the time this was done, Wood came up, as did likewise Sheridan, and the Federals once more bent their energies toward destroying the apparently over-increasing Confederate lines.

Assault upon assault followed in rapid succession, each being apparently more furiously made as they progressed, and division after division was brought to the front, rendering the result uncertain upon either side, until a final effort made by the Federal left gave it the victory. The Confederates were again forced to yield the ground, with the loss of a number of guns and of many prisoners.

Shortly before three o'clock a fall in the battle took place, and during the interval Rosecrans posted a heavy force of artillery especially along his more exposed center, while Bragg ordered forward J. B. Hood's division and Bushrod Johnson's division of Buckner's corps. The other division belonging to the latter, and commanded by General A. P. Stewart, had already reached the field when Davis made

his successful attack in conjunction with the forces of Wood and Sheridan, while General Preston's division remained posted upon Bragg's extreme left.

The Confederates were the first to renew the conflict, by hurling their masses against the right Federal center, held by the troops under Van Cleve and Reynolds. They were met by the heavy guns and canister fire from Rosecrans's well-posted artillery, as well as by steady volleys from his infantry, all which opened immense lanes into their serried ranks; but regardless of the frightful losses to which they were thus being subjected, the Confederates held their own admirably, dealing as they advanced a fire which likewise told severely upon their enemy.

The battle raged furiously, the assailants manifesting a high degree of bravery, and making charge after charge upon the Federal center, until the latter was broken, and they were unable to enter the road leading to Lafayette. Seeing this, Rosecrans immediately ordered the divisions of Generals Brannan and Negley to leave respectively the extreme left and right and to go to Reynolds's assistance. The center, thus reinforced, arrested the

To the last-named, who reached the field at eleven o'clock in the evening, was given the left wing, embracing the six divisions of Generals Lafayette McLaws, J. B. Hood, T. C. Hindman, A. P. Stewart, William Preston, and Bushrod B. Johnson; while Lieutenant-general Polk was placed in command of the right wing, made up of the five divisions of Generals B. F. Cheatham, F. B. Cleburne, John C. Breckinridge, W. H. P. Walker and S. J. B. Liddell. The Cavalry, under Major-general Joseph Wheeler, embraced the divisions of W. T. Martin and John A. Wharton, and Forrest's corps was made up of the divisions of Brigadier-generals John Pegram and F. C. Armstrong.

Rosecrans's army consisted of McCook's Twentieth Corps, embracing the divisions of Generals Davis, Johnson and Sheridan; of Crittenden's Twenty-first Corps, embracing the divisions of Van Cleve, Wood and Palmer; and of Thomas's Fourteenth Corps, embracing the divisions of Reynolds, Baird, Brannan and Negley. The Reserve, under Gordon Granger, was made up of the divisions of Generals J. S. Granger, James B. Steedman and James D. Morgan. The Cavalry Corps embraced the divisions of General George Crooke and of Colonel E. M. McCook, and was in charge of General B. B. Mitchell, as General D. S. Stutley was at that time too ill to take the field.

A heavy fog enveloped the valley during the entire night, but by the time it cleared away, at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th,

SEPTEMBER, 1862 all preparations for meeting the impending struggle had long been completed on both sides.

Upon the Federal line stood Baird, covering the road to Lafayette, on the extreme left; then came Johnson and Palmer, stretching from Baird's right to Reed's Bridge Bend, with Wood and Van Cleve in reserve, followed, in the order named, by Reynolds, Brannan, Negley, Davis, and Sheridan, on the extreme right.

Upon the Confederate right stood Breckinridge's force, slightly overlapping Baird's, and next to Cleburne's division, with Cheatham, Walker and Liddell in reserve, followed in order by the divisions of Stewart, Johnson and Hindman. The latter occupied the extreme Confederate left, and was supported by Preston's force, while Hood's division stood a little in the rear, about midway between Stewart and Johnson, where McLaws's force was likewise formed as soon as it reached the field.

Shortly before ten o'clock the Confederates opened battle, after nearly a full hour's heavy skirmishing, especially along the extreme Federal left. Bentley's brigade, which had been brought up on Baird's left, was strongly assailed by two of Breckinridge's brigades, consisting mainly of Florida and Louisiana regiments, under Generals Stear and Alabama. The latter force occupied Breckinridge's extreme right, and fell upon Bentley so heavily that the Federals were driven back in disorder, the Confederates pressing forward to attack Baird's rear simultaneously with an attack upon Thomas's front by Breckinridge's remaining brigade, under General Helm, as well as by part of Cleburne's division.

Before the rear could be gained, however, the force operating upon Baird's and Johnson's front had been so thoroughly beaten back, and reinforcements had come up from the divisions of Negley and Brannan so rapidly upon the Federal left, that the contemplated advance of Breckinridge's troops in that direction was promptly foiled.

Such was also the case with the attack upon Thomas's right and centre, which followed closely the assault upon the extreme left. After two hours of steady fighting, the divisions of Palmer and Reynolds, as well as the reinforcements sent especially from Sheridan's division in support of Thomas, forced the Confederates back along their entire front, with the loss of one of their best commanders,

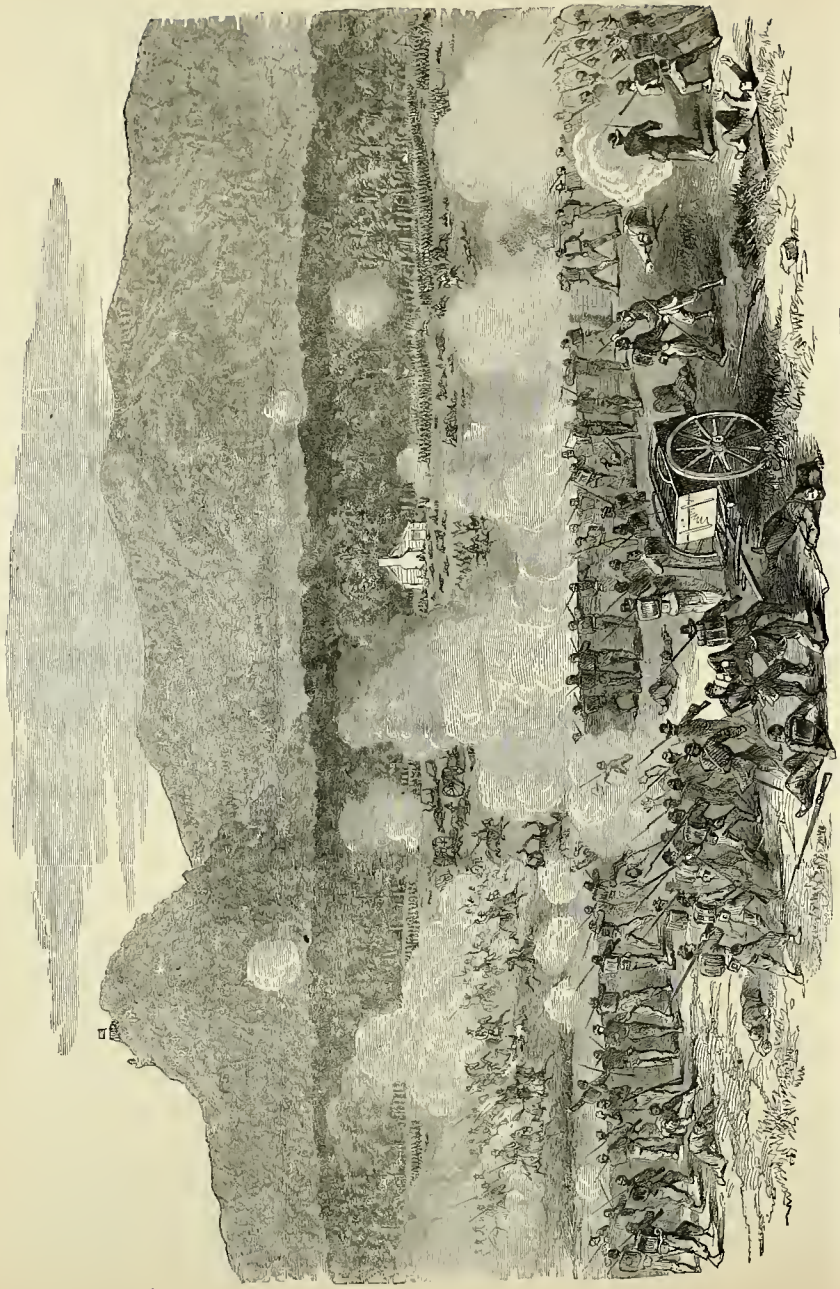


GEORGE H. THOMAS.

progress of the Confederates, who, after bitterly contesting the ground until nightfall, were obliged to return to their former positions.

The succession of charges and counter-charges which signalized this day's events along the Chickamauga Creek were, however, not yet at an end. Late in the evening Cheatham's division and part of Hill's corps, under General Cleburne, were ordered to advance from Bragg's right across Tedford's Ford, and attack the new lines which Rosecrans had just formed upon his extreme left. The Confederates fell heavily upon Johnson and Baird, but the Federal artillery was once more brought rapidly and effectively into play, and they had to retire after suffering additional heavy losses. General Preston Smith, of Cheatham's force, was killed at the commencement of the action.

During the ensuing night a council of war was held at the Widow Glenn's house, where Rosecrans's headquarters had been established, and preparations were made to offset the heavy attacks which could not but follow in the morning for the possession of the Chattanooga Road. Bragg was reinforced by Hindman's division as well as by two brigades of McLaws's Virginia Veterans, and his army was divided into two commands, given to Lieutenant-generals Polk and Longstreet.



BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA. — REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES AT CRAWFISH CREEK.
FROM A SKETCH BY J.P.L. 1864

General James Dushler, belonging to Cleburne's division.

While all this was going on, the Confederates had been enabled to sever the Federal right from the main body, and in defeating it with heavy loss. General Wood, who had been ordered early in the day to take Negley's place on the right of Brannan's force when the former went over to the left, was afterward directed by Rosecrans to fill up a gap reported as existing in the line where Brannan first stood. Rosecrans then ignoring the fact that Brannan had retired *en echelon* to a line of woods situated but a little distance from the front, and that Reynolds's right was thus in reality still protected.

Upon receiving the order, Wood took position in Brannan's rear, where Reynolds was then posted, thus creating a worse gap in the front, to which Longstreet's attention was immediately attracted. Into this gap Hood's force was quickly sent, before Wood had deployed all of his troops, and before Davis's men could reach the spot, in accordance with McCook's orders.

Hood was supported by Stewart, and thrust himself so promptly into the opening that the Federals were soon thrown into disorder by the much superior numbers that were opposing them, through the subsequent accession of Hindman's and Johnson's forces. A determined stand was attempted, notably on the part of both Davis's and Sheridan's divisions; but it proved useless. The tide swept all before it, and in a short time the entire right wing was sent flying in the direction of Rossvillo and Chattanooga, losing many guns, and sustaining heavy losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Thomas also remained in his original position, with Baird, Johnson, Palmer and Reynolds, as well as all troops of Brannan's and Wood's divisions as had not succumbed to Hood's vigorous attack. Thomas had asked for additional reinforcements from Sheridan's division while steadily repelling renewed assaults upon his left, just as Hood broke into the Federal right, and not knowing of the disaster which had befallen the latter, he had again sent for assistance.

His aid returned finally with the information that a large force of the enemy was approaching him from the rear of Reynolds's position. General Harker was directed to take his brigade and resist the advance, while Thomas formed a new line of battle along the "Horseshoe Ridge," between the Dry Valley and Lafayette Roads, where he promptly erected breastworks and brought together all his artillery. Here he was quickly attacked by the Confederates, who had abandoned the pursuit of

Brannan's division especially distinguished itself, while Wood's force did scarcely less meritorious work in its defeat of Johnson's and Anderson's united movement upon the crest held by his force.

The most determined and final assault of the day followed the union of Hindman's and Kershaw's divisions with Johnson's force. This was just after three o'clock in the afternoon. An almost overwhelming mass debouched from a gorge leading to Thomas's rear just as another heavy force was advancing against his flanks—a movement which, though ever so well resisted by a greatly inferior and well-nigh exhausted force, must needs have resulted disastrously for General Thomas's troops but for the timely arrival of General Steedman with two brigades of his division.

Upon hearing the noise of battle increasing upon the Federal left, General Granger, then at Rossvillo, had taken upon himself to send as heavy a force as he could spare to Thomas's assistance. The two brigades of General Whitaker and Colonel Mitchell were advanced forward under General Steedman, accompanied by Granger himself, who had left the force under Colonel Daniel McCook to protect the Ringgold Road and the approaches to Thomas's position.

Granger's troops were posted on Brannan's right, whence they were ordered to charge upon and dislodge the Confederates already swarming along the crest of the ridge. This was done so impetuously, under Steedman's leadership, that in a short time the Confederates were driven with great loss from the summit of the ridge. They returned once more to the attack, and assaulted the Federals again and again, until finally, after a most desperate hand-to-hand fight, in which the two sides again lost heavily, both the ridge and the gorge remained in possession of the Federals.

Thomas had in the meantime been equally successful, and had repelled a serious attack upon his centre, through which Longstreet had expected to force a passage to McFarland's Gap. The grape and canister that met the Confederates from six pieces of artillery which Thomas had posted along his immediate front did such effective work, in conjunction with the well-directed fire from the infantry, that when the ammunition was well-nigh exhausted, and a final bayonet charge was ordered, the Confederates were driven away just before sunset with the loss of many prisoners.

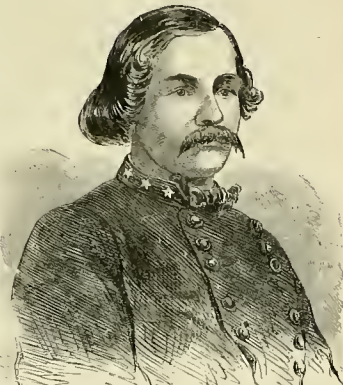
Thus for nearly six hours Thomas had battled manfully against more than double his own numbers, and by a masterly disposition of his troops, and the display of a courage rarely equaled, secured the safety of Rosecrans's entire army. Well indeed did he deserve the sobriquet of "Rock of Chickamauga," which was then bestowed upon him, and has ever since attached to him.

The troops which had been driven back from the extreme right and centre had attempted to effect a junction with Thomas's force, but this being found impracticable, Rosecrans had then rallied along the Dry Valley Road, whence they were finally taken to Rossvillo. There a stand was ordered to be made, while Rosecrans himself went to Chattanooga to make arrangements for holding the place in case his army should be compelled to fall back upon it.

He then sent General Garfield with orders for Thomas to assume command of all the troops at the front, and to withdraw his army to Rossvillo. Thomas maintained his position until nine o'clock in the evening, when he began withdrawing his troops as directed, and as soon as he

saw this nearly completed, he repaired to Rossvillo, in company with Generals Granger and Garfield, and established a new line of defenses around the last-named town.

He deployed McCook's corps from Chattanooga



B. F. CHEATHAM.

Creek to the Dry Valley Road, whence Reynolds's division extended to the right of Negley's force, posted upon the Ringgold Road, and to the left of which later stood the whole of Crittenden's corps. All the other troops were held in reserve.

No effective pursuit could well be made by the badly punished Confederates, nor was any attempted either during the ensuing night or the following day. At about six o'clock on the evening of the 21st, the Federals began retreating to Chattanooga, completing the movement, without loss, early the next morning.

Rosecrans immediately set to work strengthening the defenses around the town, under the able direction of General J. St. Clair Morton, and Bragg took possession of Lookout Mountain, as well as of the whole front of Missionary Ridge, and massed his troops into the Chattanooga Valley.

The entire Federal losses were reported at 1,687 killed, 9,274 wounded, and 5,255 missing—total 16,316; those of the Confederates being fully as large, if not actually greater, some footing them up as high as 20,000.

ROSTER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY ENGAGED AT THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA.

RIGHT WING.

Lieutenant-general Leonidas Polk.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. F. CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Johnson's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. K. Jackson—First Confederate Battery, Fifth Georgia, Second Georgia Battery, Fifth Mississippi, Eighth Mississippi, Eighth (Georgia) Battery.

Mann's Brigade: Brigadier-general George Mann—First Tennessee, Twenty-second Tennessee, Fourth Tennessee, Sixth Tennessee, Ninth Tennessee, Ninety (Tennessee) Battalion, Smith's (Mississippi) Battery.

Smith's Brigade: Brigadier-general Preston Smith, Colonel A. J. Vaughn—Eleventh Tennessee, Twelfth Tennessee, Forty-seventh Tennessee, Fiftieth Tennessee, Twenty-ninth Tennessee, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee, Scott's (Tennessee) Battery.

Wright's Brigade: Brigadier-general M. J. Wright—Eighth Tennessee, Sixteenth Tennessee, Twenty-eighth Tennessee, Thirty-eighth Tennessee, Fifty-first Tennessee, Fifty-second Tennessee, Carr's (Tennessee) Battery.

Stuart's Brigade: Brigadier-general G. F. Stuart—Fourth Tennessee, Fifth Tennessee, Nineteenth Tennessee, Twenty-fourth Tennessee, Thirty-first Tennessee, Thirty-third Tennessee, Standford's (Mississippi) Battery.

LEFT CORPS.

Lieutenant-general P. H. HILL.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. B. CLERMONT'S DIVISION.

Park's Brigade: Brigadier-general L. E. Park—First Arkansas, Third Confederate, Fifth Confederate, Second



JOSEPH WHEELER.

the retreating right wing through the Dry Valley. A very prolonged encounter took place, and charge after charge was brilliantly repulsed by Thomas's inferior numbers, who were assailed in turn upon their flanks and rear. In these repeated attacks,



WHEELER'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CAPTURING A SUPPLY-TRAIN NEAR JASPER, TENN.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. F. HICKMAN.

Fleming's, Thirty-fifth Tennessee, Forty-eighth Tennessee, Colvert's (Tennessee) Battery.

Wood's Brigade: Brigadier-general S. A. M. Wood—Sixteenth Alabama, Thirty-third Alabama, Forty-fifth Alabama, Thirty-second Mississippi, Forty-fifth Mississippi, Hankin's Battalion, Semple's (Alabama) Battery.

Dobler's Brigade: Brigadier-general James Dobler, Colonel R. Q. Mills—Nineteenth Arkansas, Twenty-fourth Arkansas, Sixth Texas, Tenth Texas, Fifteenth Texas, Seventeenth Texas, Eighteenth Texas, Twenty-fourth Texas, Twenty-fifth Texas, Douglas's (Texas) Battery.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE'S DIVISION.
Helm's Brigade: Brigadier-general R. H. Helm, Colonel J. H. Lewis—Forty-first Alabama, Second Kentucky, Fourth Kentucky, Sixth Kentucky, Ninth Kentucky, Colli's (Kentucky) Battery.

Adams's Brigade: Brigadier-general Donald Adams, Colonel R. L. Gibson—Thirty-second Alabama, Thirtieth Louisiana, Twentieth Louisiana, Sixteenth Louisiana, Twenty-fifth Louisiana, Nineteenth Louisiana, Austin's (Louisiana) Battalion, Slocumb's (Louisiana) Battery.

Sumner's Brigade: Brigadier-general M. A. Stovall—First Florida, Third Florida, Fourth Florida, Forty-seventh Georgia, Sixtieth North Carolina, Melrose's (Tennessee) Battery.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. WALSH'S DIVISION.
Olit's Brigade: Brigadier-general R. H. Olit, Colonel P. H. Joliett—Forty-sixth Georgia, Eighth Georgia Battalion,

Humphrey's Brigade: Brigadier-general B. G. Humphreys—Thirteenth Mississippi, Seventeenth Mississippi, Eighteenth Mississippi, Twenty-first Mississippi.

Bryan's Brigade: Brigadier-general Goole Bryan—Tenth Georgia, Fifteenth Georgia, Fifty-first Georgia, Fifty-third Georgia.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. BLOOD'S DIVISION.

Lowe's Brigade: Brigadier-general E. M. Laws, Colonel Sheffield—Fourth Alabama, Fifteenth Alabama, Forty-fourth Alabama, Forty-seventh Alabama, Forty-eighth Alabama.

Robertson's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Robertson—Third Arkansas, Eighteenth, Fourth, and Fifth Texas.

Anderson's Brigade: Brigadier-general George T. Anderson—Seventh Georgia, Eighth Georgia, Ninth Georgia, Eleventh Georgia, Fifty-ninth Georgia.

Benning's Brigade: Brigadier-general H. L. Benning—Second Georgia, Fifteenth Georgia, Seventeenth Georgia, Twentieth Georgia.

Jeffrey's: Major Frank Jeffrey—Fickling's (Virginia) Battery, Jordan's (Virginia) Battery, Mosley's (Louisiana) Battery, Parker's (Virginia) Battery, Taylor's (Virginia) Battery, Woolfolk's (Virginia) Battery.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. C. HENDRICK'S DIVISION.

Anderson's Brigade: Brigadier-general Patton Anderson, Colonel J. H. Sharp—Seventh Mississippi, Ninth Mississippi, Tenth Mississippi, Forty-first Mississippi, Forty-fourth Mississippi, Ninth Mississippi Battalion, Garrity's (Alabama) Battery.

third Alabama, First Alabama Battalion, Second Alabama Battalion, Third Alabama Battalion, Sixty-third Tennessee Battery.

Trigg's Brigade: Colonel R. C. Trigg—First Florida Cavalry, Sixth Florida, Seventh Florida, Sixty-fourth Virginia, People's (Georgia) Battery.

Kelly's Brigade: Colonel J. H. Kelly—Sixty-fifth Georgia Fifth Kentucky, Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Sixty-third Virginia, Battery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. R. JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Gregg's Brigade: Brigadier-general John Gregg, Colonel C. A. Sney—Third Tennessee, Tenth Tennessee, Thirtieth Tennessee, Forty-fifth Tennessee, Fifteenth Tennessee, First (Tennessee) Tennessee Battalion, Seventh Texas, Bledsoe's (Missouri) Battery.

McNair's Brigade: Brigadier-general E. McNair, Colonel D. Coleman—First Arkansas Rifles, Second Arkansas Rifles, Fourth Arkansas, Twenty-fifth Arkansas, Thirty-fifth Arkansas, Culpeper's (South Carolina) Battery.

CAVALRY.

Major-general Joseph Wheeler.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN A. WARDLAW'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Colonel C. C. Crews—Seventh Alabama, Second Georgia, Third Georgia, Fourth Georgia.

Second Brigade: Colonel A. A. Russell—Fourth Alabama, First Kentucky, Fourth Tennessee, Eighth Texas, Eleventh Texas, White's (Georgia) Battery.

Sixteenth South Carolina, Twenty-fourth South Carolina, Ferguson's (South Carolina) Battery.

Edgar's Brigade: Brigadier-general M. D. Edgar—Alabama Battalion (Stone), Mississippi Battalion (Pound), Ninth Texas, Tenth Texas Cavalry, Fourteenth Texas Cavalry, Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, Battery.

Wilson's Brigade: Colonel C. G. Wilson—Twenty-fifth Georgia, Twenty-ninth Georgia, Thirtieth Georgia, First Georgia Battalion, Fourth Louisiana Battalion, Battery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. A. R. LINDALL'S DIVISION.
Lillard's Brigade: Colonel D. C. Gwynn—Second Arkansas, Fifteenth Arkansas, Fifth Arkansas, Thirteenth Arkansas, Sixth Arkansas, Seventh Arkansas, Eighth Arkansas, First Louisiana, Swett's (Mississippi) Battalion.

Waldall's Brigade: Brigadier-general E. C. Waldall—Twenty-fourth Mississippi, Twenty-seventh Mississippi, Twenty-ninth Mississippi, Thirtieth Mississippi, Thirty-fourth Mississippi, Fowler's (Alabama) Battery.

LEFT WING.

Lieutenant-general James Longstreet.

MAJOR-GENERAL LAFAYETTE McLANE'S DIVISION.
Kershaw's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Kershaw—Second South Carolina, Third South Carolina, Seventh South Carolina, Eighth South Carolina, Fifteenth South Carolina, Third South Carolina Battalion.

Wofford's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. T. Wofford—Sixteenth Georgia, Eighteenth Georgia, Twenty-fourth Georgia, Third Georgia Battalion, Cobb's (Georgia) Legion, Phillips's (Georgia) Legion.

Doss's Brigade: Brigadier-general Z. C. Doss—Nineteenth Alabama, Twenty-second Alabama, Twenty-fifth Alabama, Thirty-ninth Alabama, Fifth Alabama, Seventeenth Alabama Battalion, Dea's (Alabama) Battery.

Manigault's Brigade: Brigadier-general A. M. Manigault—Twenty-fourth Alabama, Twenty-eighth Alabama, Thirty-fourth Alabama, Tenth South Carolina and Nineteenth South Carolina consolidated, Water's (Alabama) Battery.

BUCKER'S CORPS.

Major-general S. B. Buckner.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. P. STEWART'S DIVISION.

Johnson's Brigade: Brigadier-general B. R. Johnson, Colonel J. S. Fulton—Seventeenth Tennessee, Twenty-third Tennessee, Twenty-fifth Tennessee, Forty-fourth Tennessee, Ninth Georgia Artillery, Battery "E."

Brown's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. C. Brown—Eighteenth Tennessee, Twenty-sixth Tennessee, Thirty-second Tennessee, Forty-fifth Tennessee, Newman's (Tennessee) Battalion, Dawson's (Georgia) Battery.

Bole's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. B. Bole—Fifty-eighth Alabama, Thirty-seventh Georgia, Fourth Georgia Battalion, Fifteenth Tennessee, Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Twentieth Tennessee, Oliver's (Alabama) Artillery.

Clayton's Brigade: Brigadier-general H. D. Clayton—Eighteenth Alabama, Thirty-eighth Alabama, Thirty-eighth Alabama, Humphreys's (Arkansas) Battery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM PERRY'S DIVISION.

Gracie's Brigade: Brigadier-general A. Gracie, Jr.—Forty-

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. MARTIN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Colonel J. T. Morgan—First Alabama Third Alabama, Fifty-first Alabama, Eighth Confederate.

Second Brigade: Colonel A. A. Russell—Fourth Alabama, First Confederate, Wiggins's (Arkansas) Battery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. D. BOBBY'S BRIGADE.

Fourth Alabama, Fifth Alabama, Fifty-third Alabama Forrest's (Tennessee) Regiment, Ferrell's (Georgia) Battery.

FOURTH'S CORPS.

Major-general H. R. Forrest.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. C. ARISTHONG'S DIVISION.

Armstrong's Brigade: Third Arkansas, First Tennessee, Second Tennessee, McDowell's Battalion.

Brigade: Fourth Tennessee, Eighth Tennessee, Ninth Tennessee, Tenth Tennessee, Eleventh Tennessee, Freeman's (Tennessee) Battery, Marion's (Tennessee) Battery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN PEARSON'S DIVISION.

Darby's Brigade: Brigadier-general H. B. Darbyson—First Georgia, Sixth Georgia, Sixty-fifth North Carolina, Ruckler's Legion, Harwell's (Tennessee) Battery.

Scott's Brigade: Colonel J. L. Scott—Tenth Confederate, First Louisiana, Fifteenth Tennessee, Tenth Tennessee Battalion, Sixteenth Tennessee Battalion, Louisiana Battery (see section).

* Two regiments of the same designation. Lieutenant-colonel Johnson commanded that in Roddey's brigade.



WILDER'S MOUNTED INFANTRY PASSING THE BLOCKHOUSE OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. P. E. HILLEN.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Barré's (Missouri) Battery, Darden's (Mississippi) Battery, Harris's (Alabama) Battery, Le Gardeur's (Louisiana) Battery, Lumstken's (Alabama) Battery, Massenburg's (Georgia) Battery.

While the Federals were fortifying the approaches to Chattanooga, Bragg was cutting off all its communications, and in a short time the only road left open to the Federals for replenish-

ment was relieved of his command, as had already been Generals Crittenden and McCook, the last two being ordered to await a Court of Inquiry, which was to look into their conduct during the battle of Chickamauga. Simultaneously with the order relieving Crittenden and McCook was one consolidating the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps into one, called the Fourth Army Corps, which was given in command of Gordon Granger.

Third Brigade: Colonel William Gross—Fifty-ninth Illinois, Seventy-fifth Illinois, Eighty-fourth Illinois, Ninth Indiana, Twentieth Indiana, Thirty-sixth Indiana, Twenty-fourth Ohio, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania.
Artillery: Fifth Indiana Battery, Fourth United States Artillery, Company "H"; Fourth United States Artillery, Company "M."

MAJOR-GENERAL F. B. SHERIDAN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Steedman—Thirty-sixth, Forty-fourth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth and



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND ITS VICINITY, FROM THE POSITION OF THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

FROM A SKETCH BY SURGEON J. E. TRULLER, SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

ing their much-reduced supplies was that over Walling's Ridge, toward the Sepatchio Valley.

On the 16th of October, Rosecrans's Department of the Cumberland, Barre's Department of the Ohio, and Grant's Department of the Mississippi, were, by order of the Secretary of War, consolidated into the "Military Division of the Mississippi," and Major-general U. S. Grant was given chief command.

General W. T. Sherman was placed at the head of the Army of the Tennessee, and General Thomas was appointed commander of the Army of the Cumberland in place of General Rescecrans, who

The new organization of the Army of the Cumberland, under Major-general George H. Thomas, was as follows:

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
Major-general O. Granger.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. PALMER'S DIVISION

First Brigade: Brigadier-general Charles Cruft—Twenty-first Illinois, Thirty-eighth Illinois, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first and Eighty-first Indiana; First Kentucky, Second Kentucky, Nineteenth and One Hundred and First Ohio.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general W. C. Whitaker—Ninety-sixth Illinois, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois, Thirty-sixth Indiana, Eighty-fourth Indiana, Eighth Kentucky, Fortieth Ohio Fifty-first Ohio, Ninety-ninth Ohio

Eighty-eighth Illinois; Twenty-second Indiana, Twenty-first Mich., Second and Fifteenth Missouri, Twenty-fourth Wis.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general G. H. Wagner—One Hundredth Illinois, Fifteenth Indiana, Fortieth Indiana, Fifty-seventh Indiana, Fifty-eighth Indiana, Thirtieth Michigan, Twenty-sixth Ohio, Ninety-seventh Ohio.

Third Brigade: Colonel C. G. Harker—Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second, Fifty-first, and Seventy-ninth Illinois; Third Kentucky, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio.

Artillery: First Illinois Artillery, Company "M"; Tenth Indiana Battery; First Missouri Artillery, Company "B."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. J. WOOD'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general A. Willich—Twenty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-ninth Illinois, Thirtieth

second Indiana, Sixty-eighth Indiana, Eighth Kansas, Fifty-seventh Ohio, Forty-ninth Ohio, Fifteenth Wisconsin.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general W. B. Hazen—Sixth Indiana, Fifth Kentucky, Sixth Kentucky, Twenty-third Kentucky, First Ohio, Eleventh Ohio, Forty-first Ohio, Ninety-third Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio.

Third Brigade: Brigadier-general S. Beatty—Forty-fourth Indiana, Seventy-ninth Indiana, Eighty-sixth Indiana, Ninth Kentucky, Seventeenth Kentucky, Thirtieth Ohio, Nineteenth Ohio, Fifty-ninth Ohio.

Artillery: Bridge's Battery, Illinois Artillery, Sixth Ohio Battery, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery.

FIFTEENTH AND TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-general Joseph Hooker commanding.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-general O. O. Howard.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. VON STEINWEHR'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Thirty-third New Jersey, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, Seventy-third Pennsylvania.

New York, One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, Third Wisconsin.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Fifth Ohio, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-ninth Ohio, Sixty-sixth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade: Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade: Sixtieth New York, Seventy-eighth New York, One Hundred and Second New York, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, One Hundred and Forty-third New York.

Artillery: First Battalion Tenth Maine Volunteer Infantry; First New York Artillery, Company "M"; Pennsylvania Battery, Company "E"; Fourth United States Artillery, Company "F"; Fifth United States Artillery, Company "K."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUNTON, UNASSIGNED ARTILLERY.

Second Kentucky Battery, First Michigan "F" and "M"; Twentieth Indiana Battery, First Kentucky Battery, First Ohio Artillery, Company "E"; Tenth Wisconsin Battery.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general J. E. Hunt—Third Tennessee, Fifth East Tennessee, Sixth East Tennessee, Seventy-eighth Illinois, Ninety-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio.

Third Brigade: Colonel D. McCook—Eighty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-sixth Illinois, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, Fifty-second Ohio, Twenty-second Michigan.

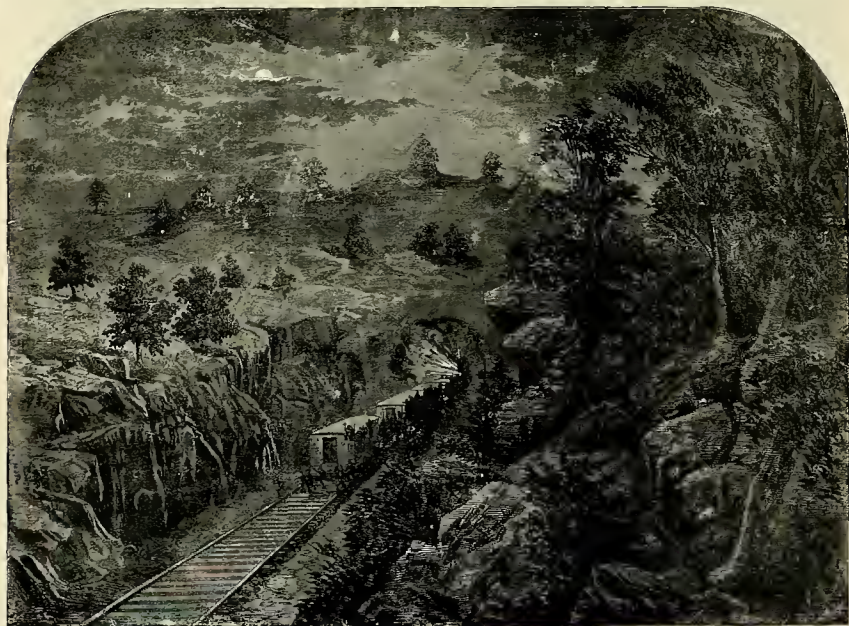
Artillery: Second Illinois Artillery, Company "I"; Second Minnesota Battery, Fifth Wisconsin Battery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. HARRIS'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Turchin—Eighty-second Indiana, Eleventh Ohio, Seventeenth Ohio, Thirty-first Ohio, Thirty-sixth Ohio, Eighty-ninth Ohio, Ninety-second Ohio.

Second Brigade: Colonel James George—Seventy-fifth Indiana, Eighty-seventh Indiana, One Hundred and First Indiana, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio, Thirty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio.

Third Brigade: Colonel E. H. Phelps—Tenth Indiana, Seventy-fourth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Kentucky, Eighteenth Kentucky, Fourteenth Ohio, Thirty-eighth Ohio.



ATTEMPT OF THE CONFEDERATES TO BLOW UP A SUPPLY-TRAIN NEAR CUMBERLAND TUNNEL, OCTOBER 25th-26th, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. V. E. HILLES.

Second Brigade: Thirty-third Massachusetts, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, Fifty-fifth Ohio, Seventy-third Ohio.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. SCRUDDER'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Eighty-second Illinois, Forty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Forty-third New York, Sixty-first Ohio, Eighty-second Ohio.

Second Brigade: Fifty-eighth New York, Sixty-eighth New York, One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, One Hundred and Forty-first New York, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin.

Artillery: First New York Artillery, Company "I"; Thirtieth New York Battery, Independent Company, Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Ohio Artillery, Company "I"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "K"; Fourth United States Artillery, Company "G."

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-general H. W. Stocum.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. S. WILLIAMS'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Fifth Connecticut, Twentieth Connecticut, Third Maryland, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York, Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade: Twenty-seventh Indiana, Second Massachusetts Thirtieth New Jersey, One Hundred and Seventh

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

(1) Major-general George B. Thomas.

(2) Major-general John McCaughey Palmer.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. CARLEN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Colonel O. F. Moore—One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, Thirty-eighth Indiana, Forty-second Indiana, Eighty-eighth Indiana, Fifteenth Kentucky, Second Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, Ninety-fourth Ohio, Tenth Wisconsin.

Second Brigade: Colonel M. E. Moore—Nineteenth Illinois, Eleventh Michigan, Eighteenth Ohio, Sixty-sixth Ohio, Fifteenth United States Infantry, First and Second Battalions; Sixteenth United States Infantry, First Battalion; Eighteenth United States Infantry, First and Second Battalions; Nineteenth United States Infantry, First Battalion.

Third Brigade: Colonel W. Firrell—Twenty-fourth Illinois, Twenty-seventh Indiana, Twenty-first Ohio, Seventy-fourth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, First Wisconsin, Twenty-first Wisconsin.

Artillery: First Illinois Artillery, Company "C"; First Michigan Artillery, Company "A"; Fifth United States Artillery, Company "H."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JEFF C. BATES'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general J. O. Morgan—Tenth Illinois, Sixteenth Illinois, Sixtieth Illinois, Tenth Michigan, Fourteenth Michigan.

Artillery: Seventh Indiana Battery, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Fourth United States Artillery, Company "I."

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brigadier-general J. M. Brannan, Chief of Artillery.

COLONEL J. BARNETT'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: First Ohio Artillery, Company "A"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "B"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "C"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "F."

Second Brigade: First Ohio Artillery, Company "G"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "M"; Eighteenth Ohio Battery, Twentieth Ohio Battery.

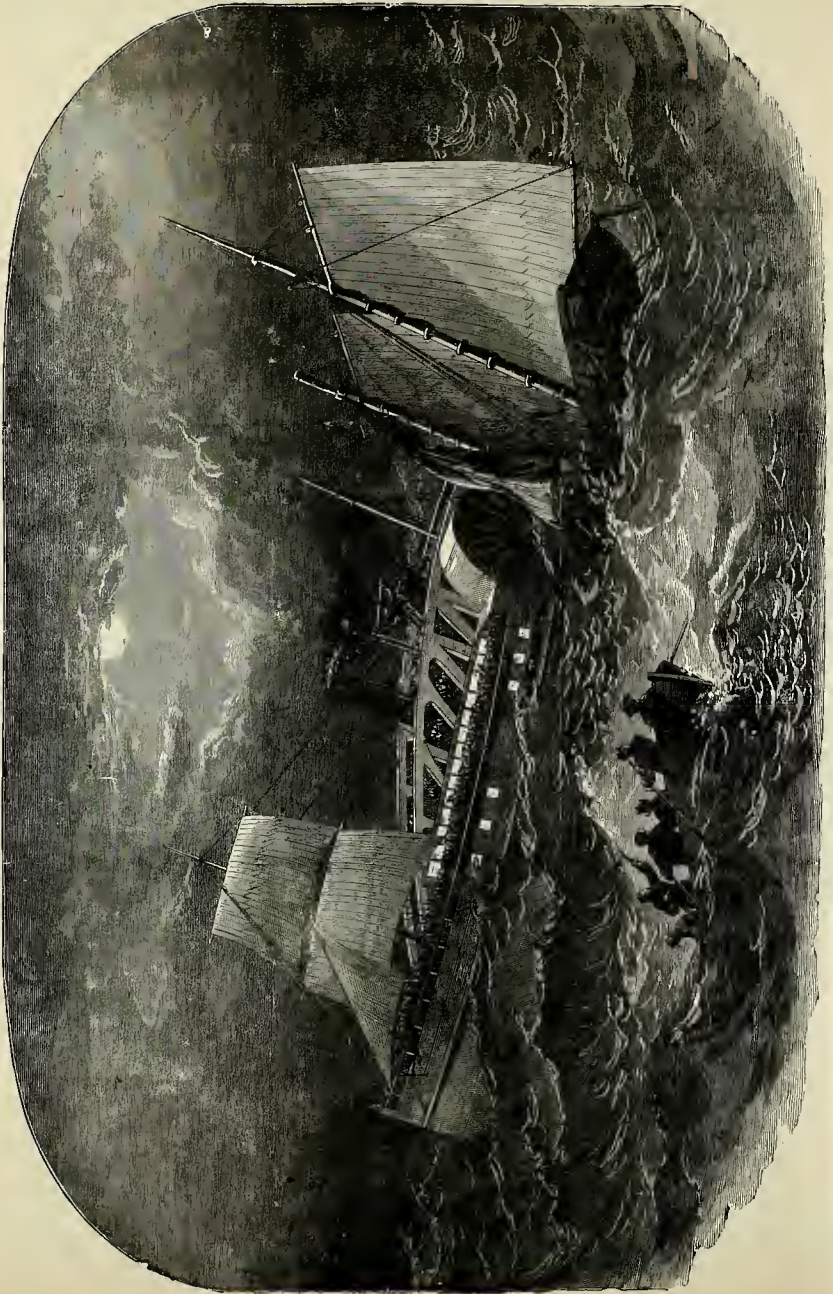
SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade: Captain Satermeister—Fourth Indiana Battery, Eighth Indiana Battery, Eleventh Indiana Battery, Twenty-first Indiana Battery.

Second Brigade: Captain Church—First Michigan Artillery, Company "D"; First Middle Tennessee Artillery, Company "A"; Third Wisconsin Battery, Eighth Wisconsin Battery.

Coburn's Brigade: Thirty-third Indiana, Eighty-fifth Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin, Ninth Ohio Battery.

United States Free, Gallatin, Tenn.: Brigadier-General E. A. Palau—Ninety-first Indiana (First Battalion), Fifteenth



A CONFEDERATE SCHOONER RUNNING INTO THE FEDERAL TRANSPORT "CHI-KIANG."

Ohio (First Battalion), Seventy-first Ohio, One Hundred and sixth Ohio, Thirtieth Indiana Battery.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Brigadier-general B. S. Granger commanding Post.

Ward's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. T. Ward—One Hundred and Fifth Illinois, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Seventeen Indiana, Seventy-ninth Ohio, First Michigan Artillery, Company "E."

Unassigned: Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Twelfth Indiana Battery.

Clarksville, Tenn.: Colonel A. A. Smith commanding post—Eighty-third Illinois (First Battalion), Second Illinois Artillery, Company "D."
Chattanooga, Tenn.: Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, First Battalion O. S. S.

CAVALRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general R. B. Mitchell.

First Brigade: Colonel A. P. Campbell—First East Tennessee Cavalry, Second Michigan Cavalry, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Second Brigade: Colonel E. M. Cook—Second East Tennessee Cavalry, Third East Tennessee Cavalry, Second Indiana Cavalry, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

Third Brigade: Colonel L. D. Watkins—Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

Artillery: Section 1, Ohio Artillery, Company "D."

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general George Crook.

First Brigade: Colonel R. L. Miaty—Third Indiana Cavalry (Detachment), Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Fourth United States Cavalry.

Second Brigade: Colonel E. Long—Second Kentucky Cavalry, First Ohio Cavalry, Third Ohio Cavalry, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

Third Brigade: Colonel W. W. Lowe—Fifth Iowa Cavalry, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, Captain Stock's Illinois Battery, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel W. J. Palmer.

Miles's Brigade Mounted Infantry: Colonel A. O. Miller—Ninety-second Illinois, Ninety-eighth Illinois, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, Seventeenth Indiana, Seventy-second Illinois, Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY, FORT DONELSON.

Lieutenant-colonel E. C. Burt.

Eighty-third Illinois (Detachment), Second Illinois (Detachment), Second Illinois Artillery, Company "C."

TERRASONS TROUPE.

Thirty-fourth Illinois, Eighteenth Illinois, One Hundred and Second Illinois, Thirty-ninth Indiana, Fifty-first Indiana, Seventy-third Indiana, Twenty-first Kentucky, Twenty-ninth Kentucky, Third Ohio, One Hundred and Second Ohio, One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, Tenth Tennessee, Thirty-first Wisconsin.

General Hooker had been sent from the East to Rosecrans's assistance immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, and crossed on pontons at Bridgeport, October 26th, reaching Wauhatchee two days

later, with General O. O. Howard's Eleventh and General H. W. Slocum's Twelfth Corps, which Halleck had, on the 23d of September, ordered detached from the Army of the Potomac. Hooker was now in position to threaten Bragg's flank after having insured the protection of the line of the Chattanooga Railroad, so that supplies could be accumulated and held at Sixerson pending their possible transportation to Chattanooga—a plan for receiving which, by way of Brown's Ferry, Rosecrans had already in view.

Rosecrans's plan for opening the desired communication was not, however, fully carried out until after Grant assumed command on the 23d of October.

Simultaneously with General Hooker's advance in the Lookout Valley, General Palmer was to take a division across the river to Brown's Ferry, and march thence through Whitesides to Rankin's Ferry, so as to protect the river communication, and General W. F. (Baldy) Smith was to leave Chattanooga at night with a force of 4,000 men, and effect a lodgment upon the range of hills commanding the river to Kelly's Ferry.

Of his force, General Smith selected 1,200 men, who were, early on the morning of the 28th, taken by General Turchin across Meersasin Point to Brown's Ferry, while the remaining 1,800 men, under General Hazen, were being floated in pontons a distance of nine miles down the river, and reached the same destination a few hours later.

Three batteries of artillery under Major J. Mendonah protected the landing of the troops and the building of a ponton-bridge. The latter was completed at about four o'clock in the afternoon, under a continued fire from the Confederate pickets and from the batteries on Lookout Mountain, Hazen's troops living also in the meantime been subjected to an attack from a large detachment of Confederate infantry and cavalry, which had the support of three batteries of artillery. After a short but stubborn engagement, the Confederates were successfully driven away up the valley toward Chattanooga, with a loss to the Federals of 38 killed, wounded and missing, the Confederates losing nearly an equal number of killed and wounded, in addition to six prisoners, and being besides forced to abandon a large quantity of provisions.

By evening of the 28th, Howard's corps had joined Smith's force at Brown's Ferry, Geary's command being then encamped some three miles in the rear, at Wauhatchee. The formation of these two camps had been keenly watched from "Signal Rock" by McLaws's division of Longstreet's corps, then occupying Lookout Mountain, and shortly after midnight their batteries opened upon Geary's camp, while part of McLaws's force dashed furiously upon his troops. This attack of Longstreet's men was bravely withstood, and although at one time Geary was al-



JOSH H. MORGAN.

most enveloped on three sides, he succeeded in repelling all the attacks, and in finally driving away the assailants at the point of the bayonet after an engagement of nearly three hours' duration.

Upon hearing the noise of battle, Hooker had ordered Schurz's division to Geary's assistance, but it had preceded only a short distance when it was confronted by the remainder of McLaws's division. Another engagement followed, and the ground was here likewise so hotly contested, that Howard's remaining division, under General Steiwehr, had to be sent forward. The Confederates were charged upon along the neighboring steep hill, rising to a height of nearly two hundred feet, and were not only forced back, but pursued up to their intrenchments, which were left in the possession of the Federals after a prolonged hand-to-hand fight, lasting until half-past four the next morning, and in which heavy losses were sustained on both sides.

Among the killed in this night's engagement was Captain Geary, son of the general; the wounded embracing General Green and Colonel Underwood.

A new road from Brown's Ferry to Kelly's Ferry was completed by the 1st of the following month, November, 1862, and upon hearing, a few days later, that Bragg had detached the remainder of Longstreet's force to operate against Burnside in East Tennessee, Grant made preparations to attack the Confederates as soon as Sherman's force could connect with his own.

Sherman had been ordered in September to join Rosecrans, and he had accordingly left the line of the Big Black, reaching Memphis on the 4th of October, and Bridgeport late on the 13th of the following month. On the 15th of November he was in conference with Grant at Chattanooga.

Sherman's Fifteenth Corps, then under command of General Frank Blair, was composed of four divisions, as follows:

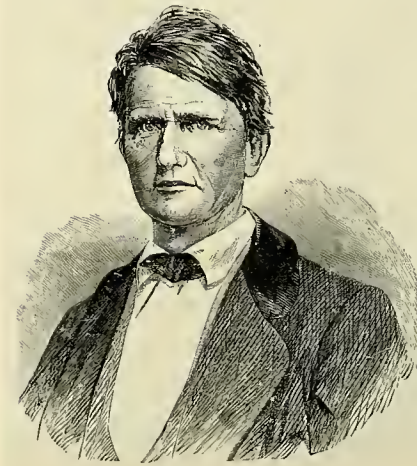
First Division: General Peter J. Osterhaus—First Brigade, General Charles R. Wood; Second Brigade, Colonel J. A. Whitman.

Second Division: General Morgan L. Smith—First Brigade, General Giles A. Smith; Second Brigade, General J. A. D. Lightburn.

Third Division: General John E. Smith—First Brigade, General Mathias; Second Brigade, Colonel G. B. Baum; Third Brigade, Colonel J. J. Alexander.

Fourth Division: General Hugh Ewing—First Brigade, General John M. Corse; Second Brigade, Colonel Leomin; Third Brigade, Colonel J. R. Cockrell.

It was arranged that the main attack should be made on the 21st by Sherman's force, which was to march from Brown's Ferry, and cross on pontons opposite to the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, under cover of the artillery. Sherman was to take position on the northern end of Missionary Ridge, and with the aid of part of Jeff. C. Davis's force, try to seize the heights as for as the canal,



FRANK P. BLAIR JR

while a demonstration was being made against Lookout Mountain in the vicinity of Trenton, and while Thomas was advancing into Chattanooga Valley.

All was made ready, and the troops were ordered forward in accordance with Grant's plans; but by reason of the very bad state of the roads consequent upon continued heavy rains, John E. Smith's division was the only one that crossed the river on the 21st. Grant accordingly delayed his plans of battle, and it was not until the morning of the 24th that Sherman's troops had the bridge in a condition to permit the crossing of the other two divisions, led by Generals Ewing and M. L. Smith. Osterhaus was prevented crossing by the renewed breaking of the bridge, and Sherman therefore asked leave to go into action with only three divisions of his corps, besides Davis's division of the Fourteenth Corps. This was allowed, and Osterhaus was ordered to report to General Hooker, whose force was to operate against Lookout Mountain.

Upon learning that Sherman's movements in Lookout Valley had been discovered by Bragg, Howard was ordered to cross into Chattanooga, so as to lead Bragg to believe that the new troops were intended to reinforce the latter place. On Monday, the 23d, Thomas ordered General Granger to make a demonstration against the Confederates, who were falsely reported as having commenced a retreat northward. The Confederates were forced back until their first line of rifle-pits was reached, when a charge took place for the possession of the batteries lining Orchard Knob, which were captured after a brief encounter, and placed in charge of General Granger's force.

During a drizzling rain Sherman's men advanced from the river at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th, under the command of General Francis P. Blair. His leading division, under Ewing, occupied the extreme right, while John E. Smith's column formed the centre, and Morgan L. Smith's division marched on the extreme left, along Chickamauga Creek.

When they reached the summit of the first ridge, after quite a lively skirmish with the Confederate pickets, it was found that a deep hollow intervened between the hill upon which the tunnel was located, and it was then decided to intrench for the night. The Confederates, however, attacked Sherman's force while the earthworks were being thrown up, and a heavy engagement took place late in the afternoon. The assault was ably met, however, and by nightfall the Confederates had retired to their line of works around the tunnel.

Early on the 25th Sherman advanced with his right and left wings along the east and west of Missionary Ridge, and had a succession of encounters with the forces of Generals Hardee, Cheatham, Stevenson, Gist and Cleburne, against which Hooker had as yet been prevented making the intended diversion, and which by their superior numbers prevented any satisfactory headway being made toward the tunnel.

Seeing this, Thomas advanced from Orchard Knob with the centre, consisting of the divisions of Johnson, Sheridan, Wood and Baird, well supported by a strong force of reserves. At a given signal they rushed upon the force which Bragg had ordered strong-housed from both his right and left, and although subjected to a most damaging fire from fifty pieces of artillery well posted upon the summit of the hill, they battled bravely until they had reached the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge.

These being scaled at different points, a severe hand-to-hand fight followed, and the Confederates were finally driven up the ridge with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.



GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

Orders had been given to hold the position, but the Federals were soon subjected to such a damaging fire from the batteries along the crest, whose fire could not be effectively returned, that the troops moved ahead, ascending the ridge of their own accord. In a short time the entire force were hurrying along its steep and rugged sides in a race for the summit. The latter was first reached by Sheridan's division, which was closely followed by the remainder of Thomas's force, all of which was soon drawn into the series of engagements that took place almost simultaneously at as many as six different points along the mountain. The ground here was bravely contested, but the Federal attacks were so fiercely made that resistance seemed useless. The contest ended in the defeat of division after divi-



JOHN A. LOGAN.

sion, and in the final rout of the Confederates, who, panic-stricken, were captured in large numbers.

The batteries were then turned upon the retreating Confederate centre, and Sheridan's division followed their rear-guard afterward capturing another strong position protected by eight pieces of artillery, as well as a number of prisoners and a large quantity of stores and small arms.

In the meantime Hooker had early on the 24th, marched his force toward Lookout Mountain, but his advance was checked by the necessary building of a temporary bridge over Lookout Creek, which later had become very much swollen by heavy rains. While this was being done, he sent Geary with a strong force to effect a landing at the right bank of Lookout Creek and to fall upon the Confederate pickets, with which a lively skirmish took place before the alarm was given to the troops under General Stevenson, then guarding the strong line of earthworks which stretched along the entire northern ridge, and protected all the approaches from either the Lookout or Chattanooga Valleys.

A second bridge was built by the time Geary reached the enemy's flanks, and Hooker first sent over Wood and Geary, who joined their forces with Geary's on the right bank, while Hooker's artillery was placed in position to cover the preliminary movements against the Confederate position. The remainder of Hooker's command crossed shortly after, and by noon the Confederates had been so fiercely engaged that Geary's advance succeeded in driving them around the highest peak, while the brigades of Freeland, Colburn, Gnaughton and Whitaker had marched from the Palisades, and were operating close by the Craven House. Although the clouds of heavy mist overhanging the mountain and the rugged nature of the ground made it nearly impossible to execute any thoroughly defined movement, there was almost incessant fighting and with varying success until about one o'clock, when by a well-concerted effort the Confederates were driven from the crest toward the Chattanooga Valley.

Hooker now resided his force for a while and communicated with General Thomas, who sent Canine, who having meanwhile settled so low as to prevent all further advance.

Earthworks were thrown up, and the troops remained in position during the ensuing night, being for only a short time subjected to a heavy fire upon the extreme right, where an attempt to enter Hooker's lines was bravely repulsed by the force under General Canine. Early on the morning of the 25th, small detachments were sent toward the summit of the mountain to see if any Confederates still occupied it at any point; but none were found, and at sunrise the Eighth Kentucky Regiment hoisted the Stars and Stripes upon the topmost height.

It was soon found that Stevenson had abandoned the summit of the mountain, and had proceeded by way of Summertown toward Rossville. Hooker was ordered in pursuit, and at about ten o'clock in the morning he reached the Chattanooga Creek, where he found that the Confederates had destroyed the bridge. The advance under Osterhaus managed, however, to cross upon the stringers, and drove the Confederate pickets toward Rossville, whence the force under Wood and Williamson afterward compelled the main body of the enemy to fly with the loss of a large number of wagons and other property.

The Federals pressed on, Geary's force advancing toward the valley

west of Missionary Ridge, while Osterhaus's force marched in an easterly direction, and Craft took the centre. The latter soon reached the line of earthworks which Thomas had ordered thrown up after the battle of Chickamauga, and which were then occupied by General Stewart's force.

A charge was made upon the works, and was so brilliantly executed that Stewart's men were compelled to fly in all directions. A great many were captured by Geary's forces, while others fell into the hands of Osterhaus's men, and nearly all of the remainder submitted to capture, or succumbed to the blows heavily dealt by Craft's successful troops, who kept up a running fight till late in the night.

Before morning the Confederates were withdrawn

from the forest, covering Bragg's retreat. This engagement, called by many the battle of Ringgold, lasted several hours, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederates, with a loss to them of about 150 men, while the Federal loss was nearly 430 killed and wounded.

On the 28th the pursuit was ended. Hooker's and Palmer's forces soon afterward returned to Chattanooga, and Sherman made reconnaissances northward as far as the Hiwassee River, after which he was ordered to take additional command of that part of Thomas's force under Granger, as well as of the cavalry under General W. L. Elliott which had been sent to aid Burnside, and to move at once toward Knoxville.

The last-named place was reached on the 6th of

formed part of the Chattanooga campaign. He had retired to Providence, R. I., after being relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac in January, 1863 (Vol. II., page 13). On the 15th of March following he was called to take the place of General Horatio G. Wright at the head of the Department of the Ohio.

He had then taken with him the Ninth Army Corps from Newport News, and during the month of May it was arranged that while Rosecrans was advancing toward Chattanooga, Burnside would move into East Tennessee. On the 23d of June, the latter's headquarters were transferred from Cincinnati to Lexington, and shortly after the Ninth Corps was detached from Burnside's command to assist Grant's operations before Vicksburg.



FEDERAL PICKETS APPROACHED BY CONFEDERATES DISGUISED IN CEDAR BUSHES, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BOYD.

from Sherman's front, and part of Thomas's force was joined to Sherman's, while the rest was sent to reinforce Burnside at Knoxville. Early on the

NOVEMBER, 1863. 28th the Federals started in pursuit of Bragg's army, then flying in the direction of Ringgold, Sherman going by way of Chickamauga Station, while Hooker and Palmer proceeded by the road leading to Graysville. Upon the latter an engagement took place toward evening with the rear Confederate guard, resulting in the capture of a large number of prisoners and of three guns by the Federals.

Sherman directed Howard's force to destroy the line of railway between Dalton and Cleveland, so as to delay, if not altogether prevent, Bragg going in the direction of Knoxville, and on the 27th ordered the destruction of the Atlanta Railroad from Gmyrsville to the State Line.

On the same day Hooker had a severe engagement close by Taylor's Ridge with part of Cle

the following month, two days after Longstreet had abandoned it upon his retreat

DECEMBER, 1863.

to Northern Virginia. Part of Granger's corps was left to pursue Longstreet, and Sherman returned with the remaining troops to Chattanooga, whence he soon moved into Northern Alabama and placed his troops in winter-quarters.

The total losses in the engagement upon Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, as well as in those immediately following them, were reported to be 757 killed, 4,329 wounded and 330 missing—a total of 5,616 for the Federals, as against a total of nearly 9,000 on the part of the Confederates, who lost besides 40 guns, 7,000 stand of small arms, many wagons, and a large quantity of other property. The Federal list of killed embraced the names of Colonels Putnam, Terrance and O'Meara; the wounded, Generals Matthis, Corsa and Gilles A. Smith, as well as Colonels Wanzelme and Baum.

Burnside's operations around Knoxville properly

The East Tennessee campaign was postponed, and Burnside's force remained guarding all Federal communications at and about Lexington nearly two months. During that interval several raids were made, and a considerable amount of Confederate property was damaged and captured, the most important expedition being that led by Colonel H. S. Sanders, which succeeded in breaking up much of the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, and in burning the long bridge spanning the Holston River at Strawberry Plains, where he also captured 10 guns and nearly 400 prisoners.

When Burnside was called upon in August to directly assist Rosecrans's operations through the Chattanooga region, he collected his forces at Crab Orchard, and moved thence in five columns by way of Somerset, Jamestown and Montgomery, as well as through Mount Vernon, Lenton and Wil Hamberg, Ky., across the Cumberland Mountains into the Valley of the Tennessee.

Buckner, who was in command of the 20,000 Confederate troops guarding the Valley, retreated to the line of the Tennessee River before the advance of Burnside's army, which occupied Knoxville on the 3d of September, after capturing about 2,500 prisoners, 3 locomotives, 11 guns, and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition. In fourteen days Burnside had thus covered a distance of nearly 250 miles, along heavy roads and across the rugged peaks of the Cumberland Mountains, sustaining but small losses in skirmishes at Loudon and at other places along the way.

As Burnside reached Knoxville, the Confederate guerrilla chief John H. Morgan, who had commanded a cavalry squadron at Pittsburg Landing, and who had afterward created much annoyance to the Federals by his bold and successful operations throughout Kentucky and Ohio—more especially at Lebanon, Cynthiana and Clarksville—was carrying out an extensive raid upon which he had embarked as early as the 27th of June.

General Morgan had started from Sparta, Tenn., with General Basil W. Duke second in command, taking two brigades of about 3,000 cavalry, with 6 guns, and, after crossing the Cumberland River at Burkesville, had moved upon Columbia. There his advance was checked by a small party of cavalry under Captain Carter, who lost his life during

Louisville and Chicago Railway Depot and other buildings, as well as three bridges, Morgan moved along the line of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to Canton, and then to Vienna, whence part of his force went to Old Vernon, and the rest to Madison. Morgan demanded the surrender of Old Vernon, then held by 1,200 men, under Colonel Lowe (Barkham). The Federals not only refused to surrender, but moved out to engage Morgan's force, which was, however, found to have retreated toward Versailles.

From the last-named locality the Confederates moved in separate parties, and visited successively the towns of Osgood, Harrison, Van Weller's, Glendale, Springdale, Sharon, Reading, Montgomery, Mumfreville, Williamsburg, Sardinia, Winchester, Picketon, and finally Jackson, where Morgan was joined by his entire force.

While the Confederates had thus been raiding the States of Indiana and Ohio—everywhere doing all the damage they could possibly inflict upon the Federals and their property—a very heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, taken from the commands of Generals Hobson, Shackelford, Judah and Wolford, was assembled at Lebanon on the 6th of July, and placed by General Burnside in charge of General Hobson with orders to pursue Morgan and endeavor to overtake him.

self and of his force, on the 26th, near Wallsville, where he had hoped to cross the river.

General Morgan, Colonel Chike, Captain Hines and the other officers, were taken to Columbus, Ohio, where they were confined in the Penitentiary. There they remained until the 27th of the following November, when General Morgan, Captain Hines and five other officers, named McGehee, Burnett, Shelton, Taylor and Hookersmith, succeeded in cutting their way through a sewer, and in escaping to the Confederate lines. Morgan subsequently engaged in a number of raids, and finally attempted an extensive one into Tennessee, during which he was surprised by Federal cavalry and killed near Greenville on the 4th of September, 1864.

The Federals rejoined Burnside's army, which, during the absence of the expedition against Morgan, had invested and taken Cumberland Gap after an exciting skirmish at Tazewell, capturing General Frasier, with 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery. Two days after the surrender of Cumberland Gap, the following message was sent by General Halleck:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
September 10th, 1863.

"Major-general Burnside, Cumberland Gap:

"I congratulate you on your success. Hold the gap at the North Carolina Mountains, the line of the Holston River,



CAISSONS AND HORSES ON THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FURBER.

the three hours' fight that followed. He then made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Green River Bridge at Tellico Bend, where he was repulsed by Colonel Orlando H. Moore's force after incurring a loss of more than 200 killed and wounded.

From the line of the Green River, Morgan moved northwardly to Lebanon, the capital of Marion County, Ky., then garrisoned by 400 men of the Twentieth Kentucky, under Colonel Harrison, whose surrender was asked and refused. The town was then attacked, and after a desperate fight of nearly seven hours' duration, and in which Morgan's brother was killed, the Federals had to surrender.

The Confederates then rapidly moved upon Springfield, Shepherdsville, Bardotown and Brandenburg. Morgan's advance reached the last-named place on the 7th of July, and captured the steamers *McComb* and *Alice Dean*, both of which were the next day made to convey the Confederates across the Ohio River, after which the *Alice Dean* was burned and the *McComb* abandoned. Late on the 9th the Confederates reached Corydon, the capital of Harrison County, Ind., where they captured and destroyed much valuable mill and other property, and then advanced through Greenville and Palmyra upon Salem, the capital of Washington County.

After likewise pillaging the latter place, and capturing 350 Home Guards, besides burning the

The Federals reached Shepherdsville on the 7th, and on the following day crossed the Ohio, which latter was being patrolled by gunboats brought up mainly from Louisville by Lieutenant-commander Pritch, so as to prevent Morgan's escape south of the river. General Judah's force advanced from Portsmouth along the river road, and the remainder of Hobson's command proceeded through the interior, while the militia was everywhere congregating to check Morgan's further progress.

After continued forced marches the Federals came upon Morgan's party in the vicinity of Chester, close by the Bullington Ford, where a severe engagement took place on the 19th of July. Morgan was simultaneously attacked in flank and rear by Hobson's land forces, while the gunboats near Bullington Island opened upon his front, and after an hour's engagement Generals Basil Duke and Dick Morgan were compelled to surrender with nearly 800 men, and to abandon all the plunder they had brought along with them.

General John H. Morgan escaped with the remainder of his force up to Bellevue, where he attempted to cross the river, but was prevented by the gunboat *Moore*. He then proceeded northward, and after losing a large number of his men during a skirmish near Kyger's Creek, struck for New Lisbon; but Hobson and Shackelford followed close upon him, and with the aid of the gunboats compelled the surrender of Morgan him-

self or some point, if there be one, to prevent access from Virginia, and connect with General Rosecrans, at least with your cavalry. General Rosecrans will occupy Dalton, at some point on the railroad, to close all access from Atlanta, and also the mountain passes in the West. This being done, it will be determined whether the movable force shall advance into Georgia and Alabama, or into the Valley of Virginia and North Carolina.

"H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief."

This was followed by other dispatches on the 13th and 14th, which resulted in Burnside remaining in Eastern Tennessee.

The Federals had several encounters with the many bodies of Confederates swarming throughout the district, notably at Bristol on the 21st, and at Blue Springs, near Bull's Gap, where a large force under General Sam. Jones made a demonstration against Burnside's left early the following month. On the 10th of October, 1863, the Ninth Corps, supported by a strong force of Shackelford's cavalry and by General Wilcox's division, advanced against the Confederates and engaged them in front, while Colonel Foster's cavalry was sent in their rear by way of the Rogersville Road.

Jones's force was defeated, with the loss of many killed and wounded, after a desultory fight which lasted until late the following day, and finally costed Colonel Foster's attack by withdrawing from Blue Springs during the ensuing night. General Shackelford pursued the Confederates until they had entered into Virginia, nearly ten miles

beyond Bristol, Va., all told, about 100 men, as against the loss by the Confederates of nearly twice as many killed and wounded, besides 150 prisoners.

The Confederates then encamped at Rogersville, Jonesboro' and Greenville. Colonel Garrard's force, which occupied Rogersville, was surprised on the 6th of November by a body of nearly 2,500 Confederate cavalry, under General W. E. Jones, which completely routed the Federal garrison, and captured 750 men, 4 guns and 36 wagons. Fearing similar attacks by the much superior forces of the enemy then reported to be congregating in the vicinity, the Federals retreated to Ball's Gap.

Burnside's main body had meanwhile been distributed at several points along the southern side of the Holston and the Tennessee Rivers; but the garrisons were threatened so continually by the heavy detachments of Confederate skirmishers throughout the entire section, and General Wolford's force near Philadelphia suffered so heavily from an attack made by part of Longstreet's force on the 20th of October, that it was deemed best to concentrate along the north side of the river at and near London.

Here Burnside transferred his headquarters on the 28th, and remained until the 31st, when all immediate danger of further attacks being apparently passed, he again withdrew to Knoxville, which was then being strongly fortified under the direction of

General Grant. The Federals were repulsed after a bitter contest, wherein the Third Michigan, Twelfth Kentucky, Forty-fifth Ohio and One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Regiments took a prominent part, and in which General Sanders was wounded by a sharpshooter's bullet, which caused his death the following day.

Burnside made his preparations for attacking Longstreet on the 15th but late on the previous evening he received orders from Grant to withdraw slowly toward Knoxville, so as to draw Longstreet upon the latter place, and take him further away from Chattanooga. Burnside accordingly withdrew his forces, and on the 16th reached Campbell Station, where a determined and successful stand was made by General Hartman with a portion of the Ninth Corps, while the main body proceeded by way of the London Road, and formed within the Knoxville lines of fortifications.

Longstreet followed closely, and on the 18th Knoxville was completely invested by the Confederates. An almost incessant fire was kept up against the Federal lines till near midnight of the 28th, when a desperate attempt was made to capture Fort Sanders, commanding the Kingston Road, and then held by the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts and Seventy-ninth New York, as well as by detachments from the Twentieth Michigan and Second and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments.

The main assault was made by a force embracing

another's side. He began the study of law, but in 1836 he was given a scholarship at West Point, and entered the United States Military Academy, graduating therefrom twelfth in a class of forty-two, on the 1st of July, 1840, and being appointed a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. After a brief service in garrison in New York Harbor, he was sent to Florida, where he served with distinction against the Indians for nearly two years, participating in Major Wade's capture of 70 Seminoles on the 6th of November, 1841, and being brevetted a first lieutenant for gallantry. He was placed on garrison duty from January, 1842, until 1845—at New Orleans; Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor; Fort McHenry, Baltimore; and Corpus Christi, Texas. He took part in the Mexican War, and engaged in the battles of Monterrey and Buena Vista, for his distinguished services in both of which he received the brevet of captain and major. After the battle of Buena Vista he went into garrison at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and remained there until the close of the war, when he was ordered to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and was subsequently transferred to Florida. In December, 1850, he was given command of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, and in March of the following year was assigned to duty at West Point as instructor of cavalry and artillery. On the 24th of December, 1852, he was promoted to a full captaincy; and in 1854 was ordered to Fort Yuma, California, remaining there with his regiment until May, 1855, when he was appointed major of the newly organized Second Cavalry. Of this justly celebrated organization Albert Sidney Johnston was the colonel; Robert E. Lee, the lieutenant colonel; and William J. Hardee, the senior major; while among the younger officers were Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, Hood, Fitzhugh Lee, and many others who afterwards became celebrated on the Confederate side. With the Second Cavalry he was assigned to Jefferson



HOSPITAL SCENE.—BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED AFTER THE BATTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORREST.

Captain O. M. Poe. While at Knoxville he was visited by the Assistant Secretary of War, Charles A. Dana, and by Colonel Wilson, of Grant's staff, both of whom consulted with him regarding further plans of action.

It was soon learned that 12,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry had been detached from Bragg's army to operate against Burnside, who thereupon moved his advanced post toward London.

After a forced march, Longstreet had crossed the Tennessee River at Hough's Ferry at early morning of November the 14th. He at once sent a strong body of cavalry under Wheeler and Forrest by way of Marysville to take possession of the heights overlooking Knoxville, and endeavored to occupy that place during Burnside's absence, thus compelling the latter's retreat, while he himself would operate directly with his main force.

Longstreet's further advance was checked at Lenoir's, where General Potter was stationed with his brigade-general Julius White's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, and with part of the Ninth Corps, which had been hurried forward from Kentucky. General White had a warm and prolonged encounter with Longstreet's advance, and drove it back nearly two miles.

Wheeler and Forrest had meanwhile failed to carry the heights by reason of the gallant conduct of Brigadier-general W. P. Sanders, who was in immediate command of the troops, while General Parke remained within Knoxville. The Confed-

part of Humphreys's, Anderson's and Bryant's brigades, as well as those of Generals Cobb, Phillips and Wolford, belonging to McLane's division; but all efforts to scale the sides of the fort proved useless. General Ferraro's guns and Roemer's and Benjamin's batteries did such effective work that the assaults had finally to withdraw after losing fully 200 in killed and wounded, besides many prisoners, while the Federal loss was only 43 killed, wounded and missing.

Apart from another less important and equally unsuccessful assault upon the position held by Shuckelford's command on the southern side of the Holston River, no other attempts were made to dislodge the Federals. During the night of the 4th of December, Longstreet raised the siege and fell back to Morristown, on the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railway, whence he shortly after entered Northern Virginia.

On the 7th of December, President Lincoln issued a thanksgiving proclamation for "the great advancement of the national cause" thus just attained, and on the following day sent a complimentary letter to General Grant, who shortly after received the thanks of the United States Congress, and a gold medal voted by that body.

GEORGE HENRY THOMAS

Born on his father's plantation in Southampton County, Va., July 31st, 1816, of wealthy parents, who were of Welsh descent on his father's, and of Huguenot-French stock on his

mother's side. He began the study of law, but in 1836 he was given a scholarship at West Point, and entered the United States Military Academy, graduating therefrom twelfth in a class of forty-two, on the 1st of July, 1840, and being appointed a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. After a brief service in garrison in New York Harbor, he was sent to Florida, where he served with distinction against the Indians for nearly two years, participating in Major Wade's capture of 70 Seminoles on the 6th of November, 1841, and being brevetted a first lieutenant for gallantry. He was placed on garrison duty from January, 1842, until 1845—at New Orleans; Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor; Fort McHenry, Baltimore; and Corpus Christi, Texas. He took part in the Mexican War, and engaged in the battles of Monterrey and Buena Vista, for his distinguished services in both of which he received the brevet of captain and major. After the battle of Buena Vista he went into garrison at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and remained there until the close of the war, when he was ordered to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and was subsequently transferred to Florida. In December, 1850, he was given command of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, and in March of the following year was assigned to duty at West Point as instructor of cavalry and artillery. On the 24th of December, 1852, he was promoted to a full captaincy; and in 1854 was ordered to Fort Yuma, California, remaining there with his regiment until May, 1855, when he was appointed major of the newly organized Second Cavalry. Of this justly celebrated organization Albert Sidney Johnston was the colonel; Robert E. Lee, the lieutenant colonel; and William J. Hardee, the senior major; while among the younger officers were Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, Hood, Fitzhugh Lee, and many others who afterwards became celebrated on the Confederate side. With the Second Cavalry he was assigned to Jefferson



HOOKER'S BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS, AND CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE
FROM A SKETCH BY



HOOKER'S BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS, AND CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE POSITION AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., NOVEMBER 26TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. F. E. HULLYER

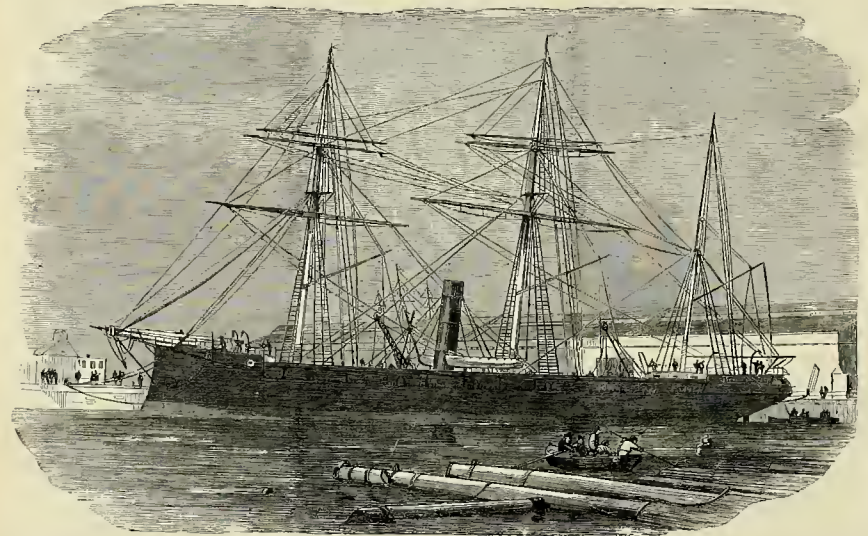
proceed to Lebanon, Ky., there to prepare for an active campaign. He was given the command of the First Division of the Army of the Ohio when Boell was assigned to the command of the new Department of the Ohio, and early in January, 1862, fought the battle of Mill Springs, which resulted in the defeat of General George B. Crittenden, C.S.A., and was the most important victory yet attained in the West. He remained in command of his division until September 29th, 1862, except during the advance upon and siege of Corinth, where he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was engaged in the movement on Nashville, and also took part in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns, as well as in the march on Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), where his force constituted the reserve. On April 25th, 1862, he was commissioned a major-general of Volunteers, and on the 14th of the following month was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee by order of General Halleck. He remained there but a short time, however, and was re-transferred to the Army of the Ohio, being appointed second in command of the latter upon its entrance into Kentucky. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Perryville and in the subsequent pursuit of Bragg's army. In the latter part of October, 1862, the Army of the Cumberland known as the "Fourteenth Army Corps." General Rosecrans was placed at its head, and organized it into three grand divisions. Thomas was assigned to the center, and in the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro', stopped

some 50,000 men of his army, but his advance was skillfully resisted at Duck River and Spring Hill. On November 30th occurred the battle of Franklin, and on the 15th-16th of the ensuing month was fought the battle of Nashville, which was Thomas's crowning triumph, and was recognized by many as the Federal "victory of victories." Thomas was next appointed a major-general in the Regular Army, and at its subsequent meeting Congress tendered him a vote of thanks, while the Legislature of Tennessee presented him a magnificent gold medal in recognition of his distinguished services. After the close of the Civil War he commanded the Military Division of the Tennessee (1865-66); the Department of the Tennessee (1866-67); the Third Military District (Georgia, Florida and Alabama), and the Department of the Cumberland (1867-69). From November, 1868, to May 15th, 1870, he was president of a court of inquiry in the case of General Dyer, chief of ordnance; after which he commanded the Military Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, where his death occurred, March 28th, 1870. Congress passed resolutions of sympathy, and military honors were paid him at Troy, N. Y., where his remains were interred.

JOSEPH WHEELER, JR.

Born in Augusta, Ga., September 19th, 1833; educated in the North. Was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from Georgia, in 1854, and gradu-

ated on the right. On February 24, 1862, he led the unsuccessful attack upon the Federal garrison, under Colonel Darling, at Fort Donelson, and afterward opposed the advance on Dalton, Ga. July 23d, 1863, he occupied Decatur Ga., by making a wide circuit in Sherman's rear, and subsequently cutting the railroad at Atlanta, returning up the road to Chattanooga, and did much damage both at Chattanooga and Knoxville. After the battle of Chickamauga he crossed into Tennessee with 3,000 cavalry and artillery, and marched in a northerly direction, destroying 200 wagons belonging to the Fourteenth Corps, loaded with munitions and supplies, which he overtook on the Squelchito Valley, about twenty miles to the rear of Rosecrans's army. As he was leaving, Colonel Edward McCook's cavalry came up and gave him a running fight to Dandoy, Coffee County, in which he lost 150 men. He then advanced on McMilton, sacked the town, and captured the Fourth Tennessee Regiment. He then proceeded to Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville, at which latter place, after firing the town, he was attacked by Colonel Crook, who killed 120 of his men, capturing 800 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery. He retired to Fayetteville, and was again overtaken and lost 500 more prisoners, retreating back to the Tennessee. He opposed Howard at Cooney's Bridge, Georgia Railroad, and forced him to cross at the fort eight miles below. Participated in many important skirmishes with Sherman's army, and was one of the means of greatly obstructing the progress of the



THE CONFEDERATE RAM "EL TOUSSOU," CONSTRUCTED BY LAIRD.

the progress of Bragg's army, which had driven back the Federal right wing. In January, 1863, the "Fourteenth Army Corps" (Army of the Cumberland) was divided into three separate corps, known as the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Fourteenth. Thomas was assigned to command the last, with which he engaged in the campaign into Kentucky. At the battle of Chickamauga he especially distinguished himself while in command of the extreme left, with which he succeeded in maintaining his hold on the Rossville Road, leading to Chattanooga, for the possession of which the battle was actually fought.

After this battle, when he won the title, "Rock of Chickamauga," he retired upon Chattanooga, and was soon placed in command of the Army of the Cumberland, receiving, on the 27th of October, the commission of brigadier-general in the Regular Army. He also took a prominent part in the storming of Missionary Ridge, as well as throughout the ensuing campaign, resulting in the capture of Atlanta. On the 27th of September, 1864, Tacoma was detached from the main army in Georgia and given a prominent command in Tennessee, with large discretionary powers. It is at this time a matter of doubt what were the real intentions of the Confederate grand Hood, who was moving northward in the hope of causing Sherman's withdrawal from Georgia. Sherman, having determined to cut loose from his communications and strike for the coast, detached the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps to Thomas's support, leaving the latter to look out for Hood and drive him out of Tennessee should he attempt invasion, or to follow him closely in case of his turning on Sherman. By November 30th, Hood was encountered along the banks of the Tennessee with a force of

stead therefrom in 1850. Entered the United States Army as brevet-second-lieutenant of cavalry, July 1st, 1855, and attached to the First Dragoons. Transferred to the Mounted Infantry, with full rank of second-lieutenant, and sent to the frontier. He resigned his commission, April 22d, 1861, and joined the Confederate Army. He became an aide-de-camp of Bragg's staff at Pensacola Navy Yard. He was promoted to a colonelcy, and assigned to General L. P. Walker's staff, which commission gave him the command of the Nineteenth Alabama Volunteers, which he organized at Rustville, Ala. He greatly distinguished himself as its commander, and at General Dyer's request was promoted, receiving a commission as brigadier-general in the Provisional Army. After some correspondence between the Confederate Senate and General Bragg, evaded by the extreme youth of the proposed brigadier-general, during which Bragg offered to appoint him on his personal staff as adjutant-general, President Davis deciding that if General Bragg had so high an opinion of the young soldier, he would make a safe brigadier-general with a command, gave him the appointment. Commanded the First Brigade, Second Corps, Second Grand Division, Army of the Mississippi, under General Leonidas Polk, 1862. Took a prominent part at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, in April, 1862; and at Farmington, Miss., May 16th, 1862, commanded the advance-guard of Withers's division, belonging to the Army of the Mississippi, and toward the end of the same month was placed at the head of the First Brigade, near Indian Wells, Miss. On the 29th of the ensuing December, Wheeler's cavalry brigade gained the rear of Rosecrans's army, and destroyed several hundred wagon-loads of supplies and baggage, made the circuit of the enemy, and

Federals in their advance toward the sea. The wholesale destruction of property of all kinds which necessarily attended Sherman's successful movements brought about the following correspondence between Wheeler and the Federal commander, which is worthy of notice:

- "GEORGIA, S. C., February 17, 1865.
 "GENERAL: I have the honor to propose that the troops of your army be required to discontinue burning the houses of our citizens. I will discontinue burning cotton."
 "As an earnest of the good faith in which my proposition is tendered, I have in this place about three hundred bales of cotton unburned, worth in New York over a quarter of a million, and in our currency over one-half of a million of Sherman's money."
 "I trust my having recommended will cause you to use your influence to lessen the acceptance of the proposition by your whole army."
 "I trust that you will not deem it improper for me to ask that you will require the troops under your command to discontinue the wanton destruction of property not necessary for their subsistence."
 "Respectfully, yours, your obedient servant,
 "J. WHEELER, Major-General, C.S.A."
 "G. O. HOWARD, Major-General U.S.A., commanding, etc."
- "HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, in the Field, February 18th, 1865.
 "GENERAL: YOURS, addressed to General Howard, is received by me. I hope you will burn an cotton and save us the trouble. We don't want it. And it has proved a curse to our country. All you do not burn, I will."
 "As to private houses occupied by peaceful families, my orders are not to molest or disturb them, and I think my orders are obeyed. Vacant houses, being of no use to anybody, I care little about, as the owners have thought them of no use to themselves. I don't want them destroyed, but do not take much care to preserve them."
 "I am, with respect, yours truly,
 "W. Z. STEWART, Major-General commanding."
 "J. WHEELER, Major-General commanding Cavalry Corps."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHEATHAM.

Born at Lexington County, Va., in a family planned some distinction. During the Mexican War, raised a company of Volunteers; was commissioned captain in Colonel W. R. Campbell's First Tennessee Volunteer Regiment, which was received by the Government in May, 1846, for its service in the battle of Buena Vista. He followed under Colonel Huger, on the 25th of March, 1847, and was honorably discharged at the end of the term of service. On the disbanded of his organization he raised the Third Tennessee Volunteer Regiment, which enlisted for the war, and a year or more afterwards he distinguished himself by leading its commander until the close of hostilities with Mexico. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Confederate Government, and was appointed a brigadier-general. During September, 1861, General Beauregard was in command at Mayfield, Ky.; but fell back when General Grant occupied Paducah. He led the charge at Belmont on November 7th, 1861, and afterward was in command at Columbus, Ky. In 1862 he was made a major-general, and placed in command of the Fourth Division of Breckin's army. General Cheatham took an active part in the battle of Perryville in October, 1862, and drove McCook III checked by Starkeville. At the battle of Murfreesboro, December, 1862, he commanded the First Division of Breckin's army, and was killed in the action. He was buried at the retreat from Tullahoma, 1863. Previous to the battle of Chickamauga, he moved rapidly with his forces to Lafayette, and opened the action at Crawfords Springs. He supported Walker and Buckner in the attack on General Thomas in the battle of New Market. General Preston Smith, losing his life, and over 400 men of the brigade of General Wright being placed *hors de combat*. He afterward took a conspicuous part in the battles along Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, as well as at Franklin, Spring Hill, and Nashville, from 1862 to 1865. He died in 1865. He is now (1885) living on his plantation in Tennessee.

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.

Born at Lexington, Ky., February 19th, 1821, and graduated at Princeton in 1841. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1843, entering soon after the practice of his profession in 1845. He was elected to the United States Congress by the Free Soil party of St. Louis, Mo. He offered his services to the Federal Government upon the breaking out of the Civil War, and was authorized to complete the organization of the Home Guards in the vicinity of St. Louis. It was while at the head of a body of these troops that, in conjunction with a similar force under Sigel, he aided General Lyon in breaking up Governor Jackson's camp of State Guards, then under General Ford. At Vicksburg he distinguished himself while in command of a brigade of General Sherman's corps, and took place in the assault on the Fifteenth Corps, with which he again did excellent service during the Chattanooga campaign. In 1864 he was given command of the Seventeenth Corps, of the Army of the Tennessee, and with the latter took part in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Atlanta in September of that year. After the cessation of active hostilities he was selected as a candidate for the Vice Presidency by the Democratic Convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for the Presidency. He was subsequently sent to the Missouri Legislature, and in January, 1874, was elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. He took his seat, January 23rd, and retired at the end of his term in '72. Remaining the residence in St. Louis, he was appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, and held that position until his death, which occurred at St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th of July, 1873.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

Born at Hnatville, Ala., June 1st, 1826. Served in a cavalry regiment during the Mexican War, and subsequently became a manufacturer of lagging at Lexington, Ky. At the time the Civil War broke out he was a planter of considerable means and his plantation was taken place in the division of Brigadier-General William J. Hardee. In September, 1861, he organized the Lexington Rifles, with whom he joined General Buckner in the Confederate service; commanded a squadron of cavalry at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing; afterward began a series of raids upon the railroads and portions of Kentucky held by the Federal forces, destroying railroads, bridges, and supplies, valued at several million dollars, and gaining a wide celebrity. In July, 1863, he crossed the Ohio River upon a bold raid, and successfully visited the towns of Lebanon, Cincinnati, and Carlisle, Pa. He was finally captured with the remainder of his command near Wallsville, and was confined in the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, with Colonel Chiles, Captain Hines, and others of his officers. He succeeded on the 29th of November, 1863, in escaping from Columbus, Pa., with General Sherman, Smith and Taylor, and again undertook a raid in Tennessee, but was surprised during the night by Federal cavalry at a farmhouse near Greenville, and killed while attempting to escape, on the 4th of September, 1864.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

Born at Terre Haute, County N.Y., May 26th, 1820; graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and entered the army as brevet-second lieutenant of artillery, July 1st, 1852. In this capacity he did duty inarrison and on the Texas frontier until 1853, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was engaged in the battle of 1854-55 on topographical duty. In a subsequent year he and the Seminole he was severely wounded, one ball remaining in his chest until his death. From 1856 to 1859 he was on duty

at West Point as assistant instructor of artillery tactics. From 1859 to 1860 he served on frontier duty at Fort Mackinac. While in execution of his duty he was a passenger on the steamer *Lord Elgin*, which was wrecked on Lake Michigan, his escape being made by seizing a piece of floating timber, on which he was washed ashore. In March, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy and made assistant adjutant-general. In the following month he was sent to Fort Pickens with the secret expedition under General Brown, and in the ensuing July became chief of staff to General Rosecrans in Western Virginia. He participated in the action at Canfield Ferry, September 10th, 1861, and in the subsequent operations of the campaign. In April, 1862, he was appointed a brigadier-general of Volunteers, and assigned to special duty in the War Department. In May he was given command of a brigade, and went engaged at the battles of Clear Mountain and Manassas, taking also a conspicuous part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and was severely wounded in the last-named action, and was incapacitated from duty in the field until April, 1863, serving in the meantime as member of a board which was appointed to revise the rules and articles of war, and to prepare a code for the government of armies in the field. Having been promoted to be major-general of Volunteers, November, 1862, he commanded the Twenty-fourth Army Corps in the West from April to November, 1863, when he was compelled to relinquish his command from incapacity arising from the wound he had received at Antietam, and was employed on Bureau duty till March, 1864. He then commanded the



GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Bermuda front of the siege-works before Petersburg, assuming command of that city in its capture, and subsequently of the District of Northway, which command he held till he was transferred out of the Volunteer service in August, 1863. He afterward resumed duty in the adjutant-general's department, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served in various military districts and divisions until June, 1871, when, still suffering from his wound, he was retired from active service on disability, with the rank of major-general in the Army. After some time he went abroad, and interested himself in bringing American improvements in artillery to European attention. His death occurred at New York, May 16th, 1874.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

JOHN A. LOGAN was born in Jackson County, Ill., on the 9th of February, 1826. He is the son of Dr. John Logan, an Irish physician, and had the opportunity of acquiring an education when a boy. In 1846 he was for a short time one of the students of a academy called Shiloh College. When the War with Mexico was declared he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, soon afterwards became lieutenant of one of the companies, and was subsequently made adjutant of the regiment. Returning home in October, 1848, with an excellent record, he began to study law in the office of his father, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly Lieutenant-governor of Illinois, and in the following year was elected Clerk of his native county. In 1851 he was admitted to the Bar, after following a course in the Louisville Law School, and formed a partnership with his uncle. In 1852 he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Fall of the same year was elected to the State Legislature, being re-elected in 1853 and 1854. He made his mark as a good speaker, and in 1856 he was elected Presidential Elector on the Buchanan ticket. He went on the stump, and his speeches gave him a reputation which in 1858 sent him to Congress. His term of office expired March 2d, 1861, and having obtained a reelection during 1859, he was entitled to take his seat during the Thirty-seventh Congress, but resigned to take part in putting down the rebellion.

He left his seat in the halls of our Legislature during the extra session of July, 1861, to enter the ranks of Colonel Richardson's regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and exhibited most brave daring in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861. He returned to Congress after that battle, and urged upon the Government the necessity of raising a sufficient force to put down the Confederates in arms. He then, at the close of the session, went to his native State and energetically called upon his countrymen to rally around the flag of their country and put down the rebellion. The citizens of his district readily responded to the call, and the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers was raised and organized at Cairo on September 1st, 1861. He was appointed captain of the regiment, with a commission dating from August 10th, 1861, and took part shortly afterward in the sanguinary battle of Belmont, where he led a *bayonet-charge* which broke the Confederate line, and saved a portion of the command from falling into the hands of the enemy. It was at the capture of Fort Henry, and with several hundred cavalry pursued and captured eight of the enemy's guns. He also took an active part in the rebuffing of Fort Hudson, where, notwithstanding severe wounds, he held his position until reinforcements arrived. Shortly after he was attacked with a serious illness, and for some time hopes of his recovery were given up. He reported for duty as soon as able to do active service, and joined Grant at Pittsburg Landing, having meanwhile been promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the 6th of March, 1862. In the following May he showed himself a brave and skillful general in the siege of Corinth, and after its occupation his brigade guarded the rail communications with Jackson, Tenn.

During the summer of 1862 he was importuned to become again a candidate for Congress, but declined in a letter in which he said: "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has been accomplished, and my people are free from the sword and bravery in Grant's campaign of Northern Mississippi in 1862 and 1863, that he was made a major-general, the commission dating from November 29th, 1862. As the commander of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under General Sherman, he took part in the capture of Vicksburg, fought with distinguished personal bravery at the battle of Raymond on the 12th of May, helped drive the Confederates out of Jackson two days later, and was in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 10th. He was the centre of General M'Pherson's command at the siege of Vicksburg, and his column first entered the city after the surrender, July 4th, 1864. He was appointed military governor of the city, where a gold medal was presented to him—the lozenge of honor which the Seventeenth Army Corps had captured at the battle of the Summit of that year, and made several eloquent Union speeches. As a specimen of those speeches, the following extract from one delivered at Diquito, Ill., may be quoted: "The Government is worth fighting for. It is worth giving enemies, and countries of war. It is worth the lives of the last and noblest men in the land. We will fight for this Government for the sake of our wives and our children. Our little ones shall read in the history of the men who stood by the Government in its dark and gloomy hours, and it shall be the proudest boast of our people, and the glory which in this glorious struggle for American Liberty. I believe to-day—I believe it heartily—that if the people of the North were united and all stood upon one platform, as we do in the hour, this rebellion would be crushed in thirty days. I want to see the end of this war. I want to see the rebels raised. We can crush this rebellion. I know it. Why, we have marched a little army clear from Cairo to Vicksburg, having a small one has marched from New Orleans to Fort Hudson. We have opened the Mississippi River. We have split the Confederacy in two, having on one side Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri—mere territory than is on the eastern side. We have made a gulf that is impassable for them. We can hurl our strength upon one half, and whip them, then upon the other, as a whip that will." He was stationed at Paducah, Ky., in the winter of 1862, having succeeded General Sherman as commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Early in the summer of 1861, the Division of the Mississippi was making ready for "Sherman's March to the Sea." General Logan led the Army of the Tennessee upon the expedition, and was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca, in the republic of Georgia, at Dallas, at Little Kenawee Mountain, and in the desperate battle of Peach Tree Creek, where General M'Pherson fell. General Logan took the latter's place, and successfully led the Federal army in many important engagements that followed. In fact, he participated in every battle of that historic campaign, from Missionary Ridge to the fall of Atlanta, on the 2d of September. After those momentous events, General Logan returned to Illinois, and during the Fall months of the present year he made a tour of inspection in many species for Lincoln in the Western States. He joined his command again at Savannah, and marched with Sherman through the Carolinas, and after Johnston's surrender, at Washington, on the 23d of May, 1865, he was appointed to succeed General Howard in the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

In the Autumn of 1865 President Johnson offered him the position of Minister to Mexico, which he declined, and in 1866 he was nominated by the Federal Convention to represent the State at large in the seventh Congress, but was elected by over 60,000 majority. He was one of the Managers on the part of the House in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, in the Spring of 1867. He was returned to the House of Representatives by re-elections in 1868 and 1870, but in 1871 was elected to the United States Senate by a 5-11 majority. Yates, and later on, to the seat of Richard J. Oglesby. The Senate he has introduced and supported

many hills concerning rewards to soldiers, and army matters in general. At military reunions he has always been active. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, which originated at Decatur, Ill., and was its first national commander. He was nominated for Vice-President upon the ticket led by James G. Blaine at the Republican Convention held at Chicago in 1884.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Born in Danvers, Mass., on April 12th, 1831. He studied under Allen Partridge at Norwich, Vt., receiving a thorough scientific and military education. During the year 1851 he removed to Illinois, where he was employed in the surveys of the principal railroads of that State until 1854, when he

temporary command of the District of the Mississippi, and superintended the reconstruction of the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad after the battle of Corinth. October, 1862, he was placed in full command of the district. In December was attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, under McPherson. During Grant's operations before Vicksburg, General Dodge held command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps, and at the beginning of 1864, commanded the Second Division of the same corps, operating in Northern Alabama.

During Sherman's Georgia campaign of May, 1864, General Dodge commanded the Sixteenth Army Corps, and behaved so gallantly at Resaca that he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Dodge originated the famous Dimey Brigade, which during 1862 operated so successfully in the mountains of Northern Alabama.

of fortifying and holding the strategical points on the Mississippi River, and President Davis offered him a commission as major-general. He took advice of Bishop Meach of Virginia, who referred him to Robert E. Lee. The latter unhesitatingly advised him to accept the commission, which he did, and was placed in command of the army operating on the Mississippi River, with headquarters at Memphis. He effected the capture of Hickman and Columbus. At the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, he commanded the First Corps of the Army of the Mississippi. He also figured prominently at the battles of Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, ranking in these engagements as lieutenant-general. At the battle of Chickamauga he was relieved of his command by General Bragg for disobedience of orders during the battle, and ordered to Atlanta. Soon after, he was given command



WOMEN OF THE SOUTH COMPELLED BY HUNGER TO APPLY TO THE FEDERAL COMMISSARY FOR FOOD.

was engaged in a similar capacity in the State of Iowa. At the commencement of the Civil War he was sent to the National Capital by the Governor, in order to procure arms and equipments for the Volunteer troops of Iowa. In June 17th, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Iowa Volunteers—one of the best regiments from that State.

Colonel Dodge's regiment served in Missouri during the early part of 1861, and was in February, 1862, attached to the column which marched under General Curtis to North-western Arkansas. At the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6th, 7th and 8th, 1862, Colonel Dodge commanded a brigade on the extreme right of the Federal lines, and although severely wounded, continued to hold his place in the field until the final rout of the whole of the Confederate forces. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of Volunteers, with a commission dating from March 31st, 1862.

General Dodge was, during the following June, placed in

LEONIDAS POLK.

Born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1806; was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and upon graduating from it, entered the army as a lieutenant of artillery in July, 1827; but, having been induced by Bishop McVane, then chaplain at West Point, to study for the ministry, he resigned from the service, December 1st of the same year; received his ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church during the year 1831, and during the following ten years was Missionary Bishop both of Arkansas and of part of the Indian Territory, and given provisional charge of the Dioceses of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, as well as of Missions in the Republic of Texas. From 1841 to 1844 he was Bishop of Louisiana, having resigned all other charges. He took an active part in the project of establishing a Southern Confederacy, he being a strong sympathizer with the doctrine of secession. He is reputed Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Congress the importance

of the camp of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and in the Winter of 1863-64 held temporary command of the Department of the Mississippi. Here he displayed great skill in the disposition of his troops, and was soon afterward restored to full command when he united his forces with Johnston at Resaca. He was killed during an action at Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14th, 1864, while reconnoitering upon the entrenchment. In the company of General Joseph E. Johnston and William J. Hardee. It is said that when General Thomas observed his group he ordered Knapp's Battery to fire in its direction, immediately causing the retirement of the three generals to a place of greater safety; General Polk returned, and was struck and killed by another shell, which, the first shot, was fired by William Attwell, of Allegheny City, Pa., of the same battery. On taking possession of the entrenchment, affixed to a stake was found a paper, on which was written: "Here General Polk was killed by a Yankee shell." He was buried in the yard of the Episcopal Church at Annapolis, Ga.

CHARLESTON—1863-1864.

Shortly after the attack of the rams *Palmetto State* and *Cheroke* upon the blockading fleet (Vol. II, page 31), General Beauregard issued the following proclamation:

"HEADQUARTERS NAVAL AND LAND FORCES,
"CHARLESTON, S. C., January 21st, 1863.

"At the hour of five o'clock this morning the Confederate States naval forces on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of the City of Charleston, and sunk, dispersed or drove off and out of sight, for the time, the entire hostile fleet. Therefore we, the undersigned commandant, respectively of the Confederate States Naval and Land Forces in this quarter, hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said City of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States, from and after this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD,
"General Commanding.

"D. N. ISORHAM,
"Commanding Naval Force in South Carolina.

"(Official.) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff."

The erroneous report of the dispersion of the fleet and of the consequent raising of the blockade,

immediately upon the reduction of the forts. The squadron, as will be seen, failed to reduce the Confederate defenses, and General Seymour's force could therefore take no part in the operations.

Early on the 6th of April the fleet approached the line of the blockading squadron, and the monitor *Keokuk* (Commander Rhind) was sent with the Coast Survey schooner *Bibb* (Commander Bestelle) to buoy out the bar. By nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th the fleet was posted in the main channel, about a mile from shore, having taken advantage of the prevalence of a thick mist to get into position. Shortly after noon the mist had cleared away sufficiently for the pilots to discover the main obstruction, and the fleet moved, in accordance with Rear-admiral Dupont's orders, as follows:

"The squadron will pass up the main ship-channel without returning the fire of the batteries on Morris Island, unless signal should be made to commence action.

"The ships will open fire on Fort Sumter when within easy range, and will take up a position to the northward and westward of that fortification, engaging its left or northeast

Nearly an hour's delay was caused by the fouling of the grappling-irons attached to the *Weehawken's* torpedo-rail, which became entangled with her anchor-cable, but after that the advance continued unbroken.

The fleet passed by Morris Island unmolested, but when, shortly before three o'clock, the vessels came within range of Fort Sumter, and of the batteries along James O' Sullivan's Islands, the signal was given for the opening of a concentrated fire from Forts Moultrie, Sumter, Putnam and Beauregard, and from the entire line of batteries. All appeared at first to be concentrating upon the *Weehawken*, in whose immediate vicinity a torpedo had exploded without, however, doing any damage. The *Weehawken* replied vigorously with twenty-six shots from her eleven and fifteen inch guns, and after escaping a dangerous entanglement in the obstructions covering most of the distance between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island, she was headed for the ocean.

The *Weehawken* was closely followed by the *Pas*



THE FEDERAL IRONCLAD "WEEHAUWEN" ATTACKS FORT SUMTER, APRIL 7TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHAPIN.

was likewise communicated by the Confederate Secretary of State through circulars addressed to all the foreign consuls in the Confederacy. A full refutation was, however, immediately issued by the commanders of the United States steamers *Honolulu*, *Flag*, *Quaker City*, *Memphis*, and *Statin*, the last-named having come upon the scene after the rams had disappeared over the bar.

The blockade was rigidly kept up, and during the months of February and March, 1863, preparations were made for a renewed attack against Charleston. As fast as vessels could be got ready for the proposed expedition, they were ordered to rendezvous at the mouth of the North Edisto River, and by evening of Sunday, the 6th of April, Rear-admiral Dupont had nine monitors and five armored gunboats in position for the contemplated attack, to be directed chiefly upon Fort Sumter.

It was intended that about 4,000 men, taken from Hunter's force, should operate in conjunction with Dupont's vessels, and they were accordingly sent upon Polly Island, close by Light-house Inlet, in charge of Hunter's chief of staff, General Truman Seymour. This land force was provided with artillery and with a number of pontons, with which it was intended they should dash across Morris Island

face at a distance of from one thousand to eight hundred yards, firing low, and aiming at the centre embrasures.

"The commanding officers will instruct their officers and men to carefully avoid wasting a shot, and will explain upon them the necessity of precision rather than quantity of firing.

"Each ship will be prepared to render every assistance possible to vessels that may require it.

"The special codes of signals prepared for the ironclad vessels will be used in action.

"After the reduction of Fort Sumter it is probable the next point of attack will be the batteries on Morris Island.

"The order of battle will be the line ahead in the following succession:

"1. *Weehawken*, with raft, Captain John Rodgers; 2. *Pasado*, Captain Ferrel Duvoisin; 3. *Monahk*, Commander John L. Worden; 4. *Patapsco*, Commander Daniel Amman; 5. *New Ironsides* (flagship), Commodore Thomas Turner; 6. *Cutkill*, Commander George W. Rodgers; 7. *Nantuxet*, Commander Donald McN. Fairfax; 8. *Nahant*, Commander John Downan; 9. *Keokuk*, Commander Alexander C. Rhind.

"A squadron of reserve, of which Captain J. F. Green will be the senior officer, will be formed outside the bar and near the entrance buoy, consisting of the following vessels: *Osage*, Captain Joseph F. Green; *Unadilla*, Lieutenant-commander S. P. Quackenbush; *Housatonic*, Captain William R. Taylor; *Washington*, Lieutenant-commander J. G. Davis; *Haron*, Lieutenant-commander G. A. Stevens; and will be held in readiness to support the ironclads when they attack the batteries on Morris Island.

"S. F. DUPONT,

"Rear-admiral Com. South Atlantic Blockade Squadron."

and the *Montauk* and the *Patapsco*, which fired respectively thirteen, twenty-seven, and ten shots, from their 11-inch, 15-inch, and 150-pounder rifled guns, being subjected in return to heavy firing that temporarily disabled the turret of the *Pasado*, as had already been that of the *Weehawken*, and for a time likewise disabled the *Patapsco's* 15-inch rifle. Although struck fourteen times, the *Monahk* suffered comparatively little injury.

As the last-named vessel was about turning seaward, she suddenly refused to obey her helm. The progress of the *Patapsco* was therefore impeded, and she was eventually subjected in consequence to an additional heavy battering from the forts until the *Monahk* could be driven ahead, though without experiencing any material damage.

The *Cutkill*, *Nahant* and *Nantuxet* meanwhile joined the *New Ironsides*, which latter had become altogether unmanageable in the strong tide, and had in consequence raised the signal to "disregard the motions of flagship." The *Keokuk* had followed the others, and by reason of the narrowness of the channel had found it necessary to deviate the *Nahant* at about half-past three o'clock. For nearly an hour both vessels were subjected to a terrible fire.



FEDERALS—A. Krolak, 4. Fort Johnson, 5. Fort Ripley, 6. Fort Sumner, 7. Charleston City, 8. Castle Pinckney, 9. Fort Mifflin, 10. Fort Johnson, 11. Moultrie House, 12. Fort Beauregard, 13. Harbor Obstruction, 14. Cooper River, 15. Battery Bevier on Cummings' Point, K. Wessington, 16. Morris Island Sand Battery, 17. Fort Wagner, 18. Battery Bevier on Cummings' Point.



NIGHT AFTER THE FIGHT.—THE IRONCLADS AT ANCHOR OFF FORT SUMTER.—FROM A SKETCH BY W.T. FRANK.

The *Nahant* fired both shot and shell from her 11 and 15 inch guns, and suffered great damage to her turret, which received nine shots, and finally became unmanageable, as did likewise her steering gear, while the *Keokuk* had her 6-inch turrets completely riddled, and had besides her hull so thoroughly pierced in nineteen different places that she commenced sinking. At about five o'clock the *Keokuk* was taken close by Lighthouse Inlet, where, despite all efforts to save her, she went to the bottom early the following morning.

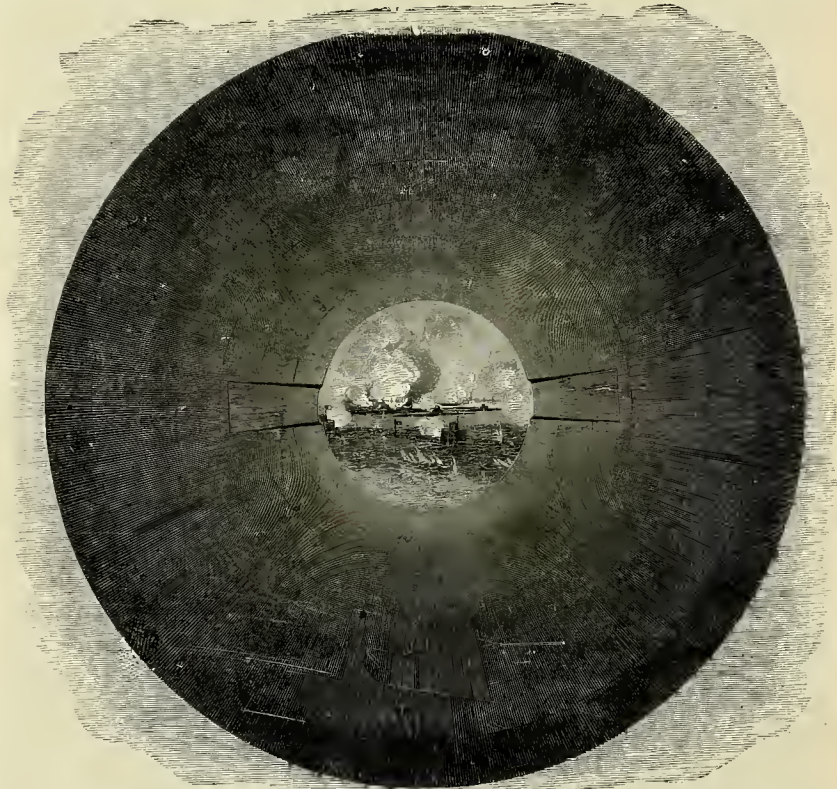
During the action the fleet was enabled to fire but 139 shots at Fort Sumter, as against as many as 3,000 sent by the Confederates. Of the latter number the fleet received 615, distributed as fol-

lowest estimates. The garrison consisted of seven companies of the First South Carolina Artillery (Regulars), under Captains D. G. Flemming, F. H. Harleston, J. C. King, J. O. Mitchell, J. R. Mosbeth, W. H. Pennoque and C. W. Parker. The guns brought into action were: two 7-inch Brooks, four 10-inch columbads, two 9-inch Dahlgrens, four 2-inch columbads, four 8-inch navy guns, seven loaded and rifled 32-pounders, thirteen smooth-bore 32-pounders, and seven 10-inch sea-coast mortars—in all, forty-four guns and mortars.

"Next in importance was Fort Moultrie, under Colonel William Butler, assisted by Major T. M. Baker, with five companies of the First South Carolina Infantry (Regulars), commanded by Captains T. A. Hucuttin, R. Press Smith, H. S. Burnett, G. H. Rivers and Lieutenant E. A. Erwin. The guns engaged were: nine 8-inch columbads, five rifled and loaded 32-pounders, five smooth-bore 32-pounders, and two 10-inch mortars—in all, twenty-one guns and mortars.

Rear-admiral Dupont being satisfied that no real progress could be made without the co-operation of a strong land force, took the whole fleet, with exception of the *New Ironsides*, to Fort Royal, on the 12th of April. Three days later he addressed the following to the Navy Department in justification of his failure to renew the attack upon the Charleston Harbor defenses:

" Any attempt to pass through the obstructions I have referred to would have entailed the vessels and held them under the most severe fire of heavy ordnance that has ever been delivered, and while it is hardly possible that some vessels might have forced their way through, it would only have been to be again impeded by fresh and more formidable obstructions, and to encounter other powerful batteries, with which the whole harbor of Charleston has been lined. I



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, AS SEEN FROM THE LOOKOUT OF THE TURRET OF THE IRONCLAD "WEEHAWKEN."

lowa *Weehawken*, 60; *Passie*, 53; *Montauk*, 20; *Palapoa*, 45; *New Ironsides*, 65; *Catskill*, 51; *Nantucket*, 51; *Nahant*, 80; *Keokuk*, 90.

The damage done to Fort Sumter was scarcely perceptible; but that sustained by the Federals extended, as has been seen, to the entire fleet. The casualties in the latter were 26 wounded, principally on the *Nahant* and *Keokuk*; the Confederates losing 3 killed and 11 wounded.

In his able report of the military operations of General Beauregard, Mr. Roman gives the following details concerning the most important works opposed to the progress of Dupont's fleet:

"First among these was Fort Sumter, under Colonel Alfred Rhett, with Lieutenant-colonel J. A. Yates commanding the spot guns, and Major Ormsby Blanding in charge of the

"Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, was under Lieutenant-colonel J. C. Simkins, with three companies of the First South Carolina Infantry (Regulars), Captains R. de Troville, Warren Adams and W. Taboureaux. The guns it used against the fleet were: five 10-inch and one 8-inch columbads—in all, six guns.

"Battery Beauregard was under Captain J. A. Sitgreaves, First South Carolina Artillery (Regulars), with two companies, one from Fort Sumter, the other from Fort Moultrie. The first was commanded by Lieutenant W. E. Erwin, the second by Captain J. H. Warley. The guns engaged were: one 8-inch and two 32-pounders, rifled.

"Battery Wagner was under Major C. K. Huger, with two companies belonging to the First South Carolina Artillery (Regulars). One gun was engaged—a 32-pounder, rifled.

"At Cumming's Point Battery, Lieutenant H. R. Lesesne commanded, with a detachment of the First South Carolina Artillery (Regulars). The guns engaged were: one 10-inch columbad and one 8-inch Dahlgren—two guns."

had hoped that the endurance of the trenches would have enabled them to have borne any weight of fire to which they might have been exposed; but when I found that so large a portion of them were wholly or essentially disabled by less than an hour's engagement, before attempting to overcome the obstructions, or testing the power of the torpedoes, I was convinced that persistence in the attack would only result in the loss of the greater portion of the ironclad fleet, and in having many of them inside the harbor to fall into the hands of the enemy. The slowness of our fire, and our inability to occupy any battery that we might seize, or to prevent its being restored under cover at the night, were difficulties of the gravest character, and until the outer forts should have been taken, the army could not enter the harbor, or afford me any assistance."

As Admiral Dupont had been instructed by President Lincoln to hold his "position inside the bar," and not to "allow the enemy to erect new



THE FEDERAL FLEET, COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL DO



THE FEDERAL FLEET, COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL DUPONT, OPENING FIRE ON FORT SUMTER, APRIL 7TH, 1863.



CAPT. MORRIS ISLAND BATTERY



CAMP JENNINGS BATTERY. FOLLY ISLAND



FEDERAL LOOKOUT FOLLY ISLAND



SHELLING REBEL CAMP ON JAMES ISLAND

VIEWS FROM FOLLY ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR.
FROM SKETCHES BY LEUTENANT CHARLES C. COLLIER, ONE HUNDRETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

factories or defenses on Morris Island," he caused the latter section to be carefully watched, leaving the *New Ironsides* to act materially in this service.

On the 21 of June, 1863, General Q. A. Gillmore relieved General Hunter of the command of the Department of the South, and reached Hilton Head just as Dupont was advised of an intended raid by the new ram *Atlanta* upon the blockading squadron in Warsaw Sound. It was ascertained that the swift English blockade-runner *Fingal*, which had entered the Savannah River early in 1862, and had since made several ineffectual attempts to get to sea, was now transformed into a Confederate ram called the *Atlanta*, and that she was in command of Lieutenant W. A. Webb, formerly of the United States Navy, who had a large crew and an armament of two 7-inch and two 4-10-inch rifled guns.

Dupont sent the monitors *Weehawken* and *Nahant* to watch the ram, and at dawn on June 17th the *Atlanta* was seen coming down the Wilmington River, in company with two gunboats. The *Weehawken* and *Nahant* turned and apparently retreated, seeing which, the *Atlanta* followed rapidly,

ever, taken suddenly ill, and died in New York City on the 26th of June. Admiral John A. Dahlgren was then ordered to relieve Dupont of the command of the squadron, and reached Port Royal on the 4th of the following month.

Preparatory to the attack on Charleston, Gillmore had caused the erection, through General J. Vodge's, of strong batteries south of Lighthouse Inlet on Folly Island, to cover those of the Confederates on the southern end of Morris Island. Immediately after their completion, the attention of the Confederates was attracted from Morris Island by an expedition consisting of about thirty-nine hundred men, under General A. H. Terry, which was sent up the Stono River, while another expedition, made up from General Saxton's force at Beaufort, and placed in command of Colonel Higginson, proceeded up the Edisto River to cut the Confederate communications by way of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

The feat was successful. It drew the enemy's attention from Morris to James Island, and the Confederates were completely taken by surprise, when, at about four o'clock on the morning of the

Third New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, Ninth Maine, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and the Forty-eighth and One Hundredth New York Regiments. The Federals reached the parapets, but, as General Gillmore reported, "the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up." The assaults were, in fact, met by such a terribly destructive fire, that they could not do otherwise than fall back, and this they were, fortunately for them, able to do without a very serious loss.

General Beauregard had meanwhile received fresh troops from Virginia, which had been sent to meet the Federal force then established on James Island, and early on the 16th of July an attempt was made to capture Terry and his command. The Confederates, led by Brigadier-general Hagood, advanced from Secessionville and succeeded in driving in the Federal pickets; but after a short engagement, in which Terry had the assistance of the gunboats *Pawnee*, *Huron*, *Marblehead*, *Mayflower*, and *John Adams*, all which lay in the Stono and Folly Rivers, Hagood's force was repulsed, with the loss of about 200 killed and wounded, the Fed-



ADMIRAL DUPONT'S MACHINE-SHOP IN CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

and soon fired a rifle shell, which, however, did no damage. She then stopped her engines, and the *Weehawken* advanced toward her, and, when about three hundred yards distant, opened upon the ram with her 15-inch gun. The first shot carried away part of the *Atlanta*'s pilot-house, wounding two of the pilots, and was followed during the ensuing quarter of an hour by four more shots, at an average distance of about one hundred yards, all of which did much damage to her four-inch armor and thick oak planking, and the last of which killed one man and wounded seventeen others. Lieutenant Webb then banded down his flag, and raised a white one in token of surrender. Captain Rodgers took possession of the ram, as well as of her 21 officers and crew numbering 121 men, and the *Atlanta* was sent to Port Royal the following day.

Immediately after his arrival at Hilton Head, General Gillmore made preparations for a renewed attack against Charleston. This was to be done upon a basis totally at variance with the expressed views of Rear-admiral Dupont, who could foresee but failure from the proposed new lines of assault. Dupont was relieved, and Rear-admiral A. H. Foote was appointed his successor. The latter was, how-

ever, taken suddenly ill, and died in New York City on the 26th of June. Admiral John A. Dahlgren was then ordered to relieve Dupont of the command of the squadron, and reached Port Royal on the 4th of the following month.

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Third New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, Ninth Maine, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and the Forty-eighth and One Hundredth New York Regiments. The Federals reached the parapets, but, as General Gillmore reported, "the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up." The assaults were, in fact, met by such a terribly destructive fire, that they could not do otherwise than fall back, and this they were, fortunately for them, able to do without a very serious loss.

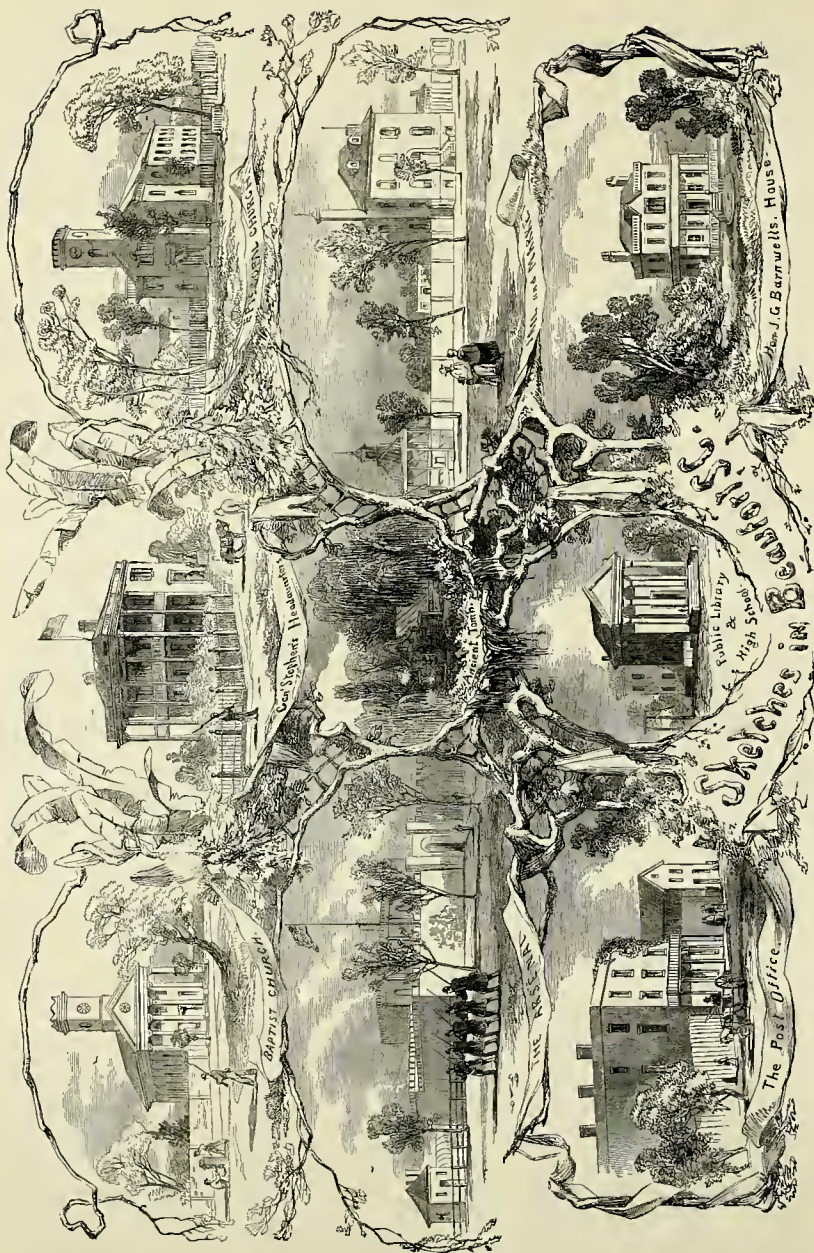
General Beauregard had meanwhile received fresh troops from Virginia, which had been sent to meet the Federal force then established on James Island, and early on the 16th of July an attempt was made to capture Terry and his command. The Confederates, led by Brigadier-general Hagood, advanced from Secessionville and succeeded in driving in the Federal pickets; but after a short engagement, in which Terry had the assistance of the gunboats *Pawnee*, *Huron*, *Marblehead*, *Mayflower*, and *John Adams*, all which lay in the Stono and Folly Rivers, Hagood's force was repulsed, with the loss of about 200 killed and wounded, the Fed-

erals losing about half that number. On the other hand, Colonel Higginson's expedition failed in its attempt to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railway, having at the outset met a much superior force of Confederates, and been compelled to return to its original position.

In the meantime Gillmore set about making preparations for a combined land and naval attack upon Port Wagner. Terry's command was withdrawn from James Island, and batteries were erected across Morris Island, mounting 29 heavy Parrott guns and 24 heavy mortars. These were placed in position to bear directly upon Fort Wagner at distances from 1,300 to 1,900 yards.

Shortly before noon of the 18th the batteries opened upon Fort Wagner simultaneously with heavy firing from the monitors and from the gunboats. The monitors were led by the *Montauk* (flagship), Commander Fairfax; the latter being closely followed by the *New Ironsides*, Captain Rowan; the *Catskill*, Commander Rodgers; the *Nantuxet*, Commander Beaumont; the *Weehawken*, Commander Calhoun; and the *Patapsco*, Lieutenant-commander Badger; while the gunboats *Paid Jones*, Commander Thind, and the *Ottawa*, *Seneca*, *Chippewa*, and *Wissick* were

JULY, 1863.



VIEW IN BEAUFORT, S. C., HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

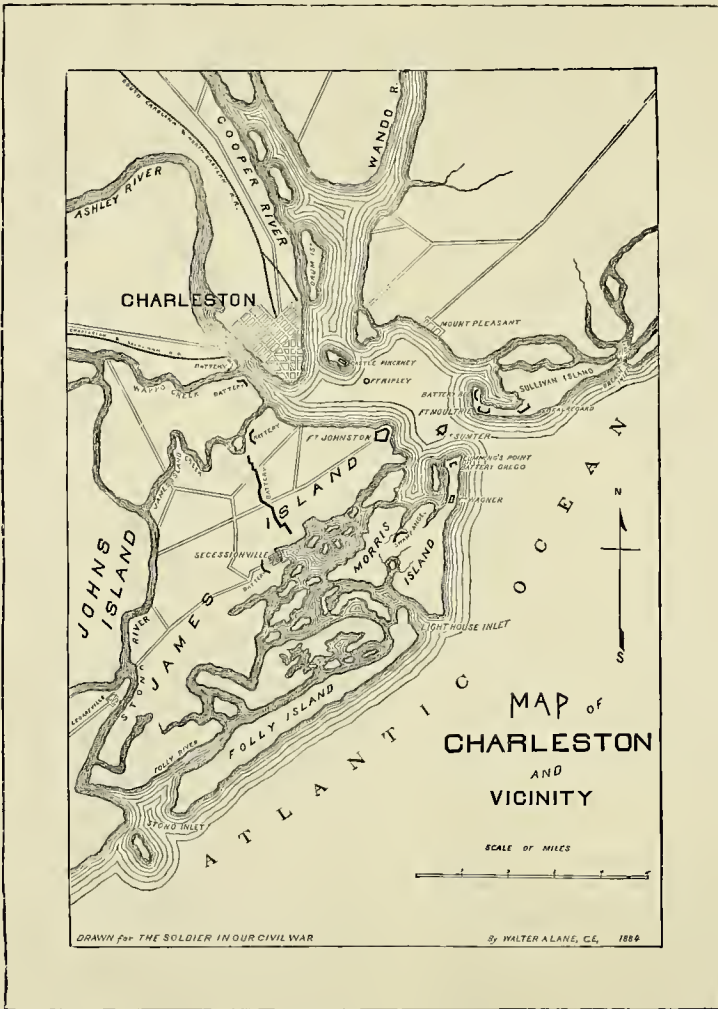
FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

respectively in charge of Lieutenant-commanders Whiting, Gibson, Harris and Davis, stood off, and at long range used their guns upon the fort.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner thus continued all day almost without intermission, the Confederates replying only at intervals, and awaiting under cover of their bomb-proofs the land attack which they expected soon to follow. Just before dark the

Strong was composed of the Third New Hampshire, Colonel Jackson; the Sixth Connecticut, (with part of the Seventh Connecticut), Colonel Chatfield; the Ninth Maine, Colonel Emory; the Forty-eighth New York, Colonel Barton; the Fifty-fourth (colored) Massachusetts, Colonel Shaw; and the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel Strawbridge. Strong's force moved slowly up the beach until

The Federal progress was arrested but for a short time. Strong led his men up to the ditch, then containing about four feet of water. It was crossed under a continued heavy fire, the colored Massachusetts regiment taking the lead and soon reaching the parapet, where a frightful hand-to-hand encounter followed. Colonel Shaw was one of the first to fall, mortally wounded, and Color-sergeant



firing of the fleet was observed to cease, and in the midst of an unusually heavy thunderstorm the troops were formed along the beach for the grand assault.

The storming party, in charge of General Truman Seymour, advanced in two columns, led by General George C. Strong and by Colonel—acting Brigadier-general—H. L. Patman, of the Seventh New Hampshire. The leading column under

within about half a mile of Fort Wagner, when the Federals were put on the double-quick; but before they came within musket-range of the fort their advance was checked by a tremendous discharge of shot, shell and canister from the Wagner bastions, as well as from the guns of Fort Sumter and Battery Gregg, supplemented by volleys of musketry from the garrison, and by the throwing of hand grenades from the parapet.

Corney received a severe wound in the thigh while in the act of planting the regimental standard upon the parapet. The Confederates, were, however, in such large numbers that the Fifty-fourth was compelled to fall back after the loss of half their number. The Sixth Connecticut, Ninth Maine, Third New Hampshire, and other regiments, followed in turn, but the furious storm of fire that was hurled against them proved so destructive that



Bombardment of Fort Moultrie.



1. BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MOULTRIE AND BATTERIES BEE AND BEAUREGARD, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., SEPTEMBER 7th-5th, 1863.
2. INTERIOR OF BATTERY GREGG, LOOKING TOWARD WAGNER.

Printed by G. W. Wood, New York.

General Strong was compelled to order the troops to retire.

The commanding-general and Colonel Chatfield were mortally wounded, and Colonels Green, Barton and Jackson received such severe injuries that they were compelled to leave the field. The command of the brigade devolved upon Major Plympton, of the Third New Hampshire.

Colonel Putnam's column—made up of his own regiment, the Seventh New Hampshire; the One Hundredth New York, Colonel Dundy; the Sixty-second Ohio, Colonel Steele; and the Sixty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Voorhees—then came forward.

For nearly half an hour the contest was one more kept up, the parapet being again sealed, and many severe hand-to-hand fights carried on; but the Federals succeeded only in driving the Confederates between the traverses, and were then charged upon so furiously by fresh troops that they were expelled with great losses. The latter included Colonel Putnam, who was killed while at the head

gun, named "The Swamp Angel." The construction and erection of all these works and batteries had to be done chiefly at night, and even then under an active fire from the Confederate fortifications; yet the casualties among the Federals was comparatively small.

Gillmore exchanged some heavy fire with the Confederates upon different occasions, and late on the 16th ordered seven shots directed against Fort Sumter by way of experiment, but only four of these struck the outer wall, and caused some damage.

Early on the 17th Gillmore opened upon Fort Sumter and Battery Gregg from all his batteries, while Admiral Dahlgren opened upon Fort Wagner with the *Weehawken* (flagship), *New Ironsides*, *Catskill*, *Nahant*, and *Moutank*, supported by the *Canandaigua*, *Cimarrone*, *Dai Ching*, *Ladona*, *Mahaska*, *Ottawa* and *Wisabickon*.

Forts Moultrie, Sumter, Wagner and Gregg replied vigorously for a time to the attack from

"The battery of Parrott guns is intact from Sumter two and five-eighths miles.

"The missiles used are 300-pound bolts, eight inches in diameter, two feet long, with flat heads of chilled iron. Shells of the same dimensions are also used.

"Up to Wednesday night, the third day of the attack, 1,972 of these missiles struck Sumter, and, including to-day, 2,500 have struck.

"The damage is of course considerable, and for the last two days all the guns on the south face of the fort have been disabled."

"CHARLESTON, Friday, August 21st.

"The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been heavier than ever to-day. A new battery of Parrott guns opened on Sumter this morning, and the fire has been concentrated upon the east battery and its guns. The south wall of the fort is now a pile of rubbish. On the north the wall is also crumbling into a heap of ruins. The flag has been shot away twice to-day, and six times during the attack. The flagstaff is shot off, and the flag flies from the ruins of the south wall."

"CHARLESTON, Saturday, August 22d.

"From 5 o'clock A.M. until 7 o'clock P.M. yesterday the enemy's fire on Fort Sumter was very heavy. Nine hundred and twenty-three shots were fired, and 704 struck the fort,



ENGINEERS' DEPOT, MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.

FROM A PICTURE BY W. T. CHASE.

of his troops, General Seymour having been wounded earlier in the day.

The Federals reoccupied their original position, and General Gillmore ordered the lines of batteries to be advanced, and more formidable earthworks erected. By the 17th of August Gillmore's preparations for another attack were complete. He had added the construction of a series of parallels extending from the beach on the right to the marsh on the left. The first of these was located about 4,000 yards from Fort Sumter and some 1,200 yards from Fort Wagner; the second stood at a distance of from 600 to 700 yards from Fort Wagner; and the third was nearly 300 yards in advance of the last-named. All obtained Parrott guns of the heaviest calibre, the first parallel holding in addition two 200-pound Whitworth rifles.

On the left of these parallels were constructed additional powerful batteries, and still farther to the left, on the marsh, there was erected another earthwork directly facing Fort Sumter, in which was mounted a single 8-inch 200-pound rifle Parrott

the fleet and the batteries; but after a couple of hours Wagner was silenced, Gregg partly so, and Sumter's wall considerably injured. So, before noon Admiral Dahlgren transferred his flag to the *Passaic*, and accompanied by the *Putnam*, advanced up to within 2,000 yards of Fort Sumter, upon which the two vessels opened fire from their rifled 150-pounders. Later in the day both these vessels were taken opposite Fort Wagner, whence they dispersed a number of workmen who were endeavoring to repair damages previously sustained.

During the day's engagements, Commander Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury were killed on board the *Catskill*, and Captain J. M. Wampler, of Virginia, belonging to the Engineer Department, was mortally wounded by the explosion of a 15-inch shell. The firing was renewed and kept up by the Federals every day until the 24th, with the result given in the subjoined daily Confederate reports:

"CHARLESTON, Thursday, August 20th, 1863.

"The firing of the Parrott guns upon Fort Sumter to-day was exceedingly heavy, but not so accurate as heretofore. About noon the flag was shot away, but soon replaced.

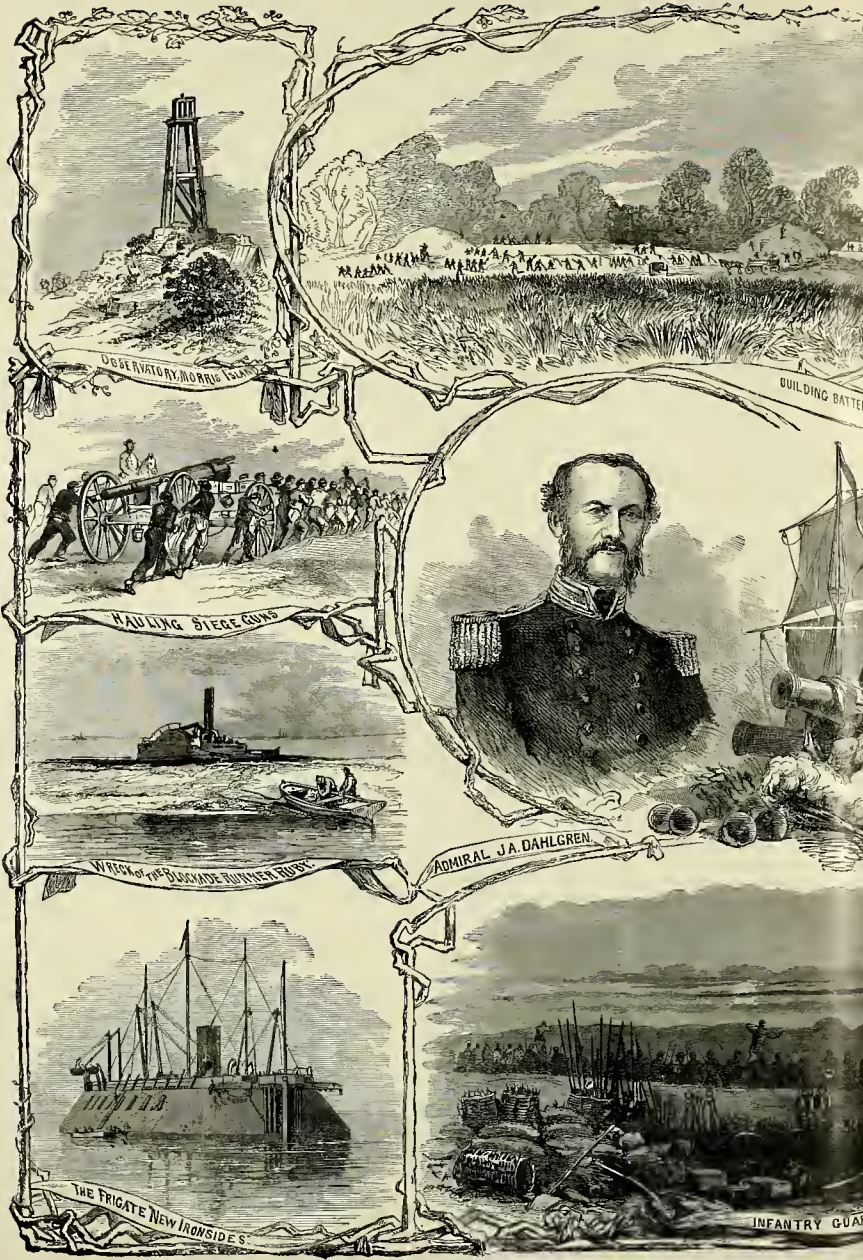
either outside or inside. The eastern face of the fort is badly battered. Some guns on the east and northeast face were disabled. The flag was shot down four times. Five privates and two negroes were wounded. The enemy's fire on Wagner caused five casualties, including Captain Robert Pringle killed. About 3 o'clock this morning the enemy began throwing shells into the city from a battery on the marsh between Morris and James Islands, and distant five miles from the city. Twelve 8-inch Parrott shells fell in the city, but caused no casualties. The shelling had a good effect in hastening the exodus of non-combatants. At daylight this morning the enemy opened fire vigorously on Sumter. The *Ironclad* has since opened. Sumter is replying. Wagner is firing briskly on the enemy's advanced works, 450 yards from our battery."

"CHARLESTON, August 22d.

"The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Fort Sumter, and more guns disabled. There was only one casualty. There was also a heavy fire on Battery Wagner from the fleet and land, also on Battery Gregg. The casualties at Wagner were one officer and four privates."

"CHARLESTON, Sunday, August 23d.

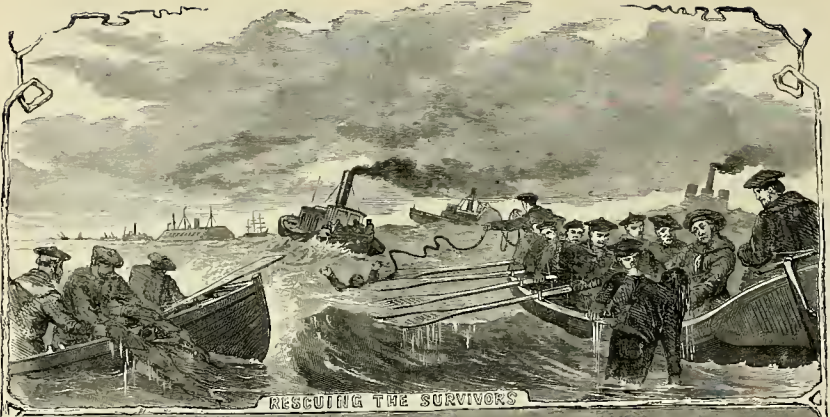
"To-day the land batteries opened from south to the north, and the muzzles from east to west, coming close up. The fire was very damaging. The east wall was cracked and breached and the shot swept through the fort. As yet



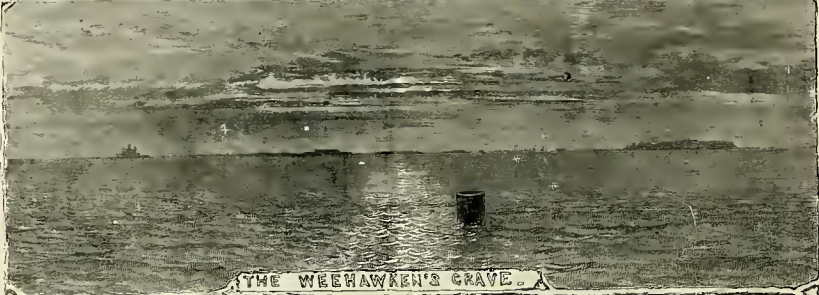
SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—PORTRAITS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.



SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—PORTRAITS OF THE FEDERAL COMMANDERS, WITH VIEWS OF THE OPERATIONS.
 FROM SKETCHES BY W. T. CHASE.



RESCUING THE SURVIVORS



THE WEEHAWKEN'S GRAVE.



THE WEEHAWKEN SINKING: DEC 19 1863

SINKING OF THE MONITOR "WEEHAWKEN" AT THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 19th, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. URSAM.

burst, sending Lieutenant Boylston, Colonel Rhett and three other officers. The fort is now in ruins. Colonel Rhett is ordered to hold this outpost even as a forlorn hope, until relieved or taken. Colonel Gaultard was killed.

"General Gillmore sent a communication at 11 o'clock giving notice that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open fire on Charleston."

"CHARLESTON, Monday, August 24th.

"The enemy's fire on Sumter slackened to-day. The fleet has not participated. At 12 o'clock last night the enemy's guns opened on the city, bringing fifteen 8-inch Parrot shells. No casualties resulted. Non-combatants are leaving the city in continuous streams."

Colonel Alfred Rhett, commanding Fort Sumter, made the following record of shots fired at the fort from August 16th to August 23d, 1863:

	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.
Struck outside.	50	443	424	468	408	444	293	233	330			
Struck inside.	10	233	241	241	206	350	216	223				
Missed.	8	270	189	131	175	219	187	138				
Total.	68	948	854	880	789	1013	634	602				

a communication was received at these headquarters, dated "Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 21st, 1863," demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces, on the alleged ground that "the present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty," and if this letter was not complied with, or no reply was received within four hours after it was delivered into the hands of my subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission, a fire would be opened on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city. This communication in my address was without signature, and, of course, returned. About half-past one o'clock one of your batteries did actually open fire and throw a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unawared. About 8 o'clock the next morning the communication alluded to was returned to these headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate and official act. Among unions not barbarous, the usage of war prescribe that where a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given

fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open up, and threw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad eminence in history—even in the history of this war. I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demand. If, in order to obtain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, you feel authorized to open fire on this city, why did you not include the works on Sullivan and James Islands?

"Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front which were otherwise found to be impregnable and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of a soldier, I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on the city from your Morris Island batteries without giving a somewhat more reasonable time to remove the non-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available during the continuance of this attack.

"Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris Island nor Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand which you



ORDNANCE DEPOT, MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

On the 21st of August a demand was made for the evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, leading to the following correspondence:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 21st, 1863.

"General G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate Forces about Charleston, S. C.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces.

"The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened. Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner for transmission, I shall open fire on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

"G. A. GILMORE,

"Brigadier-General Commanding."

"HEADQUARTERS SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 23d, 1863.

"Sir: Last night, at fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnaissance of my fortifications,

by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants should have an opportunity of withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally this withdrawal is from one to three days; that is, time for the withdrawal in good faith of at least the women and children. You, sir, gave only four hours, knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and not less than that time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner.

"With this knowledge, you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days.

"Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due north from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom ranging from half a mile to two and a quarter miles.

"This city, on the other hand, is to the southwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery which opened against it this morning. It would appear, sir, that, desiring of reducing these works, you now resort to the open measure of turning your guns against the old men, women, and the hospitals of a sleeping city—an act of inexcusable barbarity, from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns seems a matter of certainty.

"Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly

have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove all non-combatants, who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD,
"To Brigadier-General G. A. Gilmore, Commanding United States Forces on Morris Island."

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 23d, 1863—8 P. M.

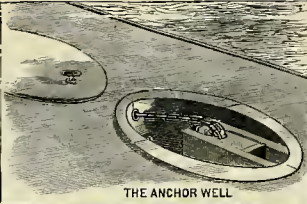
"General G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries has opened on the City of Charleston, and thrown a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unawared."

"My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and threatening, in default thereof, to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner at 11:15 o'clock A. M. on the 22d. Instant, and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your answer to have reached me within the limit assigned, viz., four hours. The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the City of Charleston, but one for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter bore date at my headquarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of my staff.



REVOLVING THE TURRET



THE ANCHOR WELL



RIGHT HOLE IN THE SURFACE

TRUCK

WHEEL

THE PILOT HOUSE



PORT HOLE AND MUZZLE OF IS-GUN



THE CABIN.



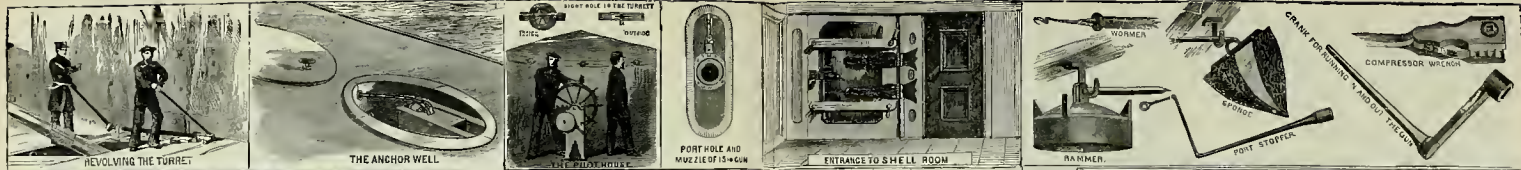
THE BATTLE FLAG



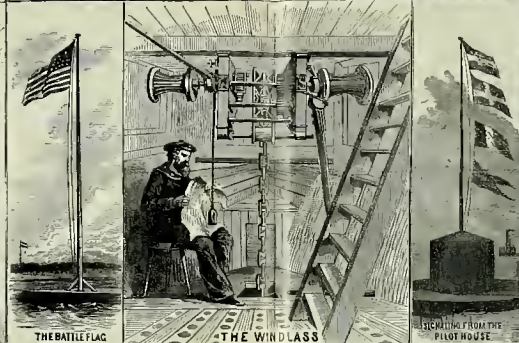
THE



THE BERTH DECK.



THE CABIN.



THE BATTLE FLAG.

THE WINDLASS.

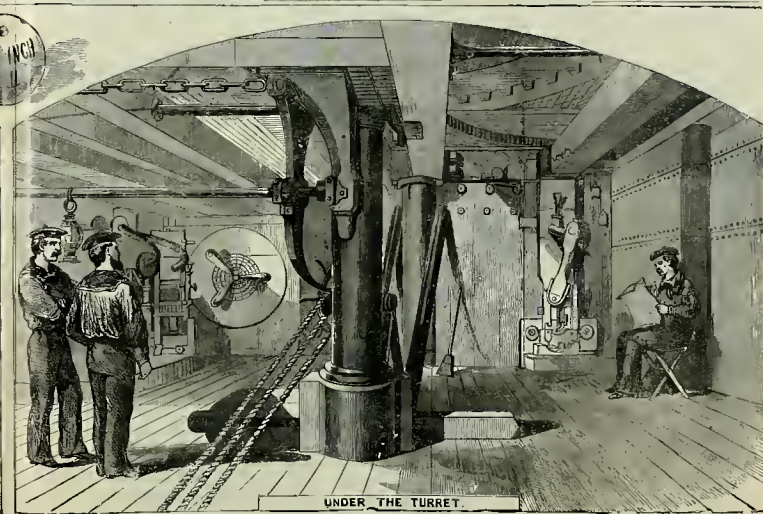
ASCENDING FROM THE PILOT HOUSE.



WARD ROOM.



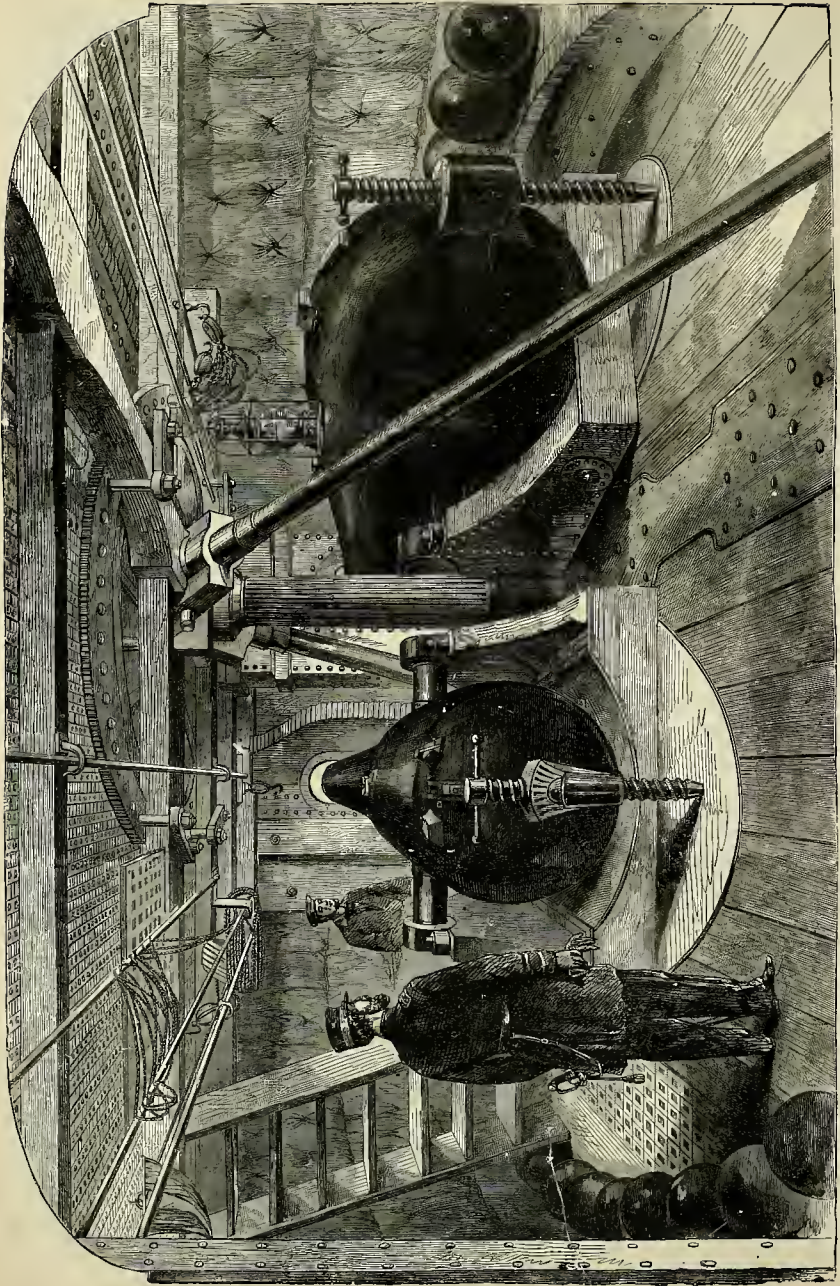
THE BERTH DECK.



UNDER THE TURRET.

INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES MONITOR "MONTAUK."

FROM SKETCHES BY W. T. CLARK.



INTERIOR OF THE TURRET OF THE UNITED STATES IRONCLAD MONITOR "MONTAUC."—FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

"The leadership entails of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but is not the argument of a commander solicited only for the safety of sleeping women and children and unarmed men.

"Your threat of retaliation for acts of mine, which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as to length of time allowed as notice of my assaults, are passed by without comment.

"I will, however, call your attention to the well-established principle, that the commander of a place attacked, and not invested, leaving its avenues of escape open and practicable, has no right to expect any notice of an intended bombardment other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary. Even had this letter not been written, the City of Charleston has had, according to your own computation, forty days' notice of her danger.

"During that time my attack on her defenses has steadily progressed; the ultimate object of that attack has as no time can doubtless, be, under the circumstances, the life of a people non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants, or to secure the safety of the city, after having held control of all its approaches for

and finally subjecting them on the 5th of September to a forty-two hours' bombardment, which did considerable damage.

Late on the 6th all was ready for an assault to be made the following morning upon Fort Wagner, but during the night the Confederates evacuated both the last-named fortification and Battery Gregg, which gratifying intelligence was communicated to the General-in-Chief as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS
IN THE FIELD, September 7th, 1863.

"Major-general H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers mined the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea point, unmasking all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 4 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide.

"About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but seventy-five of them made their escape from Cumming's Point to smallboats.

she grounded, and was subjected to a severe fire from Forts Moultrie and Sumter, as well as from the Sullivan Island batteries. The *Webhawk* was struck 24 times, and fired in all 46 shells at Fort Sumter, besides 36 at Fort Moultrie and at Battery Bee. She had 3 men wounded, but caused the death of 16 and the wounding of 12 men by the explosion of a magazine at Fort Moultrie. The *Webhawk* was got afloat by the vessels of the squadron, led by the *New Ironsides*, upon which the admiral had raised his flag, all of which were in turn subjected to a severe battering by the Confederates.

Late on the 8th an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture Fort Sumter by a boat expedition in charge of Lieutenant-commander T. H. Stevens, of the *Pontapoco*. The flotilla consisted of five divisions, of five and six boats each, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-commander E. P. Williams, Lieutenants Preston, Remy and Huggins,



THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., FIRED BY EXPLOSIVE SHELLS FROM GENERAL GILMORE'S GUNS IN FORT PUTNAM, JANUARY 3d, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

a period of nearly two years and a half, in the presence of a fighting force, and who afterward refused to accept the truce upon which the bombardment might have been suspended.

"From various sources, official or otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from the city; but upon your assurance that the city is still 'full' of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until 11 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication on the 31st instant.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Q. A. GILMORE,

"Brigadier-general Commanding."

The "Swamp Angel" had in the meantime been made completely ready, and as General Beauregard did not reply to Gilmore's last communication, extra shells were thrown from the gun into the City of Charleston. This shelling was continued at intervals until the thirty-sixth round was fired, when the monster gun burst into fragments.

General Gilmore determined to compel the surrender. He moved forward all his approaches and advanced his guns, under protection of part of the fleet, occasionally firing upon the Confederates,

"Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Colonel Keith, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 effective men, and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200 men. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bombproof shelter, capable of containing 1,800 men, remains intact after the most terrific bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured 19 pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition.

"The City and Harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by our guns.

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

"Q. A. GILMORE,

"Brigadier-general Commanding."

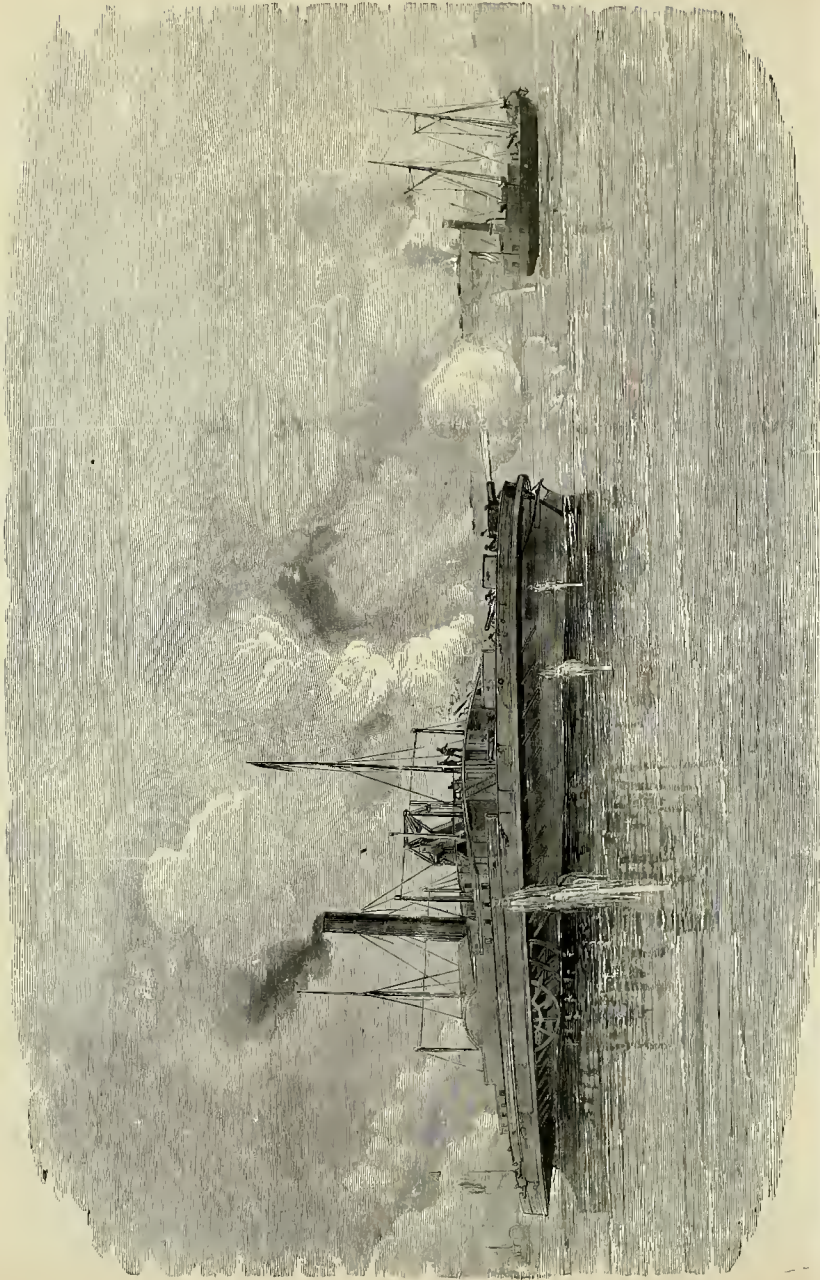
The surrendered fort and battery were at once enlarged, and several earthworks were erected so as to command Fort Sumter as well as the City of Charleston, into which shells were so effectually thrown that much of the city had to be abandoned by its inhabitants.

On the night of the 7th of September the *Webhawk* was ordered to enter the channel between Fort Sumter and the Cumming's Point Battery, in order to see if the obstructions could be cleared, but in so doing

and Ensign Craven. A detachment of marines under Captain McCawley likewise formed part of the expedition, numbering in all about 400 men.

At about 10 o'clock in the evening the expedition reached the vicinity of Fort Sumter, and the crews of three of the boats soiled the rains in expectation of completely surprising the garrison. They, however, counted without their host, for Major S. Elliott had received intimation of what was going on, and as the Federals advanced they were met by a perfect shower of musket-balls and hand-grenades from the garrison, as well as by the fire from neighboring batteries. The Federals were compelled to fall back to their boats, which had in the meantime been attacked and been made to suffer by Confederates on board of vessels, who captured many prisoners and colors, and prevented the escape of more than half the original number.

Nothing else of moment occurred in Charleston Harbor, aside from the continual and very destructive bombardment of Fort Sumter, until the 5th of the following month, when Lieutenant Glassell, with the cigar-shaped torpedo boat *Dart*



THE DISABLING AND CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS "SAGEHEN" AND "CLIFTON" IN THE ATTACK ON SABINE PASS, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

made an attempt to blow up the *Nere Ironsides*, then watching the main ship-channel. The boat was holed at a quarter past 9 o'clock in the evening, but failed to answer, and immediately discharged a torpedo, which, however, caused but little damage.

Exactly three weeks after the last-named attempt the Federals opened upon Fort Sumter from their batteries on Morris Island, in conjunction with a cross-fire from the heavy guns on board the *Lehigh* and *Pulpanco*. On the 6th of December the *Weehawken* sank while attached to one of the mooring-boys off Morris Island. This was owing to the hull trim in which she was left after the addition of quite a heavy weight of ammunition, and in consequence of which a large volume of water was admitted through the ports as well as under the turret. The *Weehawken* carried down with her 4 officers and 20 men before the proper assistance could reach the sinking vessel.

The operations in Charleston Harbor were, during the remainder of the year and throughout 1864, confined to an occasional firing upon some of the Confederate works, and to the enforcement of a rigid blockade of the harbor, during the observance of which several important blockade-runners were destroyed by the fleet.

The Confederates repeated attempts to blow up some of the blockading vessels; but aside from the destruction of the *Housatonic* by a "fish torpedo boat" on the 19th of February, they were all unsuccessful.

The engineering ability displayed by the rival commanders—Beauregard, on the part of the defense, and Gillmore, in managing the operations of the besieging army—was unsurpassed by any engineering skill mentioned in the world's history. The heavy guns employed in the unsuccessful attempt to reduce the Confederate forts, and then the novel use of ironclads, and the planting of heavy batteries on swampy ground, had never before been witnessed. The peculiar construction of the battery known as the "Swamp Angel" was the work of Colonel E. W. Ripley, First New York Volunteers, assisted by Captain McKenna and Lieutenants Stewart and Edwards, who, under hot fire from the Confederate batteries, erected, in a swamp where an iron rail by its own weight would bury itself, this monster battery, which three shells in the streets of Charleston, five miles distant. This triumph of engineering skill was variously called by the soldiers, "Swamp Angel," "Mud Lark," and "Marsh Crocker."

NOTE.—It is due to Mr. W. T. Crane, who furnished the sketches from which our illustrations of the siege of the Charleston forts have been taken, that the following letter be here published:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
" MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 23th, 1863.
" HAVING found it necessary to employ Mr. W. T. Crane to make sketches of the progressive operations of Fort Sumter by our batteries, I most cheerfully bear testimony to the general accuracy of his delineations."
" Q. A. GILMORE,
" Brigadier-General Commanding."



CHARLES P. STONE.

adventure up the Tangipahoa River. Among the first to enter New Orleans, he shortly after became General Butler's chief of staff, but sickness soon compelled him to return North.

In November, 1862, he was appointed a brigade-general of Volunteers, and in June, 1863, was assigned to command the brigade which, in the operations against Charleston, effected the landing on Morris Island, July 10th, 1863. General Strong led the party which captured eight Confederate batteries at the sea end of that island, as well as the infernal assault made on Fort Wagner the following morning. On July 18th his brigade led the second assault on that work, and it was while at its head, directing the movements of the troops, that he was severely wounded so as to have to be taken from the field. He died of lockjaw on the 30th of July, 1863, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. W. A. David, in New York City.

CHARLES P. STONE.

Born in Greenfield, Mass., in 1824, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1841; and, having graduated in 1845, was commissioned first-second-lieutenant of ordnance; served through the Mexican War, Sept. 17 for distinguished services, as well as for special gallantry at Molino del Rey, September 8th, and at Chapultepec, September 13th, 1847, received the brevets of first-lieutenant and of captain. Studied the great armies of Europe in 1848-49-50. In 1851 was placed in charge of the Ordnance Department of the Division of the Pacific. Selected the site and commenced the construction of Benicia Arsenal, California. Served in the Division of the Pacific until 1856, when he resigned his commission and entered civil life. Was appointed in 1857 chief of the scientific commission for the survey and exploration of

Sonora, and in 1858 for Lower California, in which position he continued until called into the military service as Inspector-general of the District of Columbia, January 1st, 1861, and mustered into service January 23d, 1861, on special application of Lieutenant-General Scott.

He was the first man mustered into service for the defense of the national capital. He raised, organized, drilled, and commanded all the Volunteer troops of the District of Columbia in the Winter of 1861—all the force which the Government had for maintaining the capital in its possession up to April 24th, 1861, when the National Guards of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, began to arrive. Was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Infantry, May 14th, 1861, and brigadier-general of Volunteers, May 17th of the same year. Held command of all the outposts of Washington from April 16th, 1861, to June 27th, same year.

General Stone commanded the advance-guard in this passage of the Potomac for the capture of Alexandria, May 24th 1861; and commanded at Alexandria, Va., during two days after its capture. Commanded the Rockville expedition, June-July, 1861. Joined General Patterson with his command, July 26th, 1861, and led the advance of Patterson's left column during its advance; commanded the rear-guard of General Patterson's army during his retreat to Harper's Ferry. In August, 1861, he was given command of a special corps of observation on the right bank of the Army of the Potomac. In October, 1861, a portion of his forces, under the command of Colonel Baker, became engaged in the disastrous combat of Bull's Head, in which, on the Federal side, 49 officers and soldiers were killed, 158 were wounded, and 714 were missing; of which latter 30 killed, 117 wounded, and 1 missing, were taken prisoner. For this result, greatly exaggerated and misrepresented in the newspapers of the day, General Stone, though not responsible, was held to account. In order to allay all possible clamor and detract the responsibility, he immediately proposed to General McClellan a court of inquiry, which, however, was deemed unnecessary, as was also the subsequent inquiry suggested by the House of Representatives.

In face of the blame apparently attached to General Stone throughout the country, McClellan not only denied it just to retain him in his former command, but showed his full confidence in Stone's loyalty, ability, and earnestness of purpose, by increasing his forces to 12,000 men. The Secretary of War, however, yielding to political pressure, ordered the arrest of General Stone, which took place at midnight, February 8th, 1862. It was especially understood that he be allowed no committal or any prison, and no reason was assigned for the arrest. Stone's worthily demanded exhibition of charges and trial, but got no reply. He was hurried off to Fort Lafayette, and there held a close prisoner nearly two months, constantly demanding knowledge of any charges, and opportunity to meet them, but without success. Then he was transferred to Fort Hamilton, where he was allowed all exercise and communication with his friends, but his demands for investigation and charges were disregarded. Finally, after more than six months of this extraordinary treatment, he was, on the 10th of October, 1862, fully released from arrest, without a charge, or even an allegation of wrong, having been made against him. In September, 1862, General McClellan applied in the War Department for General Stone's services in the autumn campaign, but was refused. The following Winter, General Hooker applied for him as his chief of staff; General Stone accepted, but the War Department refused.

In May, 1863, General Stone was ordered on duty in the Department of the Gulf, then under the command of General Banks, and served before Port Hudson, where he was the senior officer named on the commission to revise the surrender of the place. He also commanded the force sent from Fort Hudson for the relief of Donaldsonville, when it was attacked by General Greer's forces. In August, 1863, he was appointed, by General Banks, chief of the staff of the Department of the Gulf, and in that capacity he served faithfully and efficiently, taking part notably in the campaign of the Techo, and in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill. He also served before Petersburg in 1864, when he contracted a malarious fever that compelled his retirement from the army.

In 1850 he entered the military service of the Khedive of Egypt as Inspector-general and chief of staff, when he organized the Egyptian Army on a footing of 60,000 men, with military schools and proper establishments; and organized and directed many expeditions into the Sudan and Central Africa. He was there promoted in the grade of lieutenant-general in 1873, and remained in a service until 1883 receiving high decorations from the Khedive, the Sultan and the King of Italy. He was in command of the Khedive during the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet in July, 1882, and was subsequently selected to command the military expedition against the

* Grand Officer, Order of Osmanli; Grand Officer of Medjidieh; Commander, Order of Curows; Hussar; Knight, Star of Servia.



GEORGE CROCKETT STRONG.

GEORGE CROCKETT STRONG.
Born at Stockbridge, Vt., in 1831. His father died when he was but eight years of age, and he was reared by his mother, E. S. Strong, of Easthampton, Mass., through whom he first entered Union College, and afterward the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated among the first fifteen in the class of the 20th of June, 1852, was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the Ordnance corps of the army, and given charge of the Bridgboro Arsenal, being thence transferred to Fortress Monroe, Mount Vernon, Va. He subsequently had charge of the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y., and upon the breaking out of the Civil War was placed on the staff of General McDowell as ordnance officer. In this capacity he distinguished himself at the first battle of Bull Run, and afterward served on the staff of General McClellan until September, 1861, when he was transferred to the staff of General Butler, then operating in the Department of the Gulf. He had, in 1859, been made a lieutenant in the Regular Army, and in October, 1861, was appointed assistant adjutant-general of Volunteers, with the rank of major. He at once entered upon the organization of the New Division expedition, which he accompanied, and commanded the successful expedition from Ship Island to Biloxi, Miss., as well as the perils

shaded, in the Soudan, in October, 1882; but, as his estimates of the force necessary to accomplish the destruction of the pyramids were regarded as too high by those then ruling the destinies of Egypt, and the proper amount of force was refused, he declined the mission, considering it worse than useless to attempt the work with only 10,000 men, while he deemed 27,000 necessary.

The fate of Colonel Hicks, who accepted the mission with 10,000 men, has since proved the justice and accuracy of General Stone's estimate.

General Stone is now (1885) Engineer-in-Chief engaged in erecting at Bell's Island, New York Harbor, the pedestal for the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," a gift from the people of the Republic of France to the people of the United States of America.

He holds (1882) the position of Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic in the City of New York. He is an Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and of the Imperial and Royal Geographical Society of Vienna; Honorary Member of the Geographical Societies of Rome, of Lisbon, and of Eastern Switzerland; Academician of the Royal San Fernando Academy of Fine Arts, of Madrid, etc., etc.

THE FLORIDA, TEXAS AND RED RIVER EXPEDITIONS.

On the 22d of December, 1863, General Gillmore was advised that in consequence of there being no prospect of the early resumption of active operations in the vicinity of Charleston, he was free to

where they took 4 guns, several prisoners and a quantity of equipage and stores.

At Baldwin, eighteen miles from Jacksonville, they captured, early on the 9th, one 3-inch rifled cannon, several cars, and property estimated worth about five hundred thousand dollars. Colonel Gay V. Henry proceeded thence, with an advance-guard, to the south fork of the St. Mary's River, in order to ascertain the exact position of the enemy, and found a small force of Confederates defending it. A skirmish followed, in which the Federals had 4 killed and 13 wounded, the Confederates losing about as many. Late in the afternoon, the Federals reached the village of Sanderson, located about forty miles west of Jacksonville, which was found abandoned, and where they rested until the following day.

It was soon ascertained that General Joseph Finnegan, who commanded the Confederate troops in the district, had withdrawn to Lake City, and Colonel Henry was ordered to pursue him; but before reaching the last-named place he was recalled, and directed to report at Sanderson.

General Gillmore returned to Hilton Head on the 15th, after ordering the concentration of troops at Baldwin, and advising Seymour not to proceed farther in the interior. On the 18th Seymour took

den's, and Hamilton's batteries, which respectively occupied the right, left and center, and all of which opened with canister at short range.

Additional Confederate troops soon reached the scene, and the engagement then developed into a battle which raged furiously until dusk. The Eighth United States Colored Regiment bravely maintained its ground at the outset in support of Colonel Abbott's force, until its commander, Colonel Fribble, fell mortally wounded, when it retired in a disorderly state, giving place to a part of Colonel Barton's force. The whole of the latter's brigade finally became engaged, and was followed in turn by Colonel Montgomery's colored troops. These fought admirably, and although losing successively all their leading officers, maintained their ground so well in the immediate front that a determined charge on part of the enemy was arrested, and Seymour was successful in enabling to reorganize his forces for a renewal of the conflict.

Finally, after battling successfully against great odds, and finding his troops completely exhausted by the day's work, Seymour reluctantly ordered a retreat, which was conducted in successive lines of battle until it was found that the Confederates made no efforts to follow.

Seymour's loss was nearly 1,250 killed, wounded,



BANKS'S ARMY CROSSING VERMILION BAYOU, OCTOBER 10TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. BONILL.

organize such expeditions in the Department as Admiral Dahlgren and himself might decide upon. Availing of this discretion, and acting under the additional authority given him one month later, Gillmore made arrangements for the occupation of the St. John's River, and for the establishment of permanent military depots throughout Florida.

By the 5th of February an expedition was organized and placed in command of General Truman Seymour. It consisted of twelve regiments, who were the next day embarked at Hilton Head upon twenty steamers and eight schooners, and proceeded down the coast under convoy of the gunboat *Norwich*, landing at Jacksonville late on the 7th, without much opposition. General Seymour was accompanied by Major John Hay, and was soon followed by General Gillmore.

During the afternoon of the next day, Seymour commenced his march toward the interior. His force was divided into three columns, commanded respectively by Colonel Seaman, who took the road upon the extreme right; Colonel J. R. Hawley, who occupied the one on the extreme left; and Colonel A. C. Barton, who took the main road in the center of the advancing force. The three columns proceeded in the direction of Baldwin, uniting later on upon the line of the railroad, and during the ensuing night made a dash upon a Confederate camp, which they surprised, and

upon himself the responsibility of advancing toward the Suwanee River, and notified General Gillmore of his intended movements. The latter protested against the advance, and sent his chief of staff, General Turner, with a written message to that effect; but when Turner reached Jacksonville, on the 20th, he found to his surprise that the Federals had marched that morning sixteen miles beyond Barber's Station, and that they were already engaged with the Confederates, who had advanced from Lake City to Olustee.

The Federals had been moved forward in three columns, commanded, as before, by Colonels Seaman, Hawley, and Barton; and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Seventh Connecticut and Colonel Henry's cavalry, which were in the advance under Colonel Hawley, came upon the Confederate pickets about three miles east of the Olustee Station. Active skirmishing followed, but it soon became evident, from the sudden attacks in which the Federals were on all sides subjected, that General Finnegan had disposed quite a large force in ambush through both the swampy ground and the surrounding forest.

The Federals were soon forced into a series of severe hand-to-hand encounters, which for a while bid fair to result in the extermination of the whole of Seymour's force. This was alone prevented by the prompt arrival of Colonel Abbott's Seventh New Hampshire, accompanied by Elder's, Lang-

and missing, or about twice that sustained by the Confederates. A temporary halt was made at Sanderson, and after destroying nearly all of his stores in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, Seymour took his force to Jacksonville, whence a number of raids were afterward made in different directions throughout the Department.

The Texas and the Red River expeditions were determined upon shortly after the surrender of Vicksburg and of Port Hudson. Their organization was left entirely to General Banks, who, with the assistance of Admiral Farragut, completed his arrangements on the 4th of September, 1862, for an important demonstration by way of the Sabine Pass.

The Major-general W. B. Franklin was given command of the land forces, numbering about 4,500 men, while the naval force was placed in charge of Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, who made his own gunboat *Clifton* the flagship, and who was accompanied by the *Sachsen*, Lieutenant Amos Johnson, the *Granite City*, Acting Master C. V. Sumner, and the *Arizona*, Acting Master H. Tibbets.

The expedition sailed from New Orleans, September 5th, and two days later arrived off Sabine Pass, crossing the bar early on the 8th. Late in the afternoon the gunboats *Clifton*, *Sachsen* and *Arizona* moved up the eastern channel to attack the strong earthworks defending the Pass, while the *Granite City* proceeded along the western channel

to protect the landing of a division of troops under General Weitzel.

The attack of the gunboats was not responded to until they were abreast of the earthworks, when a fire from eight guns was opened fiercely upon them. A few moments later both the *Clifton* and *Sachsen* were struck in their boilers, and immediately became so enveloped in steam that they got aground, and had to hoist a white flag in token of surrender. The *Arizona* also grounded, but was finally got off, and with the *Granite City* recrossed the bar by order of General Franklin, who with his diminished force abandoned all further attack, and took the expedition to Brashear City, whence it proceeded to New Orleans on the 11th.

Pass were successively occupied by the troops under General T. E. G. Ransom, the last-named point being taken by assault between the 17th and 18th of November, after a spirited contest, in which the Confederates lost about one hundred prisoners and three guns.

Corpus Christi, at the southern end of Mustang Island, was likewise occupied, and on the 29th, General C. C. Washburne moved upon Pass Cavallo, defended by an extensive work called Fort Esperanza, then garrisoned by about 2,000 men. The fort was immediately invested, and several important skirmishes took place up to the 30th, when the Confederates blew up the magazine and retreated to the mainland.

receiv such additional forces as might be spared from Grant's army to aid him in the proposed operations.

The objective point was the town of Shreveport, close by the line separating Texas from Louisiana. Preparations were to be hastened so as to take advantage of such a rise in the Red River as would permit the passage of both the gunboats and the heavy transports over the falls above Alexandria, and also in order to enable the troops to take part in the movements which were to follow throughout the country east of the Mississippi.

The principal force of the Confederates was at Shreveport, under General Richard Taylor. General Price's line extended from Monroe, in Louis-



A CHARACTERISTIC ARMY SCENE.—WEIGHING RATIONS PREPARATORY TO A CONTEMPLATED MOVEMENT.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

Another expedition was soon after organized, and sailed from New Orleans on the 26th of October, directly for the Rio Grande. It consisted of 3,500 men, under command of Major-general Napoleon J. T. Dana, and was accompanied by General Banks, as well as by the three gunboats *Monongahela*, *Onesmus*, and *Virginia*, in charge of Captain James H. Strong.

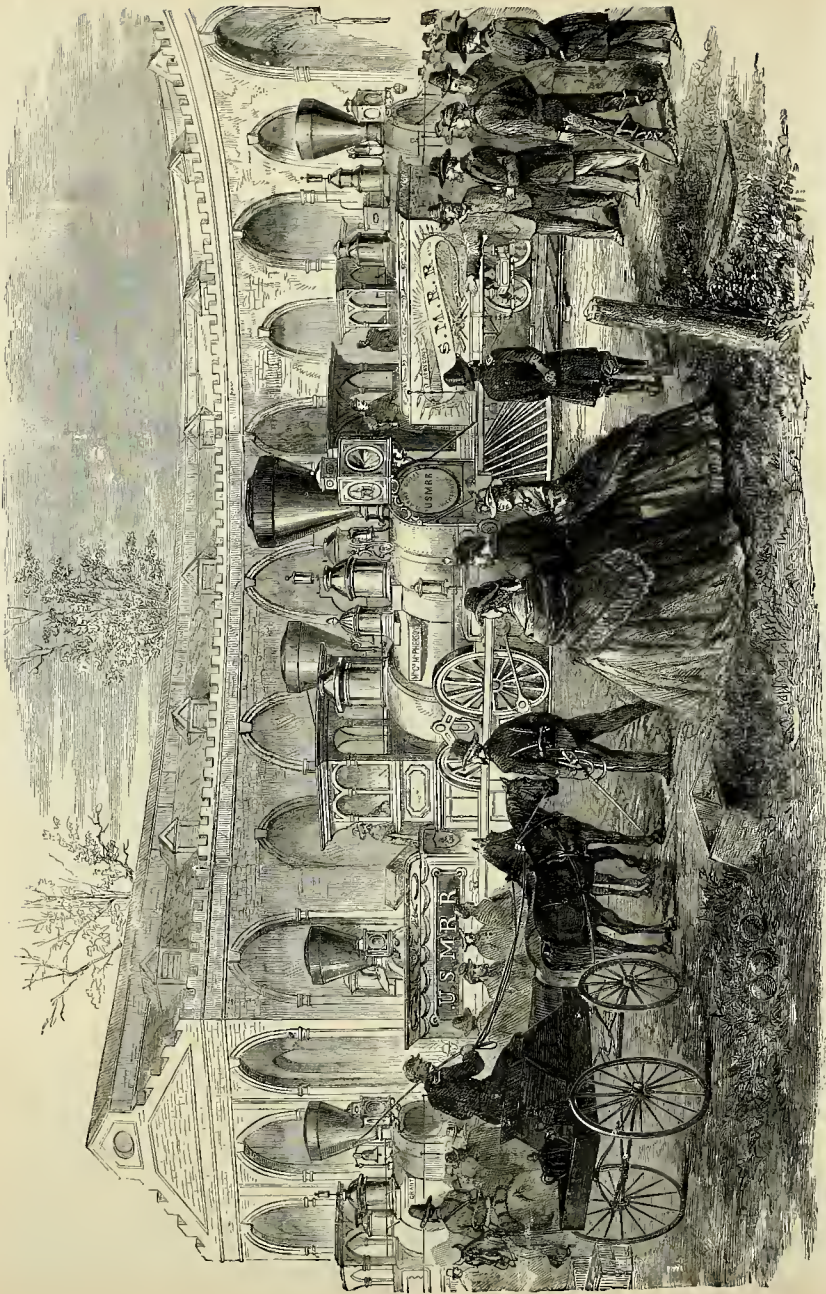
After being scattered by quite a severe gale, the fleet arrived off Brazos Santiago, and the latter point was occupied on the 21 of November. A skirmish followed with the Confederate cavalry stationed in the immediate vicinity, and the Federals succeeded in driving the Confederates beyond Brownsville, which was taken possession of on the 6th. Point Isabel, Mustang Island and Aransas

The Federals took possession of the fort and of the whole pass guarding the entrance to Matagorda Bay, the light-draught gunboats *Estrella* and the *Granite City* being afterward sent inside the peninsula.

An important foothold having thus been obtained in Texas, General Banks left General Dana to guard the Rio Grande, and returned to New Orleans in order to perfect plans for the reposition of Galveston, as well as of the works held by the Confederates at the mouth of the Brazos River. While completing his arrangements for another expedition, Banks received a dispatch from General Halleck informing him that it had been decided to make a joint land and naval demonstration against Texas by way of the Red River, and that he would

pass, through Camden to Arkadelphia in Arkansas, whence it could check any possible movement of Steele in a southerly direction, while General Morton's force lined the country to the southwest from Monroe to the Red River, and a division under General Walker covered the Red River and the Atchafalaya from Fort de Rousay to Opelousas. General Magruder's large force, estimated at about 15,000 men, was so disposed as to protect both Houston and Galveston.

The months of January and February, 1864, were consumed in preparing for the contemplated movement. General Sherman left his army at Canton on the 28th of the last-named month, and after stopping at Vicksburg, proceeded to New Orleans, where a conference was held with General Bank



FIVE LOCOMOTIVES BUILT AT YONKERS BY THE SOLDIERS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL COLBATCH OF McPHERSON'S STAFF.
FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCULLA.

and **Admiral Porter**. It was agreed between them that while **General Steele's** force was advancing from Little Rock on either **Siresport** or **Natchitoches**, **Banks** would proceed from **Franklin** by way of **Opelousas** to **Alexandria**, which latter place it was believed could be reached by the 17th of March, and where he would be met by **Porter's** fleet as well as by the troops called for from the Army of the **Tennessee**.

Sherman returned to **Vicksburg** on the 6th of March, and at once ordered **Brigadier-general Andrew J. Smith** to proceed up the river, on transports,

with about 7,500 men taken from the First and Third Divisions of **Hurlbut's** Sixteenth Corps, and about 2,500 men taken from the First and Fourth Divisions of **McPherson's** Seventeenth Army Corps.

On the 17th, Smith reached the mouth of the **Red River**, and there met **Admiral Porter**, who had with him the most formidable fleet ever seen in

waters within **Fort de Rensay**, which latter was assaulted the following day by both the land and naval forces, and captured after a short though quite stubborn resistance of the garrison, then under **General Dick Taylor**. The Federal loss was 4 killed and 30 wounded; that of the Confederates being but 5 killed and 4 wounded, in addition to 224 prisoners, and a large quantity of stores, ammunition and small arms.

After destroying the Confederate works, the fleet was ordered to proceed to **Alexandria**. The advance reached the last-named place and occupied it late on the 15th, after a brief resistance, the remaining vessels of the fleet coming up the day following with **Admiral Porter** and about 7,500 of **Smith's** troops.

On the 19th, **General Charles P. Stone**, chief of **Banks's** staff, arrived with a division of cavalry under **General A. P. Lee**, and reported that **Banks** was then at **Opelousas**. **Banks's** forces had been

Banks would be there by way of **Pleasant Hill** and **Mansfield**.

General Franklin, in charge of **Banks's** force, advanced from **Natchitoches**, preceded by **General Lee's** cavalry, which latter was ordered to attack the Confederates wherever found, without, however, bringing on a general engagement. **General Lee** maintained a constant skirmish with the enemy until when about two miles beyond **Pleasant Hill**, where the main body of the Confederate cavalry, under **General Thomas Green**, was met by the brigade under **Colonel H. Robinson**. After a two-hours' fight **Green** was compelled to fall back on **St. Patrick's Bayou** (**Bayou de Paul**) where a much superior force of Confederate infantry and artillery was found to be stationed.

Colonel Robinson decided to await reinforcements, and halted for the night. Upon the arrival of **Colonel Landrum's** brigade, belonging to the Fourth Division of the **Thirteenth Corps**, he moved



BATTLE OF GRAND COTEAU, LA., NOVEMBER 30, 1862.—FURIOUS ATTACK OF THE SIXTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT, COLONEL OWENS.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BOWELL.

Western waters. This consisted of the following vessels:

Essex, Commander **Robert Townsend**.
Essex, Lieutenant-commander **S. L. Phelps**.
Black Hawk, Lieutenant-commander **K. R. Bross**.
Lafayette, Lieutenant-commander **J. P. Foster**.
Benton, Lieutenant-commander **J. A. Greer**.
Louisville, Lieutenant-commander **E. R. Owen**.
Crescent, Lieutenant-commander **J. G. Mitchell**.
Dauphin, Lieutenant-commander **T. O. Saffridge**.
Onondaga, Lieutenant-commander **Byron Wilson**.
Lehigh, Lieutenant **G. M. Bach**.
Chillicothe, Lieutenant **S. P. Conroy**.
Pittsburg, Lieutenant **W. R. Beck**.
Mound City, Lieutenant **A. R. Langhorne**.
Noah, Lieutenant **Samuel Howard**.
Osprey, Lieutenant **G. W. Brown**.
Fort Hudson, Lieutenant **John Pearce**.
Crocket, Master **H. H. Goringe**.
Gastel, Master **Charles Thatcher**.

Early on the 12th of March the fleet was divided into two squadrons. One, accompanied by **Admiral Porter**, and consisting of the *Benton*, *Pittsburg*, *Louisville*, *Crescent*, *Gazelle*, *Chillicothe*, *Lexington*, *Onondaga*, and *Mound City*, proceeded up the **Atchafalaya**, while the other, in charge of **Lieutenant-commander Phelps**, moved up the **Red River**.

After removing the obstructions in the channel, the troops were enabled to land at **Simsport** on the 13th, compelling the retirement of the Confed-

erates in charge of **General W. B. Franklin**, who had not received his orders until the 10th, too late to reach **Alexandria** by the 17th, as originally intended. He was able to leave the **Teche** only on the 13th, and the last of his troops reached **Natchitoches** between the 20 and 31 of April, after engaging in several skirmishes with the Confederates.

The latter had meanwhile been driven back by **Smith's** troops under **Brigadier-general John A. Mower**, who had encountered serious opposition throughout the entire route, but more particularly at **Henderson's Hill**, where the Confederates were surprised and lost some 250 prisoners, 200 horses and several guns.

As the river was too low to admit of the ready passage of the larger vessels, **Smith's** force was mainly conveyed by land, and on the 3d of April it reached **Grand Ecore**, situated about four miles to the north of **Natchitoches**. Leaving temporarily both **Lieutenant-commander Phelps** and **General T. Kirby Smith** at **Grand Ecore** with about 2,000 men to protect the movements of the transports, **Admiral Porter** and **General A. J. Smith** went ahead on the 7th with the light-draught gunboats *Crocket*, *Osprey*, *Chillicothe*, *Hindman*, *Yvesho*, *Lexington*, and a few other vessels. Their aim was to reach **Laggy Bayou**, opposite the **Springfield Landing**, on the 10th, at about the time it was supposed

upon the Confederates the next afternoon, and drove them a distance of seven miles into the woods, close by **Subine Cross Roads**. This was about three and a half miles south of **Mansfield**, and the main Confederate army, under **General Dick Taylor**, was found partly concealed in the dense woods bordering the **Simsport Road**.

Some heavy skirmishing followed, but no decided engagement was developed until late in the afternoon of the 8th, after **General Ransom** had come up with the remaining brigade of the Fourth Division of the **Thirteenth Corps**, and had taken position upon **Landrum's** extreme left. The Federal skirmishers were then being driven in by the heavy Confederate lines, under **Generals Taylor**, **Green**, **Mouton**, and **Kirby Smith**, who, shortly after four o'clock, fiercely assailed the Federals along their entire front.

Their attack was soon directed mainly upon the Federal right and center, and to meet this the left had necessarily to be weakened. This was done by the Confederates, who strengthened their right, and then fell heavily upon **Banks's** extreme left, which was driven back with great losses in killed and wounded, and was compelled to abandon three of the guns belonging to **Nimé's** battery, nearly every one of which had been shot down early in the action.



CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSY, LA., MARCH 17TH, 1864, BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON SMITH.
FROM A SKETCH BY C. ELLIOTT

The Federal centre and extreme right were next heavily assaulted, but managed to hold their ground well in face of the superior forces hurled against them, until General Cameron's brigade of Indiana troops belonging to the Third Division of the Thirtieth Corps reached the field and advanced to the front. With the latter accession to their forces, the battle raged more furiously than ever, but notwithstanding the great encouragement afforded the troops by the presence of General Franklin and of his staff along the advanced line, the Federals were finally compelled to retire.

They fell back slowly and in comparative good order until their line of baggage-trains was reached,

the brigade, under Colonel Lewis Benedict, being placed to the extreme left of General Dwight's First Brigade, which stood across the road, while the Second Brigade, under General McMillan, was held at a close distance in reserve. The One Hundred and Sixty-second was driven back upon the main body, and General Dwight's reserves had to be called up. The entire line was soon engaged, and efforts were repeatedly made to flank Emory's force, but unavailingly. For nearly one and a half hours the ground was bitterly contested at all points, and at about eight o'clock a final charge was made by the One Hundred and Sixty-second and the One

General Ransom's staff, among the wounded being Generals Franklin and Ransom and Colonel Robinson. The Federals lost in addition 30 field-pieces and howitzers and over 200 wagons.

The troops were joined by General A. J. Smith's force at Pleasant Hill, and early on the 9th, lines were formed to meet the possible immediate advance of the Confederates.

Upon hearing of the retreat, the Confederates pursued with cavalry, which did not, however, meet Emory's pickets until close by Pleasant Hill, where an important skirmish took place shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon. A large force of the Confederates appeared at about half-past ten



METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR.—GENERAL BURNSIDE MAKING PURCHASES

when further attempts on the part of the Confederates to gain the Federal rear could no longer be successfully checked by Lee's cavalry, and a panic seized the troops. They fled through the mass of wagons and lines of mules which crowded the narrow roads, and all efforts on the part of General Banks himself and of the other officers to stop them proved unavailing.

The Confederates pursued the fast-retreating troops about two and a half miles, when they came upon General W. H. Emory's First Division of the Nineteenth Corps, which Franklin had ordered to form in line of battle at a place called Pleasant Grove.

Colonel Kinsey had the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Regiment, belonging to the Third Brigade, deployed as skirmishers, the remainder of

Hundred and Seventy-third New York Regiments, which brought the fight to an end.

General Emory's division thus actually saved the army from a terrible disaster, which might well have extended to that part of the navy then close by on the river. In view of the rapid falling of the river it was thought advisable to fall back fifteen miles in the rear, to Pleasant Hill, which was done very quietly just before midnight, while the Confederates were being withdrawn in the direction of Mansfield.

The day's engagements resulted in a loss on each side of about 3,000, killed, wounded and missing. The list of killed embraced the names of General Monton, C.S.A., Colonel Vance, of the Ninety-sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-colonel Webb, of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, and Captain Dickey of

o'clock and opened upon General Emory's extreme right as a preliminary to the attack along the whole line which soon followed the first assault.

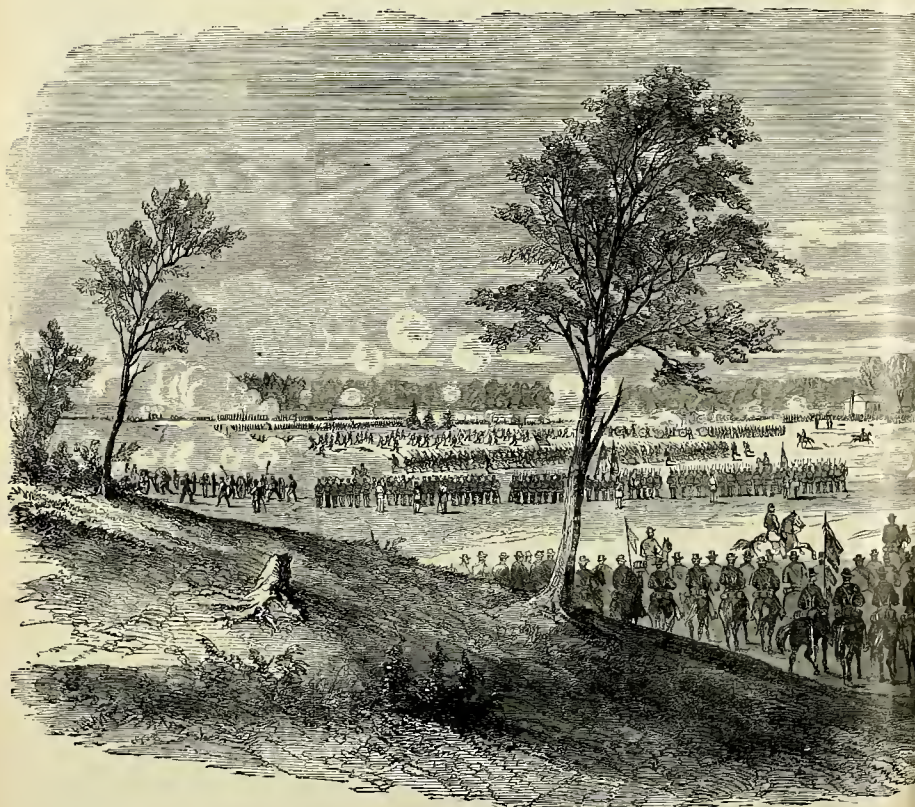
The Confederates had been strengthened by the addition of Churchill's division, consisting mainly of Arkansas troops. These were placed upon the extreme right of the advancing columns, and next to these came the troops under Generals Walker, Polignac (late Mouton's), and Green, the last-named occupying the extreme left. To these were opposed McMillan's brigade upon the extreme Federal right, and next to it came Dwight's brigade, slightly in advance of Benedict's, which occupied the extreme left. The artillery was distributed in the immediate rear, four pieces being placed upon an eminence commanding the left of the road, close by Colonel Benedict's position. General Smith's



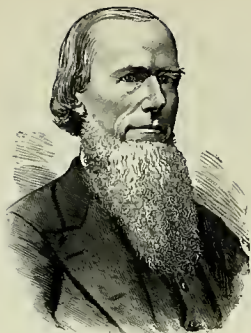
JOSEPH E. BROWN.



BATTLE OF WILSON'S PLANTATION, LA., BETWEEN G



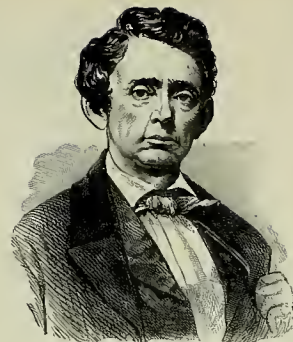
THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL, LA., BETWEEN GENERAL BANKS
FROM A SKETCH BY C



JOSEPH K. BROWN.



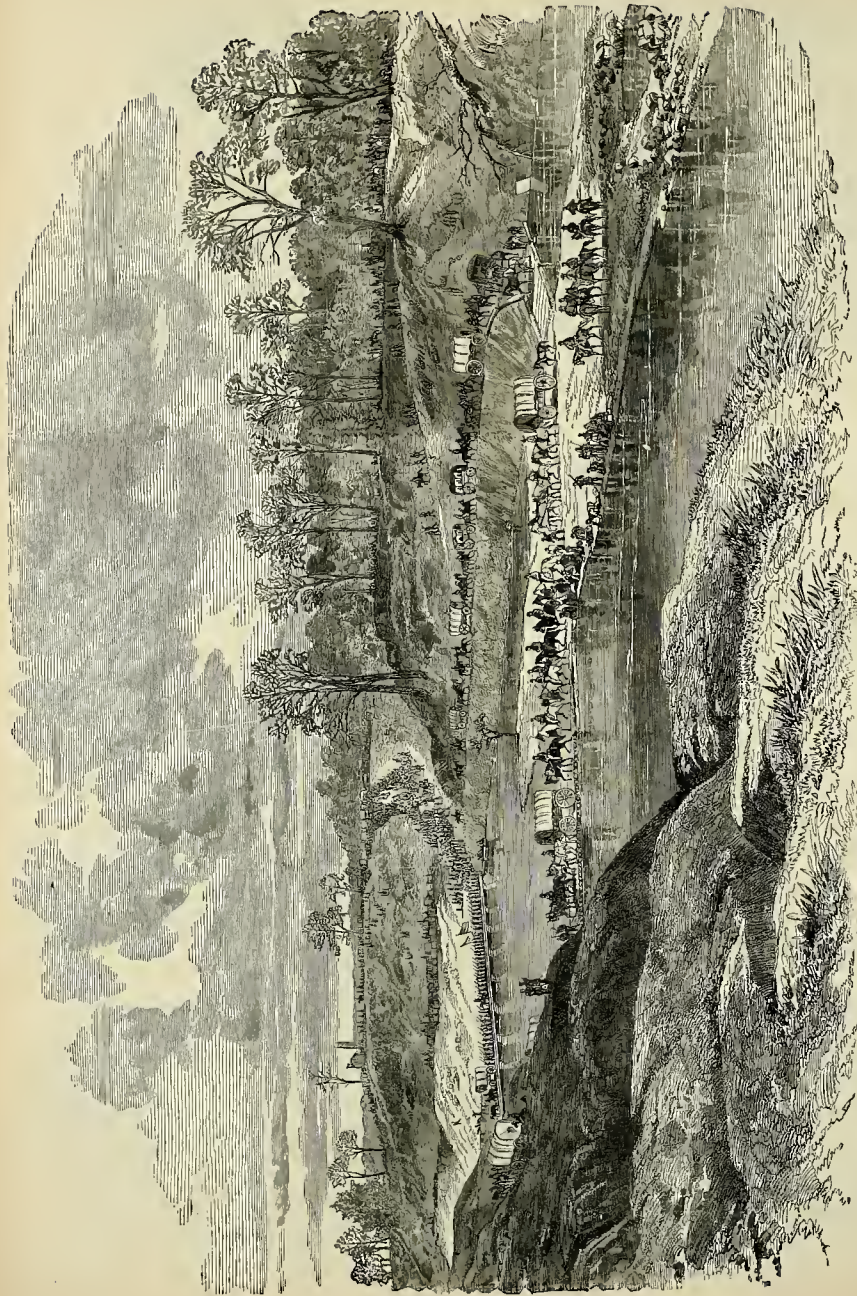
BATTLE OF WILSON'S PLANTATION, LA., BETWEEN GENERAL LEE AND GENERAL GREEN, APRIL 7TH, 1864.



WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.



THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL, LA., BETWEEN GENERAL BANKS AND THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL DICK TAYLOR, APRIL 9TH, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY G. E. HOWELL.



RANKS ADV. IN THE ADVANCE ON SHREVEPORT. CROSSING CANE RIVER, LA., MARCH 31st, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BOWYER.

troops, under command of General Mower, were massed in two lines of battle, fifty yards apart, and held in reserve a short distance off, while Ransom's disordered troops were directed to proceed toward Grand Ecore.

When ready for the grand assault, the Confederates burst suddenly from the woods and advanced on all sides at the double quick, falling most heavily upon the Thirtieth Maine, the One Hundred and Sixty-second, the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, and the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Regiments, which formed Benedict's brigade. The

wildly into the opening, where they were unexpectedly met by General Smith's reserves. The latter opened upon the Confederates from all of their guns, and soon threw their ranks into confusion. This was followed immediately by a counter-charge of the infantry, by which the Confederates were rapidly driven back into the woods with great losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Confederates were pursued until dark, and the Federals recaptured the four guns previously lost on Benedict's left, as well as two of the guns that had been taken from Nims's battery.

many difficulties in navigating through the crooked and narrow channel, and had overcome the numerous obstructions lining the one hundred and ten miles they had sailed over; but when they reached the Landing they found the most formidable of all obstructions, and a decided check to all further progress, in the shape of a large steamer sunk across the river. They were deliberating as to the best means for its removal when they were notified of the retreat of the army, and were at the same time ordered by Banks to return promptly to Grand Ecore. On the 11th they reached Conshattoe



CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON GENERAL LEE'S WAGON TRAIN AT MANSFIELD, LA., APRIL 8TH, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. BOWMAN.

after poured into the enemy's ranks volley after volley at close quarters, notably from the guns they had judiciously placed upon a neighboring elevation, and fought with a bravery rarely equaled against the almost overwhelming numbers against them; but after experiencing heavy losses, and having lost their commander, Colonel Benedict, who was killed while trying to rally his men for a charge, they retreated, to guard against a flank movement, being obliged in this movement to abandon four of their guns.

Manry's right and centre were next most fiercely engaged, and after a gallant fight were compelled to fall back close by the Sixteenth Corps, which was just in rear of the crest. This admitted of the free passage of the assailants, who rushed

The casualties were very heavy on both sides, the official report showing an increased total on each side of nearly 4,000 for all the engagements of the 7th, 8th and 9th of April.

The decided success obtained by the Federals at the last-named battle induced Banks to order for the next day a renewed advance in the direction of Sharpsport; but at a conference of officers held in the evening it was deemed best to retire to Grand Ecore, which place was reached on the 11th, and where a line of extensive earthworks was at once thrown up.

The naval force and the transports had meantime beaten their way up the Red River, and reached Springfield Landing late on the 10th. Admiral Porter and General Kilby Smith had encountered

(Conshutta) Chute, at which place they were subjected, by the sharpshooters and other bodies of Confederates lining the banks, to the first of a series of attacks which were to be kept up all the way to their destination.

At Conshattoe (Conshutta) the boats received the fire of General Liddell's and Colonel Harrison's forces, numbering together nearly 3,500 men, from both the high northern and southern banks; but although the Confederates were to a great extent enabled with impunity to fire down upon the decks, the protection afforded by a judicious arrangement of bales of hay, of mattresses, boxes and other articles covering the fire of rifled cannon, rendered the losses on board the vessels a comparatively small one.

The following day was to witness a still more important attack. After Admiral Porter had gone ahead with several of the vessels, the gunboat *Osgoe* and the transport *Alice Vivian* got aground just as the transport *Hustings* was about running into the bank for repairs. Seeing this, General Thomas Green, with about 2,000 men and 4 guns, suddenly opened upon the vessels. A severe fire was exchanged for two hours, and resulted in the withdrawal of the Confederates, who suffered great losses, especially from two 15-inch Rodman guns on board the *Emerald*, and from four single guns which had been placed upon the decks of the *Rob Roy*. The canister shot proved so destructive that the Confederates were reported to have lost as many as 700 in killed alone, the latter including General Green, whose head was blown off by a shell early in the action.

Further attacks were made, but none of them were of sufficient consequence to materially delay the progress of the vessels, which reached Grand Ecore on the 14th and 15th. Lieutenant-commander Phelps had already moved most of his vessels over the bar, and these were followed shortly after by the division which had been left in charge of Lieutenant-commander Selfridge, which likewise moved toward Alexandria.

While on its way down, the *Eastport* was sunk

engaging in a number of skirmishes during the encampment at that place, and early on the 23d the advance cavalry under General Arnold, accompanied by Captain Classon's artillery, engaged a strong Confederate force, led by General Bee, at Monet's Bluff, on the Cane River. A severe encounter of several hours' duration followed, in which the main body took part, and in which Colonel Fessenden was wounded. It resulted in the defeat of the enemy, and the Bluff was left in possession of the Federals, whose rear-guard had the same morning defeated a party of Confederates after a three-hours' fight near a place called Cloutierville, located on the same river.

On the 26th the army reached Alexandria, where Banks found General Hunter with orders from General Grant to close up the campaign as speedily as possible, for Sherman was anxious to have all the troops he could get together for his intended Eastern operations. It was, however, found impossible to comply at once with Grant's orders, as the river had fallen so much that the vessels could not get below the rapids.

There seemed to be no way out of the difficulty until Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, then acting chief engineer of Franklin's Nineteenth Corps, was allowed to enter upon the construction of a large

dam, which was completed without meeting any serious opposition, except at Mansura, close by Marksville, and at the Yellow Bayou, from both of which places the Confederate attacks were repulsed with small loss.

On the 20th, General Edward R. S. Canby relieved General Banks, who at once proceeded to New Orleans, and General A. J. Sully's forces embarked for Memphis, which it reached after engaging and driving back into the interior a large party of the enemy found located near Columbia.

Admiral Porter descended the Red River and re-entered the Mississippi, where he remained until relieved during the ensuing Summer, the command first devolving upon Captain Pennock, and being afterward given to acting Rear-admiral S. P. Lee, who retained it until the Mississippi Squadron was dissolved, on the 14th of August, 1865.

General Steele had remained at Little Rock and in its immediate vicinity from the time of its capture by him, on the 10th of September, 1863, after a series of engagements, which had reduced his army from 12,000 to about 7,000 effective men. This was, however, mainly the result of sickness arising from the swampy nature of the ground through which the march was made, from the time Steele was ordered to Helena during the previous July. The Federal forces in the district



CITY OF MATAMOROS, MEXICO, OPPOSITE BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

FROM A SKETCH BY L. AYER.

by a torpedo, but she was raised on the 21st with the aid of two pump-boats, and managed to go a distance of about twenty miles. She grounded several times afterward, and was on each occasion floated off, until the 26th, when her condition became hopeless. Her crew was then transferred to Lieutenant Pearce's vessel, the *Fort Hindman*, and the *Eastport* was fired and abandoned.

As the remaining vessels were about proceeding down the river, they were opened upon by about 1,200 Confederates, who rushed forward to seize the *Crocket*, then lying close to the bank. A steady fire of grape and canister, however, prevented their capture, and the boats met with no further molestation until they had reached a point about five miles above the mouth of Cane River, when the *Crocket*, in the advance, was opened upon from 18 guns mounted upon the right bank.

Almost every shot went through her, and at the second fire her docks were almost cleared by the explosion of a shell; but Porter ordered her to run the battery, which she did successfully, after receiving in all 38 shots, and losing half her crew. She soon came upon the *Osgoe* and *Neesho*, which were found engaging another battery of the enemy, and was shortly after followed by the *Fort Hindman* and the *Juliet*, both which successfully passed the Cane Creek battery during the ensuing night, the pump-boat *Champion* having alone been destroyed.

The arroy left Grand Ecore on the 23d, after

data, which was completed on Sunday, the 8th of May, when the *Osgoe*, *Neesho* and *Fort Hindman* went safely through. These were followed by the

MAY, 1864.

Lexington, and on the 11th and 12th the water was high enough to admit of the passage of the *Carondelet*, *Mound City*, *Pittsburg*, *Ozark*, *Louisville*, *Chillicothe* and other vessels.

For the invaluable services which Lieutenant-colonel Bailey thus rendered the expedition, he received the thanks of Congress, and was given the commission of brigadier-general of Volunteers.

The Confederates had in the meantime proceeded below Alexandria, and were once more subjecting the vessels to continued attacks from the opposite banks. With the exception of the loss of the light-draught gunboats *Covington* and *Signal*, which were attacked by a very large force of Confederates and had to be surrendered to them, with the transport *Warner*, which they were conveying, no serious loss was experienced by the fleet.

While at Alexandria the army had been strengthened by General John A. McClernand's force, brought from Matagorda Bay, where General Fitz Henry Warren remained in command.

On the 14th of May the army left Alexandria for Simmesport, where it arrived two days later, and on the 20th it crossed the Atchafalaya upon a bridge which had been hurriedly constructed by lashing transport steamers together. Morganza Bend was reached on the 21st, the entire march

led by Generals Davidson, Tracy, Brown, Blunt, and Colonel Clayton, were nevertheless able to cope successfully with the large bodies of troops raiding the country, under such men as Price, Marmaduke, Holmes, Quantrell, Shelby and Coffee, and had before the middle of the ensuing October occupied Brownsville, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff and Arroy Rock.

In accordance with General Grant's instructions, Steele, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, had moved with his 7,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, under General Carr, from Little Rock, Ark., on the 23d of March, 1864, for Arkadelphia, where General Thayer was to join him with 5,000 men from Fort Smith. Steele reached his destination after engaging in a number of skirmishes with the Confederates, whose large cavalry detachments, under Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, were raiding the country in all directions, and remained at Arkadelphia two days, waiting for Thayer, who had been detained on the way by several important encounters into which the latter's force had been drawn, and which could not unite with Steele until after the latter had started in the direction of Washington. The most important engagements fought by Steele took place on the 10th of April, at Prairie d'Anno, where General Price's force was badly defeated, after a series of encounters extending over two entire days.

APRIL, 1864.

The news of the Sabine Cross Roads disaster soon reached Steele, and since it had become impracticable

to reach Shreveport, he determined to move upon Camden, which latter place was also the objective point of Colonel Powell Clayton, then advancing with a small force taken from Pine Bluff.

The Confederate General Fagan succeeded in drawing the Federals into many engagements, but they nevertheless reached Camden on the 15th. Steele remained there, however, only a short time, for it was learned that the Confederates had been very strongly reinforced by General E. Kirby Smith, and were making preparations to attack Little Rock.

On the 26th of April, Steele crossed the Wachtita and commenced a retreat, which was, however, checked four days later by Smith's force at Jenkins's (Jenkinson's) Ferry, just as fully one-half of the Federal force had passed the Sabine River.

The Confederates were led by General Smith, Price, Walker, Churchill and others. They first attacked the Federal rear, covered by the Thirty-third Iowa, and pressed it back, as they did also the Ninth Wisconsin, the Twenty-ninth Iowa, and the Fifth Indiana, which had been successively called up to assist the first-named. The attack took such proportions that the remaining troops were hurried back from the opposite side of the river. After an engagement of several hours' duration, in which the Confederates made harassing efforts to flank

have been brought to the notice of the Government, and will furnish a page in the history of this war in which you may well be proud.

"F. STEELE, Major-general Commanding."

RAIDS IN MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

GENERAL SHERMAN remained in Northern Alabama (Vol II., page 163) with his command stationed at different parts along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, between Huntsville and Scottsboro, until late in January, 1864.

He was then ordered to proceed to Vicksburg for the purpose of organizing expeditions whose first duty would be the destruction of the railroads at and about Meridian, in conjunction with another force operating directly from Memphis against the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railway.

The Brigadier-general William Sooy Smith was given the command of all the cavalry, and with the latter he was ordered to advance, on the 1st of February, from Memphis and through Pontotoc, Okolona, and Columbus to Meridian, while at the same time endeavoring, whenever possible, to anticipate and check the depredations of the Confederate General Forrest, who had entered upon an extensive raid through Northern Mississippi and

force remained to destroy the railroads in the vicinity, and Harbut took the lead.

The army then marched through Hillsboro and Deatur, and after completing a new bridge over the Oktobbeha River to replace the former one, which had but recently been burned by the retreating Confederates, Meridian was occupied late in the afternoon of the 14th. Sherman's force had thus marched 150 miles in eleven days without meeting much opposition from the 9,000 infantry under Generals Polk, French, and Loring, or the 4,000 cavalry led by Generals Adams, Lee and Ferguson, all which evacuated Meridian upon the approach of the Federals.

It was found impossible to make a judicious pursuit of the Confederates upon their retreat across the Tombigbee River, and the army therefore rested on the 15th, when the following order was issued:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
"MERIDIAN, Miss., February 16th, 1864.

"1. The destruction of the railroads intersecting at Meridian is of great importance, and should be done most effectually. Every tie and rail for many miles in each direction should be absolutely destroyed or injured, and every bridge and culvert should be completely destroyed. To insure this end, General Harbut is intrusted the destruction east and north, and to General McPherson the route west and south. The troops should be impressed with the importance of this work, and also that time is material, and therefore it should



INTERIOR OF THE CITY OF MATAMORAS, MEXICO, FROM THE CHURCH-TOWER.

FROM A SKETCH BY L. A. LEON.

the Federals, led by Generals Rice, Saloman, Thayer, Inglesman, and Colonel Barton, and during which charge after charge was made and repulsed, General Smith's force was driven away, and Steele was enabled to continue his march on Little Rock, which he reached on the 2d of the following month. The

Federal loss was reported at 700 killed and wounded, that sustained by the Confederates being fully three times greater.

Seven days after his return to Little Rock, the following address was issued:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
"LITTLE ROCK, May 9th.

"To you troops of the Seventh Army Corps, who participated in the recent campaign designed to cooperate with General Banks's movement against Shreveport, the major-general commanding thanks his earnest and grateful thanks. Although you were compelled to fall back without seeing the main object of the expedition accomplished, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have beaten the enemy wherever he has met you in force, and extricated yourselves from the perilous position in which you were placed by the reverses of the co-operating columns. These let loose upon you a superior force of the enemy, under one of their best generals, causing the loss of your trains and the total interruption of your communications, rendering it impossible for you to obtain supplies. You have fallen back over rivers and swamps while pressed by a superior force of the enemy. This you have done successfully, punishing the enemy severely at the same time.

The patience with which you have endured hardships and privations, and your heroic conduct on the battlefield.

Southern Tennessee. Demonstrations were meanwhile to be made by Brigadier-general Hawkins in the rear of Vicksburg, toward the Big Black River, and possibly by a joint land and naval expedition, under both Colonel Coates and Lieutenant-commander Owen, along the Yazoo and its tributaries.

Sherman left Vicksburg on the 3d of February, with a force made up of the divisions of Generals Crocker and Leggett, belonging to McPherson's Seventeenth Corps, and of the divisions of Generals Veitch and A. J. Smith, belonging to Harbut's Sixteenth Corps, to which was added a brigade of infantry under Colonel Chambers, a brigade and a battalion of cavalry under E. F. Winslow and Captain Foster, besides two pioneer corps and seven batteries of artillery. This force moved in two columns, Harbut's by the railway, and McPherson's by way of Messenger's. Sherman accompanied the last-named column.

The Big Black River was crossed, and after engaging in almost a continual skirmish from the time Harbut reached Joe Davis's plantation, and McPherson passed Champion Hills, they entered Jackson late on the 5th. The following day the united columns, led by McPherson, crossed the Pearl River upon pontoons which had been abandoned by the Confederates when Jackson was occupied, and marched successively through Brandon and Morton, at which latter place McPherson's

force remained to destroy the railroads in the vicinity, and Harbut took the lead. The army then marched through Hillsboro and Deatur, and after completing a new bridge over the Oktobbeha River to replace the former one, which had but recently been burned by the retreating Confederates, Meridian was occupied late in the afternoon of the 14th. Sherman's force had thus marched 150 miles in eleven days without meeting much opposition from the 9,000 infantry under Generals Polk, French, and Loring, or the 4,000 cavalry led by Generals Adams, Lee and Ferguson, all which evacuated Meridian upon the approach of the Federals.

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"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major-general Commanding."

In accordance with the above, a wholesale work of destruction began on the 16th, and every description of Confederate property was burned or otherwise destroyed and rendered useless. This continued for five days, during which period the Federals placed beyond all immediate possibility of repair about 129 miles of railway, 61 bridges, 20 locomotives, many cars, saw-mills, depots, and everything else connected with the railways for twenty miles around the place.

General W. S. Smith had not been able to leave Memphis and Collierville before the 11th of February, when he started out with General Grierson and three brigades of



McPHERSON'S ARMY CROSSING BIG BLACK RIVER AT MESSENGER'S FERRY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHMELT.

cavalry under Colonel Waring, of the Fourth Missouri; Lieutenant-colonel Hepburn, of the Second Iowa; and Colonel McCrellis, of the 7th Illinois Regiments, accompanied by a brigade of infantry and some artillery.

Smith crossed the Tallahatchie at New Albany, and proceeded along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the direction of Okolona, which they surprised and entered. Thence General Grierson was sent

with a brigade to make a demonstration against Columbus, while Smith took the remainder of his force in the direction of West Point. Before reaching the latter place he was informed that the Confederates, under Forrest, Chalmers and Leo, occupied it with a large force, and he therefore concluded best not to engage the enemy, whose real strength, as was afterward proven, did not exceed 3,000 men, who were all under General N. B. Forrest.

As soon as Smith commenced falling back, he was engaged by the Confederates, but managed to hold his own until he reached Okolona, where he was so bitterly assailed on the 22d, that, after a prolonged contest, which lasted until dark and in which he lost five guns, he fell back toward Pontotoc. After losing about 200 men and a number of horses, Smith and Grierson continued their retreat, and reached Memphis during the night of the 25th.



STEVENSON, ALA., DEPOT FOR GENERAL ROSECRANS'S ARMY

FROM A SKETCH BY J. F. C. HILDE

having during their thirteen-days' march covered about 350 miles, and destroyed several hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

Not hearing from Smith up to the 20th, Sherman ordered McPherson to return along the main road, while he himself would proceed in a northerly direction with Herlieth's column and the cavalry. The latter passed through Marion and Muckkalaha (Old Town) to Union, and after dispatching cavalry toward Columbia, principally by way of Philadelphia and Louisville, the main body moved to Hillsboro', where it was joined by McPherson's column on the 23d. From Hillsboro' the return was made across the Pearl River, at Edward's Station and at the Hatfield Ferry, to Clinton, the last-named place being reached February 26th.

During the progress of both these expeditions, Porter made an attack upon Yazoo City. Several gunboats given in charge of Lieutenant-commander Owen, and a detachment of troops under Colonel Gehani, who took Colonel Coates's intended place, were sent up the Yazoo River, and the city was

he drew all of his force into Fort Anderson, where he made a stand with the aid of the two gunboats *Peosta* and *Pave Pave*, under Captain Skirk, U.S.N. On the 25th of March the following correspondence was exchanged:

"HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
"PADUCAH, March 25th, 1864.

"To Colonel Hicks, Commanding Federal Forces at Paducah.
"Having a force amply sufficient to carry your works and reduce the place, in order to avoid the unnecessary effusion of blood I demand a surrender of the fort and troops, with all the public stores. If you surrender, you shall be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm your works, you may expect no quarter.

"N. B. FORREST,
"Major-general Commanding."

Colonel Hicks replied as follows:
"HEADQUARTERS POST PADUCAH,
"PADUCAH, Ky., March 25th, 1864.
"Major-general N. B. Forrest, Commanding Confederate Forces.
"I have this moment received yours of this instant, in which you demand an unconditional surrender of forces under my command. I can answer that I have been placed

und of Major Booth, and the white troops under Major W. F. Bradford.

Early on the 12th Forrest approached Fort Pillow, and suddenly attacked the intrenchments outside the fortification, with Bell and McCallach's brigades of General Chalmers's division, which were led by General J. R. Chalmers and himself. The Federal pickets were driven in, and a sharp encounter followed immediately before the outworks, until about nine o'clock in the morning, when the garrison was called into the fort by Major Bradford, who had just succeeded to the chief command upon the death of Major Booth.

With the aid of the gunboat No. 7, *New Era*, Captain Marshall, of the Mississippi Squadron, which was now enabled to shell the Confederates thus drawn near to the river, the defense was steadily kept up until between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Confederates, finding that they had gained no decisive success, stopped their fire and sent in a flag of truce, calling



GENERAL MCPHERSON ENTERING CLINTON, MISS., ON HIS RAID FROM VICKSBURG.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BOONWILL.

assaulted, but Porter failed to capture it, and after losing about fifty men he had to return to the place of departure.

The raid entered upon by Forrest proved to be a much more important one. After the repulse of Generals Smith and Grierson at Okolona, his force was increased to about 5,000 men, with which he moved northward, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railway, into West Tennessee. After capturing Jackson on the 23d of March, his force proceeded to Union City, and demanded its surrender on the following day. Colonel Hawkins then held the post with nearly 500 men belonging to the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, and succeeded in repulsing four separate attacks from the much superior forces surrounding him, before capitulating.

Hickman, Ky., was next occupied, and Forrest afterward moved upon Paducah, in company with Generals Buford and A. P. Thompson. Paducah was held by Colonel S. G. Hicks, with the troops of Colonel Cananingham, Major Barnes, and Major Chapman, being respectively to the First (colored) Kentucky Artillery, the Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, in all about 650 men.

As soon as Hicks learned of Forrest's approach,

he was by my Government to defend the post. In this, as well as all other orders from my superior officers, I feel it my duty as an honorable officer to obey, and must therefore respectfully decline surrendering, as you require.

"Very respectfully,
"S. G. HICKS,
"Commanding Post."

The houses and other buildings in the immediate vicinity were then occupied, and two successive attacks were made upon the fort, and kept up until half-past eleven o'clock at night, when the assaults retired before the steady fire of both the garrison and gunboats. In the assaults the Federals lost 14 killed and 46 wounded, and the Confederates lost nearly 1,500 men, including General Thompson, who was killed by the explosion of a shell.

Forrest remained two days at Paducah, when he was informed of the near approach of Federal reinforcements from Cairo, and hurried off to Fort Pillow, located about seventy miles above Memphis, on the Mississippi River. The fort was then held by Major L. F. Booth, with 550 men of the Sixth United States Heavy Artillery and the Second United States Light Artillery, both colored, as well as of the Thirteenth (white) Tennessee Cavalry. The colored troops were under the immediate com-

mand of Major Booth, and the white troops under Major W. F. Bradford.

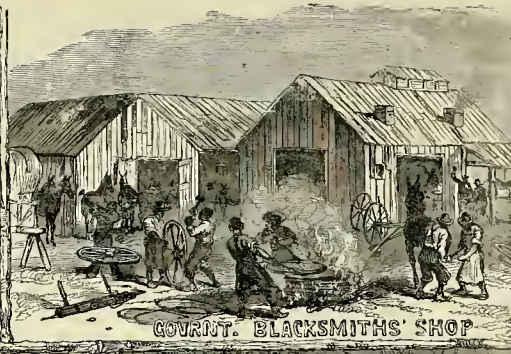
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inside and outside the fort nearly all were murdered. Pollard, in his "Third Year of the War," says: "There is no doubt that for some moments the Confederate officers lost control of their men,



BUILDING ROADS



COURT. BLACKSMITHS' SHOP



ON PICKET



COOKING IN CAMP



UNLOADING GOVT. STORES

THE NEGRO IN THE WAR.—VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS
FROM SCENES



BUILDING ROADS



COURTY. BLACKSMITHS SHOP



IN THE TRENCHES



SCOUTS



ON PICKET



BATTLE OF MILLIKEN'S BEND



TEAMSTER OF THE ARMY



COOKING IN CAMP



UNLOADING GOVT. STORES



DRAWING GOVT. CATTLE



WASHING IN CAMP

THE NEGRO IN THE WAR—VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS OF THE COLORED MEN IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

FROM SKETCHES BY C. P. HILLEN

who were maddened by the sight of negro troops opposing them. It is to be remarked, too, that the Yankees and negroes at Fort Pillow neglected to haul down their flag. In truth, relying upon their gunboats, the Yankee officers expected to annihilate our forces after we had entered the fortifications. They did not intend to surrender at the first fire. After Forrest's men scaled the walls, many of the negroes threw down their arms, and fell as if they were dead. They perished in the pretense, or could only be restored at the point of the bayonet. To resuscitate some of them, more terrified than the rest, they were rolled into the trenches made as receptacles for the fallen."

The scenes that followed the capture of Fort Pillow became the subject of a Congressional investigation. During which one of Forrest's men testified that, while being led a prisoner toward Jackson, Tenn., Major Bradford was one day taken some distance from the line of march and deliberately shot down.

From Fort Pillow, General Buford was sent to Columbus, and upon his arrival there issued the following summons:

"HEADQUARTERS C. S. A.,
"REPORT COLUMBUS, KY., April 18th, 1864.
"To the Commander of the U. S. Forces,
"Columbus, Ky.

"Fully capable of taking Columbus and its garrison by force, I desire to avoid shedding blood. I therefore demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under your command. Should you surrender, the negroes now in arms will be returned to their masters. Should I be compelled to take the place by force, no quarter will be shown

negro troops whatever; while troops will be treated as prisoners of war.

"I am, sir, yours,
"A. BRADFORD,
"Brigadier-General."

The surrender was refused, and General Buford retired without making any attack. He soon joined Forrest, and the two rapidly retreated into Mississippi upon hearing that a force of about 12,000 men under General S. D. Sturgis was being ordered to intercept them.

Sturgis was too late, however, for by the time he left Bolivar, on the 30th of April, the Confederates had already crossed Wolf River. But some weeks later he started again for Memphis,

upon learning that Forrest was getting together the largest force he had ever commanded.

This time Sturgis was accompanied by Grierson, and by nearly the whole of the remainder of A. J. Smith's division, recently brought from the Red River. He marched southerly, and struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Guntown, where Grierson's cavalry, in the advance, met and drove back a large force under General Forrest, on the 10th of June.

His first assault rapidly led to such a sharp encounter that Grierson called

June, 1864. for the assistance of Sturgis's troops, then about six miles in the rear. The latter were pushed forward as rapidly as the hot sun would permit, and at once joined in the fight, endeavoring to defeat the enemy in the immediate front, without, however, making any attempt at flanking.

"The result was most disastrous to



THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.



M'PHERSON'S TROOPS FORAGING AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL WHITFIELD.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHILL.

the Federals. They had been given no time for rest, and were subjected to such a galling fire from the artillery with which Forrest had lined the most commanding ridges, that their columns soon gave way, and in a short time the entire Federal force of cavalry and infantry was driven rapidly toward Ripley that it lost about 3,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, together with the whole of the wagon-train, which had been judiciously brought within range of the Confederate artillery.

The Federals made a stand at Ripley, which served as a temporary check to the pursuit, and finally continued on their way until Memphis was again reached.

On the 7th of July another expedition was organized against Forrest.

It consisted of about 12,000 men, under General A. J. Smith, and advanced in the direction of Tupelo, skirmishing all the way to that place, and reached it on the 14th, after defeating the Confederates in quite a severe cavalry attack upon Mower's train shortly after its leaving Pontotoc.

At Tupelo, Forrest was reported to have about 14,000 effective men. As soon as the Federals approached the town they were attacked by heavy numbers, but succeeded in repulsing every assault, and in at last compelling the withdrawal of the Confed-

erates, who were followed up and again badly punished the following day in a cavalry fight close by the Old Town Creek. Forrest rapidly withdrew his force, and Smith fell sick to Memphis, whence he once more went in search of Forrest on the 4th of the ensuing month.

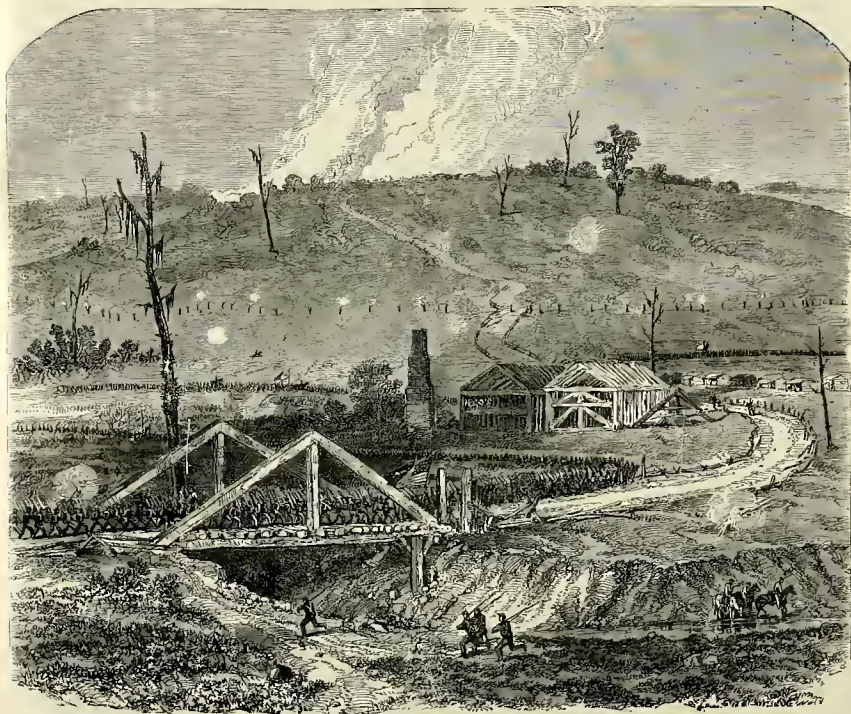
Smith moved by way of Holly Springs, and reached the line of the Tallahatchie River on the 17th, but

August, 1864 failed to ascertain the whereabouts of Forrest, and again returned to Memphis, where he learned that during his absence Forrest had, on the 18th, made a dash upon the place with about three thousand men, and charging through the city, had first visited the Gayoso House, where he expected to find Generals Hurlbut, Backland and Washburne.

They were, however, absent at the time, and he took away a number of other officers and about three hundred soldiers as prisoners. Forrest made an unsuccessful attempt to liberate the Confederates in Irving Prison, and before he left town was drawn into a skirmish in which he lost a great many men. He then retreated into Mississippi, and did not again engage upon any extended raid until toward the end of the ensuing September, when, under the direction of General Hood, he made a dash across the Tennessee River.



JAMES B. MCPHERSON.



GENERAL MCPHERSON DRIVING THE CONFEDERATES FROM THEIR POSITION ON THE CANTON ROAD, NEAR BROWNSVILLE, MISS.

FROM A SKETCH BY F. E. SIBELL.

THOMAS EDWARD GREENFIELD RANSOM.

Born at Norwich, Vt., November 29th 1834. Left an orphan early in life, he had to struggle for the means of subsistence like the most of the boys of that period. Yet, by industry and thrift, he managed to acquire a good education, and started forth to carve out his own career in the world. He first taught mathematics in a school at Middletown, Conn.; then was employed to survey the Connecticut River, and afterward was engaged as a teacher at a military school in New Jersey; again at Fayetteville, N. C., and at Washington, Ga.; at Pensacola, Fla. he was Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy. He was afterward employed as chief engineer on the public works of Illinois, and finally drifted back almost to the point whence he had started—Norfolk, Va.—where he became the principal of Captain Allen Partridge's Military School, then, as show, an academy of great repute. This military school at one time almost rivaled the United States Military Academy at West Point. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted, on the 20th of April, 1861, in Company E, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and was at once elected captain of his company. As soon as the companies of the regiment had assembled, on the 31 day of May of the same year, he was elected major,

when operations were being so vigorously pushed against the City of Atlanta. He was then assigned to duty with the Army of the Tennessee, with which he had formerly been connected, and he fell to the command of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps, then commanded by General G. M. Dodge. Shortly afterward—on the 20th of August—General Dodge himself received a disabling wound, which compelled him to leave, and the command of that corps devolved on the youthful General Ransom, who commanded it at the battle of Jonesborough, and at the capture of the City of Atlanta.

He was soon after given command of the Seventeenth Corps, and although unable to ride his horse by reason of a severe illness he was then suffering from, insisted upon being carried to Rome, Ga., where he died, on the 29th of October, 1864. Observing fatal symptoms, his kind attendants had carried him to a farmhouse by the roadside, and there, lying on a bed, he said: "As a soldier I have tried to do my duty. I do not claim that all I have done was owing to patriotism alone, though I believe I have as much of that as most of men. Patriotism and inclination have led me the same way to do all in my power for my country."

From Rome, Ga., his body was sent to his home in Chicago, where it is now buried. The Secretary of the Army of

and appointed general superintendent of military railroad, in the District of West Tennessee during the ensuing year, of June. For his gallantry at Corinth he was promoted to be a major general of Volunteers, with commission dating from October 8th, 1862. His brilliant career, from the capture of Fort Henry in 1862 up to the surrender of Vicksburg in 1863, is fittingly told by General Grant in his letter recommending McPherson to be a brigadier-general in the Regular Army, of which the following is an extract: "He has been with me in every battle since the commencement of the rebellion, except Belmont. At Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, and at the siege of Corinth, as a staff officer and engineer, his services were conspicuous and highly meritorious. At the second battle of Corinth his skill as a soldier was displayed in successfully carrying reinforcements to the beleaguered garrison when the enemy was between him and the point to be reached. In the advance through Central Mississippi, General McPherson commanded one wing of the army with all the ability possible to show, he having the lead in the advance, and the rear, retiring. In the campaign and siege terminating with the fall of Vicksburg he had filled a conspicuous part. At the battle of Fort Gibson it was under his direction that the enemy was driven, late in the afternoon, from a position they had succeeded in holding at



MASSACRE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW, APRIL 12th, 1864.

and went with his regiment to the capital of his State (Springfield), and on to Cairo and Birle's Point. Here, on the 30th of July, the three months for which the regiment had been raised expired, and it re-enlisted for three years. Ransom was elected lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently, on the 10th of February, 1862, when his colonel, W. H. L. Wallace, was made brigadier-general, he (Ransom) became the colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry. In November of the same year he was himself made a brigadier-general, and was brevetted a major-general in September, 1864.

While at the head of the Eleventh Illinois, Ransom shared a every engagement with General Grant at Cairo, at Forts Henry and Donelson, at Shiloh and Corinth, and as brigadier-general was at Oxford and Vicksburg. He was wounded in Southeast Missouri on the 19th of August, 1861; at Donelson, February 16th, 1862; and again at Shiloh, April 6th, 1862.

After the capture of Vicksburg, Ransom was ordered to Louisiana and Texas. In the Banks' expedition up the Red River, early in 1863, he commanded two divisions of the Thirtieth Corps, and at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8th on time, and so severely that he was again wounded (for the fourth time), and to return to Chicago for treatment. But so impatient was he to do his full share of work, that he applied for duty, and was ordered to report to General Sherman in Georgia. This was on the 31 day of August, in the midst of summer of 1864,

the Tennessee has decreed a monument to be raised to his memory, and his name has been given in several prominent Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the different States.

JAMES BIRDSEY McPHERSON.

Born in Sandusky County, G., November 14th, 1828; graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point at the head of his Class, July 3d, 1853, and was appointed a brevet-second-lieutenant in the corps of engineers. His superior qualifications caused him to be retained at the Academy as an assistant instructor of engineering until September, 1854, when he was assigned to duty in New York as assistant engineer on the defenses of that harbor and of the improvement of the Hudson River. In December, 1854, he was appointed a full second-lieutenant of engineers; three years later he was placed in charge of the construction of Fort Delaware, and subsequently of the defenses on Alonzo Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal. In 1858 he was promoted to be a first-lieutenant, and early in 1861 was ordered to Boston, Mass., where he gave his attention to the organization of a corps of engineer troops, being made a captain of engineers in August, 1861. During the subsequent November he was chosen by General Halleck as aid-de-camp and assistant engineer of the Department of Missouri, with the rank of lieutenant, and being promoted to a colonel in Mar. 1862. He was shortly after made a brigadier-general of United States Volunteers,

days against an oblique attack. His corps, the advance guard under his immediate eye, were the pluckiest in the movement from Fort Gibson to Hawkins' Ferry. From the north fork of the Bayou Pierre to Black River it was a constant skirmish, the whole skillfully managed. From Hawkins' Ferry to Jackson, the Seventeenth Army Corps marched on roads not traveled by other troops, fighting the entire battle of Raymond alone; and the halls of Johnston's army was fought by this corps entirely under the management of General McPherson. At Champion Hills the Seventeenth Corps and General McPherson were conspicuous. In the assault of the 23d of May on the fortifications of Vicksburg, and during the entire siege, General McPherson and his command took unflinching launch. He is one of the ablest engineers and most skillful generals. I would respectfully but urgently recommend his promotion to the position of brigadier-general in the Regular Army."

Upon this recommendation General McPherson was, on the 14th of August, 1863, appointed to the desired position, and soon after supervised the Confederate camp at Canton, Miss. In February, 1864, he accompanied General Sherman's famous raid to Meridian as second in command, and in March was assigned to command the Department and Army of the Tennessee, in the reorganization of which he devoted several weeks, preparatory to the invasion of Georgia. He lost this famous campaign his services were favourable. At Resaca, Dallas, and throughout the almost daily severe fight-

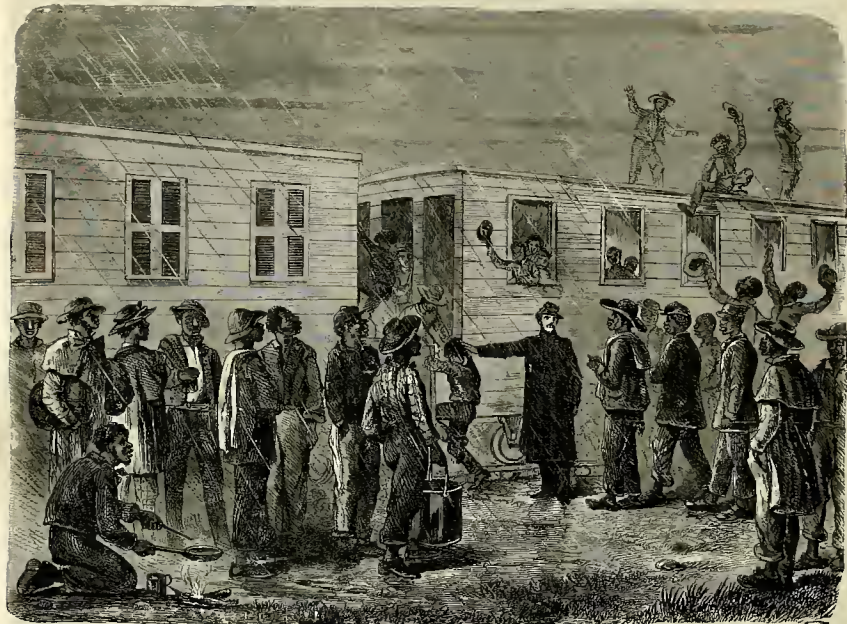
ing up to and including Kenesaw Mountain, he was conspicuous and greatly distinguished himself. In the battle before Atlanta he commanded the Left Grand Division, and it was while at Decatur, Ga., that he was killed by a shot fired from an ambuscade, on July 22d, 1864. On the 24th of the same month General Sherman addressed Adjutant-general Thomas as follows: "It is my painful duty to report that Brigadier-general James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, major general of Volunteers, and commander of the Army of the Tennessee in the field, was killed by a shot from an ambuscade about noon yesterday. At the time of this fatal shot he was on horseback, placing his troops in position near the City of Atlanta, and was passing by a cross-road from a moving column toward the flank of troops that had already been established on the line. He had quit his horse but a few minutes before, and was on his way to see in person to the execution of my orders. About the time of this sad event the enemy had sallied from his intrenchments at Atlanta, and by a circuit had got to the left and rear of this very line, and had begun an attack which resulted in a serious victory; so that General McPherson fell in battle, hunted and speared, as the gallant knight and gentleman should wish. Not his less but the

General Grant had already, on the 4th of March, been notified of the passage by Congress of an Act appointing him Lieutenant-general, and upon receipt of the President's order, he proceeded, on the 19th, from Nashville to Washington, whence he joined the Army of the Potomac, with which he was destined soon to achieve the most brilliant successes of the War. As will be seen by the orders,* Halleck was made chief of staff of the Army, and Generals Sherman and McPherson were respectively assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi and of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

The Military Division of the Mississippi which was thus transferred from General Grant to General Sherman comprised the Departments of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, of the Ohio and of the Arkansas. The Army of the Cumberland, then at

braced the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan; the Sixteenth Corps, General Dodge; and, later on, the Seventeenth Corps, General Blair. The Army of the Ohio, encamped at Red Clay, about ten miles northeast of Ringgold, was made up alone of the Twenty-third Corps, commanded by General J. M. Schofield, of the Ninth Corps, formerly belonging to it, had left East Tennessee between the 17th and 23d of March, and proceeded to Annapolis, joining the Army of the Potomac, and once more falling under command of General Burnside. The Army Department of the Arkansas was at first commanded by Major-general Steele, and then by General Canby, with headquarters at Little Rock.

On the 30th of April, Sherman was ordered by Grant to advance against the Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston, then at and about Dalton, it being understood that Grant was to make a simultaneous movement from Culpeper.



NEGRO RECRUITS TAKING THE OATH FOR MURFREESBORO*, TENN., TO JOIN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. BILLEN.

country, and this army will mourn his death and cherish his memory as that of one who, though comparatively young, had risen by his merit and ability to the command of one of the best armies which the nation had called into existence to vindicate its honor and integrity. History tells of but few who so blended the grace and gentleness of the friend with the dignity, courage, faith and manliness of the soldier. His public enemies, even the men who directed the fatal shot, never spoke or wrote of him without expressions of marked respect; those whom he commanded loved him even to idolatry; and I, his associate and commander, fail in words adequate to express my opinion of his great worth. I feel assured that every patriot in America, on hearing this sad news, will feel a sense of personal loss, and the country generally will realize that we have lost not only an able military leader, but a man who, had he survived, was qualified to lead the national strife which had been raised by designing and ambitious men. His body was sent North in charge of Major Willard, Captain Stead and Giles, of his personal staff."

REKESACA AND ATLANTA,

TWO weeks after General Sherman's return to Chattanooga on the 12th of March, 1864—President Lincoln retired Major-general Halleck as General-in-Chief of the Armies, and appointed in his stead Oliver S. Green.

Ringgold, under the command of General George H. Thomas, comprised the Fourth Corps, General Howard; the Fourth Corps, General Palmer; and the Twentieth Corps, General Hooker. The Army of the Tennessee, stationed at Lee and Gordon's Mill, under General J. B. McPherson, en-

* WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12th, 1864. (General Order No. 29.)

The President of the United States orders as follows:

(1) Major-general Halleck is at his own request relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieutenant-general E. S. Grant assigned to the command of the Armies of the United States. The headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant-general Grant in the field.

(2) Major-general Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as chief of staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-general commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

(3) Major-general W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas.

(4) Major-general J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

(5) In relieving Major-general Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his appreciation and thanks for the noble manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

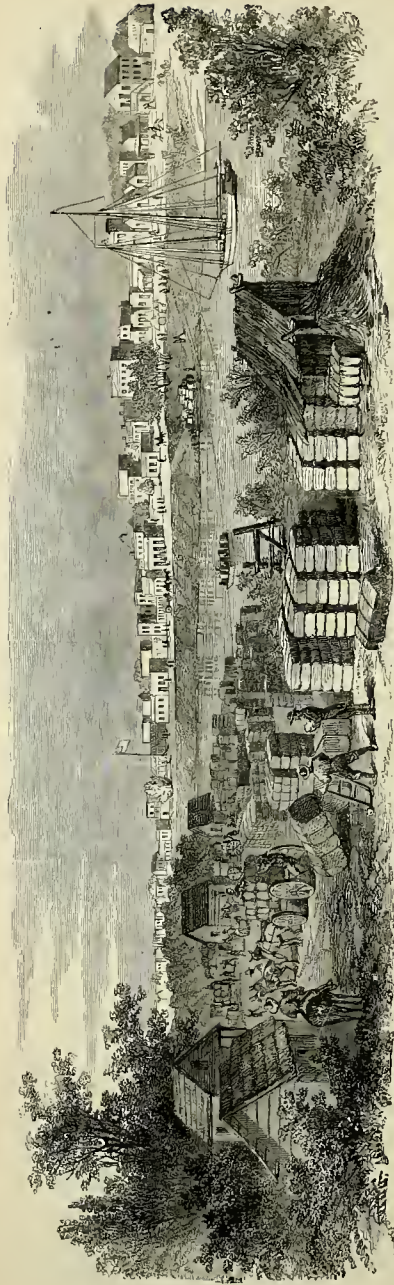
By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. THURGOOD, Adjutant-adjutant-general.

with Richmond as the objective, while Sherman's was to be the City of Atlanta.

Johnston's army was arranged into three infantry corps, numbering about 90,000 men, under Generals Hardee, Hood and Polk, and a cavalry corps of about 10,000 men, led by General Wheeler. Against these forces Sherman had opposing Johnston a total of about 98,000 men.

Sherman's preparations for the advance were not completed until late on Friday, the 6th of May, and early the following day Thomas advanced the Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Corps into Dogwood Valley and about Trickett, while McPherson moved toward Ship's Gap and Willanow, and Schofield marched the Twenty-third Corps in the direction of Lee and Dalton Springs, Ga.

After meeting some opposition in front of Buzzard's Roost Gap, where Newton's and Geary's divisions had a skirmish with the Confederates, Thomas occupied Pinnacle Hill on the 7th, McPherson reaching the Snake Creek Gap on the 8th, while Schofield took a position on the Dalton Road just south of Red Clay. McPherson advanced on



BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, OCCUPIED BY THE ARMY UNDER GENERAL BANKS, NOVEMBER, 1863. — FROM A SKETCH BY L. AVIAR



MAMMOTH CANNON CAST AT FORT PITT FOUNDRY IN 1863. KNOWN AS THE 20-INCH RODMAN GUN.

the 9th through the Snake Creek Gap, and with Kilpatrick's cavalry suddenly came upon the Resaca earthworks late in the afternoon; but he found the place so strongly fortified, and so well guarded by Canby's brigade, that it would have been unwise to risk an attack with his thin small force, and he therefore returned to a strong position at the southern end of the Gap.

There was almost continued skirmishing between the opposing armies until the night of the 11th, when orders were issued for a general advance at daybreak the following morning. With the exception of Howard's Fourth Corps, and some cavalry which remained in front of Buzzard's Roost to divert the enemy's attention, the entire army advanced at sunrise on the 12th through Snake Creek Gap upon Resaca. Kilpatrick's cavalry taking the lead, and being closely followed by McPherson's central column along the main road, as well as by Schofield and Thomas upon the extreme right and left.

Part of Wheeler's cavalry force, which had the day before entered upon an extended reconnaissance against Schofield's left, which it had unsuccessfully engaged, now attacked Kilpatrick, when the latter was about two miles distant from Resaca, and a spirited engagement followed, in which Kilpatrick was so badly wounded that he had to turn his command over to Colonel Murray. Wheeler's men were promptly dispersed, and McPherson afterwards struck the infantry pickets, which he drove within their intrenchments, being thus enabled to take up a strong position upon a ridge, with his left against the town, and his extreme right resting upon the Oosteenaula River. General Thomas then brought up his force upon McPherson's left, and Schofield placed the Twenty-third Corp. upon a group of hills to the south of Dalton, on the Dalton and Resaca Road.

It was then ascertained that General Johnston had on the 9th dispatched three of Hood's divisions to Resaca, and that the remainder of his army had since followed, leaving Dalton in possession of Howard's force, which had afterwards for a time pursued the Confederates, without, however, bringing on any general engagement.

Sherman was not prepared to attack until the 14th, when he ordered a ponton-bridge to be laid across the Oosteenaula River in the direction of Calhoun. The latter place was to be threatened by Sweeney's division of the Sixteenth Corps at the same time that General Garrard's cavalry would proceed toward Rome to destroy the line of railway below Calhoun and above Kingston, and while the main army would attack Resaca from different points.

The Confederate army was in a strong position behind Camp Creek. It occupied the fort as well as a high hill, whence Johnston's artillery could command the railway and all the bridges thrown across the Oosteenaula—the extreme left, under Polk, resting upon the latter river, and connecting with the centre, under Hardee; while the extreme right, under Hood, extended around Resaca in a northerly direction to the Conasauga.

During the afternoon of the 14th, Sweeney and Garrard entered upon the proposed movements, while McPherson got across Camp Creek and drove away Polk's force from his commanding position, where he promptly opened a battery of his artillery. Thomas followed closely along the Camp Creek Valley, where Schofield met him late in the day, and took position upon his left, close to Resaca, after marching most of his force by way of the Rome and Dalton Road.

Orders were issued by Johnston to attack the next morning, but when it was learned that Calhoun was threatened, and that Polk could not well maintain the position to which McPherson had driven him, Walker's division was sent to Calhoun, and was promised to develop into an important battle was confined to a series of infantry skirmishes, upon until the afternoon. These occurred mainly upon the extreme left, where the artillery could not be used, owing to the rough nature of the

ground, and by reason of the dense woods, and where General Hooker's force had been shifted, while the troops under Howard, Schofield and Palmer had taken position upon the Federal right.

Shortly after one o'clock Butterfield's division, supported by those of Generals Fryar and Williams, was sent forward to test the enemy's strength along the front, and soon came upon Hood's advance, under Stevenson, whose guns occupied quite a leading position. The attack, though promptly met and ably contested by the Confederates, was made so impetuously that Stevenson had no time to withdraw four 12-pounders, which were captured by the Federals, and brought in by the Fifth Ohio, under Colonel Kilpatrick, after a bitter contest, lasting until nightfall. In this engagement the Confederates lost a large number in killed and wounded, besides about 200 prisoners, and the battle-flags of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiments.

The total loss was about 800 while in front of Dalton, and about 2,000 before Resaca, the latter

which moved alone to Rome, where, without much opposition, it succeeded in taking possession of several heavy guns, and in capturing as well as destroying much valuable property, the whole army marched southward by different roads, and after engaging in several skirmishes with the Confederates near-guard at Adairsville and elsewhere, besides preparing to give battle at Kingston and at Cassville, where the enemy appeared disposed to make a stand, Sherman rested his troops along the banks of the Etowah River.

Early on the 23d, Sherman ordered an advance. The troops and wagons were provided and loaded with subsistence for twenty days, and garrisons were left both at Rome and Kingston, which latter was announced as a temporary base of supplies. The Federals then crossed the Etowah River, and marched in three columns; Thomas in the centre, *via* Eshelbes and Bunt Hickory; McPherson crossing on the right at the mouth of the Conasauga Creek, near Kingston, and *via* Van Wert; and Schofield taking the Cassville Road, so as to come in upon Thomas's left. General Davis's division was ordered to move directly from Rome for Dallas by way of Van Wert.

In order to ascertain definitely whether Sherman's whole army had abandoned the line of the Etowah, Johnston ordered Wheeler to make a reconnaissance toward Cassville. This was done late in the evening of the 23d. Wheeler succeeded in eluding Kilpatrick by crossing several miles to the right, and took advantage of the opportunity to attack the small force left in charge of the Federal supply-trains at Cassville. There could be but little resistance offered to Wheeler's heavy force of cavalry, and, after destroying all the property they could not take away, the Confederates carried off a number of negroes and teams, as well as nearly one hundred prisoners.

Wheeler returned and reported that Sherman's army was on its way to Dallas, where the Federals knew Johnston had concluded to make another stand, and the Confederate lines were at once disposed to meet the coming force. Hardee was already near New Hope Church, with his left across the Stilesboro', Dallas and Atlanta Road, south of Dallas, and Polk was placed in the centre, with Hood upon the extreme right, the latter's centre being directly at New Hope Church.

Hooker's corps led the advance, and when near Owen's Mills, on the Pumpkinvine Creek, Geary's division came upon a body of Confederate cavalry, which it drove back a distance of nearly two miles, when it met Hood's advance infantry, under Colonel Bush Jones, and consisting of Austin's sharpshooters and of the Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiments.

A sharp conflict took place, and Sherman hurried to the front, but as the divisions of Generals Ward and Williams, also belonging to Hooker's corps, were on different roads, it was nearly five o'clock in the afternoon before Sherman could get the troops well in hand. Hooker was then ordered to take possession of New Hope Church, located at the meeting of the Aeworth, Dallas and Marietta Roads. His position was violently assailed, but under cover of his earthworks the Confederates were enabled to successfully resist every attack along the neighboring ridge and dense woods, and at dark the Federals had to beat a retreat. During the morning they retired behind the ridge and gathered up their dead and wounded, which were reported as numbering nearly 600.

The following morning Johnston was found still more strongly intrenched, with well-developed lines extending from Dallas to Marietta. Sherman had meanwhile brought up Howard's Fourth Corps to Hooker's support, and ordered McPherson's to Dallas, upon which Davis was then advancing to take position on McPherson's left, while Schofield was directed to leave Henry's division to protect the trains, and to advance with the other divisions to Owen's Mills. The cavalry under Stoneman was



JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

being nearly equally divided between the Army of the Cumberland and two divisions of the Army of the Ohio. The Confederates reported their total loss at about 2,200.

Another ponton-bridge had in the meantime been thrown at Lay's Ferry, close by the mouth of Snake Creek, and Sherman's lines were gradually being drawn so closely around Resaca, that, with the threatening of the railway at Calhoun, Johnston saw no likely chance of extricating himself should he attempt a further stand against the heavy force opposing him. He therefore abandoned Resaca during the night of the 15th, and burning the railroad bridge behind him, retreated across the Oosteenaula in the direction of Calhoun.

Early on the 16th, Sherman entered the town of Resaca and set about repairing bridges and sending his troops across the river. The cavalry divisions of Generals Stoneman and McCook were dispatched in pursuit of the enemy, and General Thomas's force crossed at Resaca, while McPherson's crossed the Oosteenaula at Lay's Ferry, and Schofield's forded the Conasauga at Fife's Ferry, and the Cosawatties at McClure's Ferry.

With the exception of Jefferson O. Davis's divi-



PAYING OFF SOLDIERS AT ATLANTA. GA. BEFORE



PAYING OFF SOLDIERS AT ATLANTA GA. BEFORE STARTING ON THE GRAND MARCH TO THE SEA.



GENERAL GEARY'S HEADQUARTERS AT ATLANTA.



THE CITY HALL, ATLANTA.



RUINS OF A CONFEDERATE FORT ON THE SOUTHEAST OF ATLANTA, WITH CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE AND ABATIS IN FRONT.



THE CAPTURE OF BUZZARD'S ROOST, AT HOVEY GAP, GA.



THE BATTLE OF RESACA, FOUGHT MAY 14TH, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HELLER.

to aid Schofield, and Garrard was to operate in conjunction with McPherson, while McCook's cavalry was to protect the rear.

The continued storm had rendered the roads so bad, and the troops had to cross such thick woods, that it took many days to get the men into the desired positions. They were besides all the time harassed by the enemy's sharpshooters, and were at the same time drawn into many a skirmish at different points.

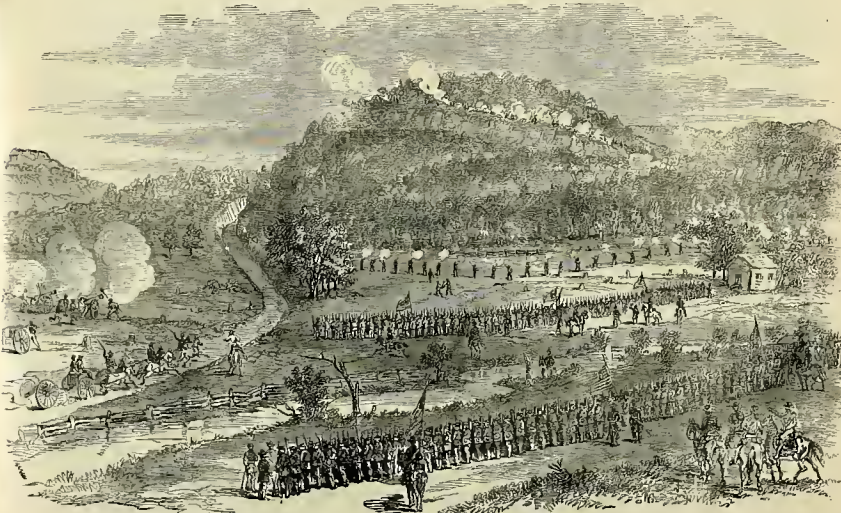
While these movements were being perfected, the immediate front of both armies was likewise kept on the alert. On the 28th, McCook's cavalry had quite a lively tilt with Wheeler's force, from which

latter it captured nearly 50 prisoners; and on the 27th, reconnoissances by the divisions of Newton, Stanley and Wood led to quite a lively encounter in the vicinity of Pickett's Mill. The Federals were bravely met by the divisions of Generals Cleburne, of Hardee's corps, and Hindman, of Hood's corps, strongly supported by part of Wheeler's cavalry, and after losing about 1,500 killed and wounded, besides nearly 150 prisoners, they retired to their former position.

On the 28th, McPherson was boldly attacked by part of Hardee's force, just as he was bringing up his troops upon Thomas's left, the better to envelop the enemy's right; but the temporary earthworks

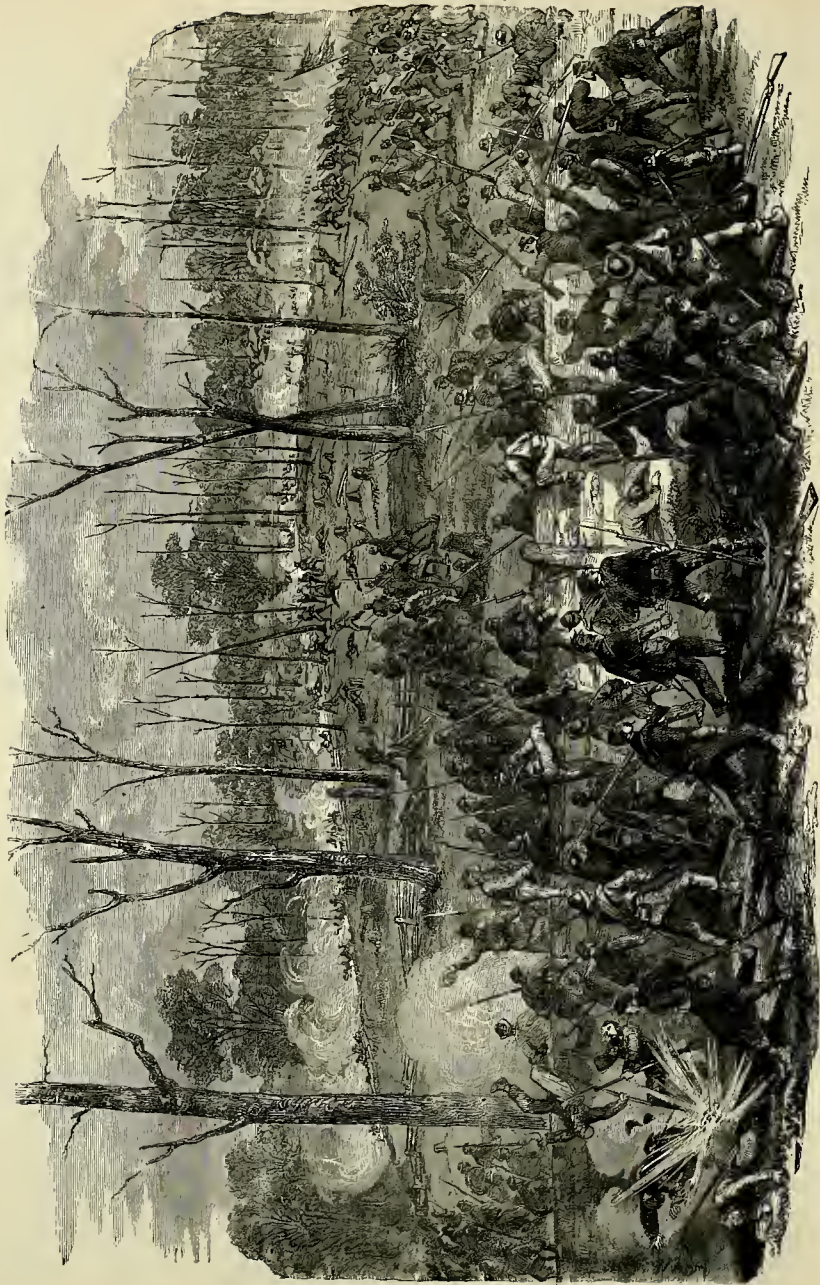
erected by the Federals enabled them to successfully repulse the assault without much loss. McPherson was again attacked during the night of the 29th. Johnston pushed his skirmish lines close to those of the Federals, at the same time opening upon Sherman's works from nearly all his batteries on the neighboring hills; but after a little over an hour's exchange of artillery, the pickets were left to continue in the dark their desultory firing until the morning.

On the 30th, Sherman gave orders for the shifting of the entire Federal line to the left, and by the 1st of June the movement was effected. The roads to Allatoona and Acworth were seized, and General



O'EARY'S SECOND BRIGADE CHARGING UP THE MOUNTAIN AT THE BATTLE OF RESACA.

FROM A SKETCH BY ASSISTANT-ENGINEER J. S. TRILLER, SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.



CAPTURE OF LOST MOUNTAIN, GA. BY GENERAL HOOKER, JUNE 15TH, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLMAN.



KINGSTON, ON THE ETOWAH RIVER, GA., OCCUPIED BY SHERMAN, MAY 14th, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY G. E. F. HILLAS.

Sherman's cavalry was sent toward Allatoona, at the eastern end of the Pass, while Garrard's horse proceeded in the rear by the west end, thus turning the Pass and compelling its evacuation.

The total Federal losses for the month of May were now reported at about 2,000 killed and 7,000 wounded and missing. Johnston gave the number of his killed at 700, and of his wounded at about 4,700, to which must be added some 3,250 prisoners taken by the Federals, making the total casualties nearly equal on both sides.

Orders were immediately given to reconstruct the railway from Kingston to the Etowah, as well as the bridge at Etowah Station, and on the 14th Sherman commenced moving directly upon the railway at Acworth, which he took possession of two days later.

Seeing this, Johnston was compelled to abandon the works at Hepe Church, wherein Sherman had left him, and to move his army toward the hills protecting Marietta, where the next stand was to be made.

At Acworth, Sherman was joined on the 8th by General Frank P. Blair, Jr., who had with him Colonel Long's brigade of Garrard's cavalry, and two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps—in all about 9,000 men—which were at once attached to McPherson's corps, already occupying the railway.

On Wednesday, the 9th of June, Sherman advanced toward Big Shanty, a station on the railway about equidistant from Acworth and Kennesaw.

Between Acworth and Marietta intervenes a very mountainous district, having three detached and well-defined summits, the most easterly of which is called Kennesaw Mountain, whilst the one to the southwest, on the road to Dallas, bears the name of Lost Mountain, and the third, situated half a mile farther to the north, and nearly midway between the other two, is called Pine Mountain.

Upon each of these mountains the Confederates had well-appointed signal-stations, and quite an extensive line of strong abatts, as well as several successive lines of intrenchments. Behind the latter lay a force sufficient to check and materially damage any advance toward the Kennesaw, which was the controlling point of the whole region, as it completely commanded both the line of railway and the town of Marietta.

Along the summit of the mountains, notably on the Kennesaw, rising to a height of nearly 1,200 feet, Johnston had placed a heavy line of artillery, and under its cover lay his infantry, then consisting in all of nine divisions of about 7,000 each. The latter were well supported by the Georgia Militia, called out by Governor Brown, and placed in charge of General G. W. Smith.

Hardee's corps held the extreme Confederate left, resting upon Lost Mountain; Polk's corps, the centre; and Hood's corps, the right, extending across the Acworth and Marietta Road. The cavalry, estimated at about 15,000 men, was left to operate on the flanks and in the Federal rear.

Sherman's army advanced as before in three columns, Schofield toward Lost Mountain, McPherson toward Marietta, and Thomas on Kennesaw and Pine Mountains. From the 9th to the 14th the Federal lines were gradually closed up toward the Confederate position, Sherman's first object being to break the line between the Kennesaw and Pine Mountains.

During the afternoon of the 14th there was a temporary cessation of the drenching rains which had lasted almost continuously since the beginning

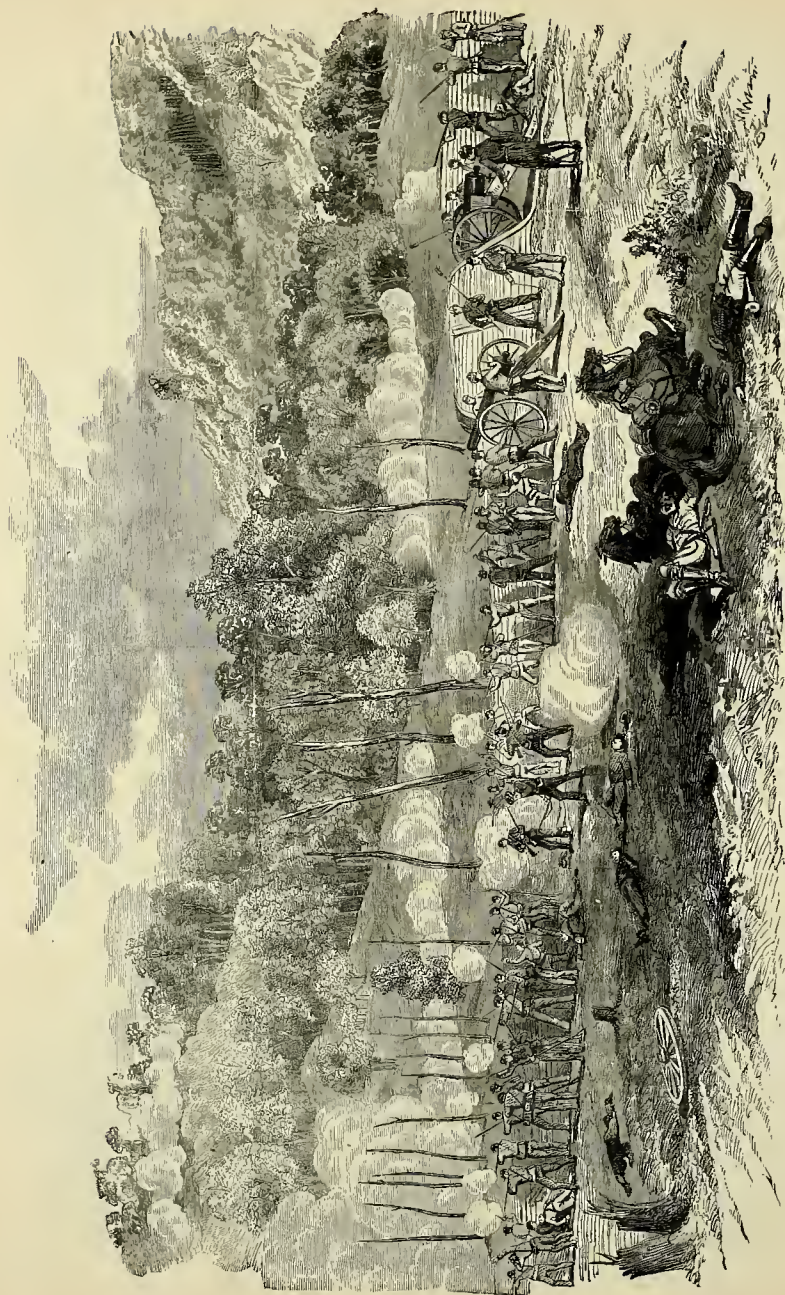
of the month, and the whole front was advanced close to the Confederate works, wherein the enemy's pickets were rapidly driven from the outposts. The right of Palmer's force and the left of Howard's were pushed forward between Pine Mountain and the works east of it, General Hooker's troops afterward taking place upon Howard's right.

Like all the other movements of the army, this advance was accompanied by almost incessant skirmishing, and when the Federals came within



TROOPS STARTING FROM RINGGOLD, GA., FOR THE FRONT.

FROM A SKETCH BY G. E. F. HILLAS.



ENGAGEMENT AT KULP (CULP'S) HOUSE, JUNE 25th, 1864.—THE FEDERAL ARTILLERY DRIVING HOOD'S MEN BACK TO THEIR EARTHWORKS.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HUGGINS.

range of the guns upon the hills overlooking their lines, they were once more subjected to a very damaging fire from the enemy.

At one time several groups of Confederate officers appeared reconnoitering along Pine Mountain, and General Thomas ordered the artillery to open upon them, which was done with apparently good effect, as all instantly disappeared. It was afterward ascertained that one of these groups was composed of Generals Johnston, Hardee and Polk, who had come together at the suggestion of General Hardee, who justly felt concerned at Sherman's movements.

One of the shells from Knapp's battery, fired by William Knapp, of Alleghany City, Pa., had caused the dispersion of the group; but it appears that Polk again returned for further observation, and was then struck by the fragments of another shell fired from the same battery, which caused his instant death. The command of Polk's corps then temporarily devolved upon the senior division commander, General William W. Loring, whose division was given to General W. S. Fotherstone, until General S. D. Lee took permanent command of the army of the centre.

On the 15th, Thomas found that Johnston had drawn back his centre to a strong line of intrenchments in the hills, connecting the Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, having practically abandoned Pine Mountain. The latter was immediately taken

and Williams's centre, at the same time Hasell was attacked by Stevenson, and the onslaught was made with such impetuosity that for a while the Federals were driven back in the somewhat marshy ravine separating the forces of Williams and Geary.

The advantage thus gained was but temporary, however, for a converging fire of grape-shot and canister directed by the Woodbury and Winograd batteries of rifled guns, as well as by the Thirtieth and New York Artillery, proved so destructive that Hood's men had to fall back, and were finally driven to their earthworks with the loss of nearly 1,000 men. The Federal loss was reported at about 400 killed and wounded.

Two days after the engagement at "Kulp (Culp's) House" an assault was ordered to be made, on Monday, the 27th, simultaneously at two points south of the Kenesaw, upon Johnston's left centre. McPherson was to attack the Little Kenesaw, while Thomas would operate a mile to the southward.

The movement was executed as intended at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 27th. After a most rigorous campaign, the Federals advanced upon the enemy, killing most heavily upon the forces of Generals Hardee and Loring; but after a very hotly contested engagement of a little over an hour's duration, the assailants had to retire with the loss of about 5,500 men, as against one-sixth the number lost by the Confederates. Among the

The official reports of losses on each side, from the 1st of June to the 23 of July, were as follows:

	Attacked and Missed.	Wounded.	Total.
Army of the Cumberland.	602	1,515	2,117
Howard's Fourth Corps...	353	1,460	1,813
Palmer's Fourteenth Corps...	322	1,246	1,568
Hooker's Twentieth Corps...			
Army of the Tennessee.			
Logan's Fifteenth Corps...	179	687	866
Dodge's Sixteenth Corps...	53	107	200
Blair's Seventeenth Corps...	47	213	259
Army of the Ohio.			
Schofield's Twenty-third Corps...	105	362	467
Cavalry...	130	68	198
Grand Total...	1,760	5,740	7,500
Hardee's Corps...	209	1,433	1,633
Hood's Corps...	140	1,121	1,261
Loring's (Polk's) Corps...	128	820	1,654
Grand Total...	468	3,480	3,948

Johnston prevented Sherman's intended attack upon his flank and rear by making a forced march to the railway crossing, and erecting there some earthworks, besides opposing an entrenched line across the road at Smyrna Church, with flanks resting behind the Rotterdam and Nickajack Creeks. This position was, however, abandoned late on the 4th, when Sherman's army came up, and after capturing the entire line of rifle pits



NORTHERN VIEW OF HOVEY GAP, GA., SHOWING JOHNSTON'S RESERVE CAMPS.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. HILLES.

possessor of by the Federals. The remainder of the 15th was occupied with almost incessant skirmishing, which extended as well throughout the 16th and up to the time the Federal army advanced upon Johnston's intrenchments on the 17th.

The Confederates were so heavily pressed at all points that they soon had to abandon Lost Mountain, as well as the long line of breastworks connecting it with Kenesaw Mountain. Their centre was transferred to the latter, while Hood's force, on the right, was made to cover Marietta, and their left, under Hardee, was held still more behind Noxah Creek, so as to protect the line of railway communicating with the Chattahoochee.

The lines were every day drawn tighter around the Confederate position until the 23d, when the customary skirmishing gave place to

quite a sanguinary engagement at what was known as the "Kulp (Culp's) House," southwest of Marietta. Schofield had just taken position upon Hooker's right, which had been considerably advanced toward the Confederate works, when the two divisions of Hood's corps, led by Generals Hindman and Stevenson, suddenly appeared and drove the skirmishers upon the main line.

Hooker and Schofield promptly ordered up the divisions of Generals Williams, Geary and Hasell, and these began the throwing up of breastworks; but they had made little progress by the time the enemy came upon them. Hood's extreme right, under Hindman, struck both Geary's right

Federal killed were Generals C. G. Harker and Daniel McCook, and Colonel Barahill, of the Fortieth Illinois Regiment; the wounded including General G. D. Wagner and Colonel Elliott W. Rice.

On the 1st of July, Sherman ordered Hooker and Schofield to advance some two miles to the right, whither they were followed the next day by General McPherson, whose place in front of the Kenesaw had been taken by Garrard's cavalry, while Stoneman's horse was sent ahead to strike the river near Turner's Ferry, about four miles below the railroad bridge, and thus threaten the Confederate rear.

General Johnston saw that Sherman's plan was to completely turn the Confederate left, thus cutting him off from Atlanta, and he, therefore, concluded to abandon his strong position upon the Kenesaw so as to fall back upon the Chattahoochee. The movement was commenced late on the 2d, and early the following morning the Federal pickets occupied the crest of the mountain.

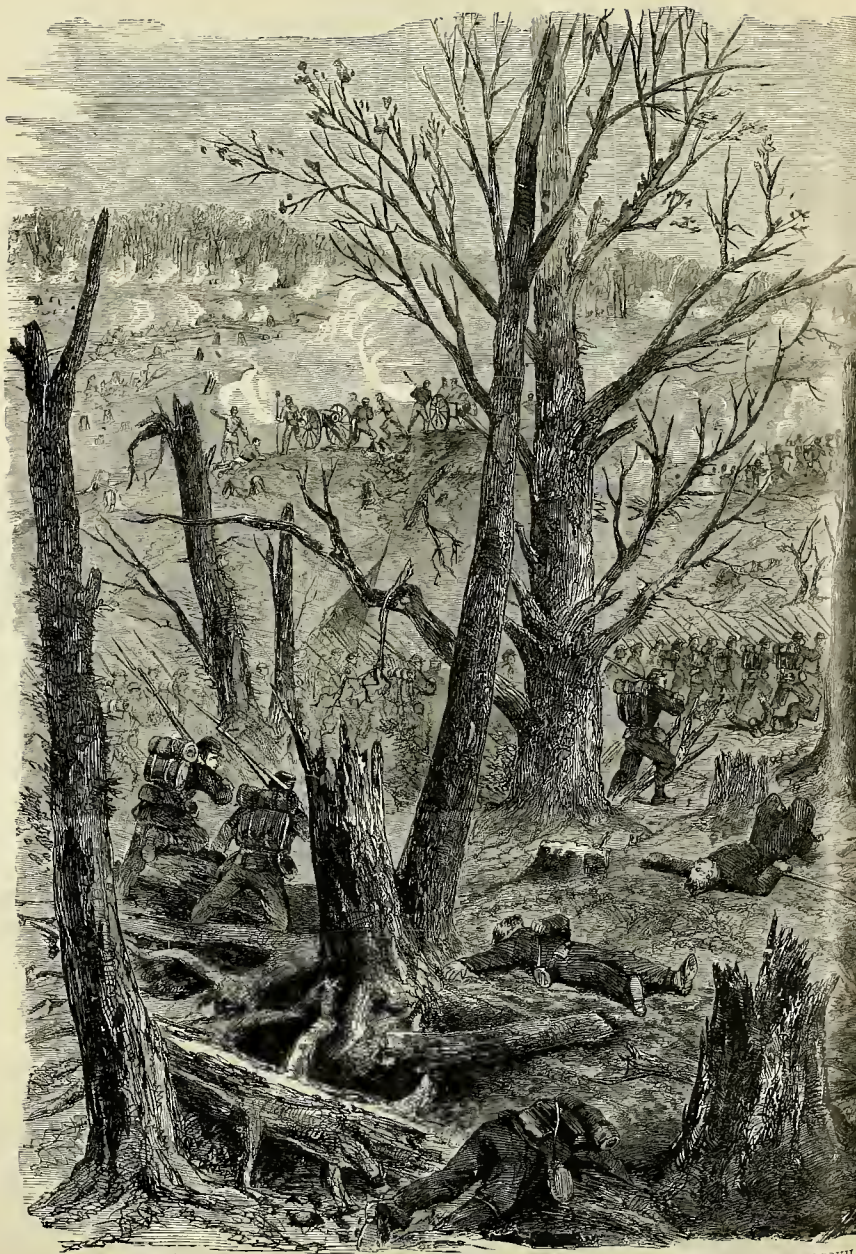
Orders were at once given to pursue the fast-retreating Confederates. General Thomas moved forward along the railroad to Marietta, and thence, in a southwesterly direction, to the Chattahoochee, while General Logan's force was ordered to Marietta by the main road, and the remainder of the army pressed on rapidly toward the Nickajack Creek so as to attack the Confederates both in flank and rear. General Sherman, accompanying the Army of the Cumberland, entered Marietta at nine o'clock on the morning of the 3d.

along the main road, began demonstrations along Nickajack Creek, as well as in the direction of Turner's Ferry.

Johnston's army fell back to the Chattahoochee, and Sherman decided to turn it by sending General Schofield's force along the Sandtown Road to effect a lodgment along the elevated eastern bank of the river, near the mouth of Soap's Creek, while cavalry demonstrations were being made at Roswell and elsewhere.

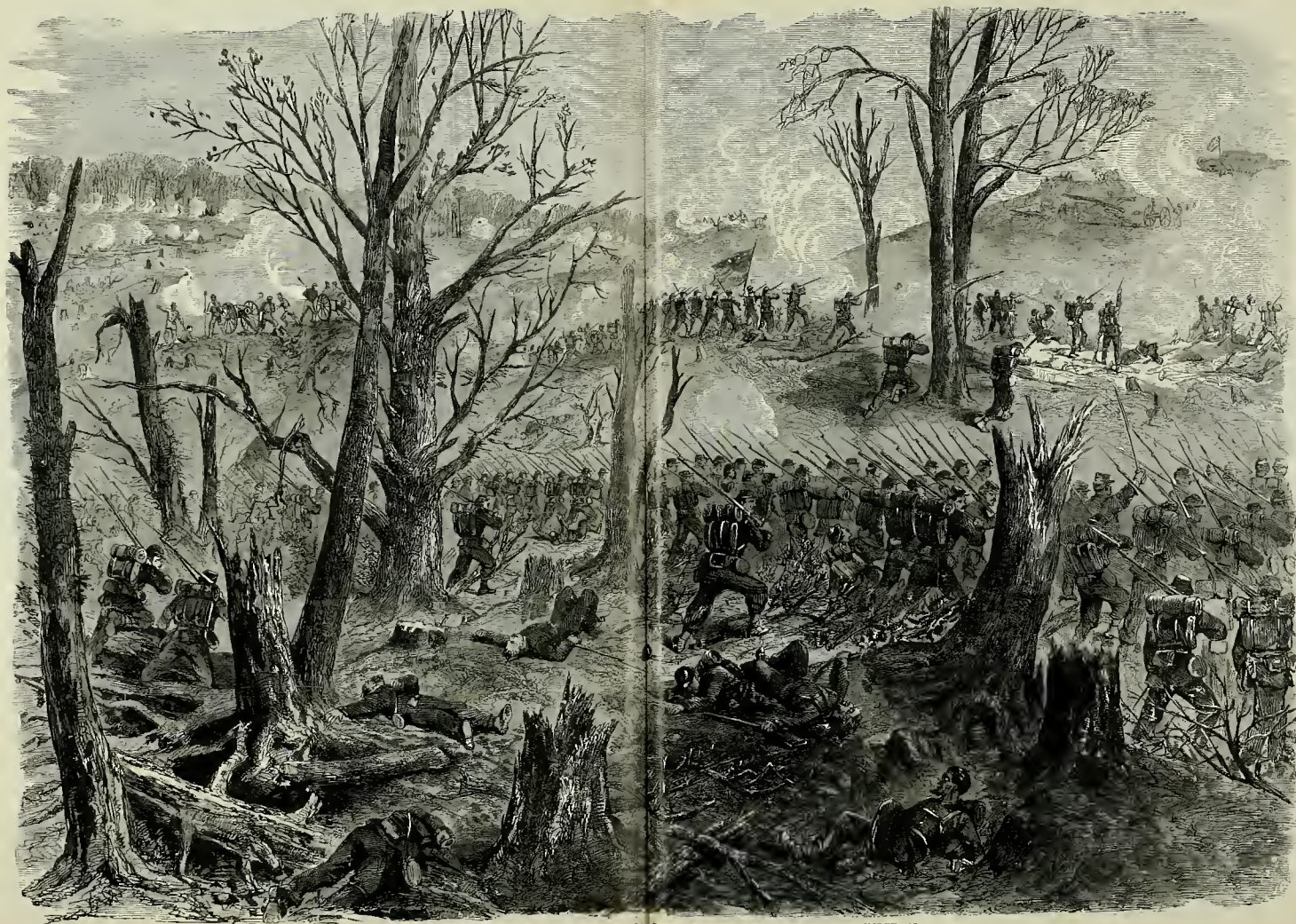
Schofield crossed the Chattahoochee at Powell's Ferry, and established himself upon the east bank after capturing a gun and a number of prisoners. Garrard occupied Roswell, where he destroyed several wooden and cotton mills, as well as other property, while another detachment of Federals were operating with nearly equal success as far as Campbelltown, nearly fifteen miles below the bridge. General Schofield strongly entrenched himself and began the construction of ponton and trestle bridges, while Howard was building a bridge at Power's Ferry, about two miles below Schofield's position.

General Newton's division having been sent to hold the ford at Roswell, the Federals were enabled to cross at three different points on the Chattahoochee, just above the Confederate lines. Seeing that this movement would flank him, Johnston crossed the river during the night of the 9th, and took up a new position covering Atlanta, his line extending from the Chattahoochee to Peach Tree Creek.



CAPTURE OF MISSION RIDGE, NEAR ROSSVILLE

FROM A SKETCH



CAPTURE OF MISSION RIDGE, NEAR ROSSVILLE, TENN., BY GENERAL THOMAS, NOVEMBER 27th, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY U. E. HILLEN.

ROSTER OF THE FEDERAL FORCES.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
 Major-general Wm. T. Sherman commanding.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Major-general George H. Thomas commanding.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

- (1) Major-general Oliver O. Howard.
 (2) Major-general David S. Stanley.

FIRST DIVISION.

- (1) Major-general D. S. Stanley
 (2) Brigadier-general Nathan Kimball.

First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Charles Craft;

- (2) Colonel Isaac M. Kirby.
Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Walter C. Whitaker;
 (2) Colonel Jacob E. Taylor.
Third Brigade: Colonel William Grewe.

Artillery: Battery "B," Independent Pennsylvania, and the Fifth Indiana Artillery.

SECOND DIVISION.

- (1) Major-general John Newton.
 (2) Brigadier-general George D. Wagner.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general Nathan Kimball

Second Brigade: Colonel John O. Mitchell.
Third Brigade: (1) Colonel Daniel McCook; (2) Colonel Caleb J. Dilworth.
Artillery: Second Minnesota, "I," Second Illinois, and Fifth Wisconsin Batteries.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Absalom Baird.

First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general John B. Turchia;
 (2) Colonel Murton C. Hunter.

Second Brigade: (1) Colonel F. Vanderveer; (2) Colonel Nevell Olsson.
Third Brigade: Colonel George P. Este.

Artillery: Seventh Indiana and Nineteenth Indiana Batteries.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

- (1) Major-general Joseph Hooker.
 (2) Major-general Henry W. Slocum.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Alpheus S. Williams.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general Joseph F. Kulp.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Thomas H. Ruger.
Third Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general H. Tyndale; (2) Colonel James S. Robinson.
Artillery: Batteries "M" and "L," First New York.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

- (1) Major-general James B. McPherson commanding.
 (2) Major-general Oliver O. Howard commanding.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-general John A. Logan.

FIRST DIVISION.

- (1) Brigadier-general Peter J. Osterhaus.
 (2) Brigadier-general Charles R. Woods.
First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Charles R. Woods
 (2) Colonel William B. Woods.
Second Brigade: Colonel James A. Williamson.
Third Brigade: Colonel Hugen Wangelin.

Artillery: Battery "F," Second Missouri, and Fourth Ohio Independent.

SECOND DIVISION.

- (1) Brigadier-general Martin L. Smith.
 (2) Brigadier-general J. A. J. Lightburn.
 (3) Brigadier-general William B. Hosen.

First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Giles A. Smith
 (2) Colonel J. S. Martin; (3) Colonel Theodore Jones.
Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general J. A. J. Lightburn;
 (2) Colonel Wells S. Jones.
Artillery: Battery "H," First Illinois, and "A," First Illinois



KNAPP'S PENNSYLVANIA BATTERY SHELLING PINE MOUNTAIN, SCENE OF THE DEATH OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL POLK.

Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general G. D. Wagner;
 (2) Colonel Emerson Oplivske.
Third Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general C. G. Harker;
 (2) Colonel Luther P. Brentley.
Artillery: Batteries "G," First Missouri and "M," First Illinois.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Thomas J. Wood.

First Brigade: Colonel William H. Gibson.
Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general William B. Hosen;
 (2) Colonel P. Sidney Post.
Third Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Samuel Beatty;
 (2) Colonel Frederick Kuebler.
Artillery: Sixth Ohio, and Bridges' Illinois Batteries.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

- (1) Major-general John M. Palmer.
 (2) Brigadier-general Jefferson C. Davis.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-general Richard W. Johnson.
 (2) Brigadier-general John H. King.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general William P. Carlin.
Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general John H. King;
 (2) Colonel William L. Stoughton.
Third Brigade: (1) Colonel James M. Niemling; (2) Colonel Swanda F. Scribner.
Artillery: Batteries "A," First Michigan, and "C," First Illinois.

SECOND DIVISION.

- (1) Brigadier-general Jefferson C. Davis.
 (2) Brigadier-general James D. Morgan.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general James D. Morgan

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general John W. Geary.

First Brigade: Colonel Charles Canby.
Second Brigade: (1) Colonel A. Bucheck; (2) Colonel Patrick H. Jones.
Third Brigade: Colonel David Ireland.
Artillery: Battery "E," Independent Pennsylvania, and Thirtieth New York.

THIRD DIVISION.

(1) Major-general Daniel Butterfield.
 (2) Brigadier-general William T. Ward.
First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general William T. Ward;
 (2) Colonel Benjamin Harrison.
Second Brigade: Colonel John Coburn.
Third Brigade: Colonel James Wood, Jr.
Artillery: Batteries "C," First Ohio, and "I," First Michigan.

CAVALRY.

Brigadier-general W. L. Elliott, Chief of Cavalry.

FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel Edward M. McCook.

First Brigade: Colonel A. P. Campbell.
Second Brigade: Colonel O. H. Lutzinger.
Third Brigade: Colonel L. B. Watkins.
Artillery: Eighteenth Indiana.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Kenner Garrard.

First Brigade: Colonel William B. Sipes.
Second Brigade: Colonel R. H. G. Minty.
Third Brigade: Colonel A. O. Miller.
Artillery: The Chicago Board of Trade Battery.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general John E. Smith.

First Brigade: Colonel Jesse I. Alexander.
Second Brigade: Colonel Green B. Humm.
Third Brigade: Colonel James Banbury.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general William Harrow.

First Brigade: Colonel Benbow Williams.
Second Brigade: Colonel Charles C. Walcott.
Third Brigade: Colonel John M. Oliver.
Artillery: First Iowa Battery.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-general G. Greenville M. Dodge.

SECOND DIVISION.

- (1) Brigadier-general Thomas W. Sweeney
 (2) Brigadier-general John M. Corse.

First Brigade: Colonel Elliott W. Rice.
Second Brigade: (1) Colonel P. E. Burke; (2) Colonel August Meyer; (3) Lieutenant-colonel Phillips; (4) Colonel R. N. Adams.
Third Brigade: (1) Colonel M. M. Bano; (2) Brigadier-general William Vaniver.
Artillery: Battery "H," First Missouri Light Artillery.

FOURTH DIVISION.

- (1) Brigadier-general James C. Veatch.
 (2) Brigadier-general John W. Fuller.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general John W. Fuller.
Second Brigade: Colonel John W. Sprague.

Third Brigade: (1) Colonel John Tibbon; (2) Colonel James B. Howe.
Artillery: Fourteenth Ohio Battery.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Major-general Francis P. Blair, Jr.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Mortimer D. Leggett.
First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Manning F. Force; (2) Colonel George E. Bryant.
Second Brigade: (1) Colonel Robert K. Scott; (2) Lieutenant-colonel G. F. Wilco.
Third Brigade: Colonel Adam G. Malloy.
Artillery: Thirtieth Ohio Battery "D"; First Illinois, Eighth Michigan Batteries.

FOURTH DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-general Walter G. Greenham.
(2) Brigadier-general Giles A. Smith.
First Brigade: (1) Colonel William L. Sanderson; (2) Colonel E. F. Potts.
Second Brigade: Colonel George R. Rogers.
Third Brigade: Colonel William Hall.
Artillery: Company "P," Second Illinois.

Besides the artillery above mentioned, the following batteries were in the Army of the Tennessee, viz.: Illinois, batteries "E," "F" and "G" of the First Light Artillery; batteries "P" and "B" of Second Light Artillery, and Company's Battery, Indiana, Third, Ninth and Fourteenth, Michigan, Second Battery, Minnesota, First Battery, Ohio, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth bat-

CATALY—ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Major-general George Stoneman commanding.
FIRST DIVISION.
Colonel Isard T. Garrard.

The cavalry of the army, though nominally connected with the three subordinate armies, was, during the active campaign, organized into four commands, which were assigned to duty by General Sherman as circumstances required, and as will be seen by the narrative of the campaign. One division was usually upon each flank and one covering the communications at the rear, whilst the fourth was ready for expeditions in front which might be ordered. The nearest subordinate army commander usually exercised authority over the cavalry co-operating with him. In the War Departmental records for June, they are stated as follows:

Principal Cavalry Commands.—Major-general George Stoneman, Brigadier-general Judson Kilpatrick, Brigadier-general Kenner Garrard, Brigadier-general Edward M. McCook.

ROSTER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.
GENERAL JESSE D. JOHNSTON COMMANDING.

HARREE'S ARMY CORPS.
Lieutenant-general William J. Hardee.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. F. CHEATAM'S DIVISION.—Brigadier-general M. M. Wright, Strahl, Vaughn's.

RESERVE BATTALIONS.—Eight batteries.—Williams's, Palm et al., and Wadsworth's battalions.

DETACHMENTS.

ESCORTS (CAVALRY).—General Johnston's Headquarters Company "A" and Company "B." Headquarters—Cheatham's, Cleburne's, Walker's, Bates', Hardee's, Hindman's, Stevenson's, Stewart's. One company each.
ESCORTEE TROOPS (Major J. W. Green).—Divisions.—Cheatham's, Cleburne's, Stewart's, Hindman's, Buckner's Detachment of Sappers and Miners. One company each.

ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Major-general W. W. Loring.
MAJOR-GENERAL S. G. FRENCH'S DIVISION.—Brigadier-general's, Cockrell's, Soun's.
MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. LORING'S DIVISION (Brigadier-general W. S. Featherston).—Brigades—Allison's, Frazier Stone's, Scott's.
MAJOR-GENERAL E. C. WALTHALL'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Aldridge's, Conly's, Reynolds's.

CAVALRY.

Brigadier-general W. H. Jackson.
BRIADIER-GENERAL W. H. JACKSON'S DIVISION.—Bridges—Aldridge's, How's, Ferguson's.
ESCORTS (CAVALRY).—Three companies.

ARTILLERY.

Brigade.—Storm's, Myrick's, Preston's, Walker's. Three batteries each.



THE MILITARY COLLEGE, MARIETTA, GA. FROM A SKETCH BY D. R. BROWN, TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

teries, Wisconsin, Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth. Only part at them were at any one time with the moving column. They were under the direction of Colonel Andrew Hickenloper, Chief of Artillery.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

THIRTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.
Major-general John M. Schofield commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Alvin P. Harvey.
First Brigade: Colonel Richard P. Barte.
Second Brigade: (1) Colonel John C. McQuiston; (2) Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

SECOND DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-general Henry M. Judah.
(2) Brigadier-general Milo S. Hascall.
First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Nathaniel C. McLean; (2) Colonel Joseph A. Cooper.
Second Brigade: (1) Colonel John R. Hood; (2) Colonel William E. Hobson.
Third Brigade: Colonel Silas A. Stockland.
Artillery: Shields's, Nineteenth Ohio and Pendock's Sixth Michigan Batteries.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Jacob D. Cox.
First Brigade: Colonel James W. Reilly.
Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general M. D. Mansson; (2) Colonel Daniel Cameron; (3) Colonel John S. Casement.
Third Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general N. C. McLean; (2) Colonel Robert K. Byrd; (3) Colonel Thomas J. Henlerson.
Artillery: Harvey's Fifteenth Indiana; Wilber's Twenty-third Indiana and "D" First Ohio (Corkerill's).

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. T. WALKER'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Mercer's, Jackson's, Gist's, Stevens's.

MAJOR-GENERAL PAT. R. CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Polk's, Levey's, Drown's, Smith's.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. B. BATE'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Tyler's, Lewis's, Finley's.

HOOD'S ARMY CORPS.

Lieutenant-general J. B. Hood.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. C. HINDMAN'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Dea's, Colonel J. G. Cobbitt commanding; Mansfield's; Tucker's, Colonel J. H. Sharp commanding; Walthall's, Colonel Sam Beaulieu commanding.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. L. STEVENSON'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Brown's, Cummings's, Reynolds's, Potts's.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. P. STEWART'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Stovall's, Clayton's, Gibson's, Baker's.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.

Major-general Joseph Wheeler.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM T. HARTIS'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Allen's, Iverson's.

BRIADIER-GENERAL J. H. KELLEY'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Anderson's, Dibbrell's, Hanson's.

BRIADIER-GENERAL W. T. HUME'S DIVISION.—Brigades—Abby's, Harrison's, Williams's.

ARTILLERY.

Brigadier-general F. A. Shoop.

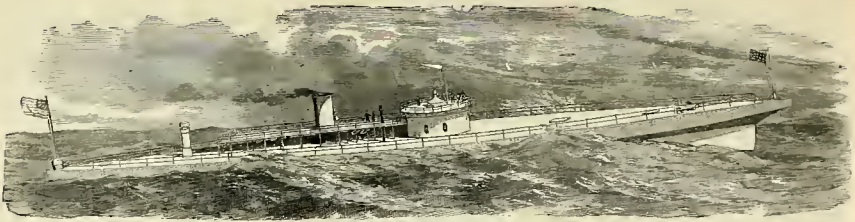
BATTALIONS ATTACHED TO HARREE'S CORPS (3 batteries) each battalion.—Colonel M. Smith.—Battalions—Hartson's, Hotchkiss's, Martin's, Cobbs's.

BATTALIONS ATTACHED TO HOOD'S CORPS (Colonel D. F. Beckham).—Battalions.—Courtney's, Eldridge's, Johnston's.

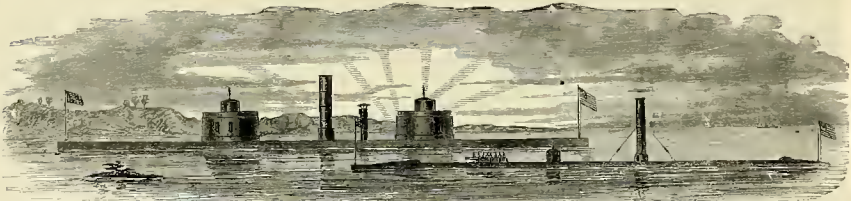
WHEELER'S CORPS (Lieutenant-colonel F. W. Robertson).—Five batteries.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

BORN in Chautauque County, N. Y., September 29th 1831; graduated at the United States Military Academy, and promoted first-second lieutenant of the Second Artillery, July 1st, 1853, and captain of First Artillery, May 10th, 1854. From 1855 to 1861 he was Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was filling the chair of Physics in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Appointed major in the First Missouri Volunteer, April 29th, 1861, he served with General Lyon as chief of staff in the operations in Missouri, participated in the battles of Dog Springs and Wilson's Creek. Commissioned brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, and of Missouri Militia, November, 1861, he commanded the State troops and the District of St. Louis, and in October, 1862, he was placed in command of the Army of the Frontier. Promoted to be major-general, United States Volunteers, November 29th, 1862, he commanded the District and Department of Missouri until January, 1864, when he was appointed to command the Army of the Ohio; was to be the immediate command of the Twenty-third Corps in Sherman's Georgia campaign, participating in the almost constant seven fighting, ending with the capture of Atlanta, September 2d, 1864. In November, 1864, he was placed in command of the forces detached from General Sherman's army to strengthen General Thomas at Nashville, being constantly engaged with Hood's invading army in Tennessee, and defeated him at the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30th, 1864. Colonel General Thomas then moved on, and recomposed the Twenty-third Corps at the battle of Nashville and in subsequent pursuit of Hood's army. For his services at Franklin he was appointed brigadier-general in the Regular Army. Transferred with his command to North Carolina, and placed in command of the Department of Petersburg in 1865, he secured Wilmington, February 23d, fought the battle of Kinston



THE OCEAN MONITOR "DICTATOR."



DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITOR "MONADNOCK" AND THE MONITOR TORPEDO-BOAT "SAPA," IN FIGHTING TRIM.



ONE OF THE TORPEDO-BOATS.



LIGHT-DRAUGHT MONITOR "TUNXIS."



PICKET-BOATS.

FEDERAL IRONCLADS.—NEW PATTERNS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING 1864.



VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., WHERE GENERAL McPHERSON WAS KILLED.



VIEW OF THE JAIL AT DECATUR, GA., IN WHICH FEDERAL PRISONERS WERE CONFINED.

March 8th-10th, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro's March 23d, 1865. Upon the surrender of General Johnston's army (April 26th), he was appointed to execute the terms of the Convention. In command of the Department of North Carolina until June, 1865, and of the First Military District of Virginia, 1866-67; Secretary of War of *Texas*, May, 1868—March, 1869, when he was promoted to be major-general, United States Army, and assigned to command the Department of Missouri. In May, 1870, he assumed command of the Division of the Pacific. Served as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point from September 1st, 1870, to January 29th, 1871, when he was appointed to the command of the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio. On November 1st, 1880, he was appointed to the command of the Division of the Missouri—in the position of General Sheridan to the command of the Army—with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., his jurisdiction embracing the Departments of the Platte, Dakota, Missouri and Texas.

JAMES C. LANE.

BORN IN New York City ("Greenwich Village"), July 23d, 1823. After prosecuting a thorough line of scientific studies, he made a specialty of architecture and of civil engineering in all its branches, establishing therein a successful business, which he carried on in his native State until the year 1851. He was then called to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, under Colonel R. B. Mason, and was prominently connected with that enterprise until late in 1852, when he entered the United States Coast Survey at Washington, D. C. By leave of the latter, and at the express solicitation of President F. M. Kelley, of the Interoceanic Canal Association, he had several important expeditions in New Granada. He was afterwards engaged in mineralogical surveys in San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Cuba, up to the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, when he tendered his services to the United States Government, and was shortly after commissioned major of the One Hundred and Second Regiment of New York Volunteers. As such, he took charge of McCull's camp at Dranesville and of the defenses of Harper's Ferry during the months of April and May, 1862, being promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment on the 16th of the ensuing July. In the following month he commanded the regiment at the

battle of Cedar Mountain, where, during a bitter encounter of less than two hours' duration, the One Hundred and Second lost 147 men and 11 officers. He afterwards participated in many of the battles attending Pope's retreat, and

Third Brigade, Tenth Corps, had retired on account of the terrible artillery fire which annihilated them. "The Volunteers, yelling like devils, rained down upon the rebels and the Twelfth Georgia Regiment sprang in among the One Hundred and Second, calling out, 'You are our prisoners.' 'Not by a d—n a sight!' shouted the boys of the One Hundred and Second; and they flung the Georgia Troops, taking their stand of colors, and in the midst of the fight marching then off prisoners of war. While this was going on, a Confederate soldier jumped to among them, and seeing them mixed—half battalions and half blue-jackets—called out, 'What regiment is this?' 'The One Hundred and Second New York.' 'It is!' said he; 'I suppose I am your prisoner then. Well, idly for you! I am a New York boy myself.' The One Hundred and Second New York Regiment was organized in the Fall of 1861, and proceeded to the seat of war, March 10th, 1862. It was in the thickest of the fight at White Sulphur Springs, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Ringgold and the second Bull Run.

At the decisive battle of Gettysburg, General Lane was in command of a brigade, and during the three-day's fight he received a severe wound in the right arm from a sharpshooter's rifle. He was then sent West with General Hooker and Slocum, and led the advance on Lookout Mountain, taking likewise a prominent part in the engagement under Missionary Ridge, as well as in many of the principal battles constituting the Georgia campaign. While forming part of Greer's brigade, his regiment captured four Napoleon brass guns at Resaca, and made important reconnoissances, notably at Snake Gap, Dallas, Allatoona Creek, and at Pine Hill. Was mustered out of service by consolidation of regiments, at Allenton, July 12th, 1864, having received the honors of brigadier-general and of major-general of Volunteers; and since the close of the war has been engaged in mineralogical surveys in California, Arizona, Nevada, and Lower California, as well as in topographical surveys in Palestine, east of the River Jordan, and as chief engineer of the South Side and of the New York, Woodhaven and Rockaway Railroads of Long Island, besides engaging in the practice of general mining and civil engineering. At the time of writing (1889) he is engaged as engineer of the Commission appointed by the Supreme Court for appointing new parks for New York City.

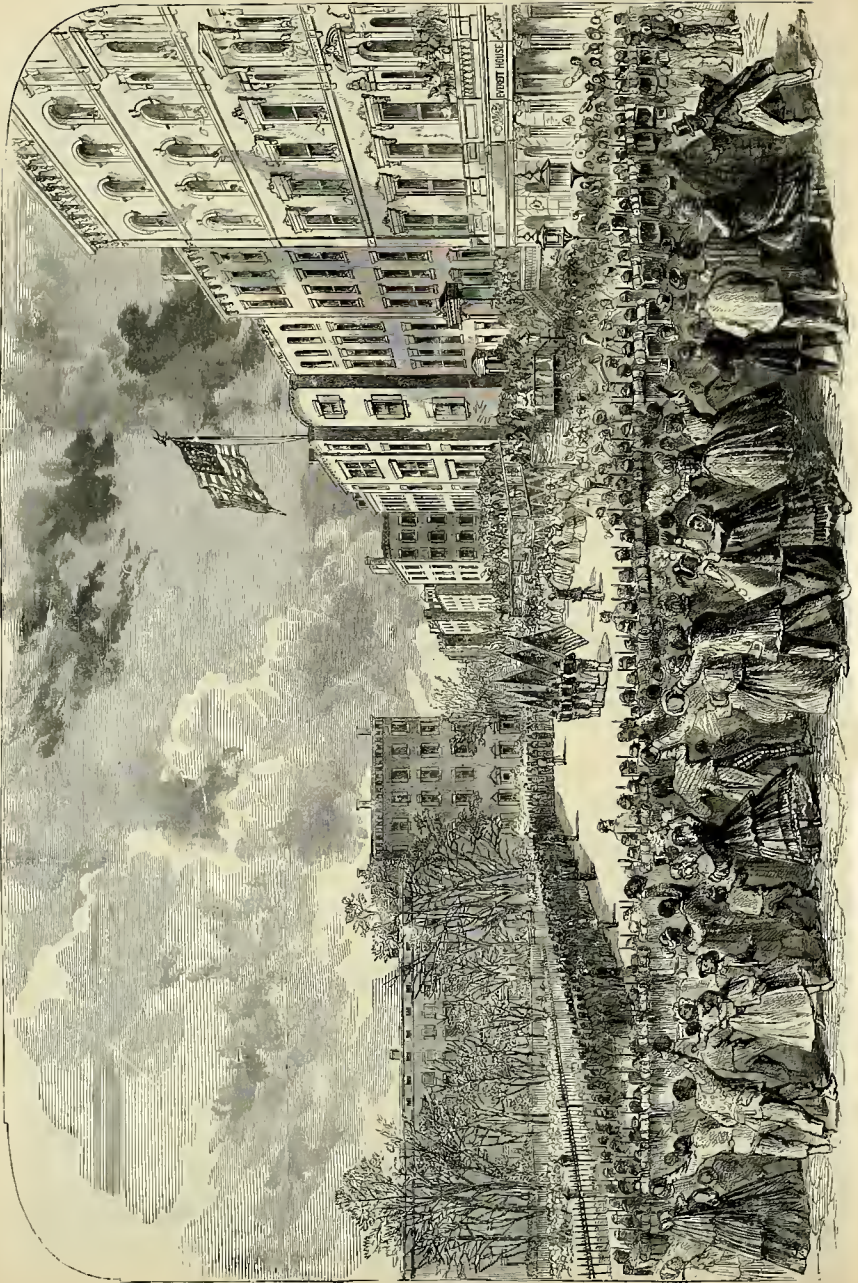


JAMES C. LANE

was in command of the regiment at the second Bull Run battle, as well as at Chancellorsville and Antietam, in September, 1862. Three months later he received the colonelcy of the regiment, and with it took a leading part in the battle of Chancellorsville, where the regiment remained in the trenches with the Sixtieth New York, when all the rest of the



VIEW OF ALLATOONA, GA., SCENE OF THE BATTLE ON THE 5th OF OCTOBER, 1864.



PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE TWENTIETH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY, COLONEL BERTRAM, IN NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 25th, 1864.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MEADE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

ASIDE from the recapture of Harper's Ferry by General French, the capture of Falling Waters, and a cavalry skirmish at Shepherdstown, Va., no movements of importance were made by Meade's army after Lee's second repulse from Maryland and Pennsylvania (Vol. II., page 133) until the 17th of July.

The skirmish at Shepherdstown resulted in the loss of about 100 men on both sides, and in the defeat of a body of cavalry under the immediate command of General Fitzhugh Lee, who was attacked on the 16th by General Gregg's force, taken from the Tenth New York, and the First, Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. But the

Confederates then marching through the Chester Gap to Culpepper.

General French had been ordered on the 23d to march to Manassas Gap as soon as a sufficient force could be got together, it being Meade's intention to flank Lee's army before it could proceed further on its retreat. But there was so much delay at the Gap by reason of a series of engagements with the rear-guard of the Confederate army, under General Ewell, that the attack could not be brought on as intended.

Longstreet's corps was enabled to reach Culpepper Court House on the 24th, and was immediately followed there by Ewell's force, while Ewell was thus barring the Federal progress, and the latter succeeded in reaching Front Royal after a brisk engagement, called by many the battle of Wapping

Culpepper Court House, which they set about strengthening in every way, while the Confederates were intrenching themselves upon a new and more advantageous line along the southern side of the Rapidan. Meade was about attacking the latter position when Howard's Eleventh and Slocum's Twelfth Corps were taken from him on the 23d, and sent to aid that part of the Army of the Cumberland then operating against Chattanooga (Vol. II., page 161).

Pending the arrival of reinforcements, Meade remained on the defensive until the 10th of the following month, when he felt himself strong enough for an advance, and sent Buford's cavalry to reconnoitre in different directions.

Meade was soon informed that Lee had likewise



EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO UNDER THE "COMMODORE BARNEY," ON JAMES RIVER, AUGUST 4TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. H. BOWELL.

affair at Falling Waters, two days previous, was of far greater consequence. In this, the entire Third Division of Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and succeeded in capturing some 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 2 caissons, 2 battle-flags, and a large number of small-arms: the Confederates losing in addition General J. J. Pettigrew, who was shot early in the action, and whose body remained in the hands of Meade's troops.

On the 17th of July, the Federals began crossing the Potomac on ponton-bridges at Beella and at Harper's Ferry, and after passing through Lovettsville (19th), Union (20th), Upperville (23d), Markham Station (23d), and Salem (24th), they reached Warrenton on the 25th. Meade had taken possession of the Blue Ridge Gaps, and had advanced so rapidly that a day's halt had to be made at Union, lest his right should be left unprotected, and be subjected to an attack from the strong bodies of

Heights, in which the troops under Generals J. H. Hobart Ward, Prince, and Spicola, succeeded, with the aid of Buford's cavalry, in driving back the Confederates with heavy loss.

The latter engagement came to an end at night-fall, and when Meade decided to press on his advantage the following day, it was found that the Confederates had continued on their retreat during the night, and that all were then on their way to Culpepper. Meade thereafter withdrew that portion of his army already at the Gap, and made his way slowly toward the Rappahannock, crossing the latter only on the 16th of September, upon learning through reconnoissances made by Kilpatrick, Buford and Gregg, that Longstreet's corps had been detached and sent to the assistance of General Breze in Tennessee.

Lee's army fell back without bringing about any general engagement, and the Federals occupied

determined to assume the offensive, and that the Confederates were already advancing by way of Madison Court House to attack Meade's right; but it was not until later in the day that he became satisfied as to Lee's real intentions. Meade's advanced posts at (Robertson's Run) James City, then held by part of the Third Corps, and a detachment from Kilpatrick's cavalry, were attacked during the afternoon by a strong force under General Stuart, and after a spirited contest the Federals were driven back to Culpepper with the loss of many killed, wounded and prisoners.

Realizing the danger he was in, Meade abandoned Culpepper early on the morning of Sunday, the 11th, and after recrossing the river, destroyed the Rappahannock Station Bridge, containing his retreat along the line of the railroad running to Alexandria. On the 12th, however, he was informed that Lee had not gone beyond Culpepper, and as



RECAPTURE OF A TRAIN FROM MUSEBAY'S GUERRILLAS.



CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, VA.

it was possible that a stand was intended to be made at that place, Meade ordered the Third Corps to take position at Freeman's Ford, while General Gregg's cavalry watched the Upper Rappahannock, and he sent back the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps, with Buford's cavalry division, in the direction of Brandy Station, where it was found that Lee had abandoned Culpeper and entered upon another flanking movement.

It proved that Lee had advanced from Culpeper in two columns, the latter to intercept Meade's retreat along the Orange and Alexandria Railway at some point north of the river. Late on the 12th, Lee arrived at Sulphur Springs, and the advance of his army crossed the Rappahannock at that place, as well as at Waterloo and Warrenton, compelling Meade's further retreat toward Catlett's Station, after subjecting Gregg's cavalry to a severe

attack and defeat at a place called Jeffersonton. The opposing forces were now marched rapidly and by almost parallel roads toward Alexandria.

Late on the 13th, Stuart's cavalry had hurried forward to such an extent that it suddenly found itself between the force holding the heights of Cedar Run, at which place Caldwell's division had three batteries admirably posted, and the rear-guard consisting of the Second Corps under General



CHARACTERISTIC VIRGINIA SCENE — A FARMER ON HIS WAY TO THE MILL.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWARD FORBES.



CAPTURE OF STUART'S CONFEDERATE GUNS, NEAR CULPEPPER, BY GENERAL CUSTERS CAVALRY BREGADE, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FOYNOTER.



VIRGINIA FARMERS' FAMILIES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FEDERAL COMMISSARY FOR PROVISIONS.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

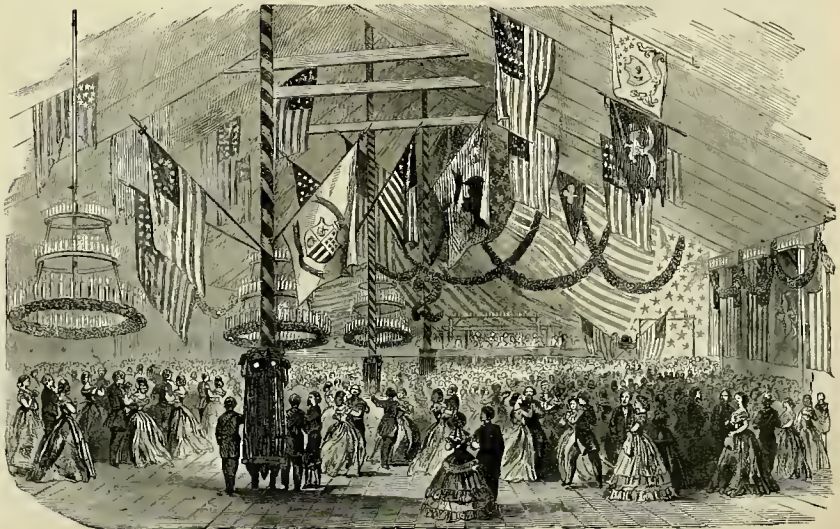
Warren, supported by Kilpatrick's cavalry. There being apparently no chance for escape without encountering a heavy loss from the superior numbers about him, Stuart hid his men the best way he could throughout the intervening thickets, and managed to send messengers through the Federal lines asking for reinforcements.

The latter were promptly sent, and as soon as the noise of musketry reached his ears, before daylight the following morning, Stuart opened so ferociously

and suddenly upon Caldwell from his place of concealment, that the Federals fell back to the opposite side of the hill. There, however, another attack was made upon them from the Warrenton Road, along which Ewell was marching toward Greenwich. The Confederate advance struck Warren's troops, and for a while it looked as if the latter would be completely swept off the field between the two fires; but General Hays rapidly threw

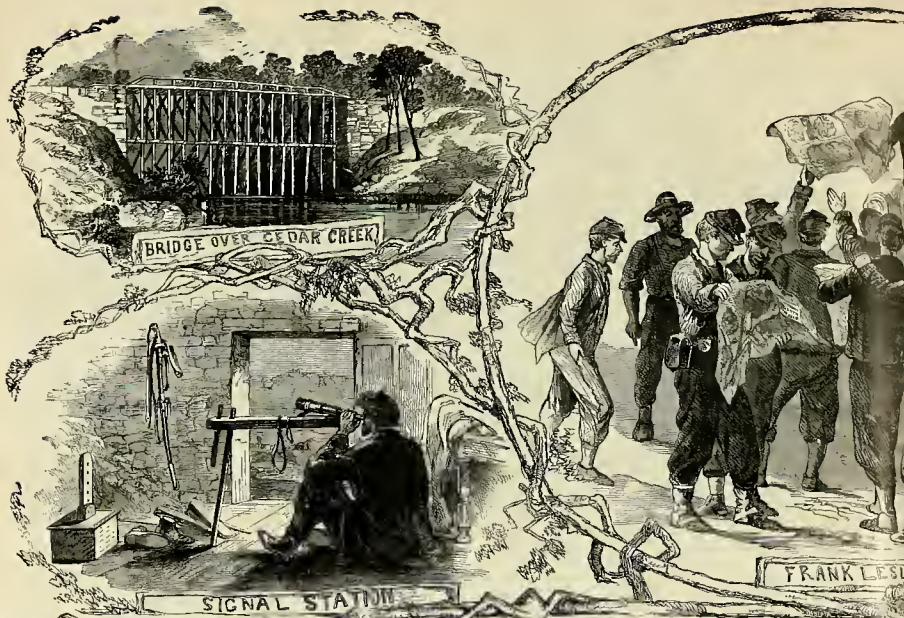
across the northern side of Cedar Run two regiments from his advance division—the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York and the Twelfth New Jersey—who bravely and at great loss held the enemy in check until the remainder could be brought up.

Ewell's troops were driven away, and Stuart managed to escape without much suffering; but the cavalry, led by Colonel Thomas Ruffin, was less fortunate. It was throughout sharply engaged by Hays's men, and during its fight with the One



CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY BY A BALL AT THE SECOND CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



BRIDGE OVER CEDAR CREEK

SIGNAL STATION

FRANK LESLIE



A VIRGINIA FARMER BY DAY.



NEWSBOYS CARRY



BRIDGE OVER CEDAR CREEK

RUINS OF MILL RUN BRIDGE

FRANK LESLIE IN CAMP.

SIGNAL STATION

A VIRGINIA HOTEL



A VIRGINIA FARMER BY DAY



NEWSBOYS CARRYING PAPERS TO CAMP



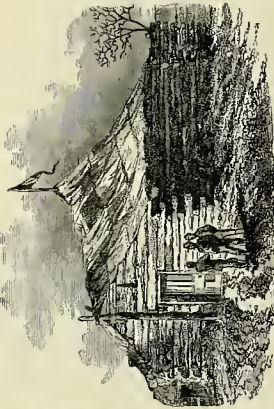
THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM

VIRGINIA DURING THE WAR—SCENES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1863

WORLD ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE FLEMING



INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE OPERA HOUSE ERECTED BY THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS, COMMANDED BY GENERAL RICE.



CAPTURE OF A TRAIN, NEAR BEADON BRIDGE, VA., BY GENERAL STOREMAN.



GENERAL MEADE RE-CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OCTOBER, 1863, BEFORE LEE'S ADVANCE.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FOZMOR.

Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Regiment, lost its commander, as well as many of its bravest officers.

Both armies soon resumed their march, Meade forcing the way along the railroad toward Centreville, where he had decided to halt and give battle. Lee made Bristoe Station his objective point in order to anticipate the arrival of the Federal troops. Meade's army had, however, except Warren's corps, which brought up the rear, passed Bristoe Station before Hill's forces came up. Hill, therefore, attacked the rear of the Fifth Corps as they were crossing Broad Run. Warren had already engaged Ewell at Auburn, and now suddenly came upon Hill, in the location he had expected to find Sykes. His position was critical, as Hill turned his batteries from Sykes's retreating forces upon Warren's advance, before he could get his men into position.

When Warren got ready, however, an artillery duel followed, in which the Federals certainly obtained the advantage. The batteries of Arnold, Brown and Ricketts were brought to bear upon the Confederates from the rear of an embankment, whence they could inflict heavy losses upon their assailants. The first attack had fallen mainly upon Colonel Heath's First Brigade and General Mallon's Third Brigade of General Webb's division, as well as upon General Owen's Third



SAMUEL COOPER.

Brigade of General Hays's division who had been ordered forward upon the first attack.

In a short time the Confederates were driven back, with the loss to them of nearly 500 prisoners, several pieces of artillery and two battle-flags. The loss on the Federal side was 51 killed and 359 wounded. General James E. Mullan being among the killed. While this was a temporary advantage to Warren, he was not able to hold the position, and it was dangerous to withdraw, as Ewell's corps coming up brought Lee's entire force in front of the Second Corps. Night saved Warren, as under cover of darkness he withdrew, and the next morning joined at Centreville the main body. As Lee had failed to gain Meade's rear, he did not follow him and press the Federal troops beyond the heights of Centreville, within the Washington fortifications, not deeming it prudent to assault the enemy in position. He, therefore, threw forward a thin line as far as Bull Run, thus covering his designs to destroy the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and make a retrograde movement beyond the Rappahannock. Meade followed the next day (19th), but failed to overtake Lee. Except cavalry skirmishes, there was no serious encounter. Stuart covered Lee's movements, and on October 19th Kilpatrick's division skirmished



BATTLE OF MINE RUN, VA.—POSITION OF THE ARMIES OF LEE AND MEADE, DECEMBER 1ST, 1863.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORTNER

warily with Hampton's division. He forced the crossing of Broad Run at Buckland Mills, on the south bank of which Hampton was posted. Stuart directed the manoeuvre of falling back slowly toward Warrenton, thus permitting Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry division to come up to Auburn and attack the Federal cavalry in flank and rear. This change forced Kilpatrick's command to give way, and he retreated in confusion. At Warrenton General Meade halted and repaired the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, accomplishing it by the 7th of November, and then in two columns he continued his advance toward the Rappahannock.

heavy batteries, and opened a lively fire. Late in the afternoon a storming party, formed of Russell's and Upton's brigades, of the Sixth Corps, carried the works by assault, capturing 1,500 prisoners, 4 guns and 8 standards. Sedgwick lost about 300 killed and wounded. This advantage was not followed up, and Lee availed himself of the opportunity to withdraw to the Rapidan. Meade then advanced to the same position he occupied before the retreat. The campaign was attended by much toil and suffering to both armies, and resulted in no decided advantage to either.

General Meade being eager for action, watched

of November. The Fifth Corps, followed by the First Corps, was to cross the Rapidan at Culpepper Mine Ford and proceed to Parker's Store. The Second Corps was to cross at Germanna Ford and proceed to Robert's Tavern. The Third Corps, followed by the Sixth Corps, was to cross at Jacob's Mills Ford and gain the same place.

Owing to delays of the Third Corps, under General French, the whole army was detained some three hours; a second obstacle being a blunder on the part of the engineers in underestimating the width of the Rapidan, so that the ponton-bridges were too short. In consequence, the army,



GENERAL CUSTER'S FIFTH REGULARS, COLONEL ASH, CHARGING INTO J. E. B. STUART'S CAMP, NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The left wing, under General Fremont, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and the right, under General Sedgwick, at Rappahannock Station. Lee held his army at Culpepper, with outposts at Kelley's Ford and Rappahannock. The Third Corps advanced on Kelley's Ford, and General Birney crossed over a division without waiting for a ponton-bridge, and the Fortieth New York, First and Twentieth Indiana, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and the Third and Fifth Michigan, carried the rifle-pits and captured 500 prisoners. In the meantime Early held the north bank of the river at Rappahannock Station, defended by works built some time before by the Federal troops. He had 2,000 men of his division. General Sedgwick gaining the rear of the works, they planted

for a favorable opportunity to deliver battle. Near the end of November he planned the operation known as the "Mine Run Move." Lee, while resting his army on the Rapidan, near Morton's Ford, had left the fords of the river at Ely's, Culpepper Mine, Germanna, and Jacob's Mills, uncovered. Ewell's corps held position from Morton's Ford to Orange Court House; Hill's corps was south of that point along the railroad to near Charlottesville, leaving an interval of several miles between the two corps.

Meade planned to cross the Rapidan at the lower fords, turn the Confederate right, and advancing toward Orange Court House, connect that place with Fredericksburg. The movement was begun at dawn on the 26th

instead of making the passage of the river early in the day, was not across until the following morning. On the 27th the corps were again in motion. Meade while the intention was fully disclosed, and Lee, as may be supposed, was not inactive. The Confederate line was drawn along a prominent ridge, extending north and south for six or eight miles.

The 28th of November was passed in making reconnoissances, which were not completed until late on Sunday, the 29th. So it was resolved to make the attack on Monday morning. Early on the 30th the sound of Sedgwick's cannon came rolling along the line, but not an echo from Warren on the left. The presence of Warren's troops had attracted Lee's attention to his right, and he had powerfully strengthened that flank by placing art

lery in position and infantry behind breastworks and abatis. Warren saw that an attack was useless, and resolved to sacrifice himself rather than his command. He assumed the responsibility of suspending the attack.

General Meade afterward became convinced that the judgment of General Warren was correct. The troops now being nearly exhausted, and their rations limited, General Meade during the following night withdrew the army across the Rapidan, and it remained in its old camp. Lee did not attempt to follow.

The movement of Mine Run terminated for the season the operations in Virginia, and the army established itself into winter-quarters for the next three months. During this period of dullness there were one or two cavalry expeditions planned with the aim of capturing Richmond. The first was devised by General Butler. Believing that Richmond had been stripped of its garrison for the purpose of strengthening the Confederate force operating in North Carolina under General Pickett, General Butler formed the design of swooping down on the Confederate capital with a cavalry raid, by way of New Kent Court House, on the Peninsula. The raiding column, under General Wistar, left New Kent Court House on February 8th, and reached the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge on



WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

the following day. On the 7th, General Sedgwick temporarily commanding the Army of the Potomac in the absence of General Meade, threw Kilpatrick's cavalry division across the Rapidan at Ely's Ford,

and Merritt's division at Barnett's Ford, while two divisions of the Second Corps made the passage at Germanna Ford by wading. The rain amounted to nothing. General Wistar found Bottom's Bridge blockaded, and after reconnoitering the position, he returned.

A few weeks later a bold expedition was fitted out, with the view of releasing the large body of Federal prisoners held at Richmond. This enterprise was under command of General Kilpatrick, with some three or four thousand cavalry, seconded by Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, a young officer of extraordinary dash and daring. It set out on the 28th of February, after Sedgwick's corps and Custer's cavalry had made a demonstration on Lee's left. Crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, the force marched to Spotsylvania Court House. Here Colonel Dahlgren, with 500 picked men, pushed forward toward the James River. The column under General Kilpatrick struck the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Station, whence parties were sent out to damage the road. While engaged in this work a train of troops arrived from Richmond, but after a short skirmish these retired. The main column then advanced with little opposition, and on March 1st drew up before the fortifications of Richmond. In the meantime, Colonel Dahlgren had arrived at the James River, where he obtained



SHAVING IN CAMP.—A SCENE IN GENERAL MEADE'S ARMY, NEAR CULPEPPER.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FAGAN.



THE SOLDIERS OF MEADE'S ARMY DISCOVERING UNHURIED FEDERAL DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GROVETON.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FOUNDA.

a guide to lead the party to a ford not far from Richmond, but who treacherously conducted the march to near Goodland Court House, a full day's march from the intended point. The guide was hanged on the nearest tree, and Dahlgren moved toward Richmond, in front of which he arrived late on March 1st.

General Kilpatrick, hearing nothing of Dahlgren's column, became fearful as to his safety, and decided to fall back down the Peninsula. Dahlgren being thus isolated from the main body, decided also to retreat, as the country was now thoroughly aroused.

During the night of the 3d, while on the retreat, Colonel Dahlgren, with a hundred horsemen, became separated from the rest of his command, and falling into an ambush, he was killed, with some of his men, the remainder surrendering. The other portion succeeded in reaching Kilpatrick's column, which returned to the Army of the Potomac by way of Fort Monroe. Both armies now

major-general, June 23d, 1863, he engaged in the numerous actions preceding Gettysburg, where he also commanded in chief the cavalry. Transferred to Missouri in 1864, he drew the invading forces of General Price from the State. Mustered out of the Volunteer service, January 15th, 1869, he resigned in 1868 his commission in the Regular Army, and for several years was United States Collector of Internal Revenue.

RICHARD STODDARD EWELL.

Born in the District of Columbia, October, 1810; graduated at West Point in 1830; served on the Western frontier, 1840-45, on coast duty, 1846; in the War with Mexico, 1846-48, engaged at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. Became captain of Dragoons in 1849; did frontier duty in New Mexico, 1850-51; and engaged in the Gila and Pinal Apache expeditions, 1857-59, reconstruing the Apaches on the Gila River in a skirmish. Resigning, May 7th, 1861, from the United States Army, he joined the Southern forces in the Civil War; serving in the Missouri campaign, 1861; engaged at White Oak Swamp, Cedar Mountain, Rattle Run and Manassas, 1862; in the Maryland campaign, 1862, in which he was severely wounded; became lieutenant general in 1863, and succeeded Stonewall Jackson at his request, being in

"for meritorious conduct." On July 15th, 1863, Colonel Cooper was promoted to the grade of adjutant-general of the whole Army of the United States. On March 7th, 1861, three days after the inauguration of President Lincoln, Colonel Cooper resigned, and offered his services to the Confederacy; he was at once appointed to the head of their Adjutant-general Department. After the battle of Bull Run he was created a general of the Confederate States Regular Army, and making oblique war to the Confederate President. Died at Canaan, Va., November, 1870.

WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

Born in the State of New York in 1839; graduated at West Point in 1855; appointed lieutenant, Mounted Rifle-men; served on frontier and fighting Indians till 1859, when wounded. During the Civil War he was present at the battle of Bull Run, July, 1861; entered Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1861; commanded cavalry brigade about Washington, D.C. In the Virginia Peninsula campaign, 1862, was engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill. In 1862 he was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers; engaged at Fredericksburg, December, 1862; in command of Kelly's Ford, March, 1863; participated in Stonewall's cavalry expedition toward Richmond, April and



SOLDIERS LOOKING AT A SHOW, NEAR CULPEPPER, VA.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FANLON.

settled down into winter cantonments to recuperate from the trying season of 1863. At the beginning of the Spring campaign of 1864, General U. S. Grant assumed command of the Army of the Potomac.

ALFRED PLEASANTON

Born in the District of Columbia, December, 1823; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, July, 1844, when he was appointed brevet second-lieutenant of First Dragoons. He took part in the War against Mexico, gaining therevet of first lieutenant for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; subsequently, prior to 1851, served on frontier duty with his company, and as actual assistant adjutant-general. In February, 1861, he was appointed major of the Second Cavalry. In the Civil War he commanded his regiment on his march from Utah to Washington, with which he continued to serve throughout the Virginia Peninsula campaign of 1862; appointed brigade general of Volunteers, July 16th, 1862. He commanded in September the Division of Cavalry (Army of the Potomac) following Lee's army invading Maryland; engaged at Buzzards' South Mountain, Antietam, and subsequent pursuit, and constantly engaged the enemy's cavalry at Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville, by his brilliant action, he staid the advance of Stonewall Jackson's corps, which threatened to carry all before it. Promoted for this valuable service to be

command of the Second Corps at Winchester, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and subsequent operations of the campaign, and was captured, April 6th, 1863, at Soller's Creek. He was a bold, blunt, honest soldier, and on the collapse of the Confederacy, accepted in good faith its results. Died, January 23d, 1872, near Spring Hill, Tenn.

SAMUEL COOPER.

Born in the State of New York in 1785; graduated at West Point on December 10th, 1815, and was appointed brevet-second-lieutenant of Artillery, being attached to the Light Artillery Corps. On the 15th of December, 1817, he was fully commissioned a second-lieutenant of that branch of the United States Army, and when the Regular Army of the country was reorganized, on the 1st of June, 1821, Lieutenant Cooper was retained as a second lieutenant of the First United States Artillery. On July 6th, 1821, he was brevetted captain "for ten years' faithful service in one grade of rank" in the United States Army. During 1826 Captain Cooper outdressed a work rathol, "A Concise System of Instruction for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States." In 1828 he was promoted an assistant adjutant-general, with the brevet rank and pay of major. In 1847 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. During the War with Mexico, Lieutenant-colonel Cooper devoted himself with great determination to the accomplishment of the object of the war, and was after the close of the same brevetted colonel

May, 1863; engaged in, and in command of, skirmishes, actions and raids in West Virginia, Tennessee and Shennandoah Valley; at Opequan, September 19th, 1864, and Fisher's Hill, September 23d, 1864; captain, Third Cavalry, United States Army, July, 1862; and brevetted successively major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier-general and major general, United States Army; resigned May 18th, 1865; appointed United States Consul-general to Canada, 1866; at present, president of a manufacturing company in New York.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Born, April 27th, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen young Grant entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of brevet-second lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry, and remained in the Army eleven years. He engaged in every battle of the Mexican War, except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry. In 1848 he married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis. He engaged in farming, but not with much success, and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Ill. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men, and without a personal acquaintance with great affairs. The President



EDWARD FERRERO.



ALFRED PLEASONTON.



BATTLE AT RAPPAHANNOCK CROSSING, VA., NOVEMBER 7TH, 1863.—A PORTION OF SEDGWICK'S CO.

FROM A SKETCH



EDWARD FERRERO.



ALFRED PLEASONTON.



K. S. EWELL.

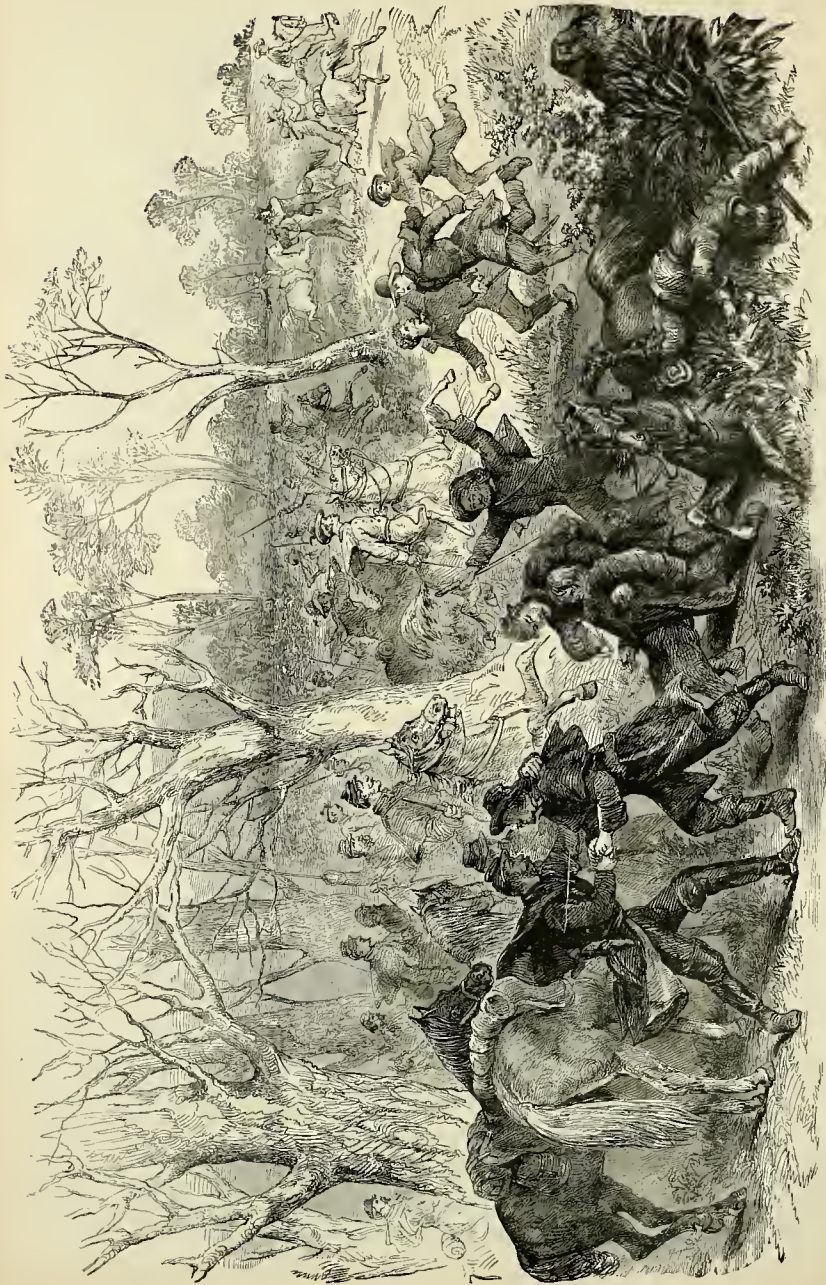


J. T. SPRAGUE.



BATTLE AT RAPPAHANNOCK CROSSING, VA., NOVEMBER 7th, 1863.—A PORTION OF SEDGWICK'S CORPS AND THE SKIRMISHERS OF THE FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS

FROM A SKETCH BY LEWIS FORBES.



THE ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY COVERING THE ESCAPE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS FROM LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, V.A.

ere call on troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of Volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the adjutant-general of the Army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of Volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported to General Pope in Missouri. On August 7th he was commissioned a brigadier-general of Volunteers, the appointment being made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressman from Illinois, not one of whom had he personally known. On September 1st, he was placed in command of the District of Southwest Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 5th, without orders, he seized Pulaski, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, commencing the navigation both of that stream and of the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Federal cause. Early in November he was ordered to make a demonstration in the direction of Belmont, a point on the west bank of the Mississippi, about eighty miles below Cairo. The object of the demonstration was to prevent the crossing of the Confederate troops into Missouri. Grant received his orders on the 5th, and moved on the 6th, with 3,100 men, on transports. On the 7th, he landed at Belmont, broke up and destroyed the camp under a heavy fire from Columbus, and was returning to his transports, when large reinforcements arrived from the eastern bank to intercept him. But Grant, charging the enemy, cut his way out, reached the steamer, and returned to Cairo, leaving fifty stragglers behind. In the affair of Belmont the Confederates had 7,000 men engaged against Grant's 3,000. Their loss was 612, and his 485. Early in February, 1862, after repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was finally allowed to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, which surrendered on the 4th, before the troops arrived. Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles off, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops to the latter town, and on the 12th began the siege. This position was extremely strong, and the garrison numbered 24,000. There was hard fighting on three successive days, and on the 16th, Grant carried by assault the works which were the key to the place. On the 16th, the Confederates surrendered unconditionally.

This was the first important success won by the Federal troops during the War. Its strategic results were marked; the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into Federal hands, and the navigation of the Mississippi, Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers was opened for hundreds of miles. Grant was made a major-general of Volunteers, and placed in command of the District of West



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Tennessee. In March he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; he was directed, however, not to attack. His forces, numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee, waiting the arrival of General Buell. On April 6th, the Confederates came out from Corinth and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overtake him before Buell could arrive. Both sides fought thereby, but the Federal forces were pushed back to the river. There, however, Grant held out till dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. There was no more heavy fighting that night; but on the 7th, the combined Federal armies attacked and drove the Confederate force, who retreated as far as Corinth, sixteen miles. Grant was senior in rank to Buell,

and commanded on both days. His entire loss was 12,317; that of Beauregard was 10,617; but the ground remained in the hands of Grant, and the object of the attack was unattained. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30th, Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates, although no fighting had occurred since Shiloh. In July, Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. On September 10th, he fought the battle of Iuka. The strategy of this battle was Grant's; the tactics were those of Rosecrans and Ord. Subsequently Grant fortified Corinth, and directed the operations which resulted in the capture of the Confederates from that place on the 3d and 4th of October, and in the battle of the Hatchee on the 5th, the commanders under him being again Rosecrans and Ord.

Immediately after the victory of Corinth, Grant proposed to the General-in-Chief the capture of Vicksburg, and receiving no answer, on November 2d he began a movement into the interior of Mississippi. While he threatened Vicksburg from the rear, Sherman was sent, by way of the Mississippi River, to attack it in front. Grant advanced as far as Oxford—fifty miles—where Holly Springs, his principal base of supplies, was surrendered by Colonel Murphey, who was dismissed from the army in consequence. This compelled the abandonment of the campaign, and Grant returned to the neighborhood of Corinth. Sherman's assault on Vicksburg failed at about the same time. In January, 1863, Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and moved by the river to a point opposite Vicksburg. There he spent several months in fruitless efforts to turn the place. One plan was to build a canal in sight of Vicksburg, but out of reach of his guns, through which the army could pass to a point below; another, to divert the Mississippi River from its course; a third, to find or make a circuitous passage to the rear of the town through the tortuous streams on the north and east. But all these failed, and in April, Grant marched his army through the swamps on the western bank to a place below Vicksburg, while the gunboats and the transport fleet ran the batteries under a terrible fire. On April 30th he crossed the river, and landed at Bruinsburg, thirty miles south of Vicksburg. There were now two armies opposed to him. Pemberton defended Vicksburg, and Johnston, with a smaller but rapidly increasing force, was at Jackson, fifty miles farther east. Grant at once abandoned all communications with the river, and pushed into the interior between the two hostile armies. On the 1st of May he met and defeated a portion of Pemberton's command at Port Gibson; then, advancing eastward, on the 12th he fell upon and destroyed a force coming out from Jackson to resist him; and on the 14th he captured the latter city, and scattered Johnston's army. Turning the same day to the Mississippi, on the 16th he utterly routed



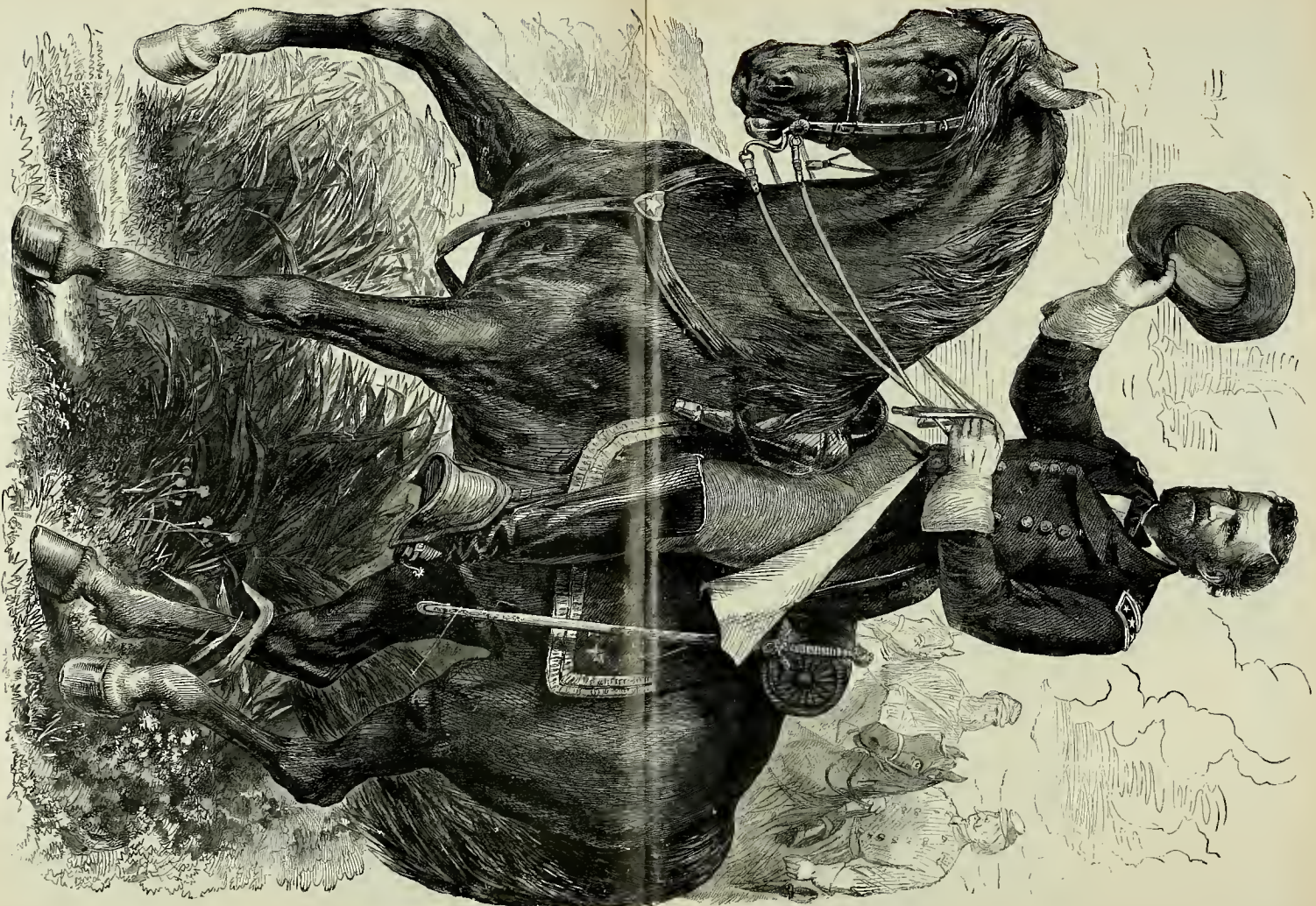
JAMES B. FRY.



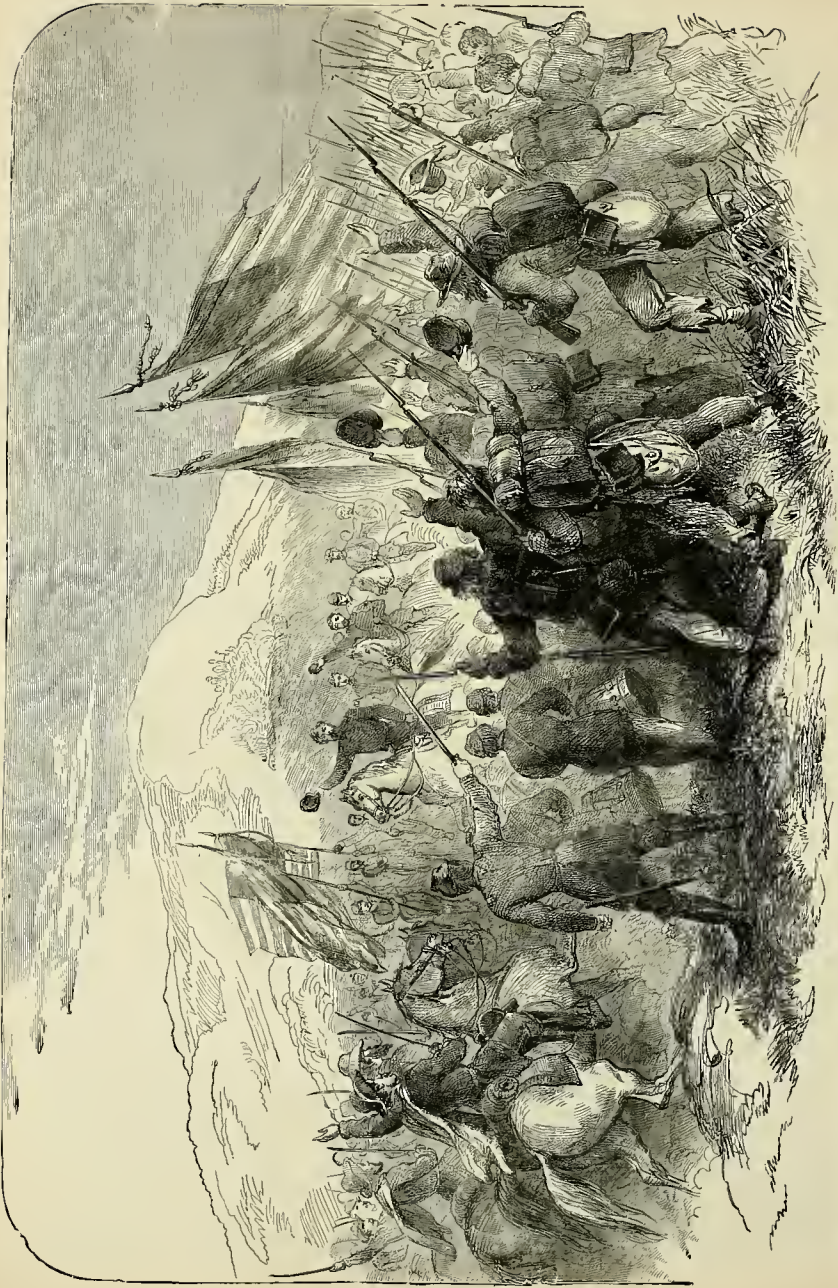
WILLIAM T. CLARK.

OLYSES S. GRANT.





ULYSSES S. GRANT



THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE FEDERAL ARMIES — RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE SEVENTENTH ARMY CORPS.

remembered his entire force at Champion's Hill, on the 23d, pursuing badly, he came up with the enemy, and beat him again at Black River Bridge; and on the 14th drove him into Vicksburg, encamping in his rear, with his own base one mile on the Mississippi.

On the 16th and 23d he made successful assaults and on the 24th began a regular siege. On the 4th of July the place surrendered, with 31,000 men and 172 cannon, at that time the largest capture of men and material ever made in war. During the entire campaign the Confederates had lost 10,000 prisoners, besides 22,000 killed and wounded, and about 8,000 by disease and straggle—altogether an army of 69,000 men. Grant's entire loss was 8,873.

The great river was thus opened to the sea, and no more important fighting occurred in the Mississippi Valley; Grant being made a major-general in the Regular Army, and placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which included the Armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland, as well as that of the Tennessee.

Chattanooga was at this time beleaguered and almost surrounded by hostile forces, and the Army of the Cumberland, which defeated it, was in imminent danger of starvation or capture. Grant reached this place on October 23d, and on

Nov. 17th, after a seven days' siege, he captured the city, and for some months was a member of Mr. Johnson's "cabinet." In 1858 he was elected President of the United States; on the expiration of the term of office in 1872, he was re-elected by the largest majority received by any candidate since the United States became a nation. After his second term he retired to private life, and on the 17th day of May, 1877, started on his renowned tour around the world. He made the circuit of the globe in 943 days, arriving at Philadelphia, the point of his departure, on the 16th day of December, 1870, having visited all the important centres and nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and receiving the hospitality of the several rulers, as no previous American traveler had been honored.

In 1880 he was placed before the people as a candidate for re-nomination for the Presidency by the Republican party, but as the popular feeling against a third term overtopped the universal desire to honor Grant, he failed of the re-nomination, and entered into the banking business in New York City, which resulted disastrously; and, reduced in health and fortune, he is now, March, 1885, living in retirement in the City of New York.

On March 4th, 1885, the last official act of President Arthur was to "nominate" Ulysses S. Grant, formerly General

Grant, to the rank of Major-General in the Regular Army, and to the grade of Major-General in the Volunteer Army. He was also named as one of the members of the Board of War, and as one of the members of the Board of Pensions. He was also named as one of the members of the Board of War, and as one of the members of the Board of Pensions. He was also named as one of the members of the Board of War, and as one of the members of the Board of Pensions.

ULRIC DAHLGREN.

Box in 1842, he was the son of Rear-admiral John A. Dahlgren. He entered the Navy as a midshipman, before the breaking out of the Civil War. At the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter, he was traveling in the South. His father, at that time, was traveling in the South. His father, at that time, was traveling in the South. His father, at that time, was traveling in the South.



RECEPTION OF THE SECOND NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES, COLONEL BURNS, BY CHIEF BECKER AND THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 9th, 1864.

On the 27th the battle of Lookout Valley, fought under his direction, relieved the Army of the Cumberland. On November 23d, 24th and 25th he fought the battles of Chattanooga, defeating Bragg, capturing over 5,000 prisoners and 10 pieces of artillery. The victory of Chattanooga overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Appalachians, and opened the way for the Federal armies into Georgia.

In February, 1864, Grant was made lieutenant-general, and assumed command of the armies of the United States. Sending Sherman into Georgia, he directed Sigt to penetrate into the Valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond. He fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. On May 4th he could put into battle 110,000 soldiers. He confronted him with 75,000. The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were the hardest Grant ever fought, but after each advanced, and Lee withdrew. When the final campaign began, Lee had collected 73,000 men at Richmond. Grant had 110,000 in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on April 2d, and Richmond on the 2d. Lee retreating toward Lynchburg, and on being surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court House. All the other Confederate armies soon after surrendered, and the greatest civil war in history was at an end.

Grant returned to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies. Upon President Johnson's suspending Mr. Stanton the Secretary of War, Grant was placed in his

Commanding the Armies of the United States, in General on the Helms List of the Army, with the full pay of sub rank," which nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

EDWARD FERRERO.

Born in Madrid, Spain, in 1832. Came to the United States in 1854. He inherited a military inclination, and entered the Militia of New York State as soon as his age would allow, and soon became a field officer of the Eleventh Regiment, New York National Guard. In the Summer of 1861 he recruited the Fifty-first Regiment, New York State Volunteers, known as the "Shepherd Rifles." He led his regiment at the battles of Buzzards Island and New Bern with great dash and effect, and won the promotion to the command of a brigade, distinguishing himself again at the second battle of Bull Run and in covering the retreat of the Federal army the next day at Chantilly. After the death of Reno, at South Mountain, Ferrero took command of a brigade, and on the battlefield of Antietam received promotion to brigadier-general. In the desperate fight at Frodo-rieksburg, out of the 1,700 men that he took into the fight, he lost 503 killed and wounded. At the attack on Vicksburg, his brigade made up part of the Ninth Corps, and occupying the extreme right, was not brought into the fight. He pursued Johnston, and defeated him at Jackson, Miss., where he planted his brigade colors on the dome of the

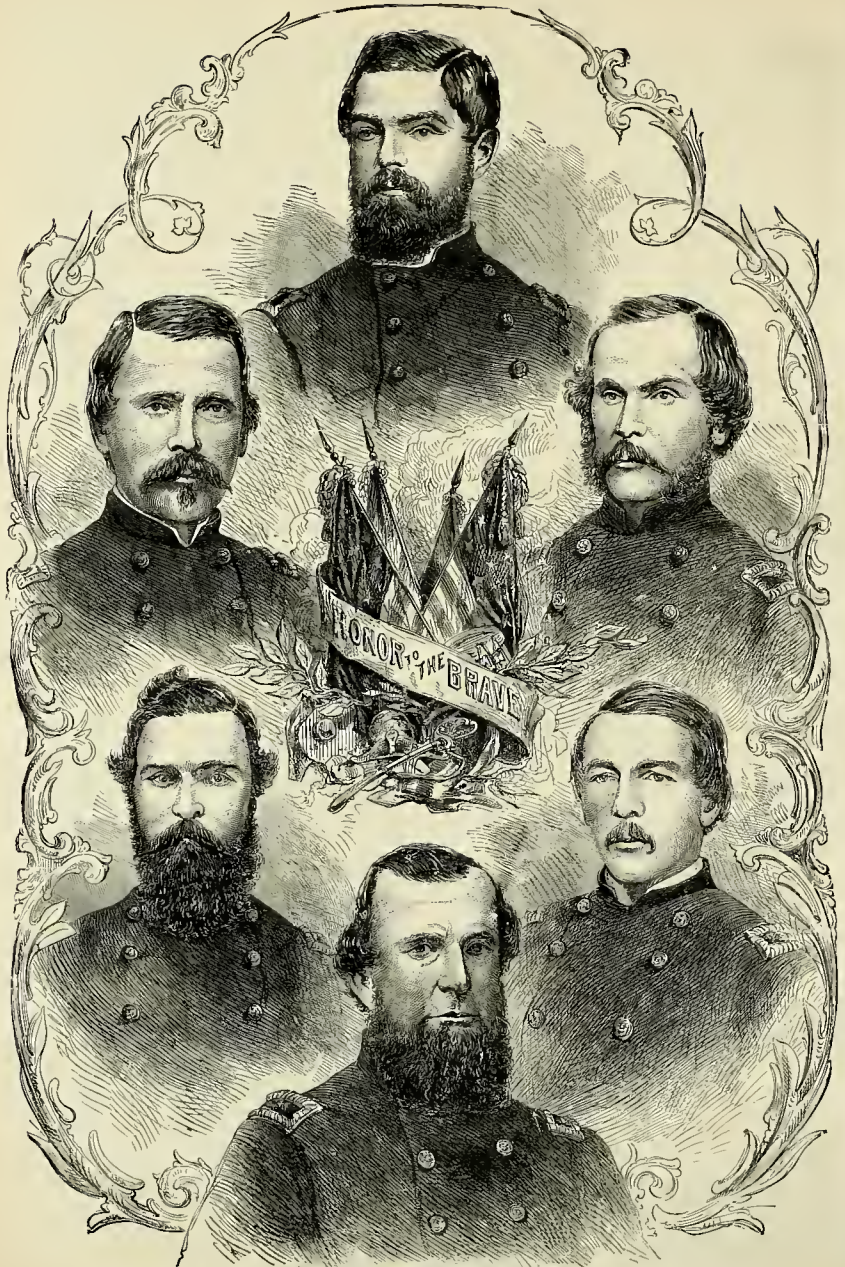
He served in Fremont's mountain campaign, distinguishing himself at Cross Keys, and succeeded through Pop's campaign, acting as chief of artillery under Sigt at the second battle of Bull Run. In 1862 he was engaged under General Sigel, and when the Army of the Potomac moved down into Virginia in November, 1862, he made an attack upon Fredericksburg, at the head of Sigel's bodyguard. For his gallant last act, General Burnside detailed him as a special aid upon his staff. He rejoined General Sigel when the army went into winter-quarters, and when that general was relieved of command, General Hooker applied to have Captain Dahlgren transferred to his staff. He again distinguished himself at the battle of Chancellorsville; was with General Pleasanton in all of the cavalry raids in the Bull Run Mountains, and at Abing. When General Meade succeeded General Hooker he requested Captain Dahlgren to remain upon his staff. Before the battle of Gettysburg he obtained from General Pleasanton a hundred picked men, with a riding commission, secured the contrary in search of a horse of a partner whom he knew to be on his way from Jefferson Davis to General Lee, captured him and his escort, secured the dispatches, and by the most skillful maneuvering, succeeded in reaching General Meade's tent after the first day's battle, and told these important papers before him. On Lee's retreat he led the famous charge into Hagerstown, when of five officers in the charge two were killed; he was wounded. He was brought to Washington, and his leg amputated. For his gallantry in



GENERAL KILPATRICK SETTING OUT ON HIS CAVALRY RAID TO RESCUE



GENERAL KILPATRICK SETTING OUT ON HIS CAVALRY RAID TO RESCUE THE FEDERAL PRISONERS CONFINED IN LIBBY PRISON AND ON BELLE ISLE.



Colonel W. Krzyzanowski, 58th N. Y.
Colonel P. Kelly, 88th N. Y.

Lieutenant-colonel R. Avery, 102d N. Y.
Colonel G. L. Prescott, 52d Mass.

Colonel O. H. Morris, 66th N. Y.
Lieutenant-colonel J. McConibe, 169th N. Y.

COLONELS OF VETERAN REGIMENTS WHO RE-ENLISTED FOR THE WAR.

this campaign he was made colonel, and as soon as he was able to move he returned to active service. In connection with General Kilpatrick, he planned the raid toward Richmond, hoping to release the Federal prisoners then suffering so terribly in Libby Prison and Belle Island. Accepting the most dangerous part of the duty, he was led into the midst of the enemy by his trencher guide, and "I sat" while endeavoring to fight his way out. With no silent comments, the Confederates published papers, which they asserted were found on his person, giving instructions to his men to burn Richmond, and even photographed these papers, and sent copies to England. His friends asserted that they were false forgeries.

WILLIAM T. CLARK

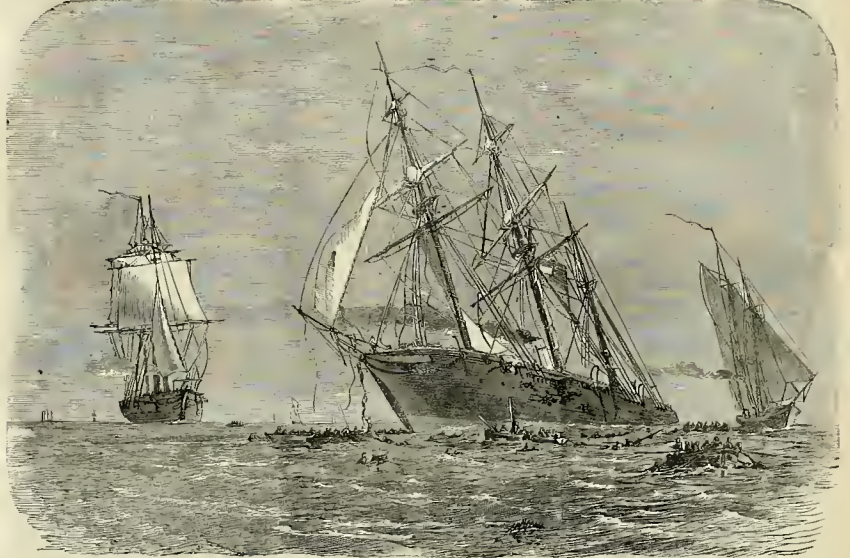
Born in Connecticut and settled in Iowa. Entered the army at the breaking out of the Civil War, and served as adjutant-general and chief of staff to General Grant, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the siege of Vicksburg he distinguished himself, and was promoted successively colonel, brigadier-general, and brevet-major-general, and accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia, and from Savannah to Washington, being in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Fifth Army Corps. Was mustered out of the Volunteer service, February 1st, 1866

until the Bureau terminated by law, August 29th, 1866. is published in Parts I and II, as a Congressional document. Promoted through various grades to lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-general's Department and brevet major-general in the United States Army; served since 1866 as adjutant general of the Military Divisions of the Pacific, the South and the Atlantic. Was retired from active service at his own request on July 1st, 1881, after over thirty years' service in the United States Army. He is now (1886) in New York City.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE.

Born at Newburyport, Mass. While a mere lad, his father, who was a surgeon in the United States Army, settled in Detroit, Mich., where young Sprague became a favorite of General Cass, and accompanied him to Washington when he was called to the War Department by President Jackson. Sprague was attached to that department till 1834, when he was appointed a lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Served in the Creek and Florida Wars, and was appointed quartermaster and commissary of troops in the Field. General Joseph, on assuming active operations, made him an aid-de-camp. At the close of hostilities, Lieutenant Sprague led 2,000 of the Indians to Fort Gilman, Ark. When Colonel Worth organized the Eighth Infantry, Sprague was made first-lieutenant. Under General Macomb he joined in

English flag at the fore, of the English-mill steamer *Alabama*, on ("200"), in the harbor at the Azores, and started on a cruise which lasted nearly two years, and during which time she sank, burned and destroyed, or captured and ran down, among others, the following named vessels, sailing under the United States flag: The ship *Omeyra*, of Martin's Vineyard; bark *Acot*, Virginia; *Golden Drum*, *Leopold*, *Nor*; schooner *Kingsfisher*; ships *Golden Rule*, *Levi Starbuck*, and *Bergravia Tucker*, of New Bedford; ships *Thomas B. Waller*, *Panjab*, *Morning Star*, *Nora*, *Charles Bull*, *Ann F. Schmidt*; barks *Sto Brils*, *Amazonia*, *Olivo Jane*, *Parker Cook*, *Lovricta*, *Lanspigher*; brigantine *Chastelin*, and schooner *Scarlight*, of Boston; bark *Green River*, of New London; schooners *Weatherage* and *Onover*, of Provincetown; brigantine *Altamaha*, of Sippican; ship *La Fayette*, of New Haven; brigantine *Baron de Uschitz*, of Cadix; schooner *Edwin* and bark *Jubana*, of Baltimore; ship *Esper*, of Portsmouth; ship *Tanconeta* and bark *Onard*, of Philadelphia; ship *John Saxe*, of Hookport; ships *Louisa Hatch* and *Berthia Thayer*, of Blockport; brigantine *Kate Cory*, of Westport; ship *John L. Park*, of Hollowell; ships *Tulane*, *Albion*, *Sea Lark*, *Brecon Prince*, *Washington*, *Manchester* and *Brilliant*; barks *Ware Court*, *Golden Bell* and *Union Jack*; schooners *Palmetto* and *Crescent*; brigantine *Dunbar* and steamer *Lord*, of New York; and the United States steamer *Hatteras*. On Janu-



SINKING OF THE "ALABAMA" ("200"), CAPTAIN SEMMES, AFTER AN HOUR'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE "KEARSARGE," CAPTAIN WINSLOW, OFF CHEERBOURG, JUNE 19th, 1864.

JAMES B. FRY.

Born, February 22d, 1827, in Carrollton, Greene County, Ill.; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847; was commissioned as brevet-second lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery, and joined it in the City of Mexico during the Mexican War; served as assistant-structor of artillery at the Military Academy in 1847, and again in 1853-54, and as adjutant of the Military Academy in 1854-56; appointed assistant-adjutant-general, 1861, taking part in the battle of Bull Run; chief of staff to General McDowell during his campaign of 1861; as chief of staff to General Bull in 1861-62, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, the advance upon and siege of Corinth, the operations in Northern Alabama and the battle of Perryville; provost marshal-general of the United States from 1863 to 1866 under the Enrollment Act of 1863, passed to enforce military service after the system of voluntary enlistment had proved inadequate. As provost-marshal-general he put into the Army, by conscription, substitution, and voluntary enlistment, 1,120,621 men; arrested and returned to the Army 70,862 deserters; made an exact enrollment of the National forces, showing that there remained in the country, liable to conscription, but not called out, 2,254,963 men; and collected, under a money-contribution cause of the Enrollment Act, \$28,366,216. His "Final Report of the Operations of the Bureau of the Provost-marshal-general of the United States from the commencement of the business, March 17th, 1865,

the Florida campaign against Wild Cat in 1859, and soon became adjutant to General Worth. Received the brevet of captain for gallantry at Pinebluff, in which engagement Halleck was defeated. In 1846 Captain Sprague's regiment was sent to Texas, and he was assigned to the command of the Department of Florida. He wrote a history of the Florida War, which is cited as one of the best histories of the country. In 1848 he was breveted major and sent to Texas, and was actively employed in New Mexico. When the Civil War broke out he was on furlough, and at once reported for duty, and asked the War Department not to order him back to Texas under General Twiggs; but his request was disregarded, and on his way back he was arrested in San Antonio, in March, 1864, and confined in General Twiggs' captivity. He was subsequently paroled, and was placed on duty at Albany, N. Y., as mustering and disbursing officer. He became Adjutant general of the State under Governor Seymour.

THE "ALABAMA," OR "200."

On Sunday the 24th of August, 1862, Captain Raphael Semmes, with John Law, of England, as first officer, C. S. Tullam, Ball, England, as second officer; D. B. Hlevsley, Easton, Wills, England, as surgeon; C. R. Yancey, Savannah, Ga., as paymaster; J. McNeil, England, as chief engineer, with 35 officers and 85 men, two thirds of whom were English, hoisted the Confederate flag at the peak, and the

19th, 1867 the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, Captain John A. Winslow, destroyed the *Alabama* of Cherbourg, but her commander escaped through the ice-distance he received from the yacht *Duchowald*. When the *Alabama* was sinking, the *Duchowald* appeared, steaming up to the *Kearsarge*. On being asked to try and pick up the scores of the Confederate ship's crew and officers who were swimming about, he lowered his yacht-boats. One of them, commanded by a man named Adams, was steering directly into a group of a dozen struggling persons, when it passed a drowning man in the officer's cap on. One of the men in the boat cried out, "That is Semmes!" and the drowning man said: "I am the captain; save me; I cannot keep up any longer." Adams succeeded in dragging him into the boat. Semmes then said: "For God's sake, don't put me on board the *Kearsarge*, but put me on board your yacht." Adams promised to do so, and hid Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail, to conceal him from the *Kearsarge's* boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boatload, he took them on board the *Alabama*, and Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, the *Duchowald* steered to Southampton.

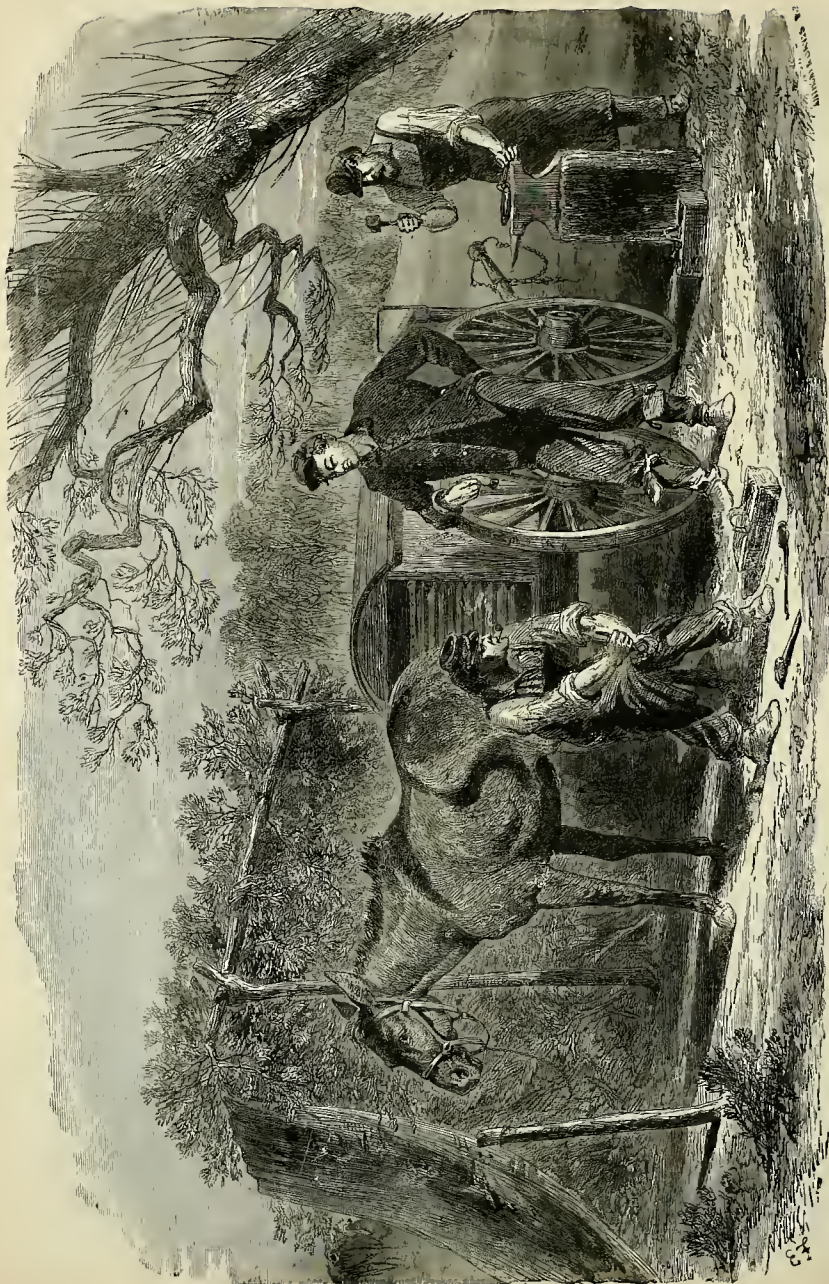
It is said that the day before the Confederate Captain Semmes had handed over to the Brazilian Consul at Cherbourg sixty-six chronometers, his will, his money and the bills of ransom of vessels, and infused the yacht *Duchowald* to follow him. This latter statement has been denied.



THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1863, ON A SUNDAY



THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1863, ON A SUPPOSED SECRET MISSION, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.



HORSESHOEING IN THE ARMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWARDS FRANKS.



GENERALS MEADE AND GRANT IN CONSULTATION DURING THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

THORNTON'S SKETCH BY J. C. FREDERICKS.

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

GENERAL GRANT having been commissioned Lieutenant-general on March 2d, 1864, and placed in supreme command of the Federal Army, he gave over the control of the West to General William T. Sherman, and for himself reserved the special field of Virginia. He imagined that Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia could be overcome by the same means he had employed against Pemberton and Bragg, and he set himself the task to make the Army of the Potomac do that which he thought never yet had done. At this time he openly gave his preference to hard blows over manoeuvring. "Continuous hammering" was his motto.

Grant's objective was Lee's army, and as long as General Lee held to the defense of Richmond, that city was the goal. "On to Richmond!" meant nothing; the real object being to destroy Lee's army. In reorganizing the Army of the Potomac, the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps were consolidated into two divisions. The First and Second Divisions of the Third Corps were transferred to

the Second Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The Third Division of the Third Corps was transferred permanently to the Sixth Corps. The three divisions forming the old First Corps, consolidated into two divisions, were transferred to the Fifth Corps, preserving their distinctive marks. The reorganized army stood as follows:

FIFTH CORPS.

Major-general Gouverneur K. Warren.

Inspector general and Chief of Staff—Lieut. adj. -colonel Henry C. Bankhead.

Chief of Artillery—Colonel Charles S. Wainwright.

First Division: Brigadier-general Charles Griffin.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general James Barnes.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Henry B. Bartlett.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-general Romanus B. Ayres.

Second Division: Brigadier-general John C. Robinson.

First Brigade—Colonel Hiram Leonard.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Henry Baxter.

Third Brigade—Colonel Andrew W. Deason.

Third Division: Brigadier-general Samuel W. Crawford.

First Brigade—Colonel William McCandless.

Second Brigade—Colonel Joseph W. Fryer.

Fourth Division: Brigadier-general James S. Wadsworth.
First Brigade—Brigadier-general Lyman Culler.
Second Brigade—Brigadier-general James C. Rice.
Third Brigade—Colonel Roy Stone.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-general Winfield Scott Hancock.

Inspector-general and Chief of Staff—Lieutenant-colonel Charles H. Morgan.

Chief of Artillery—Colonel John C. Tidball.

First Division: Brigadier-general Francis C. Barlow.

First Brigade—Colonel Nelson A. Miles.

Second Brigade—Colonel Thomas A. Smythe.

Third Brigade—Colonel Paul Frank.

Fourth Brigade—Colonel John R. Brooke.

Second Division: Brigadier-general John Gibbon.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general Alexander S. Webb.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Joshua T. Owen.

Third Brigade—Colonel Samuel S. Carroll.

Third Division: Major-general David R. Birney.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general J. H. Hobart Ward.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Alexander Rays.

Fourth Division: Brigadier-general Joseph B. Carr.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general Gerstman Mott.

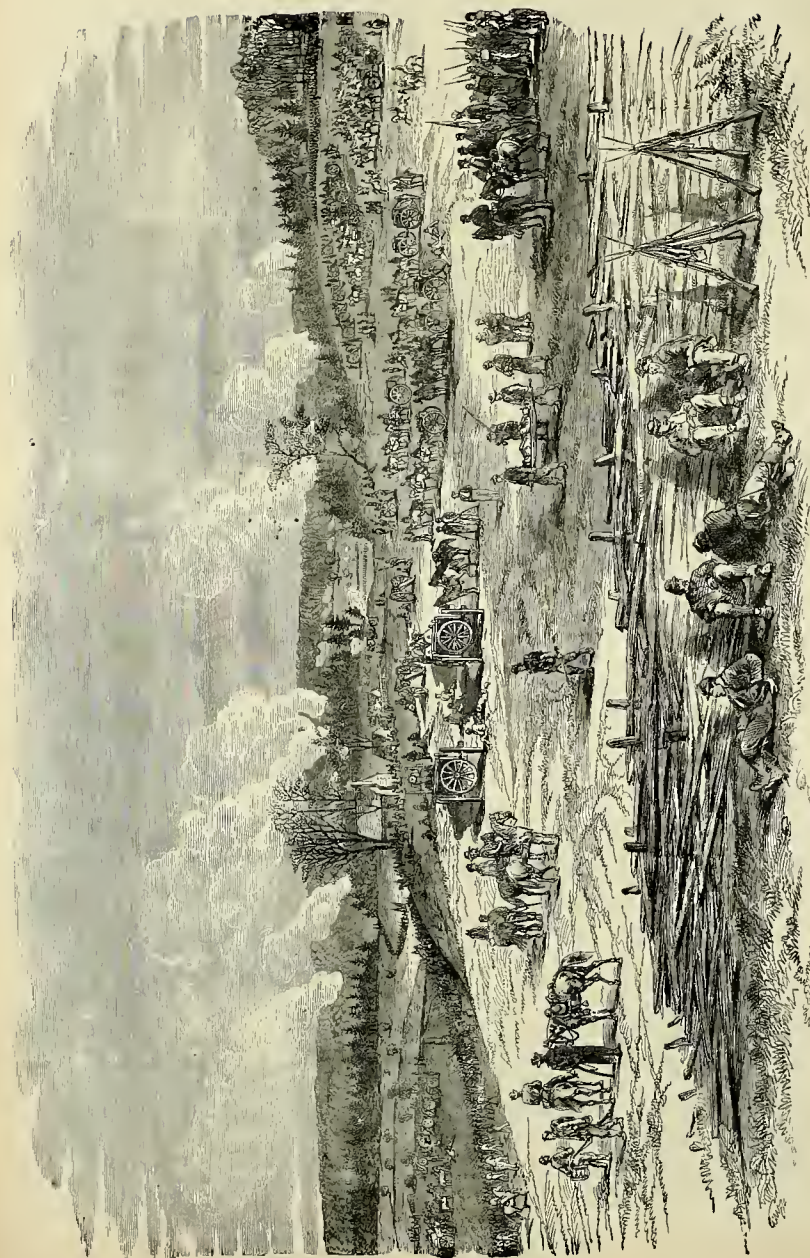
Second Brigade—Colonel William H. Brewster.



1. THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, BETWEEN GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL LEE, MAY 5th, 1864
THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT—BURNSIDE'S AND HANCOCK'S



1. THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, BETWEEN GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL LEE, MAY 5TH, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FODDES. 2. THE BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE MAY 10TH, 1864. THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT—BURNSIDE'S AND HANCOCK'S CORPS ENGAGING THE ENEMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. BOOKER.



BATTLE OF SPOTTSVYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA. MAY 31ST, 1864.

From a Sketch by Charles Foster.



GENERAL BUTLER LANDING AT FORT POWHATAN, ON THE JAMES RIVER, VA.

SIXTH CORPS.

Major-general John Sedgwick.

Inspector general and Chief of Staff—Lieutenant-colonel

Marble F. McManis.

Chief of Artillery—Colonel C. H. Tompkins.

First Division—Brigadier-general Horatio G. Wright.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general Alfred T. A. Torbert.

Second Brigade—Colonel Emory Upton.

Third Brigade—Colonel Hiram Burnham.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-general Alexander Shaler.

Second Division—Brigadier-general George W. Getty.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general Frank Wheaton.

Second Brigade—Colonel Lewis A. Grant.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-general Thomas H. Nell.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-general A. Henry Evans.

Third Division—Brigadier-general Henry Price.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general William H. Morris.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-general David A. Russell.

The Army of the Potomac was at and in the vicinity of Culpepper. The Army of Northern Virginia was at Orange. Grant had in theory favored moving on Richmond by way of the James River. The overland route he deemed too costly in time and men. But eventually he adopted a plan favoring of both.

The Army of the Potomac, under Meade, and the Ninth Corps, under Burnside, was to take the overland route on the east of Richmond. Butler, with 30,000 men (the Army of the James), was to move up the James River. Sigel and Crook were to operate from the debouches of the Staunton. Meade had under his immediate command the Second Corps, under Hancock, the Fifth, under Warren, and the Sixth, under Sedgwick. These,

with the Ninth, numbered 122,000 men, and 350 guns; headquarters at Calpepper Court House. Lee confronted this army with the corps of Longstreet, Hill and Ewell—in all, some 62,000 men, and over 200 guns.

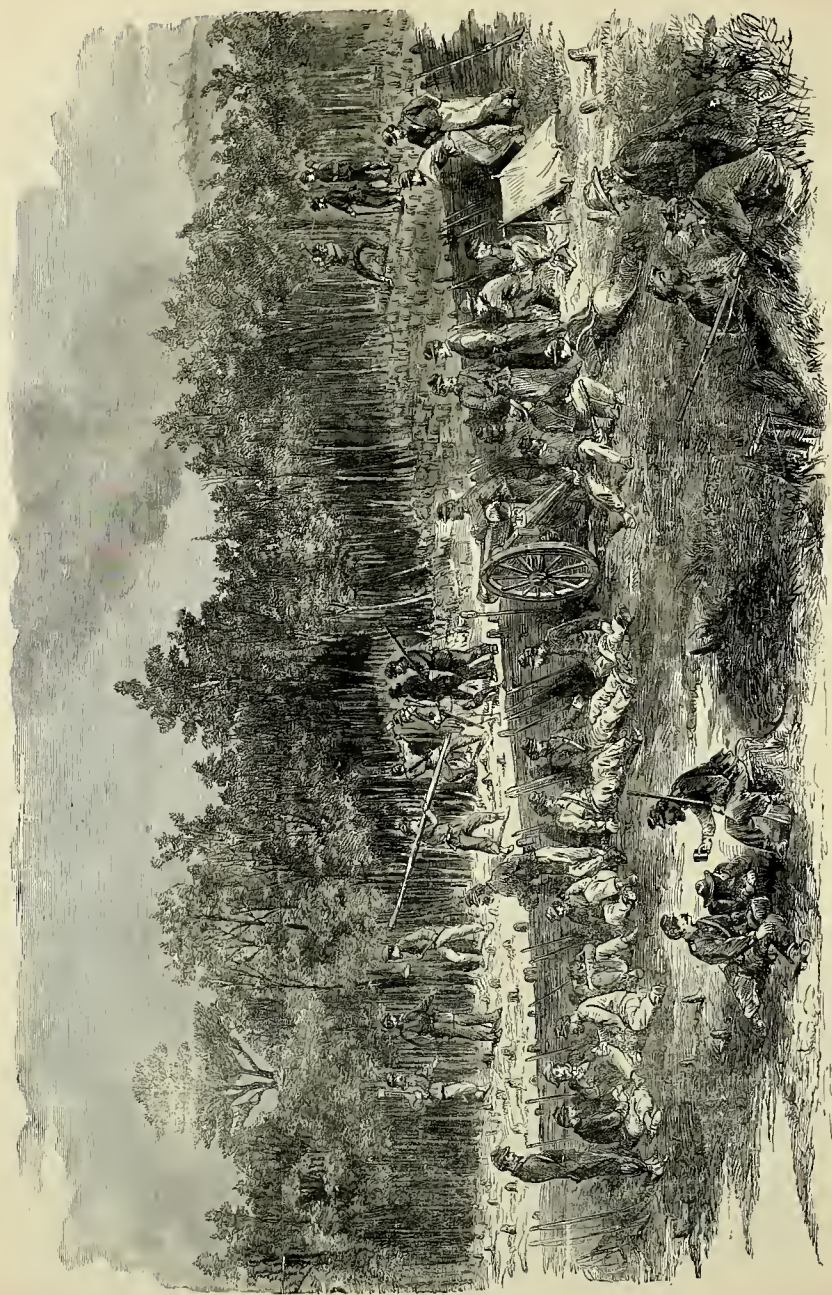
Grant's purpose was to turn Lee's right. Two days sufficed to put 100,000 men across the Rapidan. Warren led, Sedgwick followed, over Germanna Ford. Hancock crossed at Ely's Ford, further east. Burnside was to remain in camp a day later. Grant's route was through the Wilderness, due south. Lee made no effort to dispute Grant's crossing, but purpose! to attack him while in these dreary woods.

Meeting with no opposition in crossing the river, Grant supposed that Lee had retreated to more



GENERAL MEADE CROSSING THE RAPIDAN, MAY 27th, 1862.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



SKETCH ON THE LINE OF THE SECOND CORPS AT THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, VA., MAY 10TH, 1864.—WAITING FOR THE ENEMY.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FOUNTER



THE FIFTH CORPS HOSPITAL AT THE BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA.

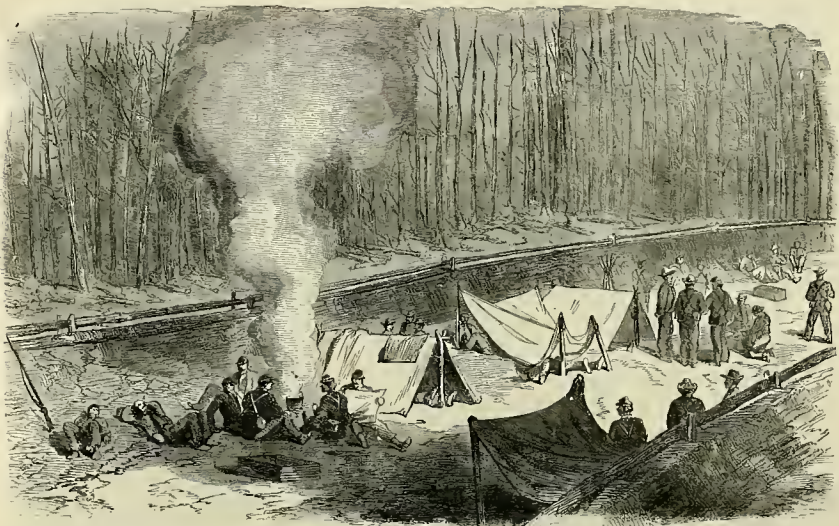
FROM A SKETCH BY ROWEN FOSTER.

favorable ground. He had no idea of fighting here, in the forest which had proved so nearly fatal to Hooker. On the night succeeding the passage of the Rapidan, both armies camped near by each other, Grant unsuspecting of the close presence of

the enemy. Next day Ewell attacked Warren as he moved by the flank through the wood roads. Grant and Meade, at Old Wilderness Tavern, supposed this to be the attack of a simple rear-guard. Before Sedgwick could come up on Warren's right,

Ewell had inflicted a loss of 3,000 men upon the Fifth Corps.

Grant being ready to accept battle here, Sedgwick was ordered to join Warren's right, and Hancock was summoned from Chancellorsville. On his



DOUBLE LINE OF BREASTWORKS THROWN UP ON THE NIGHT OF MAY ONE, 1864, IN THE WILDERNESS, BY THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS THE FOURTEENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT AWAITING THE ENEMY.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. BURNETT.



1. HANCOCK'S SECOND CORPS CHARGING LEE'S RIGHT IN FRONT OF SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA., MAY 12TH, 1864. 2. GUNS CAPTURED IN HANCOCK'S CHARGE.
 From a sketch by Edwin Pontius

arrived promptly attacked Hill. The Warren-Hill and Hancock-Hill combats were isolated.

Both Grant and Lee determined to attack on the morrow. Burnside was ordered up to take position between Warren and Hancock. Lee awaited the arrival of Longstreet, whom he wanted to place opposite Hancock's right.

Grant ordered an attack along the whole line at 5 A. M. Lee determined to turn Grant's left and throw him back upon the river. Hancock fell upon

Beyond a cavalry fight by Sheridan against J. E. B. Stuart, there were no further operations of this ground. Both armies were exhausted. Neither had gained anything but respect for the other's valor.

SPOTTSYLVANIA—YELLOW TAVERN.

GENERAL GRANT'S determination to move southward from the Wilderness was formed early on Saturday, the 7th of May, intending to plant his

but not knowing whether toward Fredericksburg or Spottsylvania, instructed Anderson, who had temporary command of Longstreet's corps, to draw out his corps from the breastworks and camp it in readiness to move to Spottsylvania in the morning. Anderson, not finding a good place to bivouac (the woods being on fire), began the march that night, about ten o'clock.

The direct route to Spottsylvania Court House is by the Brock Road, *via* Todd's Tavern. On this



THE CONFEDERATE GENERALS EDWARD JOHNSON AND G. R. STEWART TAKEN TO THE REAR BY NEGRO CAVALRY, MAY 12TH, 1864.

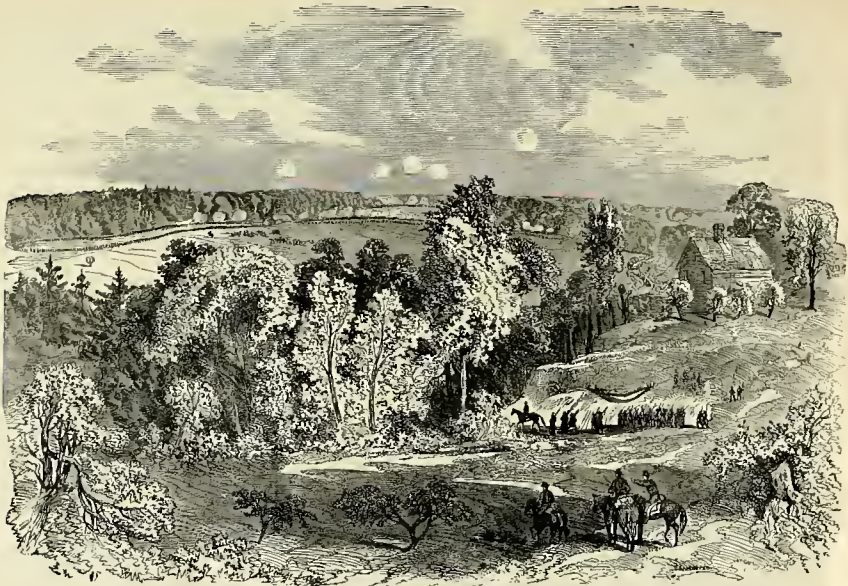
Hill at five o'clock, and drove him over a mile down the Plank Road, when he stopped to re-arrange his troops. While thus pausing, Longstreet came upon the field and attacked him. Hancock, by the suddenness of this attack, was driven back to his old lines on the Brock Road. Here he rallied his men, and Longstreet being wounded, the violence of the Confederate attack subsided.

In the afternoon Lee again attacked Hancock; eight times more he prevailed. Nothing had been decided. Grant lost 15,000 men. Lee's loss was less than seven thousand.

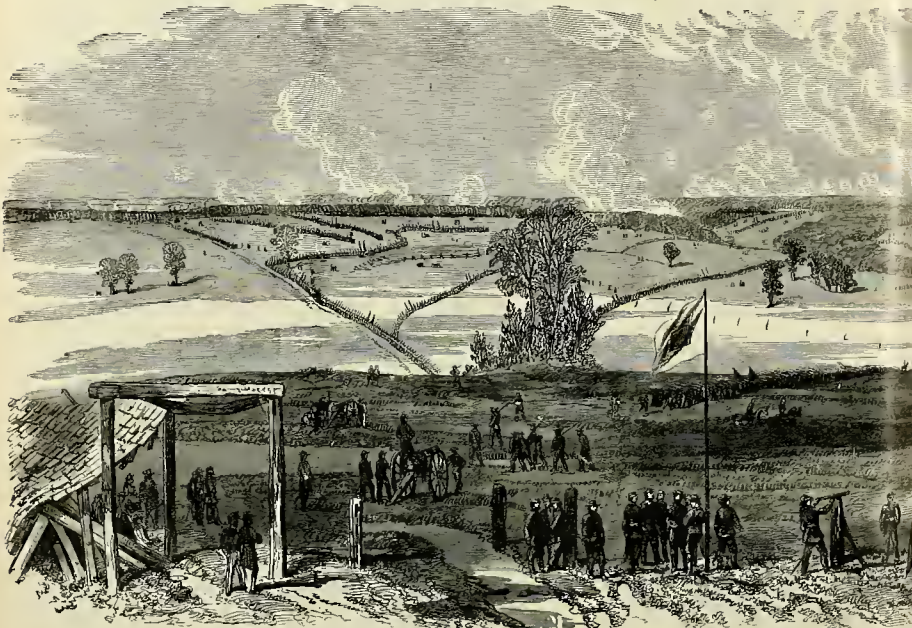
army between General Lee and Richmond by a movement upon Spottsylvania Court House, fifteen miles southeast of the battlefield of

the Wilderness. The infantry were not to march until nightfall, but the immense trains were withdrawn in the middle of the afternoon, and sent to Chancellorville. This movement of the trains apprised the Confederates of Grant's withdrawal, but not of his objective; and it was by a mere accident that Anderson's Confederate corps marched toward Spottsylvania that night. Lee, seeing that Grant was moving off somewhere,

road the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, was to take the advance, and by a rapid march seize Spottsylvania Court House. Hancock's corps was to follow on the same line, while Sedgwick and Burnside were to move on an exterior route, by way of Chancellorville. The route of Lee, in order to foil his antagonist's design of planting himself between the Confederate army and Richmond, was by the road from Parker's Store to Spottsylvania Court House, which runs parallel to the Brock Road, a few miles to the west. The distance in each case is nearly equal.



BATTLE AT JERICO FORD, ON THE NORTH ANNA RIVER, VIRGINIA, MAY 23^d, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



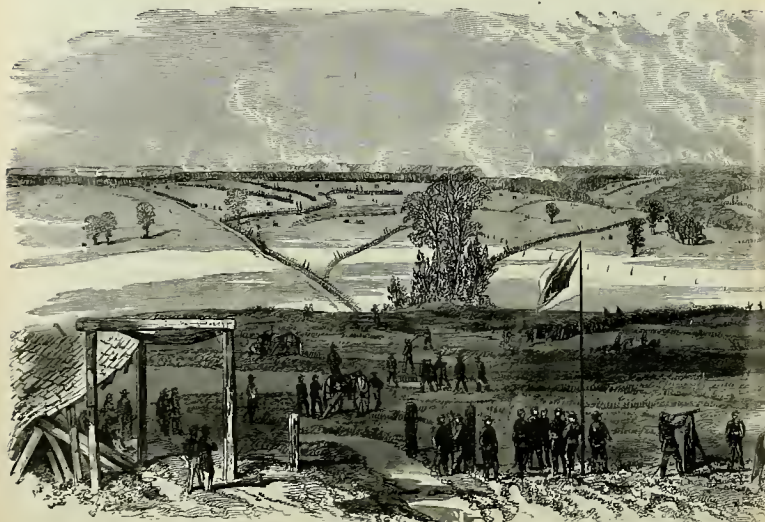
BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, FRIDAY, MAY 6TH, 1864.—FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL U



BATTLE AT JERICO FORD, ON THE NORTH ANNA RIVER, VIRGINIA, MAY 23D, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

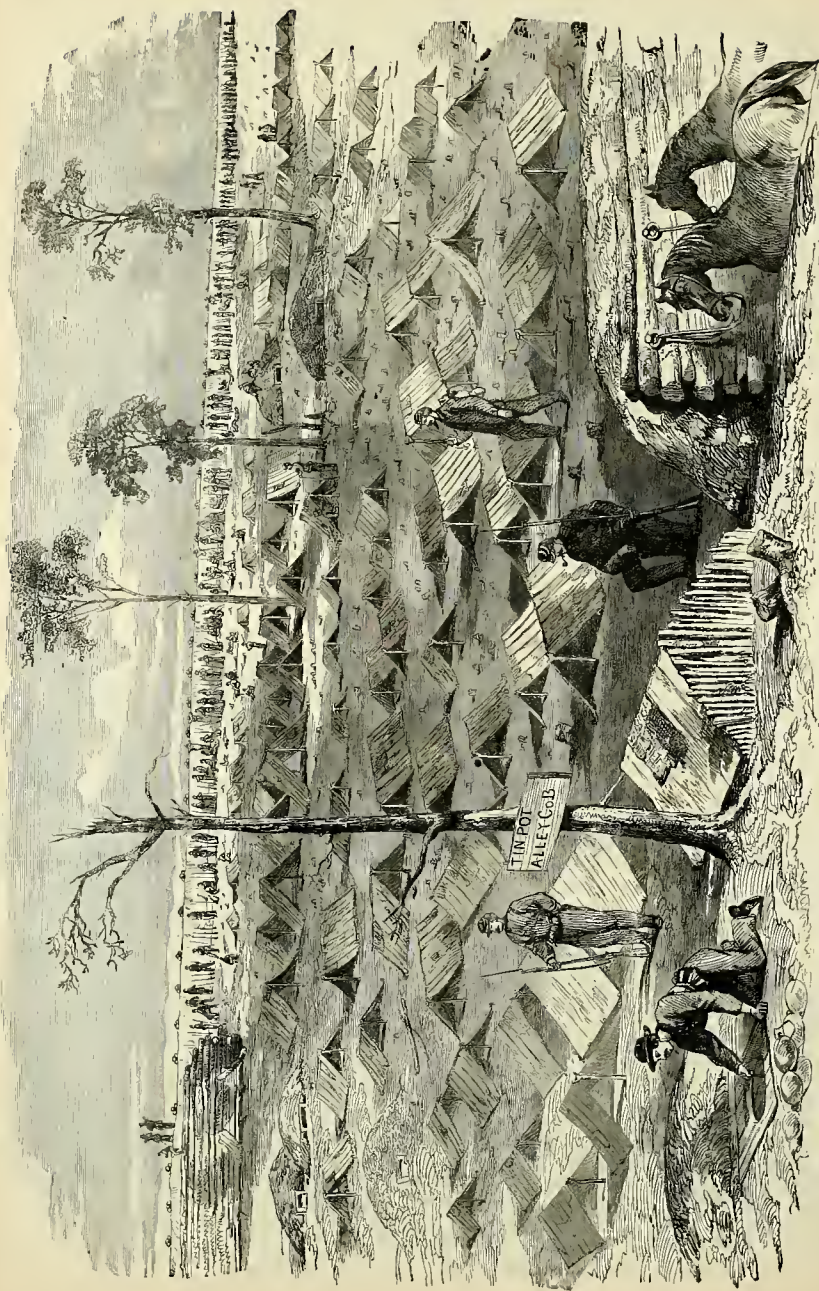


BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE—RIGHT CENTRE OF GRANT'S LINE AWAITING ORDERS.
FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, FRIDAY, MAY 5TH, 1864.—FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL U. S. GRANT; CONFEDERATE FORCES UNDER GENERAL ROBERT R. LEE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. BECKER.





GENERAL BUTLER'S ARMY, SOUTH OF THE JAMES—TROOPS IN POSITION AWAITING AN ATTACK PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF GRANT'S ARMY, JUNE 24, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY E. P. MULLOCH.

The vital interest of this movement centred in the march of Warren to seize Spottsylvania Court House. Warren's corps advanced at 9 P.M. on the 7th. Reaching Todd's Tavern, he was delayed for an hour and a half by the cavalry escort of General Meade blocking the way. On the 8th he was again detained by the cavalry division of General Merritt, who had been engaged in fighting and driving Stuart's cavalry, whom Lee had sent to block the Brock Road, and who still barred further advance.

Merritt, after two hours' of ineffectual effort, gave way to Warren, who advanced to clear his own path. The advance brigades, under Robinson, were deployed in line of battle, while the remainder of the corps followed in column.

At 8 A.M. of the 8th the column emerged from the woods into a clearing, two miles north of Spottsylvania Court House. Anderson (Langstreet's corps) had in the meantime arrived at the same place. Warren waited for Sedgwick to come up before making an attack. Before the latter arrived, night had fallen. As a consequence of all these incidents, Lee had managed to place himself across Grant's path, and having drawn upon the Spottsylvania Ridge a bulwark of defense, he was able to hold the Army of the Potomac in check. The Army of the Potomac on the following morning—Monday, May 9th—filed into line in front of Lee's



SOLDIERS HURRIEDLY RESUMING THEIR POSITIONS ON HEARING THE FIRST GUN ANNOUNCING THE RE-OPENING OF HOSTILITIES.

position; in order from the right, Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, Barrensides. One of the first misfortunes on this fatal ground was the death of the gallant Sedgwick, the beloved chief of the Sixth Corps, who was shot while standing in the breast-works along his line, and almost instantly killed. General Horatio G. Wright succeeded to the command.

Hancock crossed the River Po in the hope of capturing a Confederate wagon-train, which was observed filing along the road leading into Spottsylvania, but on account of the darkness the attempt was unsuccessful. Next morning, the 10th, Hancock was ordered to withdraw two divisions from the south side of the Po to assist in an assault upon the enemy on Warren's front. In obedience to this order, the divisions of John Gibbon and D. B. Birney were retired, Barlow's division alone remaining,

and as the Confederates showed a desire to attack, Hancock was instructed to withdraw also. The point against which the attack was designed to be made was a hill held by the Confederates in front of Warren's line, known as Laurel Hill. The attack upon this position had already been essayed by both the Second and Fifth Corps, with most unpromising results; the first attack being made by the brigades of Webb and Carroll, of Gibbon's division, at 11 A.M., in which they suffered seven losses. At 3 P.M. the divisions of Crawford and Cutler, of Warren's corps, had also made a preliminary attack; but they also failed, and were repulsed with heavy sacrifice.

When Hancock's division joined the Fifth, an assault was made by both corps, at five o'clock; but it met with a repulse. Among the killed was General James C. Rice, of the Fifth Corps. On the left of Warren an assault by part of the Sixth Corps met with more success. Colonel Emory Upton's brigade in a vigorous charge carried the first line of intrenchments, capturing 900 prisoners and several guns; but being unsupported, the advantage could not be maintained; so after nightfall Upton withdrew, leaving the guns behind.

Thus far the attacks had been mainly directed against Lee's left, so now it was resolved to make a sudden sally against his right centre. Hancock's



SOLDIERS COMING OUT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE RIFLE-PITS ON CESSATION OF FIRING, AND EXCHANGING CIVILITIES AND "YANKEE NOTIONS" DURING THE INVESTMENT OF PETERSBURG.



CAVALRY FIGHT AT YELLOW TAVERN, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., MAY 11TH,
FROM A SKETCH



CAVALRY FIGHT AT YELLOW TAVERN, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., MAY 11TH, 1864, BETWEEN THE FORCES OF PHIL. H. SHERIDAN AND J. E. B. STUART.
FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY FOREMAN

corps was selected for this operation, which was to be supported by the rest of the army. The 11th of May was passed in preparing for this; after dark the Second Corps were moved to the place decided on for the assault. Hancock disposed his troops as follows: Barlow's division in two lines of masses—Brooks's and Miles's brigades in the first line; Brown's and Smythe's brigades in the second line, each regiment forming double column on the centre; Birney formed in two deployed lines on Barlow's front; Mott's division supported Birney, and Gibbon's division was held in reserve.

At half-past four A.M., Thursday, May 12th, Hancock moved forward; Barlow's division, formed on cleared ground, extending up to the Confederate lines, advanced at quick time for some distance; his heavy column without firing a shot marching over the Confederate pickets. When half-way toward the hostile line the men broke into a ringing cheer, and on the double-quick rolled like a

the service performed by the Sixth Corps during the day was of the first importance.

At eight o'clock Burnside and Warren were ordered to make a general attack, and to relieve Hancock and Wright. The assault was made as directed, but made no impression. Seeing that nothing could be hoped for from this, two of Warren's divisions (those of Cutler and Griffin) were detached and sent to aid the Second and Sixth Corps.

Lee seemed to be determined to retake at any cost the line wrested from him, and throughout the day made five heavy assaults, being repulsed each time. At midnight, after twenty hours' combat, Lee drew back his lines and re-formed them on his interior position; the loss on the Federal side being over 8,000, and on the Confederate side nearly as great.

During the succeeding week various movements were made from flank to flank in the hope of

driving the Confederates from the road, and into the woods beyond. On the 20th the Federal army, moving by the left, once more took up its march toward Richmond.

General Philip H. Sheridan, with his cavalry, consisting of the divisions of Merritt, Wilson and Gregg, which cut loose from the Army of the Potomac on the 9th of May, reached the crossing of the North Anna on the 10th, where he destroyed ten miles of the railroad-track, two locomotives, three trains of cars, and a million and a half of rations. He also recaptured 400 Federal prisoners on their way to captivity in Richmond.

The South Anna was crossed at Ground-squirrel Bridge. Capturing Ashland Station on the 11th, destroying large quantities of stores, Sheridan resumed his march toward Richmond. To meet this advance, Stuart had succeeded in placing himself between the assailants and the Confederate capital,



COLD HARBOR, THE SCENE OF STONEWALL JACKSON'S FLANK MOVEMENT AND OF GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

resistless wave into the Confederate works, and in spite of a desperate resistance carried the line at all points.

Inside the intrenchments there ensued a hand-to-hand combat with the bayonet and climbed muskets, which resulted in the capture of nearly 4,000 prisoners, comprising the whole of Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, including Major general Edward Johnson and Brigadier-general G. H. Stewart, 29 pieces of artillery, and 30 stands of colors. Flushed with success, the troops could not be restrained; they pushed the flying enemy through the forest toward Spottsylvania Court House. At some distance they came upon a fresh line of breastworks, where the Confederates had quickly rallied on their reserves, and, assuming the offensive, threw back their pursuers on the captured line. The Confederates, who had been re-enforced by heavy masses, began an assault to retake the lost line; but at this moment the Sixth Corps rose behind the ground and relieved the Second Corps from the assault to the right. Its arrival was timely, and

finding a spot where the lines could be broken; the Confederates extending their line to correspond with the shifting of the Army of the Potomac, and every assault made was repulsed.

Grant continued to throw out toward the left in the hope of breaking in the Confederate right flank; so that, instead of occupying a line extending four or five miles to the northwest of Spottsylvania Court House, it had at the end of ten days assumed a position almost due east from that place, the left resting at Massaponax Church, a distance of four miles. After twelve days' effort the carrying of the position was seen to be hopeless, and General Grant abandoned the attempt, and resolved by a flanking movement to dislodge Lee from a position seen to be unassailable. Preparations were begun on the 19th; but Lee, observing this, retarded its execution by a bold demonstration against the Federal flank. Ewell crossed the Ny River above the right flank, seized the Fredericksburg Road, and captured an ammunition-train. Robert Ogden Tyler, in command of the heavy artillery of the Second

and had massed all his available cavalry at Yellow Tavern, a few miles north of Richmond. He and Sheridan attacked him on the 11th, and gained possession of the Turnpike, driving Stuart back toward Ashland and across the North Fork of the Chickahominy. In this passage of arms between the ablest cavalry leaders of the rival armies, the dashing Confederate cavalry leader, J. E. B. Stuart, was killed. Pursuing his advantage gained at Yellow Tavern, General Sheridan made a bold dash upon the outer defenses of Richmond. The first line was carried, Oster's brigade capturing a section of artillery and over 100 prisoners. The second line being too strong to assail, and as the garrison rallied for the defense, Sheridan retired toward the Chickahominy. Crossing at Measow Bridge, he drove the Confederates from his front, and renewed an attack upon his rear by Confederate infantry from the city. Destroying the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, Sheridan moved to Haval's Landing, which he reached on the 14th of May. Here he remained three days to



BUILDING BREASTWORKS AT HAWES'S STORE, VA., MAY 26TH, 1864.

PURA A SKETCH BY EDWIN PIERCE.

rest, when he returned by way of Baltimore Store, White House and Hanover Court House, rejoining the Army of the Potomac, the 25th of May, on the Pamunkey.

The following dispatches will indicate the feeling of the respective commanders after the six-days' struggle:

"WASHINGTON, MAY 14th, 11:30 P.M.

"Major-general John A. Dix:

"Dispatches from General Grant, dated at eight o'clock this morning, have just reached this department. He says: 'We have now ended the sixth day of very hard fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle, while he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.' The Government is sparing no pains to support him.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

The following dispatch of General Lee was sent to Richmond:

"BROTSELYANA COURT HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA.,
"May 10th, 1864.

"The Honorable Secretary of War:

"General Grant's army is intrenched near this place, on both sides of the Brock Road. Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and to-day, each army endeavoring to discover the position of the other. To-day the enemy shell-ed our lines and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson, the last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate, some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of General Dale's brigade, where they drove our men from their position, and from a four-gun battery there posted. The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered.

"A large body of the enemy moved around our left on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about

midway between Shady Grove Church and the Court House. General Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners. Thanks to a merciful Providence, our casualties have been small. Among the wounded are Brigadier-generals Hayes and H. L. Walker.

"R. E. LEE."

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Army of the James, under command of General Benjamin F. Butler, was, during the month of April, 1864, at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, on the York River. It was composed of the Eighteenth Corps, under General W. F. Smith, and the Tenth Corps, under General Q. A. Gillmore. The Eighteenth Corps was composed of two divisions of white troops, under Generals William T. H. Brooks and Godfrey Witzel, and a division of colored troops, under General Edward W. Hinks. The Tenth Corps was composed of three divisions, under Generals Alfred H. Terry, Adelbert Ames and John W. Turner. General Butler had in addition a cavalry division, under General Alfred V. Kautz, at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

On May 1st, Butler sent a detachment of his force by water to West Point, across the Peninsula. Kautz with his cavalry was ordered to move northward from Suffolk to the south side.

On the night of May 4th Butler's entire command went down the York River on transports, passing Fortress Monroe, and ascended the James River, covered by a fleet of gunboats. On the 5th they landed on the north side of the James—a detachment at City Point, another at Port Fortuan; but the main body about two miles above City Point, at Bermuda Hundred.

General Grant had instructed General Butler to make Richmond his objective point. On May 6th

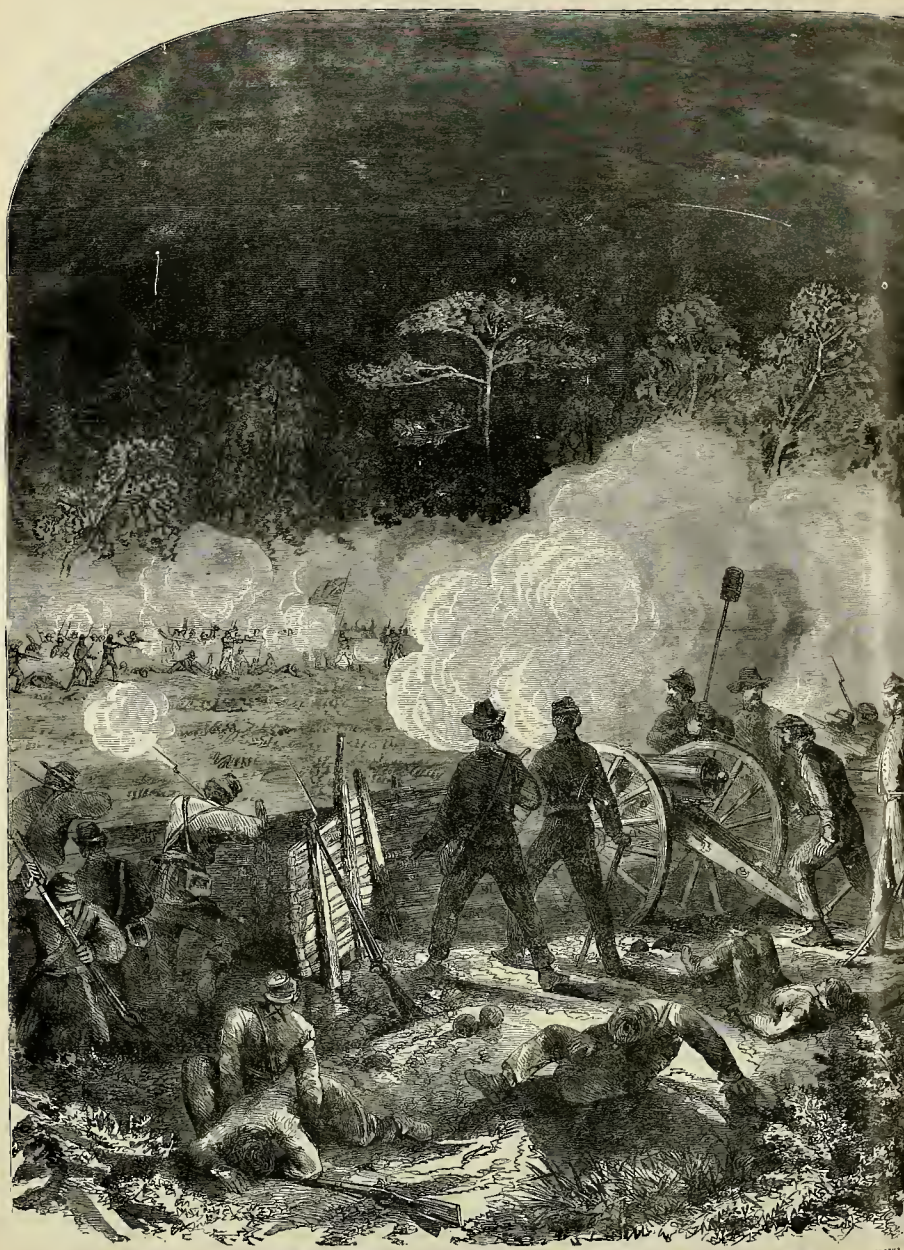
the landing of the forces was completed, and as Butler had orders from General Grant to intrench, the construction of a defensive front across the narrow neck of Bermuda Hundred was immediately commenced. This line was drawn within three miles of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, which Butler desired to destroy.

On the 7th of May, General Beauregard with his army reached Petersburg, and

MAY, 1864.

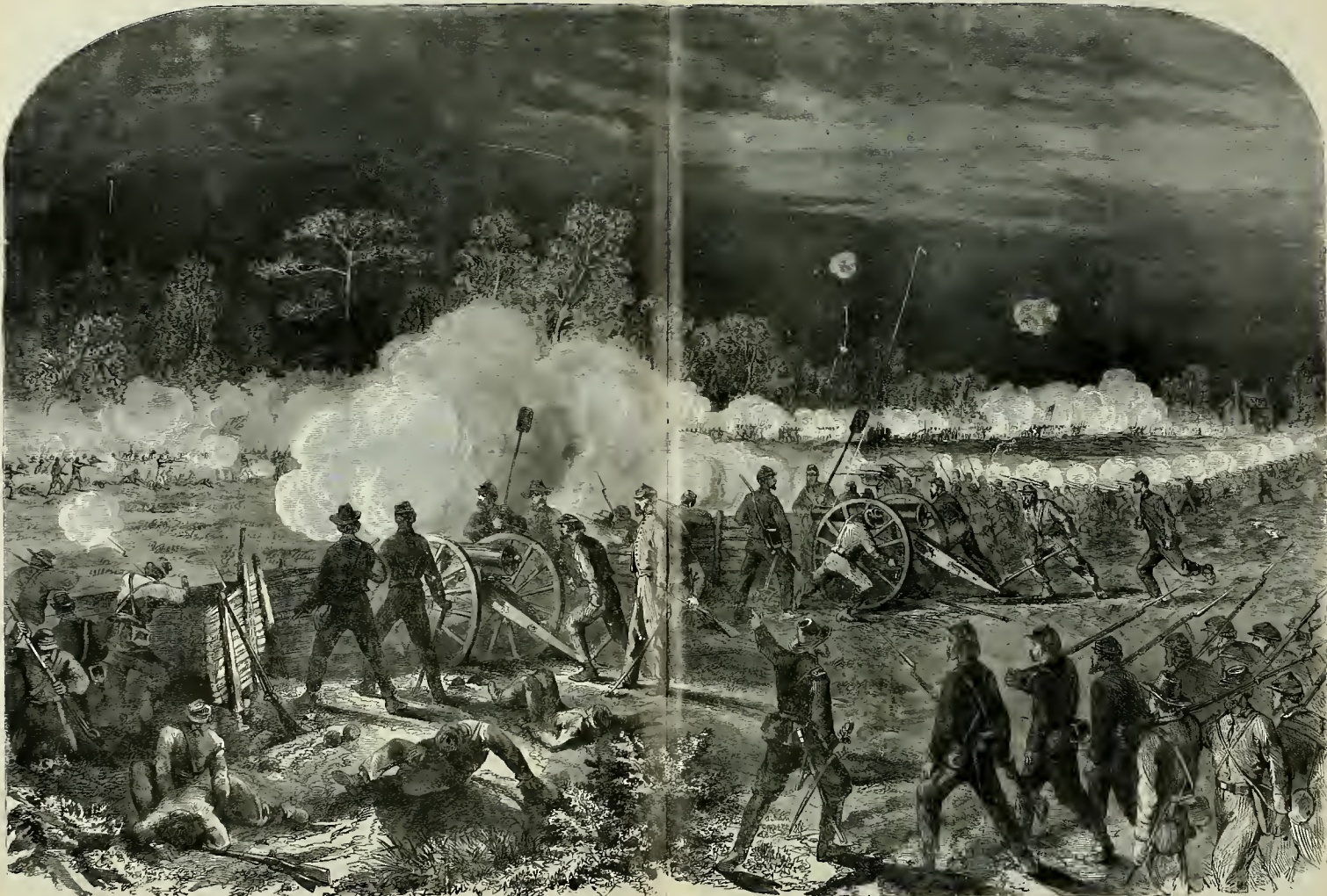
when a column of five brigades moved out to destroy the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad on that morning, they found the Confederates in a position covering that road, from Walldal Junction north to Chester Station. Brooks attacked and drove the Confederates some distance, but they soon rallied and pushed back his right; finally both parties withdrew. Another advance was made on the 9th. The Confederates were soon encountered and driven to Swift Creek, three miles from Petersburg, on the right bank of which was a strong line of earthworks. Having destroyed the railroad, Butler intended crossing Swift Creek and crowding the Confederates into Petersburg; but receiving accounts from Washington that Lee was "in full retreat to Richmond," he turned northward, in order to aid in the investment of the Confederate capital. A general advance was ordered two days afterward in the direction of Richmond. Encountering the Confederates, they were driven back to a position on the left bank of Proctor's Creek. On the morning of the 13th, the Confederates withdrew from the creek to an entrenched line in the rear, which General Gillmore succeeded in turning, holding its extreme right.

The flanks fell back on the Confederates' left to the James River and Drury's Bluff. Butler's force was much strung out, and the assault ordered for the following morning had to be abandoned.



GIBBON'S DIVISION, HANCOCK'S CORPS, REPELLING AN ATTACK BY LEE'S

FROM A SKETCH



GIBBONS DIVISION, HANCOCK'S CORPS, REPELLING AN ATTACK BY LEE'S FORCES, BEFORE DAYLIGHT, ON THE MORNING OF THE 30 OF JUNE, 1864.

From a sketch by Edwin Young.



THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS STORMING THE FORT ON THE RIGHT OF THE CONFEDERATE LINE BEFORE PETERSBURG, JULY 15TH, 1864.



THE TWENTY-SECOND NEGRO REGIMENT, DUGAN'S BRIGADE, CARRYING THE FIRST LINE OF CONFEDERATE WORKS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

It was then determined to make an attack on the morning of the 16th. Before dawn, the sleeping camp was suddenly aroused by a savage outburst of musketry and artillery fire along the whole line. General Beauregard had anticipated Butler, and had begun the execution of a plan of offensive action himself. Butler's force was disposed along a front excessively extended, and though General William Smith endeavored to reach as far as possible by drawing out his corps in one thin line, there was still some distance between his right flank and the James.

To make his stroke still more sure, General

federates a med to seize the latter road, but were foiled by the stubborn resistance of the two regiments above named. While this movement was going on, General Beauregard assailed the front of Smith's line, held by the divisions of Bracks and Weitzel, but was again repulsed.

Finding that the Federal force was prepared to resist any attack from the front, Beauregard decided to make a move in heavier force against the right flank. The force at General Smith's disposal was too small to resist a serious effort in that direction, for the Confederates had but to swing their left well round in order to attain a lateral road

force to the assistance of the Army of the Potomac, he gave up this plan, and joined Grant on the Chickahominy.

OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Army in the Shenandoah Valley and West Virginia was divided into two columns, one under General George Crook, consisting of a force of infantry, and a division of cavalry under General William W. Averell; the other, under General Franz Sigel. The first was to move by the Kanawha to operate against the East Tennessee and Virginia



HINKS'S DIVISION OF NEGRO INFANTRY BRINGING IN THE GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE CONFEDERATES AT BAYLOR'S FARM, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., JUNE 15TH, 1864.—FRANK A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLER.

Beauregard, moving up with his main force from Petersburg to Butler's front, had left one of his divisions, under General William H. C. Whiting, a considerable distance to the rear of Butler's left. The right of Smith's line, where the shock of the flanking column was first felt, was held by the brigade of General Charles A. Heckman. The suddenness of the assault nearly overwhelmed them; but, fortunately, General Butler had assigned three regiments of General Adelbert Ames's division, of General Q. A. Gillmore's corps, to General Smith as a reserve to his line. Two of these—the One Hundred and Twelfth New York and Ninth Maine—met the Confederates at a point where the road on which they were moving crosses the road running back to Bermuda Hundred. The Con-

federates, on learning of this new movement—which threatened the trains, the communications, and even the depot on the James River—General Smith ordered a retirement to a position in the rear, where he could better cover what was of value behind him. While Smith was thus engaged, Gillmore's corps was on the left, and his right barely felt the effect of the attack. When Smith's corps was withdrawn, General Gillmore conformed to the movement. General Butler then withdrew the whole force within the lines of Bermuda Hundred. Finding himself so situated that he could not operate against Richmond, he decided to pass on the south side of the Appomattox and seize Petersburg, but receiving orders from General Grant to detach the larger part of his

force to the assistance of the Army of the Potomac, he gave up this plan, and joined Grant on the Chickahominy.

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Ballroad; the latter, to advance as far as possible up the Virginia Valley. Both movements began on the 1st of May. Moving up the Shenandoah Valley, Sigel met the Confederates, on the 16th, at Newmarket, and after a fierce engagement, retired behind Cedar Creek. Sigel was then relieved, and General David Hunter placed in command. He immediately took up the offensive, under orders from General Grant to move on Staunton and destroy the railroad thence toward Charlottesville. On the 5th of June, Hunter encountered the Confederates at Piedmont, capturing 1,500 prisoners and three pieces of artillery. Hunter formed a junction with Crook and Averell at Staunton, on the 8th, from which place they moved toward Lynchburg by way of Lexington. Finney



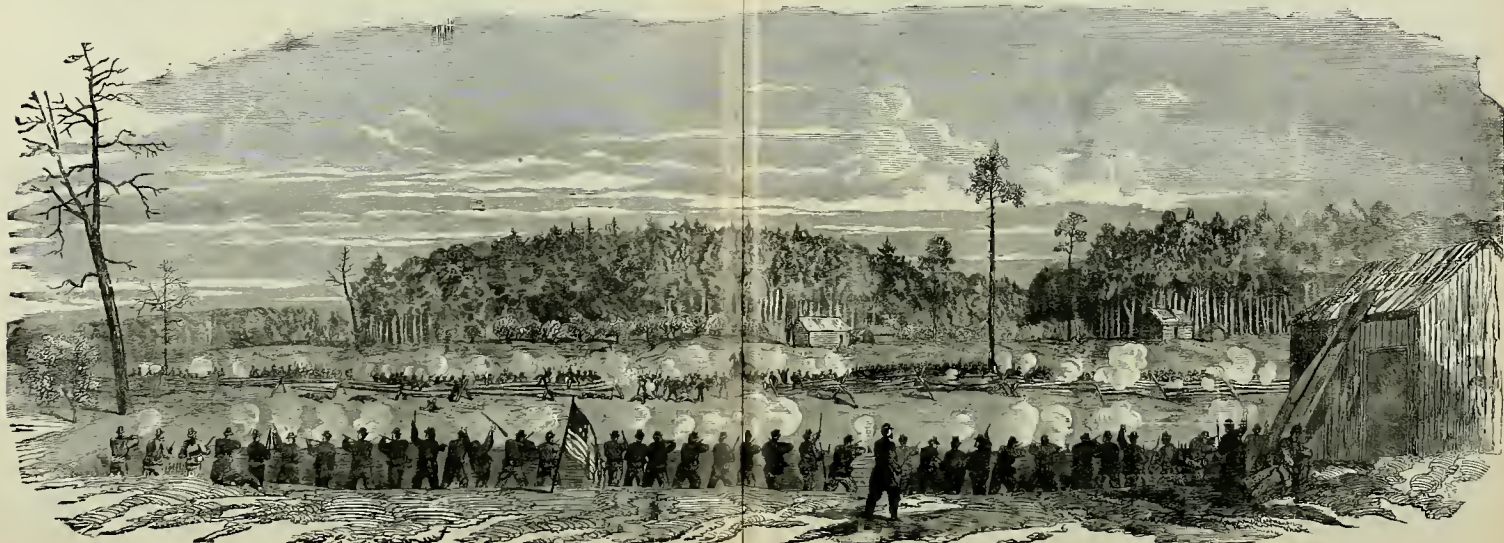
THE BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, VA., JUNE 1st, 1864.—THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS DRIVING



BATTLE BETWEEN CRAWFORD'S DIVISION, OF WARREN'S CORPS, AND RODES'S DIVISION



THE BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, VA., JUNE 1ST, 1864.—THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS DRIVING LONGSTREET'S FORCES FROM THEIR FIRST LINE OF RIFLE PITS.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



BATTLE BETWEEN CRAWFORD'S DIVISION, OF WARREN'S CORPS, AND RODES'S DIVISION, OF EWELL'S CORPS, AT BETHESDA CHURCH, VA., MAY 30TH, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



WALKING, AND MODE OF CARRYING IT.



SIGNALLING WITH A PIECE OF LOOKING-GLASS.



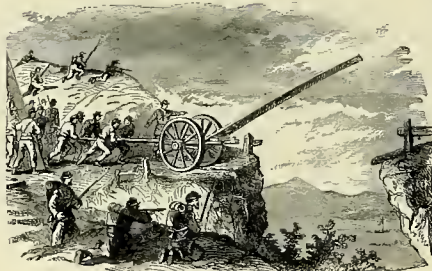
CUTTING LEATHER FORAGE INTO CHAFF.



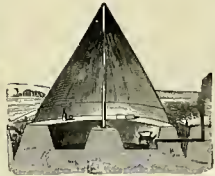
HOW TO SECURE A FIRENET.



SLED MADE OUT OF A BOOGIE.



BRIDGING ACROSS A GAP.



SECTION OF TENT WITH FIREPLACE.



1 A BROKEN TONGUE MENDED. 2. PASTING HOPE. 3. A STRAP PADLOCKED.



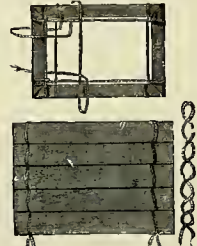
DESCENDING A STEEP HILL.



FRAMEWORK FOR SMALL TENT.



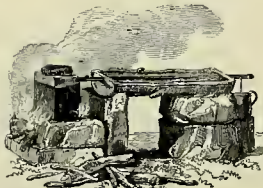
UNDERGROUND TENT WITH TWO STOREROOMS.



MAKING HUSH-BOTTOMED CHAFF.



SHELTER AGAINST A DRIVING WIND.



MODE OF DISTILLING SEA-WATER.



SAFE MODE OF SLEEPING WITH A LOADED GUN.

Lynchburg well fortified, and reinforcements arriving by railroad from Lee's army to the Confederates, while his own supplies were nearly exhausted, he decided to return, which he did by way of the Alpine region of West Virginia.

SPOTTSYLVANIA TO THE CHICKAHOMINY.

On May 20th, General Grant ordered Hancock to withdraw the Second Corps from the right, under cover of the remaining troops, and to march east to Massaponax Church. On the following day he headed southward, passing his advance seventeen miles to Millfort Station. The cavalry, under General A. T. A. T. Toibert, met General Kemper *en route* from Richmond to Spottsylvania to reinforce Lee, who held the bridge across the Mattaponi. Toibert dislodged the brigade, and captured 66 prisoners. At Bowling Green Hancock remained until the morning of the 23d. Lee, instead of acting on the aggressive during this

While Griffin repulsed the first attack, the Confederate commander, holding Griffin's front by three brigades, detached Brown's brigade to assault the flank. He fell upon Cutler's division, on the right of Griffin. Cutler gave way, and the division was thrown into confusion. Bartlett's brigade came up, re-established the line, and repulsed the Confederates with a loss of 250 killed and wounded. Meanwhile Hancock's corps were opposed by a part of McLaws's division. Longstreet's corps, who were entrenched and commanded the bridge and plain. Birney's division was the storming party. Colonel Tidball placed three sections of artillery to reply to the enemy's fire. Pierce and Egan's brigades made the assault, swept across the plain, captured the works and planted the flag on the redan. On the following morning the Confederates abandoned their works on the southern bank of the river. Burnside, on attempting to cross at the centre, was repulsed. Both Hancock and Warren were separated from the centre by the river, and from the other wing by Lee's army.

former on the Tolopotomy, and the latter on the road to Shady Grove Church. At this last place the whole of Ewell's corps held position. The Confederates soon afterward threatened to turn Warren's left by a move by the Mechanicsville Pike. General Samuel W. Crawford directed the brigade of Reserves, under Colonel Martin D. Hardin, to cover that road. Reaching Bethesda Church, on the Mechanicsville Pike, a division of Ewell's corps, under General Robert E. Rodes, moving up that road, assailed them furiously on the flank. General Crawford brought up the remainder of the Reserves, and with the brigade of Colonel J. Howard Kitching, took up a good position, and repulsed the impetuous assault of Rodes.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, OR NEW COOL ARBOR.

SHERIDAN'S cavalry had, on the 21st, after a severe action, seized Cold Harbor—a place of strategic value, being a centre of roads leading to



BUILDING A CORDUROY ROAD IN THE WOODS, NEAR THE WELDON RAILROAD, VA.

FROM A SKETCH BY A. McCALLUM

flank movement of the enemy, sent Longstreet on a parallel road in the direction taken by Hancock. When Warren started to follow Hancock, on the morning of the 21st, Lee ordered General R. S. Ewell to follow Longstreet; Burnside and Wright brought up the rear after Warren, and Hill's corps followed Ewell's. When the Army of the Potomac reached the North Anna, on the 23d, the Army of Northern Virginia were there to receive them, having taken a shorter route. Hancock, with the left column, struck the North Anna near the railroad crossing; the right, under Warren, at the Jericho Ford. Bartlett's brigade, at the head of Warren's corps, waded the river, which was breast-high, and formed on the opposite side, thus covering the laying of the ponton-bridge, over which the balance of the corps crossed. A line of battle was then formed, with Cutler's division on the right, Griffin's on the centre, and Crawford's on the left. They were opposed by a single brigade of Wilcox's division, of Hill's corps, under command of Colonel Brown. This small force was soon reinforced by the brigades of Scales, Gordon and Thomas, and, shortly afterward, by Holt's entire division. Griffin, before he could retreat, was furiously assailed by the whole of the Confederate force, in double lines of battle.

The Army of the Potomac, on the 26th, withdrew from this unfavorable position, speedily but cautiously; the Second Corps acting as the rear-guard while the movement was carried out. The entire army reached Hanover Town on the 27th and crossed the Pamunkey. But Lee was again on hand, covering the line of the Chickahominy.

There are two roads leading from Hanover Town direct to Richmond; these Lee defended with his entire force. His position could not well be broken, so Grant moved on the 28th across the Tolopotomy Creek and toward Cold Harbor. Lee did the same, and, as usual, moved with greater rapidity. The armies now were on the old ground, being near Gaines's Mill and Mechanicsville. Fair Oaks could be reached in an hour, and Richmond was less than ten miles off. On the 29th, the Sixth Corps was directed to Hanover Court House; the Second Corps, on the road from Hawes's Store, toward the same point; the Fifth Corps toward Shady Grove Church; and the Ninth Corps in position to support either the Second or Fifth. General Horatio G. Wright, with the Sixth Corps, reached Hanover Court House; but both Hancock and Warren were brought to a halt, the

both Richmond and White House. General H. O. Wright, with the Sixth Corps, was dispatched with orders to hold it. At the same time General Smith arrived with a force of 16,000 men, made up of four divisions taken from the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps of the Army of the James, and was ordered to cooperate with General Wright. General Smith had moved this force on transports down the James and up the York and Pamunkey Rivers. Lee had kept informed of these manoeuvres, and moved Longstreet to the same cross-roads, where Wright and Smith found him occupying a commanding position. They gave him battle and drove him beyond Cold Harbor. The occupancy of the first line of rifle trenches—June 1st, 1864—cost Wright and Smith 2,000 men; they rested on their arms before the second line of trenches.

Hancock, on the morning of the 2d, moved the Second Corps to Wright's left. Warren remained on the right, extending his line nearly four miles, with Burnside in supporting distance on the right and rear. The lower fords of the Chickahominy and the roads leading toward the White House, which was now the depot of supplies to the Army of the Potomac, were protected by



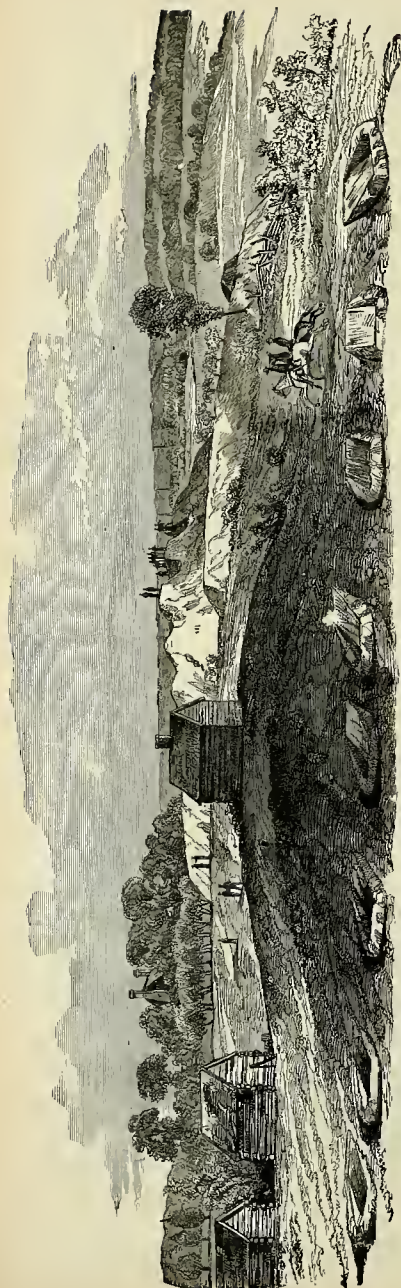
1. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC CROSSING THE JAMES RIVER AT DOUTHARD'S, NEAR FORT MONROE.
2. THE FORTS AND BREASTWORKS, NEAR PETERSBURG, CAPTURED BY THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FRANCIS SARGENT



1 THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC CROSSING THE JAMES RIVER AT DOUTHARD'S, NEAR FORT POWHATAN, ON A PONTON-BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY GENERAL RENHAM, JUNE 14TH, 1864.
2 THE FORTS AND BREASTWORKS, NEAR PETERSBURG, CAPTURED BY THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, GENERAL W. F. SMITH, JUNE 15TH, 1864.

FROM ENGRAVINGS BY ESTES POTAMER



EARTHWORKS ON THE LEFT OF THE CONFEDERATE LINE, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, CAPTURED BY THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, GENERAL W. F. SMITH.
From a sketch at Lewis Johns.



BURNSIDE'S CORPS CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION ON THE RIGHT OF THEIR LINE OF DEFENSE.
From a sketch by Edwin Foxman.

Sheridan's cavalry. Burnside, in moving to the support of Warren on the afternoon of the 21, was attacked by the Confederates, his skirmish line driven through the swamp, and many captured. Lee then penetrated Warren's line, between his battle and skirmish line, and captured over 400 prisoners. This threw Warren on the defensive. General J. J. Bartlett's Second Brigade, however, stopped the progress of the Confederates. Warren and Burnside formed a line of battle awaiting the morrow. Lee, as usual, had secured an excellent position for defense, and was ready for the morrow.

and several hundred prisoners and three guns were captured and turned upon the retreating enemy; but Barlow's second line failing to come up promptly, the Confederates were reinforced and drove Barlow's troops out of the captured fortifications. Gibbon's command, in moving forward, became separated, but both sections advanced close up to the works. Col. James P. McMahon with his regiment reached the parapet, where he planted his colors, but fell immediately afterward mortally wounded. General Robert O. Tyler was wounded, and Colonels Orlando H. Morris, 6th N. Y. V., while

ment, to men; but nobody stirred, the silent but emphatic verdict being against further slaughter. The loss on the Federal side was over 13,000, while the Confederate loss was less than as many hundred. Next day, siege operations were begun, but this work also ended in a few days. On the 4th, Col. Lewis O. Morris, 7th N. Y. H. Art., was killed while reconnoitering with General F. C. Barlow.

From May 5th to June 10th General Grant had fought a succession of sanguinary battles, and the losses to the Federal army in killed, wounded and missing amounted in the aggregate to 64,551



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT IN A COUNCIL OF WAR AT MASSAPONAX CHURCH, VA.

The orders were drawn up in the following order: Hancock on the left; the Sixth Corps, under Wright, next; then Smith's command, with Burnside and Warren on the right—the latter rested on the Tolopomoy Creek, and the former on Dispatch Station Road. Two divisions of cavalry under Sheridan hold the lower fords of the Chickahominy and the roads to the White House. The other cavalry divisions, under General James H. Wilson, were stationed on the right flank. In the early morning of the 23d, an attack along the whole line was ordered. The attack on the left, supported by Birney, was made by the divisions of Barlow and Gibbon, of Hancock's corps. After a severe struggle the Confederates were driven back,

leading charge of 1st Brig., composed of 7th N. Y. H. Art., 5th N. H., 149th Pa., and 5th Del. Vols., Franklin A. Haskell, 36th Wis., and Peter A. Porter, 8th N. Y. H. Art., were killed. The advance of the 6th Corps on the right of Hancock, and that of Smith on the right of the 6th, met with no better success. Every assault was repulsed with great slaughter.

The Fifth Corps, on the right, held its own, but no more. The Ninth Corps, under Burnside, engaged the Confederates on the Shady Grove Road. Some hours after the failure of the first assault, General Meade instructed his corps commanders to renew the attack without reference to the troops on the right or left. The order was issued from corps to division to brigade, to regi-

ments and men. The losses were: At the Wilderness, May 5th to 12th, 269 officers and 3,019 enlisted men killed; 1,017 officers and 18,261 enlisted men wounded; 177 officers and 6,067 enlisted men missing. At Spotsylvania, May 12th to 21st, 114 officers and 2,032 enlisted men killed; 259 officers and 7,697 enlisted men wounded; 31 officers and 248 enlisted men missing. At North Anna, May 21st to 31st, 12 officers and 128 enlisted men killed; 67 officers and 1,063 enlisted men wounded; 3 officers and 324 enlisted men missing. At Cold Harbor, June 1st to 10th, 144 officers and 1,561 men killed; 421 officers and 6,821 men wounded; 51 officers and 2,355 men missing. This battle General Grant acknowledged a great mistake



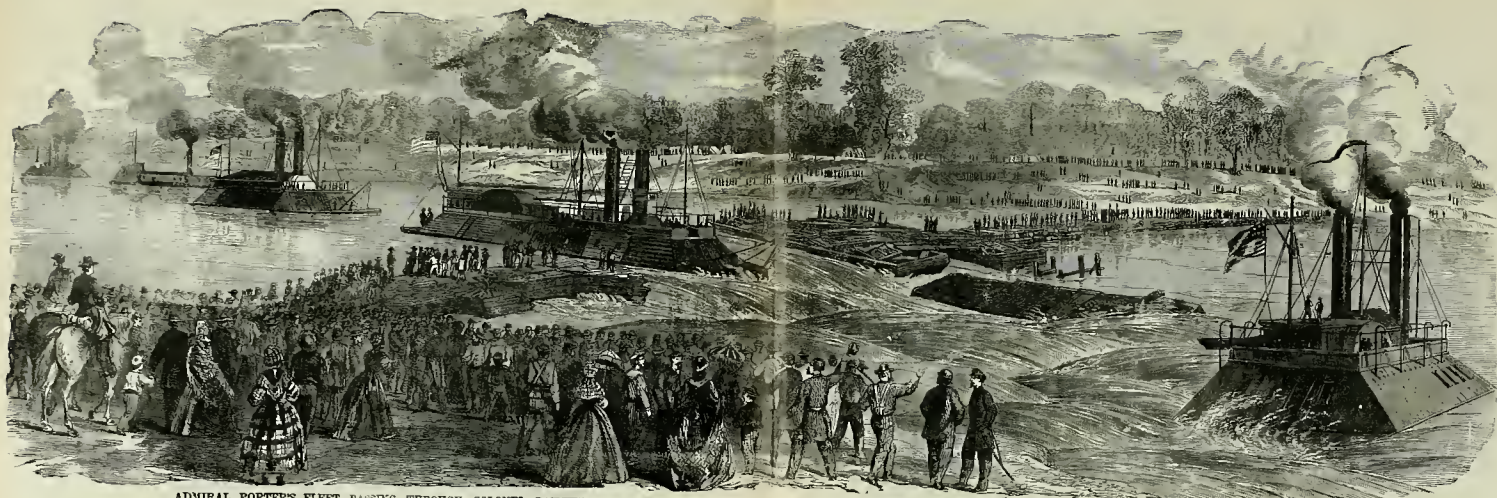
ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET PASSING THROUGH COLONEL BAILEY'S DAM, ABOVE ALEXANDRIA

FROM A SKETCH BY

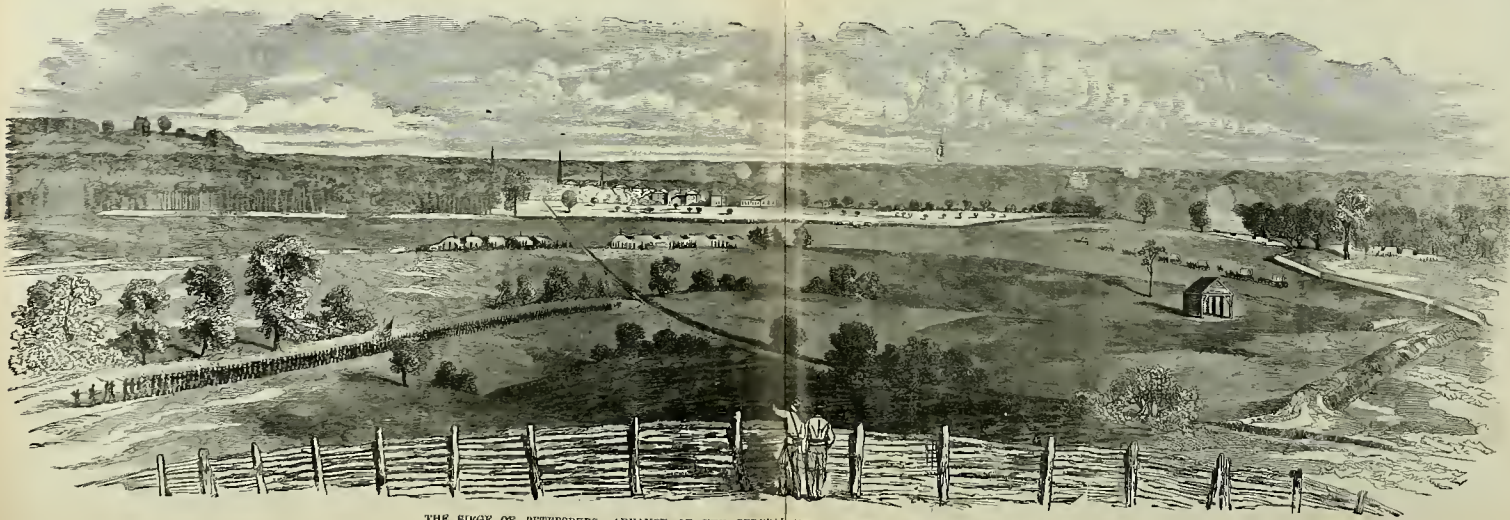


THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.—ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL

FROM A SKETCH BY



ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET PASSING THROUGH COLONEL BAILEY'S DAM, ABOVE ALEXANDRIA, ON THE RED RIVER, ARKANSAS, MAY, 1864, AFTER PASSING THE RAPIDS BY ITS MEANS.
FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. B. BOWMAN.



THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.—ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY AGAINST THE CITY, JUNE 18TH, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY EMIL FORNER.



A REGIMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS CARRYING A PORTION OF BEAUFORT'S LINE IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.

FROM A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLER.

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

GENERAL GRANT having determined on a change of base, transferred the army, by a flank movement, to the south side of the James River.

Immediately after the battle of Cold Harbor, the Ninth Corps, then holding the extreme right of the line, had been withdrawn from its position, and posted between the Fifth and Eighteenth Corps. The Fifth then became the right of the line. On the 6th of June the Fifth Corps was retired and massed in the rear of the centre, the Ninth Corps again becoming the right of the line.

The Second Corps, on the 7th, formed the left of the line, being stretched to the Chickahominy. The Fifth was transferred to that flank, to extend it as far as Dispatch Station, on the York River Railroad. On the same day, General Sheridan and

James River, near Harrison's Landing. A delay was caused here by the non-arrival of the pontoons; but Hancock's corps crossed at Wilcox's Landing, near Windmill Point.

By noon on the 16th the whole army was on the south side of the James, having crossed it at Douthard's, a few miles below Hancock's crossing. At the point selected by General Weitzel, who was the chief engineer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the channel was thirteen fathoms deep, and the pontoon-bridge had to be floated to cover two thousand feet in length, the width of the river at this point. The first section was launched during the forenoon of the 17th, and the entire bridge completed by midnight, under the direction of Brigadier-general Benham.

On the 10th of May, Butler had sent out an expedition, under General Gillmore in command of

on the extreme left, was to threaten the fortifications near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and be at the same time a protection to the left flank of the infantry. Hinks's division, in the rear of Kautz, was to take position as near as possible to the enemy's works; Brooks's division to take position on the right of Hinks; Martindale's division, on the extreme right, was to strike the City Point Railroad. Two miles out, at Baylor's Farm, the cavalry confronted a line of rifle-pits, near the City Point Railroad. The cavalry withdrew to the left, and Hinks's division was ordered to carry the line, which it did promptly, capturing a gun. This delayed the whole column, the advance of which did not reach the fortifications about Petersburg until noon of the

JUNE, 1864.

10th, and the whole force was up and deployed in position about 3 P.M.



THE FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA, COLONEL PLEASANTS, MINING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, JULY 15th-20th, 1864.

two divisions of cavalry were sent to destroy the Central Railroad.

This disposition of the troops placed the army within easy march of the lower crossings of the Chickahominy—General Warren being about ten miles from Long Bridge.

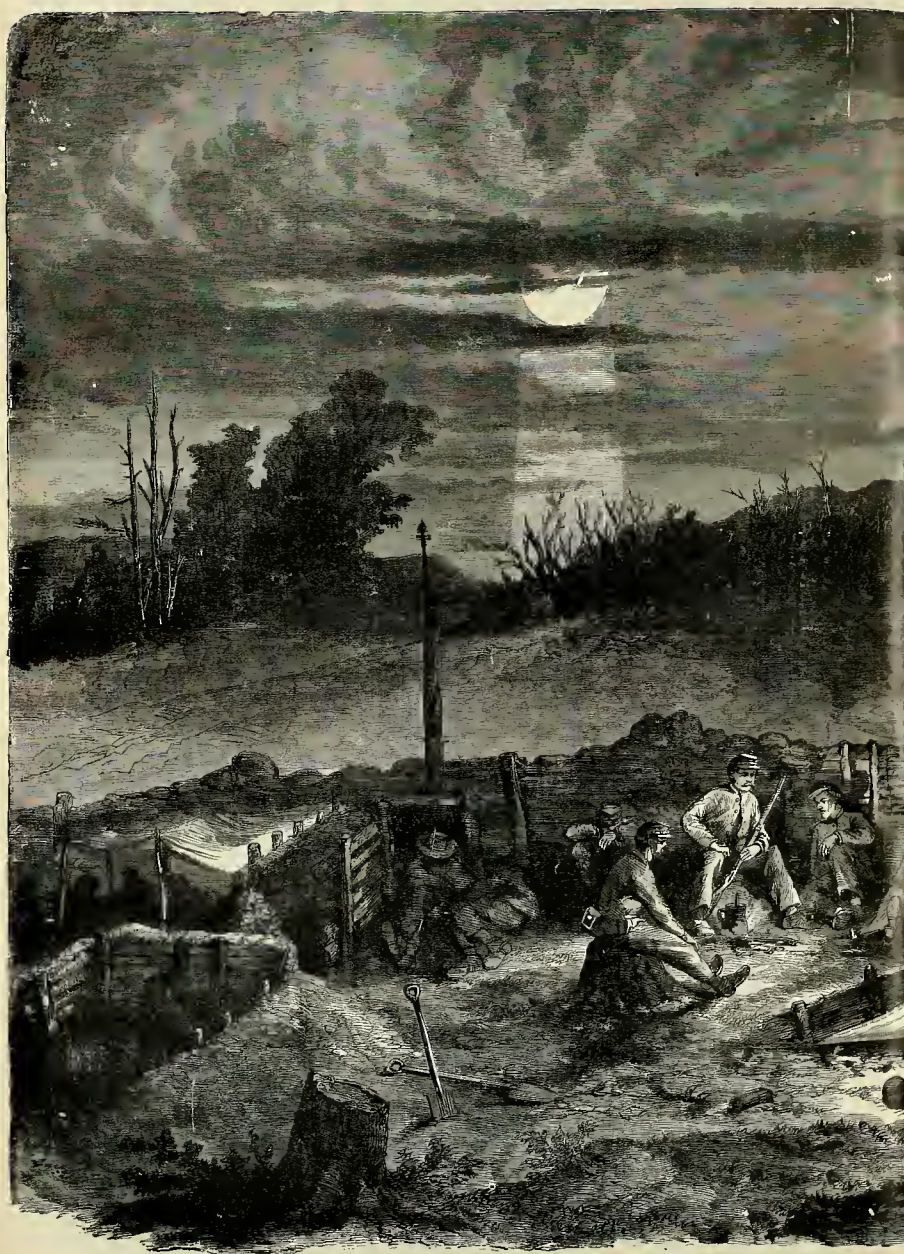
During the night of June 12th, 1864, the movement to the James was commenced. Wilcox's cavalry division took the lead, followed by Warren, who seized the crossings of the Chickahominy at Long Bridge. Hancock's corps then followed the Fifth, and marched to Wilcox's Landing, on the left bank of the James. Wright and Burnside crossed at Jones's Bridge, and marched to Charles City, on the James. General Smith's commands returned to Bermuda Hundred via White House.

Lee discovered the withdrawal early on the 13th, and soon after retired toward Richmond. The Federal army had in the meantime reached the

the infantry, and General A. V. Kautz in command of the cavalry, to assault the Confederate works constructed around Petersburg by General Beauregard. The cavalry carried the works on the south side, and gained an entrance almost to the city, but was forced to retire. General Gillmore, on approaching the defenses, found them so skillfully constructed and so well manned that he deemed an assault useless, and he retired the whole force to Bermuda Hundred.

On the 14th General Butler determined to make another effort to capture Petersburg, and to that end, at midnight, he ordered General Smith, who had just debarked his force at Bermuda Hundred, to move against the city. The cavalry division of General Kautz, and a division of colored troops, under General E. W. Hinks, passed on a pontoon-bridge to the south side of the Appomattox, and on the morning of the 15th took up the seven-mile march to Petersburg. Kautz, with the cavalry

In the meantime General Beauregard had, on learning of the movement of Smith and Hancock against Petersburg, withdrawn from his Bermuda Hundred line of intrenchments General Bushrod R. Johnson's division, and at about 10 P.M. on the 16th, the reinforcement arrived within the Petersburg fortifications. The cavalry pickets and the skirmish line left by Johnson was the force driven off by Hinks in the morning. Beauregard had just completed, at Howlett's House, a battery of heavy guns from Richmond. This he determined to evacuate, and his chief engineer, Colonel Harris, dismounted and carefully buried the guns, carriages and chassis in the vicinity of the battery, so well concealing the spot that the enemy failed to discover it. On the 18th, when Pickett's division drove off the Federals from the line, these guns and apparatus were uncovered, mounted and used against the Federal ironclads and other vessels on the river.

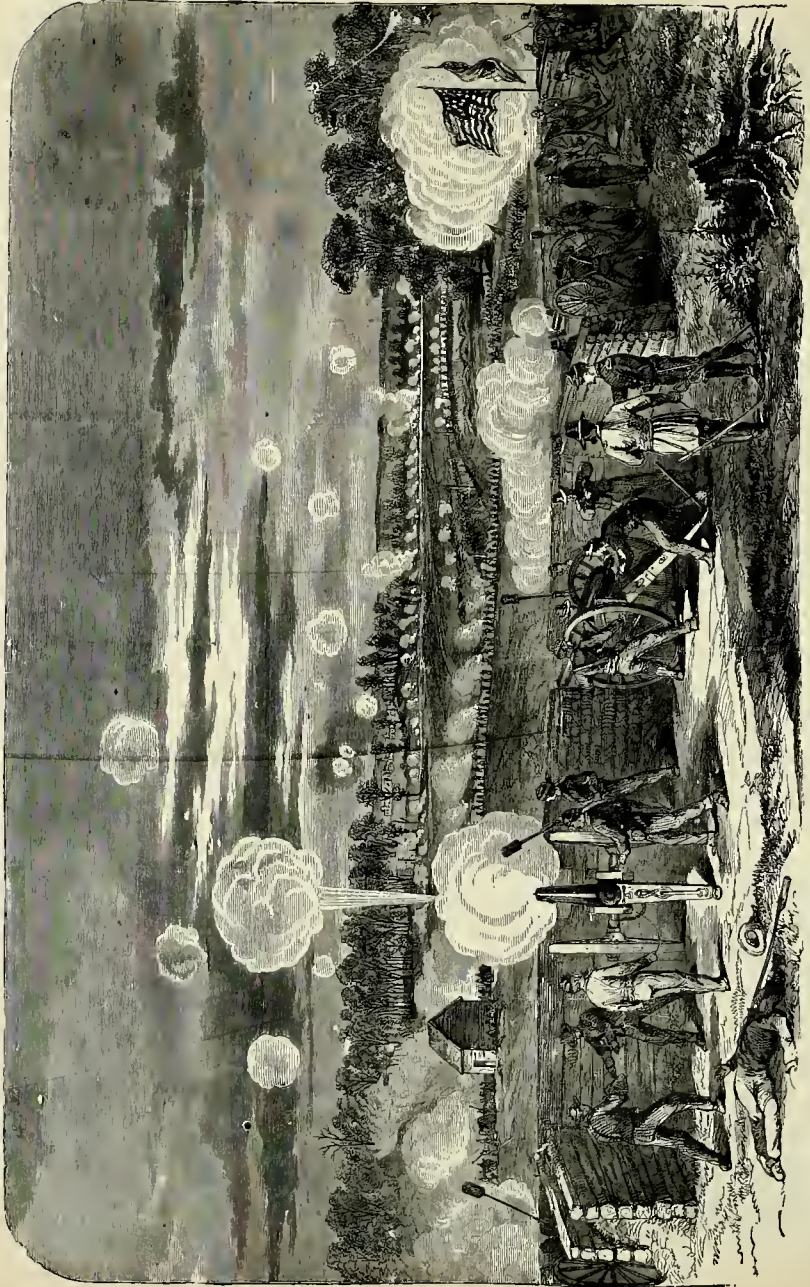


THE FEDERAL ARMY INTRENCHED BEFORE
FROM



THE FEDERAL ARMY INTRENCHED BEFORE PETERSBURG.—A NIGHT SCENE IN THE TRENCHES.

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.



ROEMER'S THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK AND TWITCHELL'S SEVENTH MAINE BATTALIONS, THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, SHELLING PETERSBURG, VA.

FROM A SKETCH BY A. MCCALLUM.

General Beauregard now had about 19,000 men confronting the Federal army, consisting of Hancock's Second Corps and Smith's Eighteenth, in all about 49,000 men. Burnside's Ninth Corps came up about noon of the 16th, and then, by instructions from General Meade, Hancock ordered an assault the same evening. For three hours the whole strength of the three Federal corps was directed against the Confederate works, and finally Egan's brigade, of Birney's division, effected a lodgment. The contest continued long in the night, and then gradually slackened.

Warren's Fifth Corps did not reach Petersburg until night, and took no part in the assault of the 16th.

The Federal forces now assailing Petersburg numbered fully 90,000, and Beauregard's force had not been reinforced beyond his 19,000 men. On the morning of the 17th the assault was resumed, and Hancock succeeded in capturing the hill on which the Hano House stood. Burnside directed his attack against that part of the Confederate line which had not been already assailed,

his camp-fires brightly burning, and sentinels well thrown out. Before morning he had constructed a new line of defense in the face of an enemy numbering almost ten to one, and daylight found him in possession of a position which proved almost impregnable, at the same time, further strengthened, repelled the continuous assaults of the Federal army, until evacuated near the close of the War.

General Meade had ordered an attack for four o'clock on the morning of the 18th, but the new line of defense made it necessary to re-dispose the troops, and it was 3:30 P. M. before the assault was made. Warren's corps confronted Beauregard's extreme right, which was but a thin skirmish line, until Kershaw's division arrived with 5,000 men, which then resisted the persistent attacks of Warren's corps. With the additional reinforcement of Field's division, and the presence of General Lee on the field, the Confederate troops were greatly encouraged, and with a force of about 20,000 men they repulsed Meade at every point. With the arrival of fresh troops from Richmond, augmenting the Confederate

lateral galleries extended right and left thirty seven feet each, thus mining the Confederate lines in a concave line seventy-four feet. In these lateral galleries were four magazines, containing about 8,000 pounds of powder, equally distributed. On the 29th of July, General Hancock's Second Corps, with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry, crossed the Deep Bottom, with instructions to proceed rapidly to Chapin's Bluff to destroy Lee's ponton-bridges, which were the means of communication between the army at Richmond and the forces defending Petersburg, and Sheridan was to operate toward Richmond and capture the thinly-held lines. General Foster's occupation of Deep Bottom was disrupted by Lee. Hancock sent Miles's brigade, of Barlow's division, consisting of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Two Hundred Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Michigan, under Colonel J. O. Lynch, to dislodge them, which they accomplished, capturing four guns. Lee, however, sent a large force from Petersburg, which drove Sheridan back and checked the purpose of Hancock. General Grant determined, in the absence



THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS AWAITING THE ORDER TO ADVANCE, AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, PETERSBURG, JULY 30th, 1864.

and he succeeded in capturing a redoubt, four guns and several hundred prisoners. Another attack was made in the afternoon by Burnside, assisted by Barlow's division, of the Second Corps, but met with a heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Burnside, however, succeeded in getting across the enemy's line, his forces being at right angles with the Confederate line. Crawford's troops were brought up to support the left, but became bewildered in the ravine. After dark, Beauregard, having been reinforced by Gracie's brigade, of Johnson's division, made another desperate sortie, leaped the breastworks Burnside had captured, and drove the Ninth Corps out, capturing about 3,000 prisoners. The Federal forces had, however, established an integral line of defense, and were ready for a general assault on the 18th. Smith's corps had been relieved and sent to the aid of Butler at Bermuda Hundred, and the Sixth Corps took its place, except Martindale's division, which continued to hold the extreme right. Advancing on the morning of the 18th, the Federal skirmishers found the line of defense abandoned, and Beauregard's forces concentrated behind an inner line, which he had marked out during the progress of the fight, and occupied the same night, leaving

army of 10,000 men, General Grant, convinced that the capture of the place by assault was vain, ordered his army to intrench. By the 21st they had so fortified their line that the Second and Sixth Corps were withdrawn from the right to the left flank to more closely invest Petersburg on that side, and the cavalry of Wilson and Kautz were sent to cut the Weldon and Southside Railroad. Wilson met and defeated W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry; Kautz destroyed miles of the railroad, burning the stations and rolling-stock. On the return, on the 28th, Wilson met a strong force under General Wade Hampton, from whom he barely escaped within the Federal lines with a remnant of his shattered force.

Both armies devoted their energies toward strengthening their positions, and until the 30th of July no direct outbreak occurred. On the 25th of June, General Burnside detached the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, composed mostly of Schuylkill miners, under direction of their colonel, Pleasant's own accomplished engineer, to mine the enemy's works. Starting within the line of rifle-pits, the mine extended under Taylor's Creek, and terminated 170 yards to a point under Elliott's salient; then

of this force of Lee, to assault Petersburg. Hancock was ordered to withdraw secretly from his lines on the north side of the James, and again took position on the lines temporarily vacated on the 18th, and Sheridan, assembled at Deep Bottom, was to move against the Confederate right by the roads from the south and west leading to Petersburg. The ponton-trains were held in readiness under Major Duane, and engineer officers assigned to each corps. The forces made disposable for this assault consisted of about 60,000 men, exclusive of the cavalry.

The order to spring the mine was made for 3:30 A. M., on the 30th of July. The match was applied, but with no attendant effect, and a brave lieutenant and sergeant of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteered to descend and inspect the cause of failure. They found the fire had died out, and they relit the extinguished fuse, and at 4:44 A. M. the explosion occurred. Bashford R. Johnson's command was alone defending the trenches, as the balance of Beauregard's and Lee's armies was either on the road to open Hancock's demonstration north of the James, or held in readiness to march. Elliott's salient, the immediate scene of the explosion, was defended by



THE NINTH ARMY CORPS CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS, BEFORE PET



THE NINTH ARMY CORPS CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, JUNE 30TH 1864.



SCENE OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN DETACHMENTS OF THE SIXTH CORPS, GENERAL WRIGHT, AND BODES AND GORDON'S DIVISIONS OF EWELL'S CORPS.
AT FORT STEVENS, WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 12TH, 1864.

From a Sketch by E. F. MULLER.



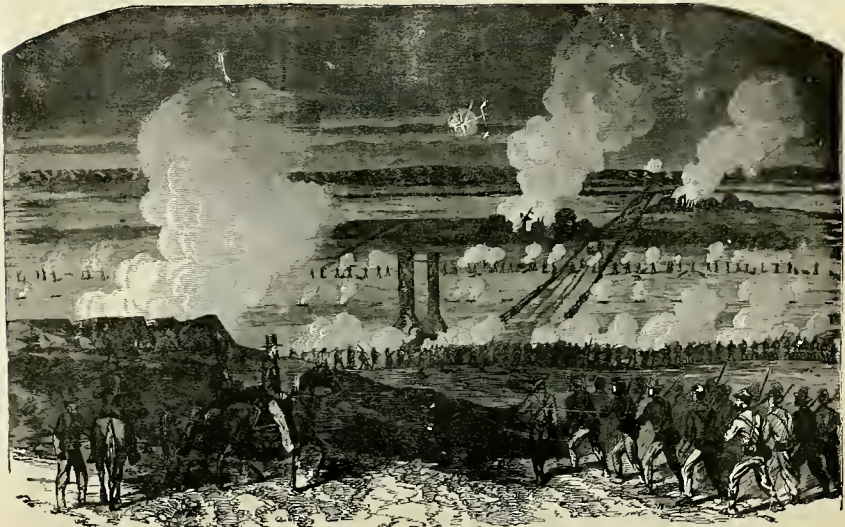
CONFEDERATE ASSAULT ON THE WORKS NEAR WASHINGTON REPULSED BY DISMOUNTED CAVALRY AND MILITIA, JULY 12TH, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE H. DEWEY.

his own brigade, and embraced the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth South Carolina Volunteers, with Hanson's brigade on the left, Wise's brigade on the right and Colquitt's on the extreme right. The Federal assaulting party was chosen from the Ninth Corps by lot, and fell upon the First Division, General James H. Ledlie, possibly a selection that prudence and military judgment would not have

approved. As the smoke lifted from the line of the explosion, which had been accompanied by a simultaneous outburst of artillery fire from all the Federal batteries, silencing the batteries of the Confederates not directly affected by the explosion, Ledlie's division advanced to the charge. On reaching the site of the fort, it was found to have been converted into a yawning crater, 135 feet long, 87 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The explosion had

buried the guns of Pegram's battery and a part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second South Carolina Regiments. The crater divided Elliott's brigade, and a panic seized the men who had been so suddenly aroused from their sleep, and they rushed in all directions. Their officers, however, soon rallied them, and Beauregard directed the remaining guns of his batteries toward the assaulting party, now fairly in the crater. Wilcox's division followed



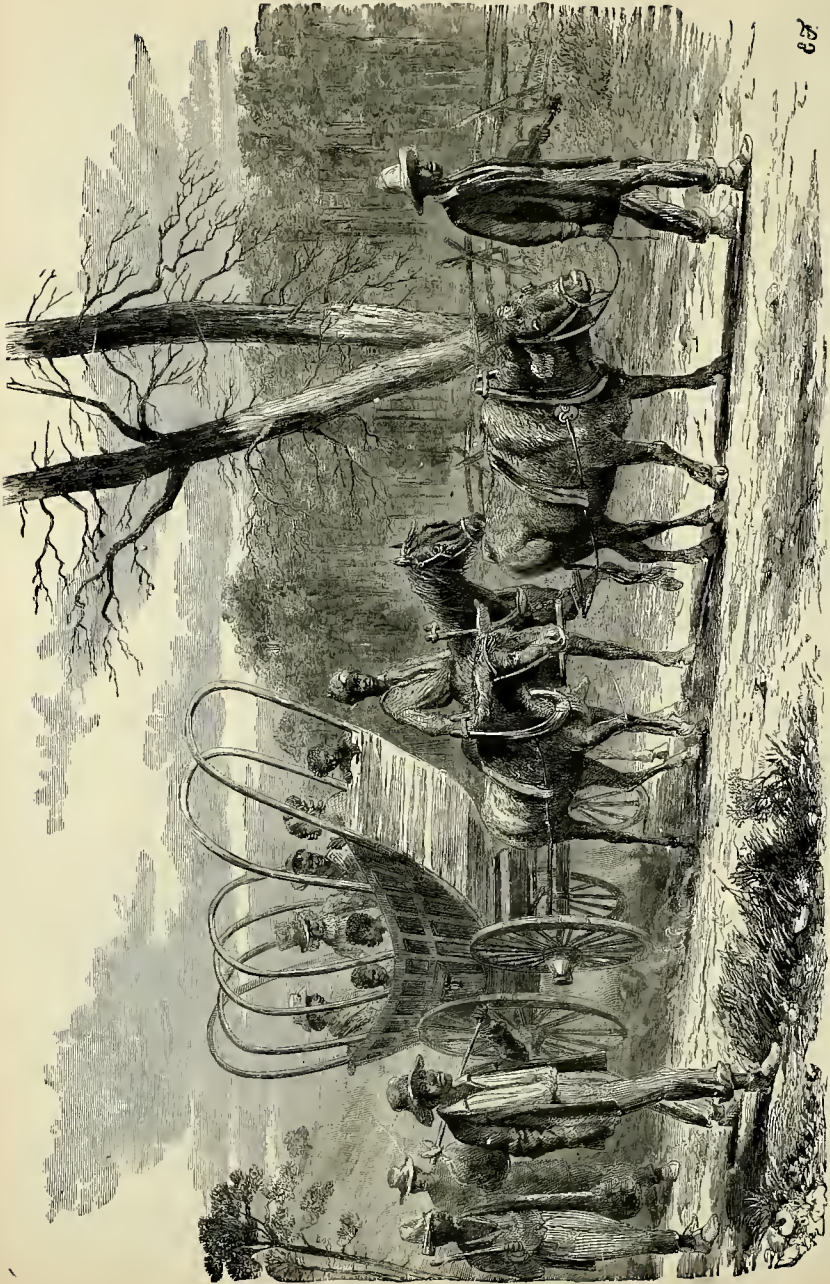
NIGHT ATTACK ON FORT STEVENS, JULY 11TH, 1864. WHILE PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS THERE.



HORATIO G. WRIGHT.
GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

JOHN A. RAWLINS.
DAVID B. BIRNEY.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.



CONTRABANDS COMING INTO THE FEDERAL CAMP IN VIRGINIA.
From a Sketch by Edwin Fouquier.

65

Ledlie, and then Potter's, while the Federal artillery opened all along the lines, concentrating its fire on the right and left of the crater. Beauregard had directed, in case of any breach by assault, that his whole army should concentrate at that point, leaving the other lines of defense in charge of pickets. This was promptly executed by General Bushrod R. Johnson, division commander. General Elliott was severely wounded, and on Colonel F. W. McMaster devolved the command of the defense of the crater. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, the Federal soldiers, under General Potter, gaining the parapet and main trench, but were quickly driven out by a cross-fire from the batteries on either side of the crater, and, owing to want of support, were compelled to fall back. General Ledlie and occupied the crater for two hours, and Burnside

advantage of a favorable opportunity for the men to retire with the least possible sacrifice of life. Hancock's and Warren's corps had taken no part in the attack, and they received orders at the same time—9:30 A.M.—“to suspend all offensive operations.” The same order was given to General Ord.

At 11:30 General Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division, drove the Federals from the trenches on the right of the crater, which they had captured, but the Federals soon re-occupied them. Beauregard then concentrated all his available batteries upon the crater and adjacent trenches, and prepared the combined forces of Mahone and Johnson for a charge; but the cross-fire from the batteries had so effectually emptied the crater that the Confederate batteries slackened their fire, and only thirty men and three stands of colors were captured.

of invasion, down the Shenandoah Valley to Martinsburg, where he arrived on the 3d of July. Sigel, who held the post, retreated across the river by way of Shepherd's Ferry town. Weber, in command of Harper's Ferry, retired to Maryland Heights. Early reached Frederick City, July 7th, from which point he could operate either against Baltimore or Washington. Lew Wallace was in command of a small force at Baltimore. Grant, on learning of the rapid movement of Early, detached the Sixth Corps, forwarding it by transports to Washington. General Emory had just arrived at Hampton Roads from New Orleans with the Nineteenth Corps. Without leaving their transports, they were sent up the Potomac to Washington. Rickett's division, of the Sixth Corps, joined Wallace, and took position on the Monocacy



CONFEDERATE CAVALRY RANSACKING THE TOWN OF NEW WINDSOR, MD.

FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERICK BELLAMY.

found that the more troops he threw in, the greater the confusion. Yet he ordered General Ferrero at 7:30 to push through the breach and carry Cemetery Hill with his negro division. Ferrero passed the crater, advanced toward the crest, met a fierce artillery and musketry fire, but his men broke in disorder. Their commander partly reorganized them, but they soon broke again, fleeing in wild confusion into and out of the crater, back to the remotest of Burnside's lines. This stampede effectually disheartened the remainder of the party, who gathered within the crater, where they were exposed to a murderous fire from left and right, and General Grant, riding to the scene of action, exclaimed, "These troops must be immediately withdrawn; it is slaughter to leave them there!" and, returning to Meade's headquarters, a promptory order was given by Meade at 9:45 to withdraw his troops, which, however, was so modified as to leave to Burnside's discretion the time, in order to take

Beauregard gives the Confederate loss as 1,172, of which Johnson's division, including Colquitt's brigade, temporarily attached to it, bore of this loss 922; Elliott's brigade alone losing 672, 236 of whom were victims of the explosion. General Meade reported his loss to be 4,408, killed, wounded and missing. General Baden, in his "Life of General Grant," characterizes this affair as "one of the most discreditably to the National army that occurred during the War."

In order to divert the army of General Grant from further combined operations against Richmond from the south, General Lee determined to make a demonstration against the Federal capital, and thus draw a portion of Grant's army to its defense. General Hunter, after his defeat at Lynchburg, had retreated by way of West Virginia, and thus left the road to Washington and the North uncovered. Lee detached a body of 12,000 men, under General Early, over the already beaten track

to oppose the advance of Early. On the 8th of July they were attacked, and after a gallant stand were forced to retire toward Baltimore.

This opened the route to Washington, and Early pushed forward in that direction, first sending a cavalry force toward Baltimore, which destroyed the railroad and burned the viaduct, effectually cutting off communication with the North and securing their rear. On the 9th of July, Early reached Rockville, fourteen miles from Washington. The next day, resuming the march, his advance force reached the northern approaches to Washington, defended by Forts Stevens and Massachusetts. On the 11th the Confederate force had invested these forts, which were almost undefended. The department clerks and citizen volunteers, however, made a good show, and Early hesitated to attack, and by the afternoon the Sixth Corps, followed by the Nineteenth, effectually manned the fortifications and saved Washington.



Edwin Forbes

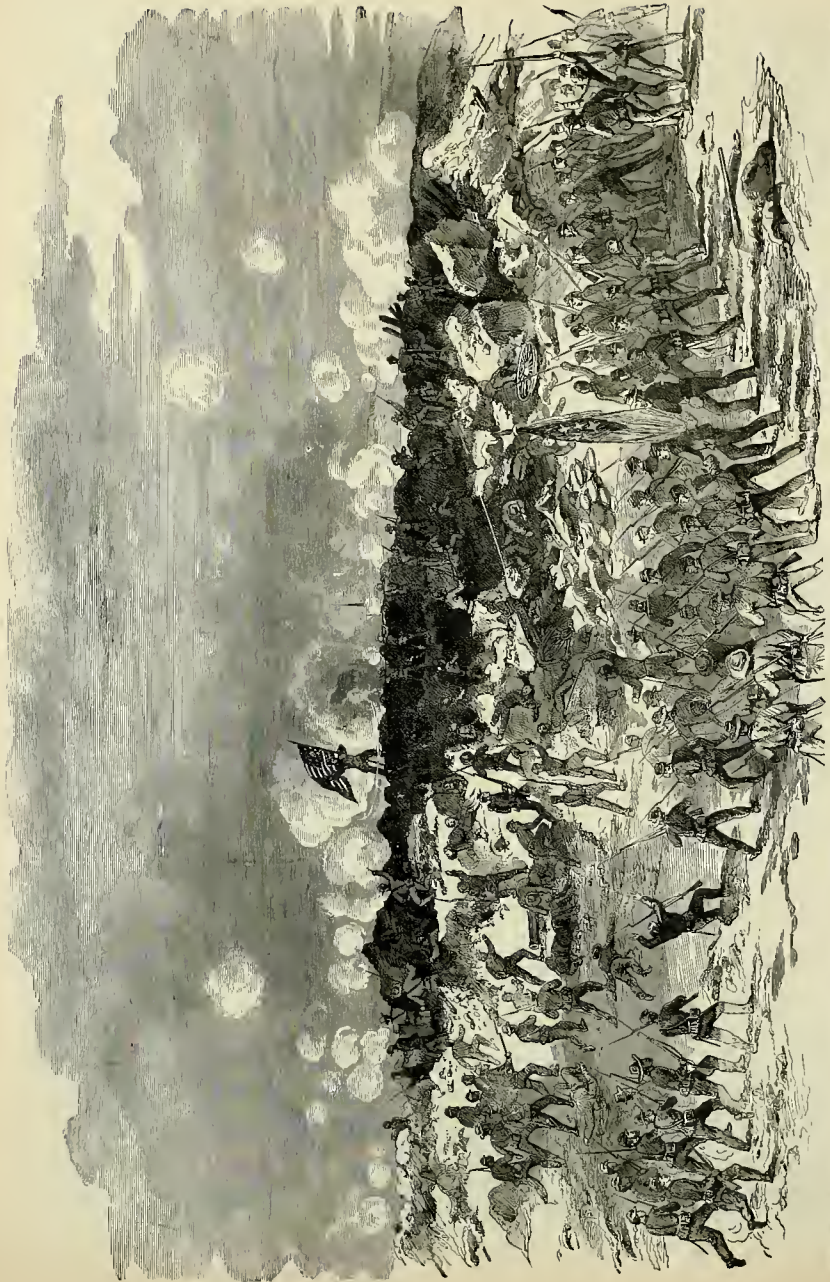
INVASION OF MARYLAND, 1864.—DRIVING OFF CATTLE AND

FROM A 55



INVASION OF MARYLAND, 1864.—DRIVING OFF CATTLE AND WHEAT TAKEN FROM THE FARMERS BY EARLY'S CAVALRY

FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FISHER.



CHARGE OF THE SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, INTO THE CRATER CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, JULY 30th, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY A. McCALPYN

The two armies kept up a skirmishing fire, but made no violent demonstration until, on the afternoon of the 17th, a brigade of both corps fell upon Early and drove him about a mile, sustaining and inflicting about the same loss—300 in killed and wounded.

The same night Early withdrew by way of Edwards's Ferry, taking with him a good supply of booty. General Wright pursued the retreating Confederates, but did not come up to them until they reached the Valley. A short skirmish took place at Snicker's Ferry, when Early beat a hasty retreat southward. The Sixth and the Nineteenth Corps were sent to the Valley, where General Phil Sheridan took command.

As Grant withdrew but one corps—the Sixth—from before Petersburg, notwithstanding the urgent demands of the War Department at Washington, General Lee had failed in his effort, and Petersburg was still besieged by Grant's main army, and with

support Mott. Barlow, however, kept up his junction with Mott's right, and was thus obliged to string his men over a long line to cover the Confederate line, and his thin line was in no condition to form a storming party. He made an effort with one brigade, but failed to dislodge the enemy. General Birney, on the other side of the creek, broke through the Confederate lines—they having weakened their right to oppose Barlow—and captured four guns. On the 15th, Birney undertook to find the enemy's left flank and turn it with the support of Gregg's cavalry. Not getting far enough to the left, the movement failed for the day. On the next morning he made a direct attack with Terry's division, and captured the line, with three colors and nearly three hundred prisoners. The Confederates, however, rallied and drove Terry back. On the 20th, Hancock withdrew to his old camp before Petersburg. The Federal loss in this expedition exceeded 1,500 men.

great confusion. Twenty-five hundred prisoners were captured, including General J. Hays. Wilcox and White, of the Ninth Corps, came up to the aid of Warren, who then re-formed his lines and regained his lost position. On the 21st the Confederates opened an artillery fire along the line, crossing their fire at right-angles over Warren's position. They then attacked the front, and at the same time made an effort on the left flank. Warren repulsed A. P. Hill's forces in front. Haygood's brigade, supported by five brigades of Mahone's division, was to make up the flanking force. Mahone failed to come up, and Haygood found himself before a strongly entrenched line, stretching far to both the left and right. The small force pressed forward, gaining the parapet of the works, expecting support, but soon found its retreat cut off. Captain Daly, of General Cutler's staff, boldly rode forward, seizing the regimental colors. Haygood, on foot, demanded their return, and ordering his



SCENE OF THE LOCALITY WHERE SHIELDS FOUGHT STONEWALL JACKSON IN 1863, AND WHERE CROOK WAS DEFEATED IN AUGUST, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.

Sheridan in the Valley, Lee saw no hope of further successful raids North.

On the 12th of August was set on foot by General Grant a repetition of the manoeuvres of July, on the north bank of the James River. Hancock again took charge of the expedition, and in addition to his own corps, he took the Tenth Corps, now under General Birney, and the cavalry division of General Gregg, and embarked on transports at City Point to better cover up his design, trusting that Lee would believe the troops en route for Washington. During the night he steamed up the stream, landing with much difficulty the next morning at Deep Bottom, where an entrenched camp had been held by General Foster since the last expedition. Hancock moved by the Malvern Hill and New Market Roads to Bailey's Creek, where a month ago he had encountered a reverse. Here he found the enemy entrenched, and with Mott's division fronting their line, Barlow, with two divisions, numbering about 10,000 men, assaulted on the extreme right, with instructions to carry the position, and then move to the left to

While Hancock was on the north side of the James, Warren was dispatched to take possession of the Weldon Railroad. Establishing himself on the road early on the 18th, and leaving Griffin's division to guard the point seized, he continued with the balance of his force northward along

the railroad. He proceeded to within a mile of Petersburg, where a Confederate line of battle opposed his farther progress. Placing Crawford's division to the right, and Ayres on the left, he gave battle. The result was the withdrawal of Ayres's force, with a loss of 290 of the Maryland Brigade, prisoners. The Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery covered the retreat and prevented a rout. Wilson still held possession of the Weldon Road, but his loss had been over 1,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. Lee had now only the Dumville Road as a means of communication and supply between Petersburg and Richmond, and on the 19th made an unsuccessful effort to dislodge Warren, who had entrenched. Warren's flank was turned, the Confederates gaining the rear of Crawford's line, and swept down on Warren's left, causing

men to fall back, he seized Daly's horse, and shooting the gallant captain through the body, he mounted his horse as Daly's body fell from it; his orderly seized the captured flag, and thus mounted, the intrepid commander ordered a charge on the Federal lines in the rear and made good his retreat. The road remained in the hands of Warren, who strongly entrenched his line. He had lost in this expedition, he reported, an aggregate of 4,455 men, killed, wounded and missing.

Hancock, on the 21st, was ordered to the left, in the rear of Warren's position. This he accomplished, and his troops destroyed the railroad as far south as Ream's Station. By the 21st they had destroyed three miles beyond, and returned to the intrenchments. On the 25th, Gibbon's division was to continue the destruction as far as Ream's Creek. He had scarcely left the intrenchment at Ream's Station when he was attacked by a Confederate force under Generals A. P. Hill and Wade Hampton. Hancock withdrew Gibbon's division within the intrenchments, placing it on the left of the First Division, commanded by General Miles.



Petersburg Railroad

Confederate Fort.

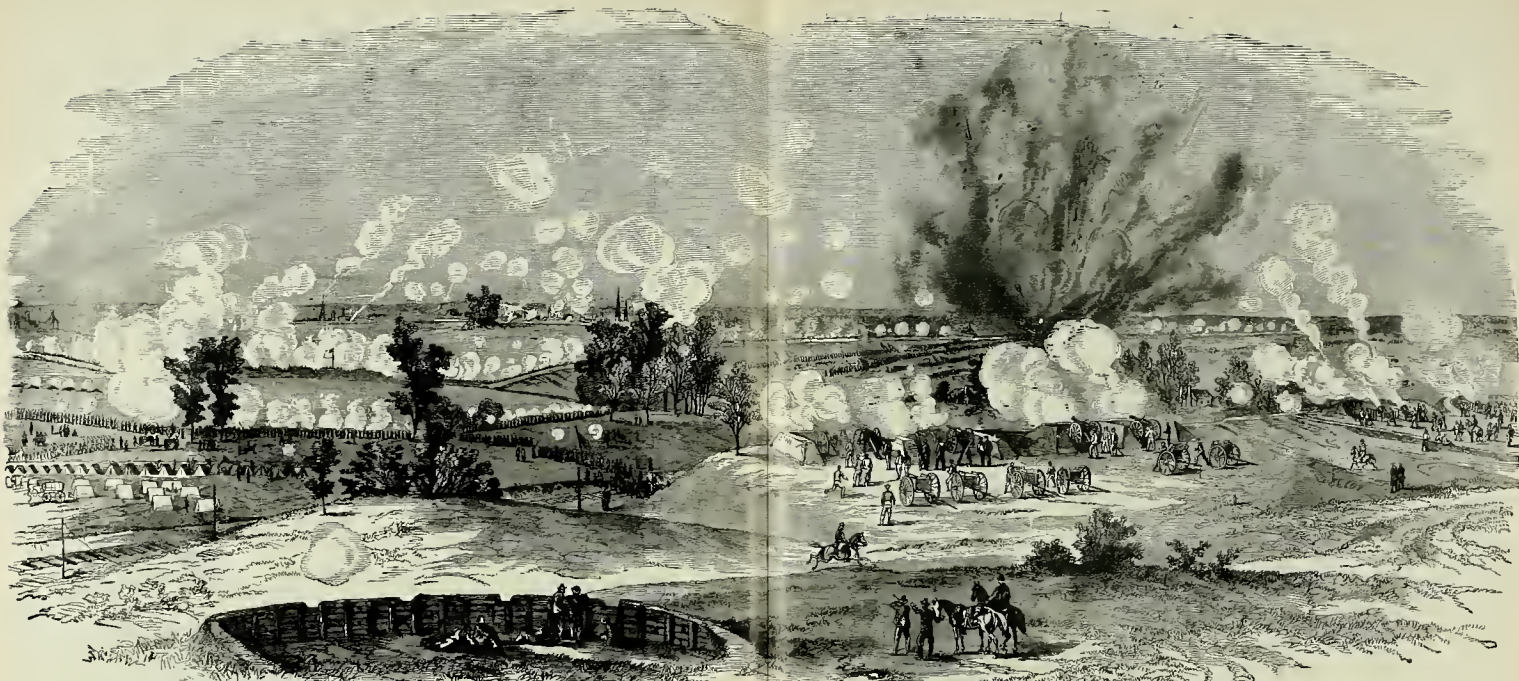
Confederate Mortar Battery.

City of Petersburg.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, JULY 30th, 1864 — EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, A



VIEW OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE



Petersburg Railroad

Confederate Fort

Confederate Mosaic Battery

City of Petersburg

North Corps Battery

Explosion of the Mine

BEFORE PETERSBURG, JULY 30TH, 1864 — EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, AND CHARGE ON THE CONFEDERATE WORKS — FROM A SKETCH BY ANDREW McCALLUM



VIEW OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE AND THE BATTLE OF JULY 30TH, 1864 — FROM A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLER



BATTLE OF BEAN'S STATION, VA.—EFFORTS OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES TO REGAIN POSSESSION OF THE WELDON RAILROAD AUGUST 30TH, 1864

FROM A SKETCH BY JAMES HICKLEY

The Confederates fed on Miles, who speedily repulsed them. A second and a third attack, more vigorously executed, were likewise checked. The Confederates then concentrated a powerful artillery fire on the Federal position, and owing to the faulty construction of the breastworks (which were occupied but not built by Hancock), General Heith's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, by an impetuous rush, broke through Miles's line, and the command gave way in confusion. With no reserve but a brigade of Gibben's division, under Colonel Rugg, which failed to support, the Confederates storming party seized the artillery, and the batteries of McKnight, Purria and Sloop were captured. Hancock ordered Gibben's division to retake the guns and position lost. They made a feeble effort, but were obliged to fall back, and but for the splendid fight of Miles's division, and the gallantry of their commander, who succeeded in rallying a portion of the Sixty-first New York, and forming it at right-angles

intrenched on Preble's Farm carried a line of rifle-pits, capturing one gun and about one hundred prisoners. At the same time Ayres's division captured a work on Squirrel Level Road. Parke, on Warren's left, was fiercely assailed and forced back in disorder. Griffin came to his support, and regained the ground. On the morning of the 1st, Gregg met the enemy's cavalry and forced it back.

OCTOBER, 1864. In the afternoon Gregg was assailed on the Duncan Road, which he held in order to guard the left and rear of the operating forces, but held his position. On the 2d the whole force advanced, to find the enemy had withdrawn to their main intrenchments, and the Federal forces at once made defensive new position, which had been gained with a loss of about 2,500 men.

In the meantime General Butler had been operating against the defenses of Richmond, capturing Fort Harrison, fifteen pieces of artillery and the defenses of the New Market Road. On the 8th of

of Petersburg, he dispatched the greater part of his three army corps to carry out this design.

The left flank of the Federal army occupied a position about two miles beyond (west of) the Weldon Railroad. General Lee had extended his right flank so as to cover the Boydton Plank Road, below where it crosses Hatcher's Run. This wing was intrenched, and protected the Southside Railroad, which ran parallel to and two miles distant from the Plank Road.

The Ninth Corps, supported by the Fifth, was to attack the extreme right of the intrenched line of the Confederates, while the Second Corps was to cross to the west side of Hatcher's Run by a swinging movement, strike the Boydton Plank Road, and advance to seize the Southside Railroad.

This movement was begun on the early morning of the 27th. After a march of three miles westward, Parke and Warren confronted the right of the Confederate intrenchment



HOSPITAL STEWARD FILING SURGEONS' ORDERS AT THE ARMY DRUG STORE.

FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.

to the breastworks, checking the advance of the Confederates, retaking McKnight's guns, and recovering a portion of the lost line, the disaster would have been much greater.

Hancock failed to receive reinforcements, and he withdrew from Reem's Station with a loss of 2,400 killed, wounded and missing, out of a command of only 8,000. The loss to the Confederates was probably as severe.

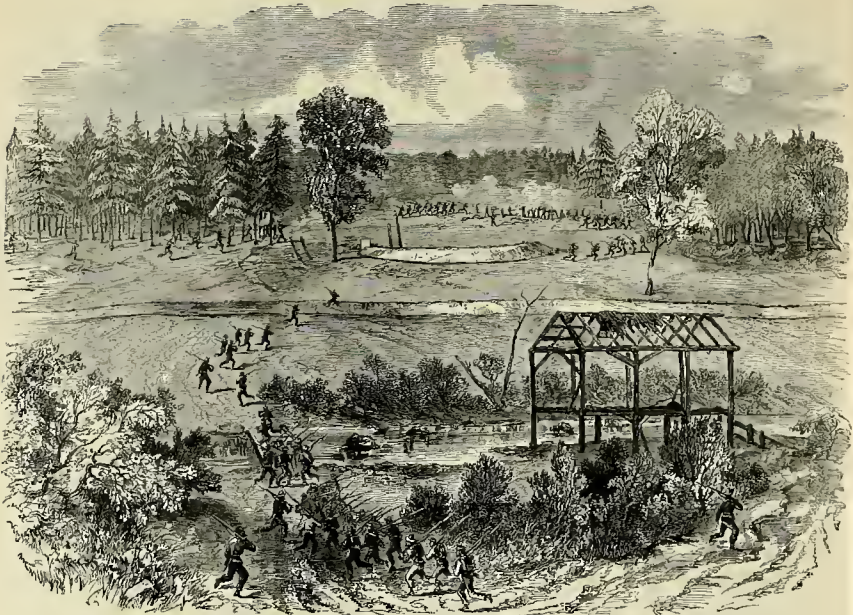
It was near the end of September before any further offensive operations were made by General Grant, the army in the meantime having thoroughly intrenched, and evacuated the advance lines with the main body before Petersburg. General Grant ordered two divisions of the Fifth Corps, under Warren, and two divisions of the Ninth, under Parke, to move from the left toward Poplar Spring Church and Preble's Farm, with a view of preventing the Confederates reinforcing the troops operating against General Butler. Gregg's cavalry moved to the left and rear of Warren's and Parke's forces. Griffin's division struck the Confederates

September this brilliant movement had been accomplished by the corps of Birney and Ord. They next were repulsed in an attack on Fort Gilmer, in front of Chapin's Farm, losing about 300 men.

On the 23d of September, General Beauregard was ordered by President Davis to Charleston, South Carolina, to take charge of the defenses of that city and the Atlantic coast, which he had left seven months before in charge of General Ripley to go to the assistance of Lee in the defense of Petersburg, the key to the Confederate capital. This task he had thoroughly accomplished, and as the bad roads and Virginia Winter were unfavorable to aggressive movements, Davis no longer feared an active campaign on the part of Grant.

The Federal commander, however, determined on one more effort to capture Petersburg before Winter set in. His plan was to turn the extreme right of the enemy's intrenched line, and seize the Southside Railroad, which was now Lee's principal means of communication between Richmond and Petersburg, leaving a sufficient force to hold the lines in front

line on the east bank of Hatcher's Run. Parke was on the right, Warren on the left. Hancock moved by the Vaughan Road, which lies south of the line of march of the Ninth and Fifth Corps. He forced a crossing of Hatcher's Run, advanced northwestward, passed Dalney's Mill, and gained the Boydton Plank Road. He then was to cross at White Oak Bridge, two miles above, march four miles, and strike the Southside Railroad in the rear of the enemy's extreme right. Gregg's cavalry division covered his left. At one o'clock in the afternoon, while driving a small force of the enemy across Hatcher's Run, at Ramsey's Mill, in order to mask his movement, he received an order from General Meade to halt on the Boydton Plank Road. This order was a surprise to Hancock, and was prompted by a failure of the Ninth Corps, which had attacked the enemy's front and been repulsed, and Meade had directed Warren to make an effort to turn the line. He ordered Crawford's division, supported by Ayres's brigade, across Hatcher's Run, at Armstrong's Mill, and they marched up the stream.



THE SECOND CORPS, UNDER GENERAL HANCOCK, PLANKING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT ARMSTRONG'S MILL, ON HATCHER'S RUN, VA., OCTOBER 27th, 1864.



AGENTS OF NORTHERN MEN DRAFTED IN THE ARMY PROCURING NEGRO SUBSTITUTES AT NORFOLK, VA.

Meade's order of halt to Hancock was so as to allow time for Warren's troops to reach and support him, as in his position at Burgess's Mill he was isolated from the main army by five or six miles, and separated from Warren and Parke by Hatcher's Run. Crawford found a difficult march, and his men became separated and lost in the dense woods; in fact, regiments lost trace of their divisions, and companies of their regiments. It took three hours to reach the right flank of the entrenched enemy opposed to the remainder of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, with the Run between them. Warren found the maps defective and the country strange. He therefore ordered a suspension of operations until he could consult Meade. Warren's force was now about one mile from Burgess's Mill, but it was several hours before the respective forces found out the position of the other. In the meantime Hancock had been attacked by Hill's Confederate corps, while he had sent General Egan, in command of Gibbon's division, to the right of the Boynton Plank Road, who deployed

and faced southward. Smythe's and Willett's brigades, of Egan's division, McAllister's brigade, of Mott's division, and De Trobriand's brigade and Kerwin's dismounted cavalry, combined in the assault. Egan's charge was irresistible, and the Confederates lost their captured guns, two colors and 1,000 prisoners. In their retreat they were lost in the woods, and several hundred were captured within Crawford's line.

Had Crawford then made an attack, the Federal victory would have been decisive, but he had no orders, as Warren thought Ayres's division could reach Hancock more easily than Crawford, as the latter was in the dense woods, and with no road. Ayres, however, was able only to reach Armstrong's Mill, where he halted for the night. While the fight was going on on the right, General Wade Hampton, with five brigades of Confederate cavalry, assailed Gregg's mounted division, which held the left and rear of Hancock's forces. The attack was so furious that Hancock had to use all the force not engaged on the right to repel the gallant Confederate,

of the enemy. The division of Gregg moved by the Jerusalem Plank Road to Benn's Station, thence westward across Kosanthy Creek, marching rapidly on Dividville Court House. The Fifth Corps passed to the west side of the creek to take position on the right of the Second Corps, which marched down the Vaughan Road toward Hatcher's Run. The Second Division of Humphrey's Second Corps, under Smythe, turned abruptly to the right, taking a path that led to Armstrong's Mill, where Smythe found the enemy entrenched. He took up a position making a connection between the two other divisions of the same corps. In the afternoon the Confederates assailed Smythe, endeavoring to turn his flank; but Smythe's division, aided by McAllister's brigade, of Mott's division, resisted repeated attacks, which were continued until dark. The next day the Fifth Corps, together with Gregg's cavalry, reinforced the Second Corps. Warren's left, under Crawford, advanced to Dabney's Mill and drove out Pegram. The Confederates, finding this flank exposed, sent a force by the Vaughan



THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.—GOING TO THE TRENCHES.

FROM A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLER.

two brigades far to the right, and subsequently two regiments still further in the woods, in order to find Crawford's force. They failed to form a connection, the distance between them really being nearly three-fourths of a mile. Lee's original design was to cross the Run above Burgess's Mill and fall on Hancock's left flank. Hancock anticipated him, and carried the bridge over the dam; and Lee, to save the Heights, ordered Hill to cross where he was and attack Hancock's right. The crossing was effected at a point directly midway between the forces of Crawford and Hancock, and Hill, passing close to Crawford's skirmishers, but not being discovered owing to the woods, about 4 P.M. suddenly fell on Mott's division of Hancock's corps. The troops being disposed so as to receive an attack in the opposite quarter, were fired upon on their rear. Pierce's brigade, of Mott's division, gave way, a section of artillery was captured, and a rout was imminent. Hancock ordered Egan to the front to resist the victorious troops. The brave commander had already anticipated his superior's orders, and swept upon the flank of the Confederates, who had failed to comprehend the situation, and pushed across the road

Hancock lost about 1,500 men in this fight, and the Confederates fully as many. The result was no advantage to the Federal side, and the expedition was unfortunate in plan, while the execution was in every way brilliant. Hancock, reluctant to leave the field, found his men worn out and without ammunition, and, with no prospect of Ayres reaching him in time for an early morning attack, he withdrew, and by morning the whole force was within the Federal lines before Petersburg. Lee had massed his forces—15,000 infantry and Hampton's entire cavalry—ready for an assault at day-break of the 28th, but the morning found no enemy.

There was no further active operations during the year. Hancock was ordered North to raise the new First Corps, and Humphrey assigned command of the Second Corps.

A second attempt was made early in February, 1865, to gain possession of the Southside Railroad. The Federal forces had during the winter extended their line of defenses westward to Hatcher's Run. The Fifth Corps, with the Second Corps under Humphreys, and Gregg's cavalry, under cover of a heavy bombardment from all the Federal batteries before Petersburg, intended to engage the attention

Road to reach Crawford's rear, and fell upon Gregg's cavalry, which they drove back to Hatcher's Run, while at the same time they opened an attack in front. Ayres's division, while moving in column to the support of Crawford, was attacked and driven back, and the victors then attacked Crawford and threw his division back in great confusion, with heavy loss. This success they followed up with an attack on Wheaton's division of the Sixth Corps, which was moving to the support of the left, and the entire left retreated toward the position occupied by the Second Corps at Hatcher's Run. Elated by their success, the Confederate force pushed to the front of the Second Corps, where Humphreys met them with a sharp fire from his temporary intrenchments, which forced the Confederate troops to retire. The Federal loss was 2,000, the greater proportion being of Crawford's division. The Confederates lost 1,000; their commander, General John Pegram, was killed. Except an expedition under Warren with the Fifth Corps, Mott's division of the Second Corps, and Gregg's mounted division, to destroy the Weldon Railroad, and which was only partially successful, there were no further movements before Petersburg until the Spring campaign.



BATTLE OF POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA.—GALLANT CHARGE OF A PART OF THE FIFTH CORPS ON THE CONFEDERATE FORT.

DAVID A. RUSSELL.

Born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1824; entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1841; and graduated in July, 1845. Was assigned to the Fourth Regular Infantry, and stationed on the Pacific Coast, where he remained ten years, acquiring the rank of captain. When the Civil War broke out he was chosen colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, and led the same with honor through the memorable campaign of the Peninsula, under General McClellan. He was appointed brevet-major in the Regular Army for distinguished services at the battle of Williamsburg. He fought gallantly at Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines), and was made a full major of the Eighth Infantry, and subsequently for general good conduct throughout the Peninsula campaign was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet in the Regular Army. In November, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of Volunteers. He commanded his brigade on the left of the line at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862; at Salem Heights in May, 1863; in the expedition to Beverly and Kelly's Fords in June; and at Gettysburg in July of the



DAVID A. RUSSELL.

same year. He presented to the War Department the colors which his brigade captured on the Rappahannock, and was highly complimented by Secretary Stanton for his gallant conduct and important services while in command of the brigade. President Lincoln at once promoted him to be a major-general by brevet, and in November, 1863, he was placed in command of a division, and conducted the First Division of the Sixth Army Corps through the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg. Called to the defense of the National Capital against the threatening operations of Early, General Russell with his division rendered signal service, and was actively prominent in pushing the gallant Confederate cavalry leaders back into Virginia and up the Valley, until at Winchester Sheridan's signal victory proved the beginning of a speedy end to the daring raids that had thrown the whole North into consternation. At the battle of Opequan (or Winchester), September 19th, 1864, General Russell was instantly killed by a cannonball while at the head of his division. His loss was deeply lamented by his fellow-soldiers.



THE NINTH CORPS PASSING POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1864.—CONFEDERATE PRISONERS COMING IN UNDER GUARD.
FROM A SKETCH BY JESSE HOGAN.



ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

Born in New York city on the 15th day of February, 1835, son of General James Watson Webb, and a grandson of General Samuel B. Webb, who was an 84th-*th* camp to General Washington, and later a colonel and brigadier-general in the Connecticut Line of the Revolutionary Army. In his youth he attended the school of Mr. Chardull, a graduate of West Point. Among his schoolmates were the Kings, Leavenworths, Barnwells, Dodges, Gracys, Cheneys, Hoffmanns, Van Rensselaers, and others well known in every department of civil life. Leaving there, he was prepared for entrance to West Point by Professor Ross, of the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. He entered West Point in 1853, and graduated in 1855, in the 21st year of his age. Among his classmates were such men as Comstock, Wilcox, Gregg, Torbert, and Governor F. R. T. Nichols, Averell, Harza, DuBois, and others who gained distinction during the Civil War of 1861-65. In November, 1855, he married Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rutgers Hensen, of New York city, and the following month left for Florida to serve under Colonel Harvey Brown against the Seminoles Indians.



ALEXANDER HAYS.

He served with the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Appomattox Court House under the following commissions: First-lieutenant, Second United States Artillery; captain, Eleventh United States Infantry; major, First Rhode Island Artillery; lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers, and inspector-general, Fifth Army Corps; brigadier-general, United States Volunteers; brevet-major-general, United States Volunteers; and meanwhile received brevet commissions in the United States Army as major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and major general. Under the last-mentioned he was, after the surrender of the Confederate armies, appointed by the President Military Governor of the First Military District of Virginia. The significant wording of each brevet commission, "for gallant and meritorious services," and "gallant and distinguished conduct at Gettysburg, Rattlesnake Station, Wildcatmass, and Spottsylvania," attest the character of his services. The list of engagements in which he participated, commencing with Bull Run and ending at Appomattox Court House, comprises every one of magnitude, except Cold Harbor, fought by the Army of the Potomac. Wounded at Gettysburg while storming the take of Pickett's grand assault, he nevertheless remained on the field

and witnessed the marvellous disappearance of that charge column of 15,000 men. Of his color guard, composed of a sergeant and seven corporals, all were killed or wounded but one, who, while carrying the colors of the Second Division of the Second Corps, under the command of General Webb, at Spottsylvania, ended his military career. At Spottsylvania General Webb was severely wounded in the head, but recovered and served as chief of staff to Major-general Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, to the end of the Virginia campaign. The following letter from General Meade attests the value of his services:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
November 16, 1862.

"Brevet-major-general A. S. Webb, U.S.A., West Point, N. Y.

"GENERAL: The Union League of Philadelphia have furnished me with a few copies in bronze of the elegant gold medal which was presented to me recently in commemoration of the battle of Gettysburg. In selecting those to whom I should distribute these medals, I know no one general, who has more claims than yourself either for 'distinguished personal valour' on that ever-memorable field, or for the cool, warm and generous sympathy and support so valuable for a commanding general to receive from his subordinates. Accept therefore the accompanying medal, not only as commemorative of



SAMUEL D. STURGIS.



GEORGE SYKES.

the conspicuous part here in the great battle, as on an evidence on any part of retrospection of the kindly feelings that have always accompanied our intercourse, both official and social.

Very truly, yours,

General M. W. McKim,
Major-general, United States Army."

In 1850 he was elected President of the College of the City of New York, which position he now holds (1885); and he has during the intervening seventeen years so administered the affairs of his office as president, that the institution today takes rank with nearly all the older American colleges.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.

Born in New York City on May 31st, 1838, and after completing a thorough course of studies entered mercantile pursuits. In 1857 he joined the famous Seventh Militia Regiment of New York, and marched with that command, in 1861, to the defense of Washington. After the expiration of the term for which it had enlisted, the regiment returned to New York, and young Fitzgerald entered the United States service as first-lieutenant in the Eleventh Regiment, New York Volunteers (Ellsworth Fire Zouaves), and was promoted to be captain, for gallantry at the first battle of Bull Run, as stated in order.

After the disbandment of the Zouaves he was commissioned first-lieutenant in the Forth New York (Mozart), and for gallantry in the battle of Fair Oaks was again promoted to captaincy. He was one of the sappers by the *Hiram* burning disaster. He had been sent on the vessel to make a reconnaissance of the Confederate fortifications along the river, and was standing on the bow at the time of the explosion. Brained and unconscious, he was picked up by a tugboat, and cared for by his comrades; but it was a long time before he was able to resume duty.

During the Peninsula campaign he served as provost-marshal and as aide-camp on the staff of the gallant General Phil Kearny, and is one of the few officers entitled to wear the Kearny Cross. After the death of that great soldier, Captain Fitzgerald served as aide-camp to General D. B. Birney in the Third Corps. He was subsequently ordered to General J. G. Foster, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, and accompanied the latter officer in all the campaigns in North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1862 he was promoted to major, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel, of the First Mississippi. Colonel Fitzgerald served with distinction in many departments, and his gallantry was conspicuous in the many battles and skirmishes in which he was engaged. He was wounded at Bull Run, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. At the close of the War he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard of New York "for faithful and meritorious services during the War," and was immediately returned to his old vocation, the Seventh Regiment, as its adjutant. Was for ten years considered the model adjutant in the State of New York. In 1875 he was elected national editor of the *Brooklyn* and in 1882 was appointed a brigadier-general, and placed in command of the Second Brigade, comprising the Seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighth and Seventy-first Militia Regiments of New York. He is at present (1885) connected with many prominent corporations in his native city, having held for several years the Presidency of the New York Mercantile Trust Company.

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

Born in England on October 12th, 1835. He first became identified with the National Guard of the State of New York in 1854, when he joined the celebrated "Brooklyn City Guard," and passed through the several grades of non-commissioned rank, his membership being terminated by his acceptance of an important position in South America. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to volunteer in defense of the Union, enrolling himself as a member of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, and serving throughout the preliminary campaign in which that regiment was engaged. He was one of the foremost promoters of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn; as brigade inspector he was largely instrumental in organizing the Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and was subsequently prominently elected lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment. In August, 1862, he joined the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, as lieutenant-colonel; was mustered into the United States service on November following as full colonel, and with the regiment, assigned to the Banks Expedition, the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth subsequently being the first regiment to land at Baton Rouge, La. He commanded a detachment of General Banks's army, protecting the right wing of the main body during the feat against Port Hudson. At the battle of Irish Bend (April 14th, 1863), while leading a charge, Colonel Molineux was severely wounded, a shell-ball entering his mouth just as he uttered the rallying cry, "Forward New York!" taking off a large piece of his upper jaw, and passing out at the centre of the left cheek. The "Draft Riots" (August, 1863) occurring while he was home, wounded, he offered his services to General Butler, and did active duty on "boat parties" on the river-front during those times. Returning to active duty in the field during the ensuing month of July, he was appointed assistant-inspector-general on the staff of Major-general Franklin, being subsequently made acting provost-marshal-general and commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. In the Spring of 1864 he was made military commander of the La Force District, La.; was afterward

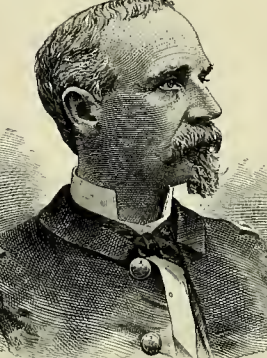
assigned the duty of organizing "State Troops," or independent companies of Louisiana scouts; and upon the completion of the celebrated *Duane* at Alexandria, was given command of all the United States forces north of the Red River. Ordered North with his command, he joined General Butler at Bermuda Hundred, July 25th, 1864; but two days



LOUIS FITZGERALD.

afterward, having in the meantime organized a provisional division, reinforced General Sheridan in the Valley, participating in all the engagements and battles of that campaign, and being promoted brigadier-general by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and zeal at Fisher's Hill, Winchester and Cedar Cross. Returning to the Department of the South, early in 1865, General Molineux was placed in charge of works at Savannah, and later given command of Fort Pulaski and Tybee. While here he was instrumental in saving the ship *Lawrence*, in recognition of which service the New York Board of Underwriters voted him a service of plate. In June ensuing he was made military commander of the District of Northern Georgia, with headquarters at Augusta. He seized and secured to the United States Government Confederate coin and bullion to a very large amount, capturing \$185,000 from Jefferson Davis, over 75,000 bales of cotton, quartermaster and commissary stores aggregating \$10,000,000, and Government buildings and factories of great value. His administration of affairs was marked by firmness and wisdom, and by his uniform courtesy and kindness, coupled with his bold administration of military law, he won the esteem of the whole community.

On the termination of active hostilities, General Molineux retired to civil life, with the rank of major-general by brevet "for gallant and meritorious services during the War." He is now (1885) major-general of the Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y.



EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

SAMUEL DAVIS STURGIS.

Born at Shippensburg, Pa., in 1832, graduated at West Point, July 14, 1848; appointed as second-lieutenant of Second Dragoons; served in the Mexican War; was made a prisoner while on a reconnaissance just before the battle of Buena Vista; subsequently served in California, New Mexico and on the frontier; and was made captain, March 24, 1855. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was in command

of Fort Smith, Arkansas; all his officers resigning, he abandoned the fort, thus saving his command and most of the material. In May, 1861, was made colonel of Volunteer Cavalry, serving in Missouri; in August, a brigadier-general assigned to the Army of the Tennessee; afterwards to the command in Kansas; and in 1862 to that of the fortifications at Washington; subsequently serving in the field at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the South and West. On March 13th, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general. Was mustered out of the Volunteer service, August, 24th, 1865. His rank in the Regular Army is colonel. Now (1885) in command of the Seventh United States Cavalry.

GEORGE SYKES.

Born at Deer, Md., October 10th, 1822; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842, when appointed a second-lieutenant in the Third Infantry, his first service being against the Seminoles in Florida. In the War with Mexico he served with credit from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, gaining the brevet of captain for gallantry at Cerro Gordo. From 1848 to 1851 he was almost constantly with his regiment on the frontier, serving on numerous expeditions, and being engaged in frequent actions with hostile Indians. In 1855 he attained the rank of captain, and in the early part of 1861 was in the company in Texas. On the 15th of March, 1862, he was appointed major of the newly authorized Fourteenth Infantry, and in July commanded the battalion of Regular troops in the battle of Bull Run. Commissioned a brigadier-general of Volunteers in September, 1862, he commanded the Regular Infantry in the defense of Washington during the Winter of 1862-63, and in the Virginia Peninsula campaign of 1862 the division of Regulars (Porter's corps) which so stubbornly maintained its position on the right of Gaines's Mill. In the succeeding campaign he continued in command of this division at the second battle of Bull Run. After the evacuation of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; and on the appointment of General Meade to the command of the Army of the Potomac (June, 1863), Sykes succeeded to that of the Fifth Corps, which a week later was engaged at Gettysburg, and at the head of which he continued until the 13th of November, 1863, when he returned to duty with the Fifth Infantry, of which he had been appointed lieutenant-colonel in October, 1863. In January, 1865, he became colonel of the Twentieth Infantry.

ALEXANDER HAYS.

Born at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1820 - graduated at the West Point Military Academy, July 14, 1840, and entered the Army as brevet-second-lieutenant of Infantry, April 1st, 1841. Lieutenant, June, 1846; served on frontier duty, 1841-45; and in the Mexican War was engaged in the battles of Pico Alto and Basaca de Palma, being brevetted first-lieutenant for gallantry. Ordered to Pennsylvania on recruiting duty, he quickly acquired a large number of men, and returned at the seat of war, being engaged in various actions. On the 12th of April, 1861, he resigned from the Army, and engaged in the manufacture of iron at Venango, Pa., subsequently adopting the profession of civil engineer, which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was appointed major of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the following month a captain in the sixteenth United States Infantry. In August, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and led his regiment in the Virginia Peninsula campaign of 1862, through most of the battles from Yorktown to Malvern Hill, receiving the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel. In the second battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded and disabled till September 29th, 1862, when he was promoted to be brigadier-general of Volunteers, and assigned to duty in the defense of Washington. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in command of a division of the Second Corps, and subsequently led it at Auburn, Bristol Station, and the "Meridian" Campaign. In the Richmond campaign of 1864 he fell at the head of his command in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

Prepared for "The Soldier in Our Civil War" by a Confederate officer of General Johnston's army, and participant in the campaign.

The battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., in November, 1863, so disastrous to the Confederate forces, was followed by a long cessation of active fighting. This period was one of preparation for the decisive campaign of 1864 in Georgia, which resulted in quelling the Confederacy by Sherman's March to the Sea, the halting progress having already taken place in Grant's capture of Vicksburg.

During the Winter of 1863-64 both armies were gathering strength for the momentous conflict impending. The Federal army was quartered at and near Chattanooga, Tenn., and the Confederate

Army at and near Dalton, Ga. General W. T. Sherman, of the Federal army, assumed command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which included this territory, on the 18th of March, 1864. General Joseph E. Johnston took command of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee on the 27th of December, 1863, at Dalton.

General Sherman had organized a magnificent force, and, with remarkable foresight, made all of his arrangements for the campaign. He tells with great zest in his "Memoirs" how, needing 100 locomotives and 1,650 cars to transport supplies, he had held on to and secured trains from every Northern road, and adds that he never learned how the railroads recovered their stock. He started the campaign May 1st, 1864, with 98,797 infantry, and 254 cannons. These were divided into: Army of the Cumberland, Major-general Thomas, 69,773 men and 130 guns; Army of the Tennessee, Major-general McPherson, 24,465 men and 96 guns; and Army of the Ohio, Major-general Schofield, 13,559 men and 28 guns. The cavalry amounted to 12,600 men and horses, under Generals Stoneman, Garratt,

right to cut Johnston's communications at Resaca. Thomas moved on Tunnel Hill, and Schofield pressed down from Bed Clay. Sherman's idea was to push Johnston with Schofield and Thomas, and hold the Confederate forces engaged while McPherson struck the rear at Resaca. The Western and Atlantic Railroad runs from Dalton due south, and parallel with it on the right, looking south, is Rocky Face Ridge.

Thomas's attack on the State Road was successfully resisted by Lieutenant-general Hardee, who with Patten's and Brown's brigades, and Stewart's and Bate's divisions, held his place at Mill Creek Gap.

General McPherson, with 23,000 Federals, slipped through Snake Creek Gap in Rocky Face Ridge, the march being made down to the Gap under the protection of the Ridge, and attacked Lieutenant-general Polk with Loring's division a mile out from Resaca. A reconnaissance by General Wheeler around the northern end of Rocky Face Ridge, in which he had quite a skirmish with the Federal cavalry, disclosed the fact that Sherman was mov-

Calhoun was Johnston's base and reserves. The Oostenaula River runs by Calhoun down to within a mile of the town, when it turns and goes in the direction of Bona. At Tanner's Ferry, two and a half miles from Calhoun, where the river bends, Colonel J. W. Avery, of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, was stationed with a brigade of cavalry and a battery of artillery, defending two miles of the river. Brigadier-general John T. Morgan's cavalry brigade was in reserve, and at Calhoun General W. H. T. Walker's division of infantry was stationed. It was a shrewd step in Sherman to gain possession of this ferry, which put him three and a half miles nearer to Calhoun than was Johnston with his army. A heavy force, the afternoon of the 14th, effected the crossing, to which Colonel Avery's brigade, extending two miles along the river, presented a thin line of defense. Both General Morgan and General Walker were sent for, but arrived only after the Federals had driven Colonel Avery back with a loss of half of his brigade, after several hours' fighting, and entrenched on this side of the river. The movement was communicated to Gen-



THE SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS FORDING THE CHATTAHOOCHEE AT ROSWELL'S FERRY, JULY 10TH, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE D. NAYLOR, SECOND ILL. INFANTRY.

E. McCook and Kilpatrick. The Federal army aggregated 110,000 men.

General Joseph E. Johnston took command of General Bragg's army, discouraged and depleted by the defeat of Missionary Ridge, and spent the entire winter in bringing up the demoralized organization. The position at Dalton had not been selected to its strength, but was the point where the Confederate army happened to be after the battle of Missionary Ridge. General Johnston's labors in reorganizing the army were very valuable. Both he and the Confederate War Department were anxious to get ready and assume the offensive, but it was not found practicable to do so. General Johnston's Confederate force, on the 2d of May, 1864, was 42,464 infantry and artillery, with 2,392 cavalry, aggregating 44,866 men. These troops were under command of Lieutenant-generals Hardee, Polk and Hood as corps commanders, and the division commanders, Stewart, Bate, Cheatham, Walker, Stevenson, Hindman and Cleburne. General Wheeler led the cavalry. General Thomas, of the Federal army, was at Ringgold, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, Virginia and Georgia Railroad; while McPherson moved down to the

ing his whole army down through Snake Creek Gap. Johnston ordered Hardee's and Hood's corps down to Resaca, evacuating Dalton.

The battle of Resaca was fiercely contested. Sherman's line of battle deployed against Resaca had McPherson on the right, Thomas in the centre and Schofield on the left. This deployment was finished May 13th. The Confederate army at Resaca was in two lines; Polk's corps was left of Hardee's corps, and both corps were west of Resaca and the railroad facing to the west, Polk's left resting on the Oostenaula River. Hood's corps extended from Hardee's right across the railroad to the Conasauga, facing to the northwest.

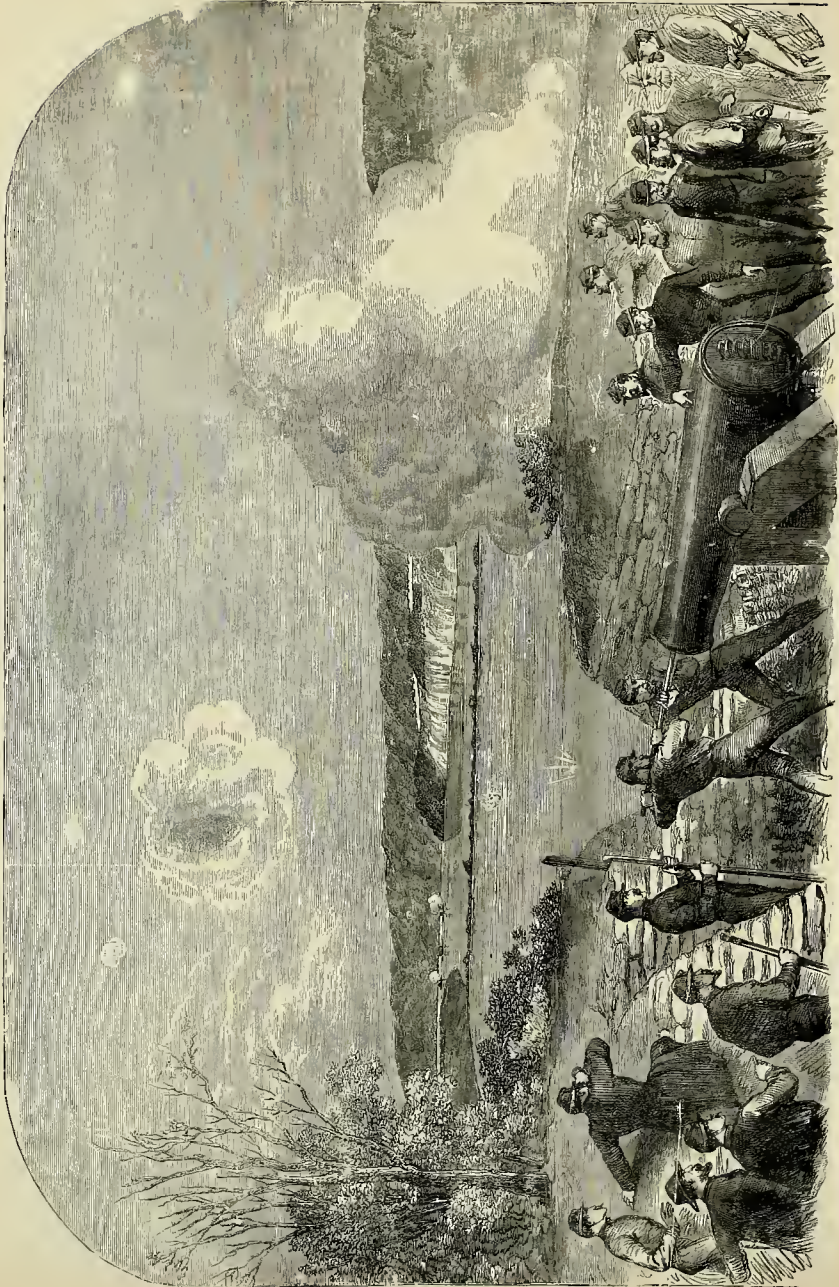
On the 14th, Sherman closed in, enveloping the town, and skirmishing occurred all day. On the afternoon of the 14th, about six o'clock, Lieutenant-general Hood, with Stewart's and Stevenson's divisions, engaged Schofield's corps and drove it some little distance. But Lieutenant-general Polk's advanced troops on the left had been driven from a hill in front of his left by McPherson's troops. This hill commanded the Confederate bridges at short range.

General Sherman did another shrewd thing. The town of Calhoun is six miles below Resaca. At

eral Johnston that night; but the next morning General Walker, deceived by the Federal quiet, and against the opinion of the cavalry in his front, dispatched General Johnston that the report of the passage of the Oostenaula was unfounded. He, however, threw a brigade against the entrenched Federals, and met a quick and bloody repulse, and immediately notified General Johnston.

On the 15th, heavy fighting continued all day. McPherson and Hooker's corps were actively engaged on the Federal side, while Hindman's and Stevenson's divisions had some very stubborn fighting, the latter assaulting the Federal left. Under General Walker's inaccurate information that the Federals had not crossed at Tanner's Ferry (called Lay's Ferry in Sherman's "Memoirs"), General Johnston arranged for Lieutenant-general Hood to make a strong attack on the Federal left; but on the reception of the correct intelligence, he abandoned the idea, and wisely left Resaca with his army, the night of May 15th.

McPherson and Hardee had quite a brush on the Tanner's Ferry Road, a mile and a half south of Calhoun. Hardee's object being to check the Federal advances, to allow the Confederates time for an easy retreat.



HOWLETT'S CONFEDERATE BATTERY, ON THE JAMES RIVER, VA., SHELLING THE FEDERAL MONITORS ON THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

it will be seen that General Johnston's persistent policy was to stand on the defensive, to spare the blood of our soldiers by fighting under cover habitually, and to attack only when bad position or division of the Federal forces might give the Confederates advantages counterbalancing that of superior numbers.

Johnston, on the 17th of May, fell slowly back to Adairsville, Polk's and Hood's corps on the left, and Hardee on the right. Thomas's column came up with the Confederates that evening, and a sharp skirmishing was kept up between his troops and Cheatham's Confederate division and Wheeler's cavalry until midnight. That night the Confederates retired. Hardee's corps reached Kingston on the 18th, and Polk's and Hood's stopped within a mile of Cassville.

McPherson was coming on a road four miles west of Kingston, Thomas was four miles east of Kingston, while Schofield and Hooker were marching direct to Cassville. With the Federal columns some eight miles apart, General Johnston's plan was to give battle at this point, regarding the configuration of ground as especially favorable. It was

shows his losses to have been a total of 3,288 killed and wounded, 445 of the former, and 2,843 of the latter. His reinforcements were Canby's, Loring's and French's infantry divisions, 12,000 men, and Martin's and Jackson's cavalry divisions, 7,400 men—total, 19,400, making his whole army 64,456, from which, taking his losses, he crossed the Etowah with 61,068 men.

General Sherman gives his losses to the 1st of May, including those of the battle of New Hope Church, at 9,239 killed and wounded, 1,863 of the former, and 7,436 of the latter. Johnston's losses, including those of New Hope, were 5,393, of which 731 were killed, and 4,672 wounded.

General Sherman rested a few days, and then planned to flank the Allatoona Pass by a movement in the direction of Dallas, Polk County. General Johnston sent General Wheeler across the Etowah River, who, on the 24th of May, captured quite a wagon-train of the Federals near Cassville.

General Johnston moved his army to New Hope Church, General Hardee's corps reaching it the afternoon of the 24th, and Hood's corps early on the 25th, of May. Hood's corps was formed oppo-

This battle of New Hope Church continued almost incessantly until the 4th day of June. Sherman had McPherson on the right, Hooker in the centre, and Thomas and Schofield on the left, who steadily extended their line, overlapping Johnston's right toward the railroad. Hardee was on the left, Hood in the centre, and Polk on the right. Cleburne's division, of Hardee's corps, was placed on Polk's right on the 27th, and that afternoon the Federal Fourth Corps attempted again to turn the Confederate right; Granberry's Confederate brigade, with Wheeler's cavalry, and Lowry's brigade and two regiments of Govan's brigade, repulsed the movement. The desperation of this attack is shown by the fact that 700 dead Federals were counted before the Confederate intrenchments, while Cleburne's Confederate division reported 85 killed and 365 wounded.

Major-general Tate threw his division against McPherson's corps at Dallas, on the 28th, with considerable loss. From the 1st to the 4th of June there was steady skirmishing. On the 4th, Sherman withdrew his army to a position in front of Allatoona, occupying the railroad from Allatoona



FEDERAL FORCES, AT JONESBORO, DESTROYING THE MACON RAILROAD.

FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE E. SELLER, SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

Sunday, the 19th of May, near in the afternoon, that General Johnston's battle order was read to the Confederate army. The effect was inspiring. The men were loath to give up their homes to the Federals, and the prospect of a decisive battle was joyfully welcome. Sherman discovered the purpose to fight, and cheerfully accepted the gage.

At a council of war with his lieutenant-generals, held that evening by General Johnston, General Hood and General Polk both declared their inability to hold their positions, though General Hardee, who had the weakest place on the line, expressed his entire confidence of being able to maintain his own ground. Acting on this declaration of the majority of his corps commanders, General Johnston reluctantly, and against his better judgment, gave up the idea of a battle, and in the night retired from his well-chosen positions. It illustrated the Confederate soldiers' confidence in Johnston that this renunciation of the cherished plan did not demoralize his troops. Johnston's army crossed the Etowah River about noon of the 20th of May, Colonel I. W. Avery, of Wheeler's command, burning the bridges, and being the last man to cross under heavy fire.

The official report of General Johnston's army

site the church, Polk's next on the left, and Hardee joining Polk. Sherman had to depend on his wagons in this movement. Hooker arrived first, and attempted, on the afternoon of May 23th, New Hope. The attack was made on Stewart's division, of Hood's corps, and was fiercely pressed in two determined assaults, both of which were repelled. The Federals called this peaceful church "Holl Hole," from the bloody fighting there. McPherson, on the 26th, reached Dallas, four miles from New Hope, and was held there until the 1st of June, when he joined Hooker. On the afternoon of the 26th, Sherman made a strong attempt to turn Johnston's right. Colonel Avery, of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, was thrown at the double-check to check the movement until troops could get up to thwart it. General Johnston says of this dangerous attempt of a corps to cut him from his base: "Finding himself confronted by the advance-guard of several divisions of Federal troops, Colonel Avery fought against overwhelming numbers until the needed reinforcements came up. Although severely wounded, he remained in his saddle, supported by a soldier, and thus accomplished his grand self-imposed task for duty's sake."

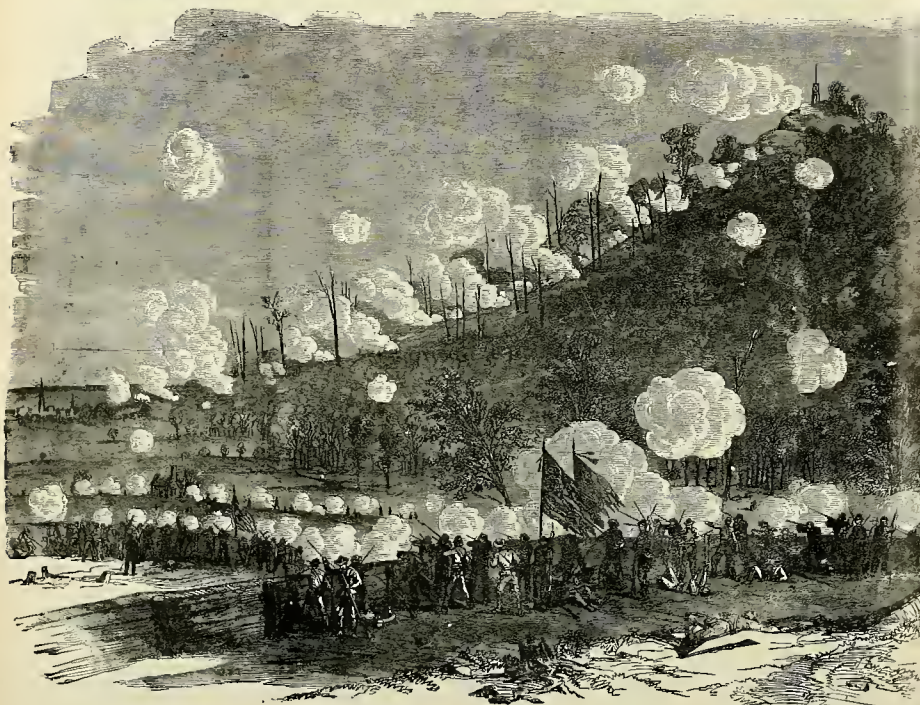
and Acworth forward to Big Shanty, in sight of the famous Kennesaw Mountain. McPherson was on the left at Acworth, with Thomas, Johnston, and Schofield on the right. General Blair joined Sherman, with two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps, with effective strength of 9,000 men. Sherman estimates his three armies at 100,000 effective men. Sherman, on the 10th, moved his whole army to Big Shanty, and on the 11th had the railroad repaired, the Etowah Bridge rebuilt, and cars running up to his skirmish lines.

Johnston's losses through the New Hope battles were 2,439, of which 360 were killed and 2,070 wounded.

General Johnston had Hardee's corps near Pine Mountain, with Tate's division on the summit, Polk's corps near the Acworth and Marietta Road, and Hood to the right. It was on the morning of the 14th of June, when Johnston went out with Polk and Hood to reconnoitre Pine Mountain, and had determined to abandon that eminence, that General Polk was killed by a shell fired at the party. General Sherman from his own elevation saw the group of Confederate generals, and ordered them to be fired upon, ignorant as to whom they were. Major-general Loring succeeded Genera-



CITIZENS OF ATLANTA LEAVING THE CITY IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDERS.



Marietta.

Fifteenth Army Corps.

Confederate Breastworks.

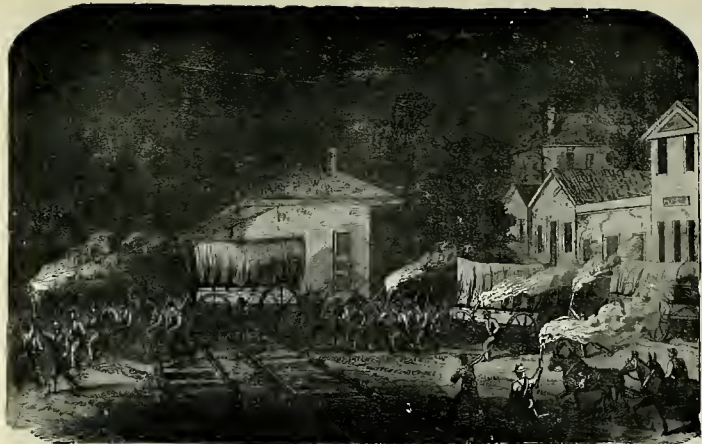
Battery and Signal Station.

POSITION OF THE FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THEIR ATTACK ON MARIETTA.

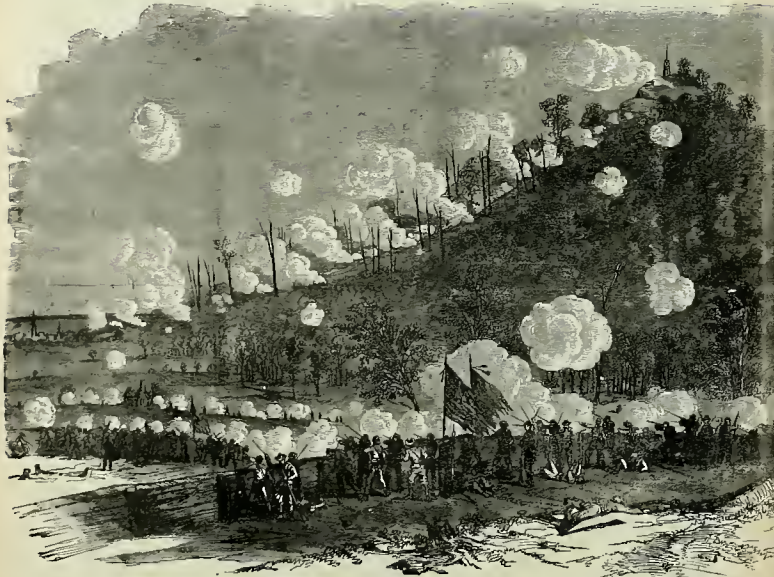
FROM A SKETCH BY G. S. BROWN.



CITIZENS OF ATLANTA LEAVING THE CITY IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDERS.



GENERAL SHERMAN'S WAGON-TRAIN PASSING THROUGH RESACA GA., AT NIGHT.



Madets.

Fifteenth Army Corps.

Confederate Breastworks.

Battery and Signal Station.

POSITION OF THE FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THEIR ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES LOCATED ON KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA. JUNE 27TH, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY P. E. HOLLAND.



Confederate Battery.

Seventeenth Army Corps.



AN INCIDENT OF BATTLE—A FAITHFUL DOG WATCHING THE DEAD BODY OF HIS MASTER.



A BAGGAGE TRAIN CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS OF GEORGIA IN A STORM.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLAGE.

Polk in the command of the corps. The bridges and ferries on the Chattahoochee river were guarded by a division of State Militia under Major-general Gustavus W. Smith.

On the 19th of June, Johnston made some changes in his line, and formed an alignment that included the crest of Kennesaw Mountain. Hardee's corps was placed nearly south, across Lost Mountain, on the left; Cheatham, Cleburne, Bate and Walker, placed from left to right; Loring's corps next, in the centre, with French's, Walthall's, and Featherstone's divisions in order; while Hood's corps was on the right, between the railroad and the Marietta Road.

Sherman extended his line to the right, toward the Chattahoochee River. General Hood's corps was transferred to the Confederate left, joining Cheatham's division.

On the 20th of June, Garrard's Federal cavalry and Wheeler's Confederate horsemen had a sharp affair, in which Garrard was repulsed, and lost 500 killed, 300 captured, and two standards; Wheeler had 15 killed and 50 wounded.

Sherman says: "At all points the enemy met us with determined courage." Loring's corps was struck by McPherson's army; Hardee's corps, by Thomas. The principal efforts of the Federals were against Scott's brigade, of Featherstone's division, in Loring's corps. Some of the Federals charged clear into General Quarles's rifle-pits, where most of the Federals were either killed or captured. Cockrell's Missouri Brigade, of French's division, was heavily pressed. About 30 of Walker's men were bayoneted in their rifle-pits by the Federals. The most resolute assault of the day was made on Cheatham's division and the left of Cleburne's division, of Hardee's corps. The Federal dead lay up against the Confederate breastworks. The assault was over and failed by 11:30 A.M. Brigadier-general Harker and Brigadier-general Daniel McCook, Federals, were both fatally wounded in this fight. General Johnston reports his loss at 808, and General Sherman his loss at 2,500.

A truce was granted on the 20th of June to allow the Federals to bury their dead.

Satisfied of the bloody cost of attacking entrenched

positions on the 20th of June up to the passage of the Chattahoochee, at 7,530, of which 1,790 were killed, and 5,740 wounded. Johnston's losses were 8,948—killed, 468; wounded, 3,480. The total losses at the campaign so far reported by General Sherman were 16,829—killed, 3,653; wounded, 13,173. General Johnston reported: Total loss, 9,450—killed, 1,221; wounded, 8,229.

Lieutenant-general Stewart took command of the Folk corps on the 7th. On the 17th of July the whole Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee between Roswell and Power's Ferry. The same day General Johnston received a telegram from Richmond relieving him of the command of the Confederate army, and putting General J. R. Hood in charge. General Johnston's removal was a shock to the Confederate army and to the people. General Hood was a brave fighter, but not the equal of Johnston in military ability. General Sherman himself greeted the change with satisfaction, and said with relief that "heretofore the fighting has been as Johnston pleased, but that hereafter it would be as he pleased."



THE FEDERAL ARMY CROSSING THE COOSA RIVER, ALA., ON ITS RETURN FROM THE PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATES UNDER HOOD.

FROM A SKETCH BY STANLEY FOX.

The men of the two armies learned the value of intrenchments, and whenever they occupied new ground they raised parapets with ditches in front, and made long crests cut into each other. General Sherman cleverly organized a negro corps to dig these intrenchments at night while the soldiers were sleeping, paying them \$10 a month. The weather was very bad during these operations. Up to the 21st of June, General Sherman reported nineteen days of rain, the roads impassable and the fields and woods becoming quagmires. There was continual fighting of serious character. In the main, the Federals assumed the aggressive. Hood struck Hooker's corps on the 23d, but was repulsed. Hardee's corps was assaulted on the 24th, and Stevenson's division on the 25th. On the 27th of June, Sherman made a general attack along the whole line. For ten miles the fighting was simply furious. Sherman's idea was to make a breach somewhere, thrust in it a strong helix of column, and, holding one Confederate wing in check, overwhelm the other in flank. General Johnston says of this attack: "At several points the obstinate fortitude of the Northwesters soldiers held them under a close and destructive fire long after reasonable hope of success was gone." General

lines, General Sherman resumed his flanking operations, and began to move to General Johnston's left. That wary leader, in anticipation of such a movement, prepared a new line of defense ten miles south of Marietta, while for some time works were constructed around Atlanta. On the 3d of July, Johnston moved his army back, near the Chattahoochee, crossing the road to Atlanta at right angles, placing Loring's corps on the right of the road, Hardee's corps on the left, and Hood's corps left of Hardee's. Sherman, on the 4th of July, turned Johnston's left, and in consequence, the Confederate army withdrew on the morning of the 5th to a line of redoubts on the high ground near the Chattahoochee River, which General Sherman declared to be one of the strongest pieces of field fortification he ever saw.

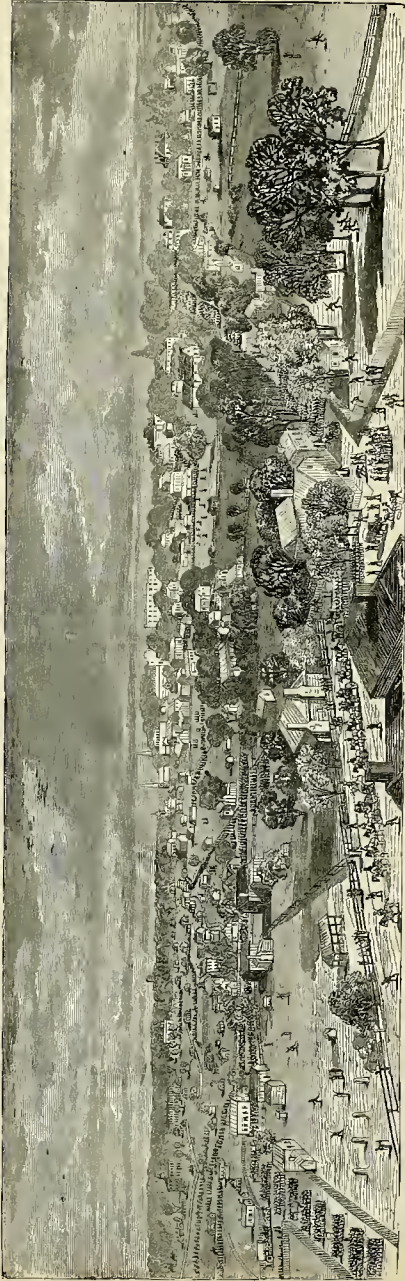
In the fight of the 4th, General Noyes, afterward Governor of Ohio, lost a leg. Sherman tried Johnston in his Chattahoochee redoubts. On the 9th, Sherman crossed Schofield's troops at Soap's Creek, while Garrard's cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee at Roswell. General Johnston that night withdrew his army across the Chattahoochee, and established a line two miles from the river.

General Sherman reported his losses from the

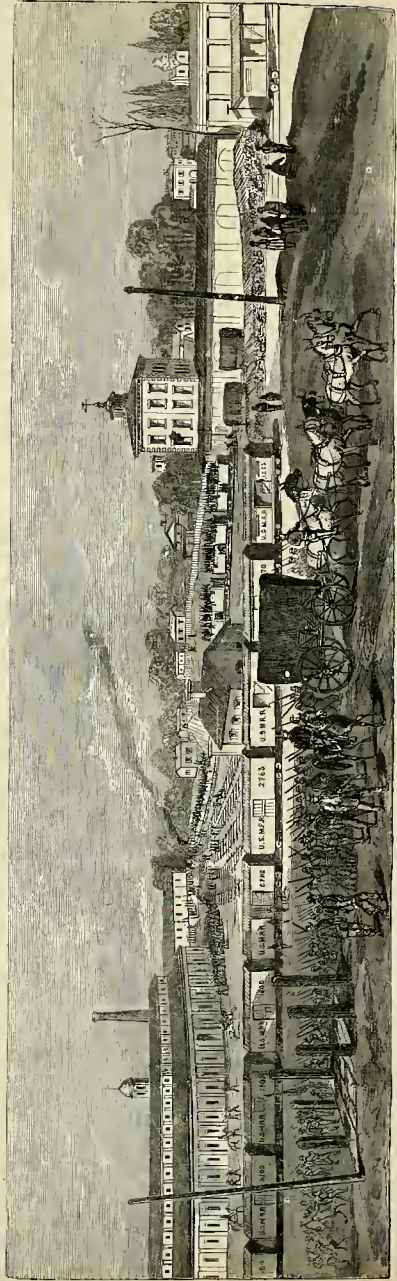
Johnston turned over to General Hood an experienced army of 50,627 veteran soldiers. General Sherman says, when he learned of Hood's appointment as the general he was to oppose, he asked Schofield, who was Hood's classmate at West Point, about his character, and learned he was bold to rashness, and inferred that the change meant "fight."

Hood received the order assigning him to the command of the Confederate army at 11 P.M. on the 17th of July, 1864. He lost no time in assuming the aggressive. Sherman on the 19th moved McPherson on the Georgia Railroad, between Stone Mountain and Decatur, about seven miles below Decatur, whence he marched toward Atlanta, destroying the road. Thomas was crossing Peachtree Creek on the right, in line of battle, and Schofield between them, connecting Thomas and McPherson near Decatur.

Hood arranged promptly for a fight on the 20th, beginning his arrangements on the night of the 18th. He placed Stewart's corps on the left, facing Thomas. Hardee in the centre, and Cheatham on the right. General Smith's Georgia State troops were placed on the right of Cheatham. Peachtree Creek is directly north of Atlanta, and Decatur



VIEW OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA., LOOKING SOUTH, TAKEN ON THE EVE OF ITS EVACUATION BY GENERAL SHERMAN, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1864.



EVACUATION OF ATLANTA, GA., BY THE FEDERAL FORCES, MARCH 27TH, 1864.—COMINGMENT OF THE MEMORABLE MARCH TO THE SEA.

a little north of east. Hood's attack on Thomas with Hardee's and Stewart's corps was ordered at 1 o'clock P.M., the 20th of July, but was delayed until 4 P.M. The Federals were taken by surprise. Stewart's corps struck Hooker's corps on the 20th, Johnston's division of the Fourteenth Corps, and Newton's division of the Fourth Corps. The Federals were resting, and the two forces fought hand-to-hand in some cases. Thomas got some batteries to work, and the Confederates were finally driven back. Hood claimed that Hardee's corps only skirmished, and thus the movement failed. Hooker's corps lost 1,500 men.

Sherman closed up his lines, overlapping the Confederate right. McPherson had the Fifteenth Corps across the Georgia Railroad, and the Seventeenth Corps next, on the left of the Fifteenth. On the right of the Fifteenth Corps was Schofield, and next to him Howard's, Hooker's and Palmer's Corps, on the Federal extreme right. Dodge's Sixteenth Corps was back of McPherson's right.

Hood resolved to make another early immediately. He had a new line of fortifications constructed

(General Blair's) in the rear. Hardee's line also struck Dodge's Corps in motion, so opportunely on hand, through McPherson's provision of danger. Hardee did brilliant fighting, capturing 8 guns and 13 stands of colors. Two Brigades of the Fifteenth Federal Corps joined in, and the Federal line falling back, joined Leggett's division of the Seventeenth Corps. General Sherman informed General Logan of McPherson's death, Logan being the ranking officer, and the command of the Army of Tennessee thereby devolved on him. General Cheatham made an attack, taking temporarily some Federal defenses, but afterward yielding them, capturing five guns and six stands of colors. General C. R. Wood's division, of the Fifteenth Corps, participated handsomely in the battle, and General Schofield used twenty guns to the left front of the Howard House, where Sherman was stationed.

This battle of the 22d is called the battle of Atlanta, and extended for nearly seven miles. Hardee broke the Federal lines, but his movement was finally checked. And Sherman claims that he used only the Army of the Tennessee in thwarting

lead of Hood's corps, that Cheatham had been commanding.

General Sherman was quiet a few days. His plan was to move the Army of the Tennessee, under Howard, to the right, to strike the Macon railroad, and to throw his cavalry, both right and left, against the same railroad, lower down about Jonesboro'. The plan was changed, allowing Stoneham with the cavalry to go on to Macon. The Federal Army of the Tennessee began this movement to the right (the Confederates left) on the 27th. Hood discovered it on the 28th, and sent Lee's corps to intercept the movement. Hood sent Stewart to Lee's reinforcement, and the battle raged at Ezra Church the entire afternoon. The Confederates failed to dislodge the Federals from their position. The Federal loss was reported at 572. Among the Confederates the slight wounding of Generals Stewart, Brown, Lovin and Johnson happened. General McCook's Federal cavalry was defeated near Newman by General Wheeler, some 950 prisoners, 2 cannon and 1,200 horses being captured; while General Stoneham surrendered with 500 men to



UNITED STATES SOLDIERS, AT ATLANTA, GA., TEARING DOWN BUILDINGS SHATTERED DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

closer to Atlanta, and his plan was to move into them the night of the 31st, and have Hardee's corps move to the rear and left flank of McPherson's troops. Wheeler was to take his cavalry with Hardee, Stewart was to watch Thomas and keep him engaged, and Cheatham was to strike Schofield.

The morning of the 22d of July was designated as the time for the attack. General Hardee was delayed in getting into position, and when he did, he found that General McPherson had in excess of caution strengthened his extreme left flank with Dodge's Corps, and sent intrenching-tools there to erect batteries. General Sherman relates that he and General McPherson were talking together at General Sherman's headquarters when the sound of artillery in the direction of Decatur indicated the battle opened, and alarmed both of these officers. General McPherson left immediately to look into matters, and had ordered troops to the pressed point; and then, his staff all sent off, alone had cut across a wooded valley which he thought safe, and had been shot, his horse going back wounded and riderless. Hardee pressed the Federals, striking Giles A. Smith's division of the Seventeenth Corps

the attempt. General Hood claimed that the result was beneficial; that it improved the morale of his troops, and defeated the effort of McPherson and Schofield on the Confederate communications. As the Federals lost a brave and useful general in McPherson, so the Confederates suffered a similar loss in Major-general William H. T. Walker. The fighting was resumed with fury at four o'clock, and continued until night, when the Confederates withdrew into Atlanta.

This was a most desperate battle. The Federal loss was 3,521, and the Confederate loss larger.

General Rousseau and General Garrard, of the Federal cavalry, made successful raids, the former to Opelika, Ala., and the latter to Covington, Ga. One incident of the fighting around Atlanta was the wounding of Colonel Reynolds, of the Federal army, an Irish officer, shot in the leg. He saved his limb from amputation by wittily arguing that it was an "imported leg," too valuable to be cut off.

General G. O. Howard was assigned to the command of McPherson's Federal army, and General Stanley placed in command of Howard's corps. Lieutenant-general Stephen D. Lee was given the

General Iverson near Macon. During July the Confederate losses were 8,841—killed, 1,341; wounded, 7,500. The Federal losses, 9,719—killed and missing, 3,804; wounded, 5,915. This does not include the cavalry losses of the Federals, which, according to Sherman, amounted to 1,300, making the Federal loss aggregate 11,019. General Wheeler, of the Confederate cavalry, was very active, and performed most effective services, seriously crippling the cavalry of the Federal army. Sherman, however was the superior of Hood in every element of generalship, and under his powerful and masterly lead the tide of Federal success steadily continued.

General Sherman determined to extend his line to the Macon Road with infantry. He had Schofield make this movement with the Twenty-third Corps, and Palmer's Fourteenth Corps, under command of General Jeff C. Davis. Sherman kept up a constant attack in front of the Confederate lines. On the 5th of August, General Reilly's Federal command made a vigorous assault on General Bate's division, but was repulsed. On the 10th of August, Sherman received some Parrott 30-pound cannon, and began to make it lively, throwing



VIEW OF THE CAPITOL AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—FEDERAL SOLDIERS HOISTING THE STARS AND STRIPES.



THE PRISON PEN AT MILLEN, GA., IN WHICH FEDERAL PRISONERS WERE CONFINED.

shell into Atlanta. The women and children were driven to the cellars. Wheeler made a raid, going as far as Dalton, and doing considerable damage. Kilpatrick's Federal cavalry made quite a successful raid about Jonesboro'.

On the night of August 25th, Sherman began his move against the Mason Railroad with infantry. He placed the Twentieth Corps at the Obatahochee Bridge to protect it. On the 28th he struck the West Point Railroad, and spent the 29th in tearing up the track from East Point to Fairburn. On the 31st, Schofield reached Rough and Ready; General Howard was within two miles of Jonesboro', and Thomas between them.

General Hood had sent General Brown's division to Rough and Ready, and Reynolds's and Lewis's brigades to Jonesboro'. Hardee, on the 30th, had been near Rough and Ready, with Lee's corps on his right, near East Point. Hardee moved to Jonesboro' late that day, and Lee was ordered to follow him late that night. Lewis's brigade had repulsed a Federal attack near Jonesboro' that day. General Hardee was ordered to attack the Federal forces at daylight on the 31st. General Hardee made the attack, striking the Federals with tremendous vigor. A bloody fight ensued. Major-general Patton Anderson and Brigadier-general Cummings, of Hardee's command, were badly wounded. But the Confederate forces were un-

equated to the work, and Hardee was repulsed. Sherman pressed his advantage actively. He tore up the railroad. On the evening of the 1st of September, Davis's Fourteenth Corps closed down on the north front of Jonesboro', connecting on his right with Howard, his left reaching the railroad, on which Stanley's Fourth Corps was moving, followed by Schofield. Davis assaulted and captured a part of Govan's brigade, with some cannon. Two divisions of Blair's Seventeenth Corps were sent to get in the rear of Jonesboro' and cut the railroad. Stanley was ordered to lap Jonesboro' on the east, and thus surround Hardee. But the wary Hardee was too sharp to be caught, and that night he slipped out of the toils and left Jonesboro', falling back to Lovejoy's Station.

General Lee had moved his corps from Jonesboro' to Rough and Ready on the 1st of September, about 2 p. m., and protected the evacuation of Atlanta, which began at 5 p. m. that day, amid exploded magazines and burning stores. Hood joined Hardee at Lovejoy's Station with Stewart's and Lee's corps.

The loss of Atlanta was an inspiring matter for the Federal cause, and proportionately discouraging to the Confederates. Its moral effect cannot be estimated. Lee, in Virginia, had steadily repulsed Grant with loss. Early, in the Valley, had won victory. The North was gloomy. A convention clamored for peace. The people growled. More troops were drafted. In this discouragement, Atlanta, the heart of the Confederacy, fell—the key



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—FEDERAL SOLDIERS HOISTING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

to workshops, granaries, railroads and arsenals. The triumph re-inspired the Union cause, and gave a stunning shock to Southern hope. It also made certain Lincoln's re-election.

General Sherman took possession of Atlanta. His troops were given a period of rest. On the 8th of September, General Sherman himself rode into Atlanta. He immediately determined to convert the city into a purely military station. With this view he ordered the citizens to leave. A tart correspondence took place between General Sherman and General Hood, who protested against the course. But Sherman was immovable, and some 1,700 persons were sent back into the Confederacy.

The casualties of this Georgia campaign are reported by each side officially as follows up to this time:

Federal army, total	31,687
Confederate army, total	24,000
Federal army, killed	4,423
Confederate army, killed	3,641
Federal army, wounded	25,232
Confederate army, wounded	18,672
Federal army, missing	4,442
Confederate army, missing	(Not reported.)

General Sherman reports as captured by his troops 12,983 Confederates. The strength of the two armies is officially reported as follows:

Federal army	May 1st, 1864	98,797
"	June 1st, 1864	112,819
"	July 1st, 1864	160,050
"	August 1st, 1864	91,673
"	September 1st, 1864	81,758



GENERAL SHERMAN'S SOLDIERS HAILING GENERAL FOSTER'S FLAGSHIP.

of the Confederacy, to visit and confer with him. On the 25th of September, Mr. Davis arrived at Palmetto. Hood's feelings were harshly grated upon by some of the brigades on review calling to Mr. Davis: "Give us General Johnston." As a result of the conference, General Hardee was assigned to the command of South Carolina and Florida, and General Hood started off on that erratic movement into Alabama and Tennessee which finally ended in the practical annihilation

When Hood started on his movement, Sherman's idea was to make for Savannah. Sherman, however, took his army up as far as Resaca, and then went over to the Chattanooga Valley, near Gadsden, and reached Gaylesville by the 21st of October. On the 26th, learning that Hood's army was at Decatur, Sherman resolved to leave Hood for Thomas to grapple with, and began to make arrangements for his March to the Sea, to make which he had been for some time endeavoring to



KING'S BRIDGE, GA., HEAD OF NAVIGATION OF THE OGEECHEE RIVER, DESTROYED BY THE CONFEDERATES, BUT REBUILT BY GENERAL SHERMAN'S FORCES IN THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Confederate army	May 1st, 1864	44,800
"	June 10th, 1864	39,218
"	July 1st, 1864	52,689
"	July 17th, 1864	50,627
"	July 31st, 1864	44,405
"	September 20th, 1864	40,463

The Confederate situation was not promising. General Hood, in addition to his continued disasters, distrusted his army, and especially General Hardee, and asked for the removal of that valuable officer. Hood requested Mr. Davis, the President

of the Confederate Army of Tennessee at Franklin and Nashville, relieving it to 23,063 men, December 10th, 1864.

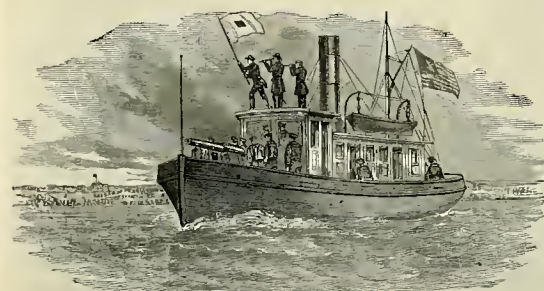
General Hood's army captured small garrisons at Big Shanty and Acworth. General French failed to carry Allatoona. Hood marched up to Resaca and Dalton, captured 1,000 men at the latter place, and destroyed the track between Resaca and Tunnel Hill. On the 15th, Hood reached Cross Plains, nine miles south of Lafayette. Sherman had sent General Thomas to Chattanooga with two divisions.

get the approval of the authorities at Washington. On November 2d, 1864, Sherman received Grant's assent to this step. He sent back extra stores from Atlanta and other points to Chattanooga. General Corse burned all the mills and factories at Rome that could be useful to the Confederates. On the morning of the 12th of November, 1864, General Sherman had at Cartersville his last telegraphic communication with General Thomas at Nashville, and his wires were cut and his communications ceased with the rear. General Sherman truly said, "It surely was a strange event—two hostile armies marching in opposite directions."

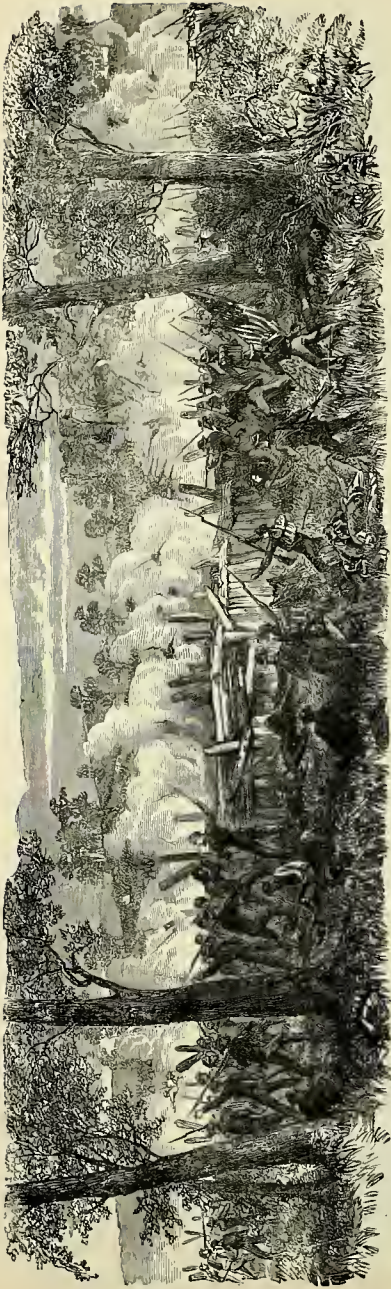
By November 14th all the detachments of Sherman's army along the railroad had destroyed the track and arrived at or near Atlanta. General Sherman divided his army into two wings: the right, under General O. O. Howard, and the left, under General H. W. Slocum. The right wing had the Fifteenth Corps, General P. J. Osterhaus, with four divisions, under Brigadier-generals C. R. Woods, W. B. Hazen, J. E. Smith, and J. M. Corse; and the Seventeenth Corps, General F. P. Blair, with three divisions, under Major-general J. A. Mower, and Brigadier-generals M. D. Leggett and O. A. Smith.

The left wing had the Fourteenth Corps, General Jefferson C. Davis, with three divisions, under Brigadier-generals W. P. Carlin, J. D. Morgan, and A. Baird; and the Twentieth Corps, Brigadier-general A. S. Williams, with three divisions, under Brigadier-generals N. J. Jackson, J. W. Geary and W. T. Ward.

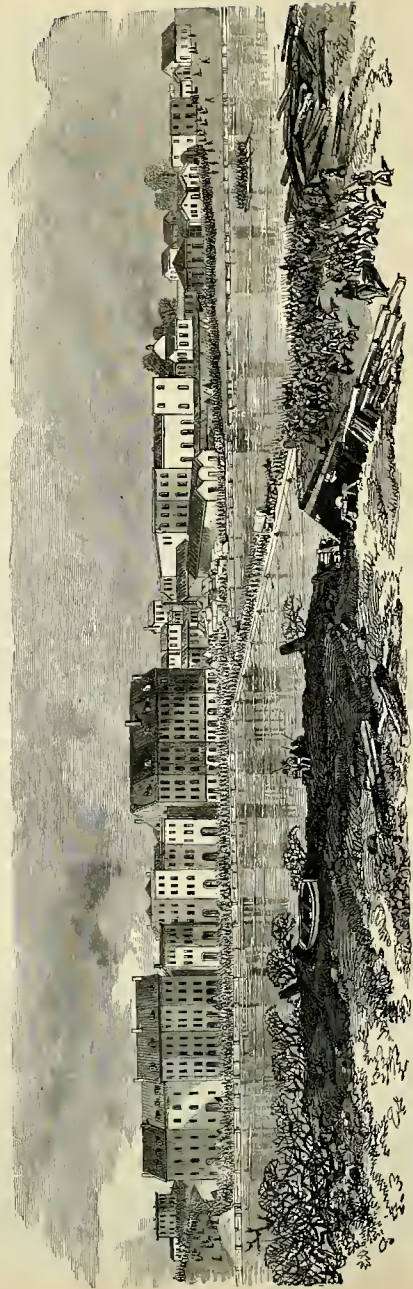
The cavalry consisted of a division under Brigadier-general J. Kilpatrick, with two brigades, led by Colonels E. H. Murray and S. D. Atkins.



INCIDENT ON THE OGEECHEE RIVER, NEAR FORT McALLISTER—OPENING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AND GENERAL SHERMAN, DECEMBER 18th, 1864.



THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.—CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON GENERAL LOGAN'S CORPS, JULY 28TH, 1864.



PONTON-BRIDGE ON SAVANNAH RIVER, OVER WHICH THE CONFEDERATES CROSSED ON THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH, DECEMBER 21ST, 1864.



DESTRUCTION OF THE MACHINE-SHOPS OF THE GEORGIA STATE ROAD AT ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1864.



ARSENAL AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., DESTROYED BY THE FEDERAL FORCES, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1864.

The army had 62,294 men: 55,329 infantry, 5,053 cavalry and 1,812 artillery. It would be hard to organize a better army of healthy, trained soldiers, well armed, equipped and organized. There was one cannon to every 1,000 men, or 65 altogether, in batteries of four guns. The army had 2,500 wagons, with six mules each, or 15,000 mules altogether, and 600 ambulances with two horses each. Each soldier had 40 rounds of ammunition, and the wagons carried 160 more rounds to the man, and 200 rounds of assorted ammunition were carried to each cannon. Each corps had about 800 wagons, stretching out five miles on the march.

The night of the 14th Atlanta was in flames, and out of 8,000 houses all but 600 were burned, the churches escaping however. On the morning of the 15th, Sherman's army started on its march; Howard, with the right wing and the cavalry, taking the Jonesboro' Road, and Sherman, with the Twentieth Corps, going down the Georgia Railroad by Decatur to Madison. General Sherman left Atlanta the morning of the 16th, with the Fourteenth Corps and the rear-guard of the right wing. At Covington, Davis's Fourteenth Corps

turned to the right to go to Milledgeville. General Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps, went to Madison. Geary's division turned the bridges over the Oconee, and then marched for Milledgeville by way of Eatonton.

brigade, were started every morning on foot off of the line of march some five or six miles. They impressed stock and cattle, and wagons and carriages, and loaded up with everything good to eat—poultry, lard, vegetables, flour, meal, molasses, bacon, potatoes, etc.—and brought in their truck at night, which was then lumped together and issued to the men.

The negroes as a general thing gave a ror-dial welcome to the Federal army, and numbers went along.

The Legislature of Georgia was in session at Milledgeville when Sherman started for Atlanta. The news of the approach of the Federal army, as can well be imagined, created a commotion. The Legislature adjourned for dinner and did not return, even leaving Bills for legislation and other matters lying on the desks. The members immediately cleared out for home. A good deal of the public property was removed by



ONE OF THE CAVES MADE BY THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA TO PROTECT THEIR FAMILIES FROM THE SHELLS DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

Sherman started with 1,200,000 rations, enough for twenty days for the men, and five days' forage for stock, and a good supply of beef cattle. A methodical and effective system of local foraging was adopted. Squads of foragers, fifty to each

General Foster, the State Quartermaster-general. The Penitentiary convicts were organized into a company, under Dr. Roberts, a felon, and did good service. A company of cadets from the Georgia Military Institute was in Milledgeville, and fought



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SHERMAN AT ATLANTA, GA.



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL H. A. BABSUM AT ATLANTA, GA.



GENERAL SHERMAN RECEIVED BY GENERAL FOSTER ON BOARD THE REVENUE CUTTER "NEMAHA," IN THE OGEECHEE RIVER, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 14TH, 1864.



GENERAL GEARY ISSUING PASSES TO CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH, GA.



BURNING OF THE RAILROAD ROUND-HOUSE AT ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 14th, 1864.—FEDERAL SOLDIERS AT WORK ALONG THE RAILROAD TRACK.

callantly, going to Savannah and thence into South Carolina. The Federals held a mock session of the Legislature in the Capitol, and repealed the Secession Act. Many of the records were destroyed.

Sherman entered Milledgeville, November 23d, and communicated with the other wings of his army. There was constant skirmishing between the Federal cavalry and Wheeler's body of Confederate cavalry. Macon was not entered, though at Griswoldville, ten miles below, General Gustavus W. Smith, with a division of Georgia Militia, had a sprightly little brush with General C. R. Woods's division of the Fifteenth Corps, commanded by General Osterhaus. The main fighting in this little affair was done by Walcutt's brigade, Walcutt being wounded in the leg.

Sherman left Milledgeville on the 24th of No-

vember; Howard, with the right wing, went down the Central Railroad, tearing up the track; Slocum marched down the Louisville Dirt Road; Kilpatrick was ordered by Milles to rescue some prisoners.

Wheeler with his Confederate cavalry moved to the front of the Federals, and had some right lively fighting with Kilpatrick about Waynesboro'. At Millen, Sherman determined to continue on to Savannah, and not to take in Augusta.

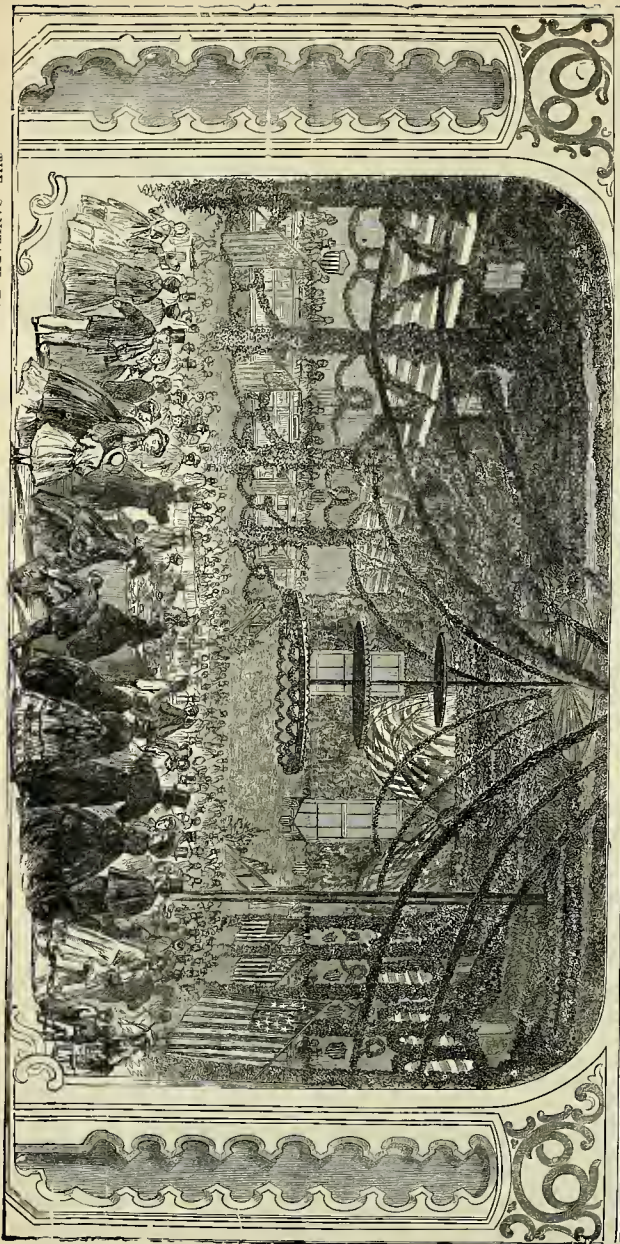
General Hardee organized such force as he could gather to defend Savannah. At Ogeechee Church, about 25th miles from Savannah, General Sherman found some fresh earthworks that had been thrown up by the Confederate infantry, who were, however, in too small force to offer resistance. Wheeler kept pegging away persistently at Kilpatrick. On the

night of the 8th of December, Sherman reached Pooler's Station, eight miles from Savannah. On the 9th and 10th of December, the Federal army surrounded the defenses of that city, that had been constructed by General Hardee. The Fourteenth Corps, General Davis, was placed on the left, touching the river; the Twentieth Corps, General Williams, next; then the Seventeenth, General Blair, and the Fifteenth, General Osterhaus, on the extreme right. The cavalry were transferred to the south bank of the Ogeechee, with orders to open up communication with the Federal fleet awaiting in Osaunaw Sound.

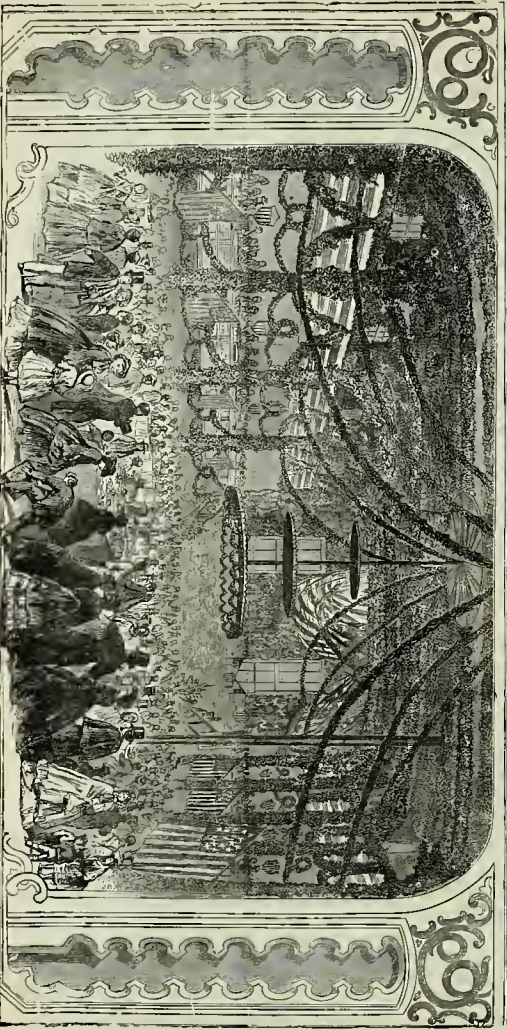
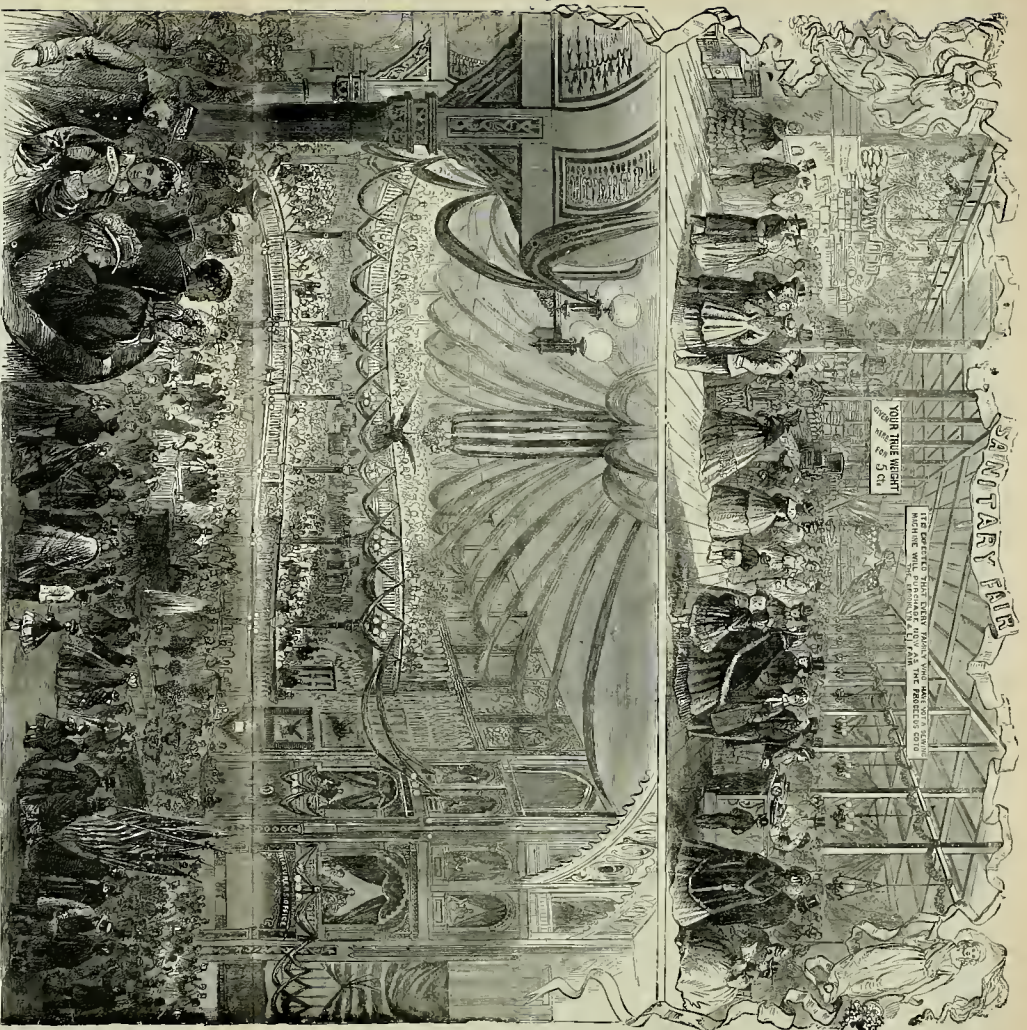
General Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps was sent down the right bank of the Ogeechee with instructions to carry Fort McAllister by assault. The garrison of Fort McAllister consisted of 250



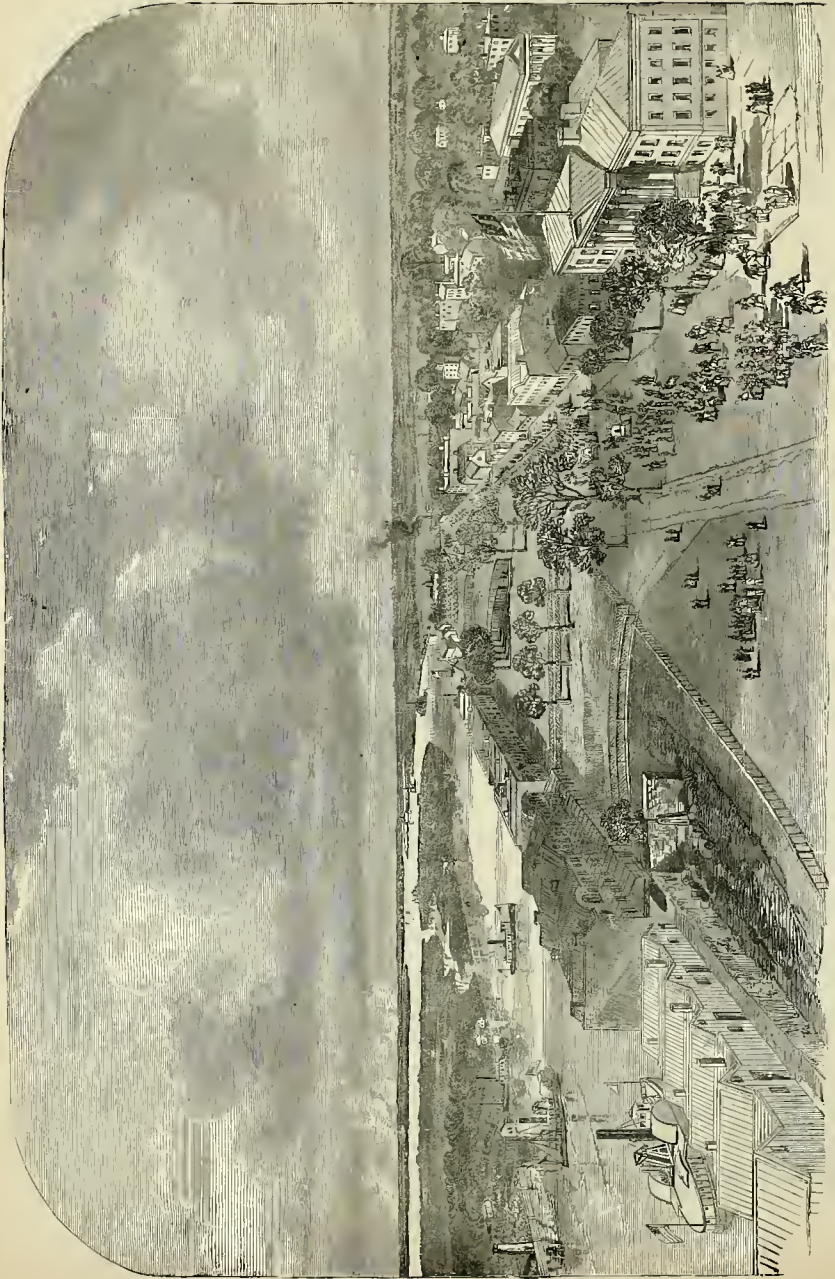
BURNING OF THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE OEGEECHEE RIVER, NOVEMBER 30th, 1864. BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER COLONEL P. H. JONES.



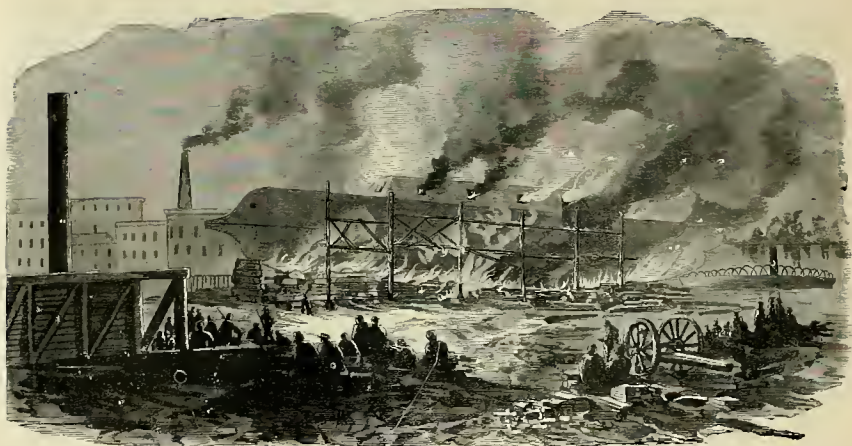
THE SANVARY FAIR, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—HEAVY GOODS DEPARTMENT. AUDITORIUM. NICKERBOCKER HALL.



THE SANITARY FAIR, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—HEAVY GOODS DEPARTMENT. ADDITORIUM, KNICKERBOCKER HALL.



VIEW OF SAVANNAH, GA., LOOKING EAST TOWARD FORT JACKSON.—SKETCHED FROM THE TOWER OF THE EXCHANGE BY W. T. GRANT.



BURNING OF THE NAVY YARD AT SAVANNAH BY THE CONFEDERATES, DECEMBER 21st, 1864.

troops, under Major George W. Anderson, a gallant young officer. General Hazen had General Sherman's old division, which he had commanded at Shiloh and Vicksburg. General Hazen made the assault about an hour before night, on the 13th of December. The assault was by three parties: one from below, one from above, the fort, and the third directly in the rear. Fort McAllister is about sixteen miles from Savannah and six miles from Osabaw Sound, on the Great Ogeechee River, on Genesis Point, near where the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad passes. It is an earthenwork commanding the river. It had successfully resisted attacks on June 29th, 1862; November 2d and

19th, 1862; January 27th, 1863; February 1st, 1863, 28th of February, 1863; and March 3d, 1863.

Major Anderson had his men strengthening his position for forty-eight hours, and they were much fatigued. The land front had parapet, ditch, and *chevaux-de-frise* made of branches of live oaks, but the trunks of the trees had not been removed, and afforded protection to the Federal skirmishers. The Federals stormed the works and overpowered the garrison. The Confederates lost 17 killed and 31 wounded—48 total.

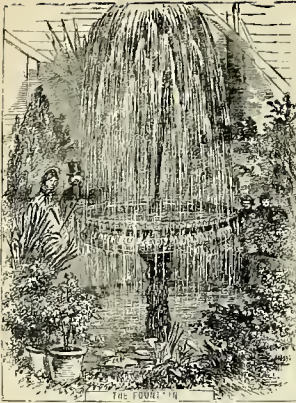
General Sherman had watched the storming from the roof of a shed attached to a mill. With characteristic impatience, he incurred risks of torpedoes

and every other peril, and in the night in an open boat, picked his way through forest and river, to find the commander of the fleet awaiting the arrival of his army with rations and clothing.

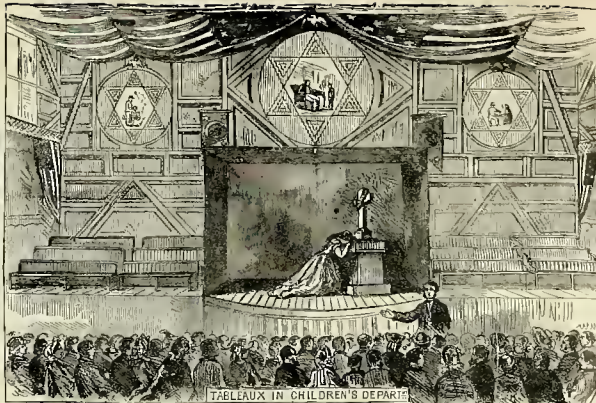
General Sherman finished his environment of Savannah, and on the 17th of December demanded of General Hardee the surrender of the city, stating that he should feel justified in resorting to the harshest measures. General Hardee refused to surrender, saying, that as to the threats conveyed in the demand, he had conducted his military operations according to civilized warfare, and should regret any course by General Sherman that would force him to deviate from it.



PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, ATLANTA.—CITIZENS GETTING PASSES TO GO NORTH AND SOUTH, IN CONSEQUENCE OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER FOR THE DEPARTURE OF ALL CITIZENS.



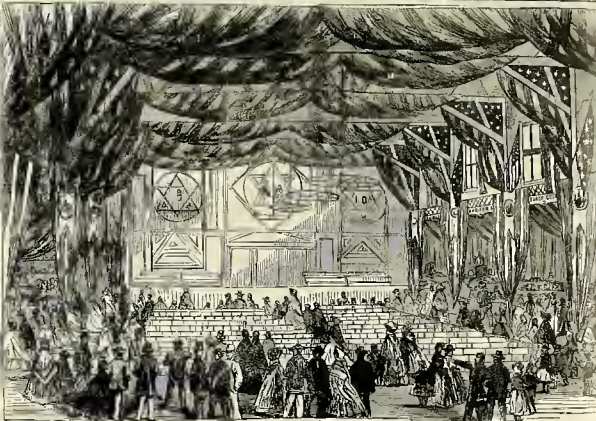
THE FOUNTAIN



TABLEAUX IN CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT



CLOSING THE ARMS & TROPHIES DEPT



CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT



EXHIBIT IN INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT



THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN

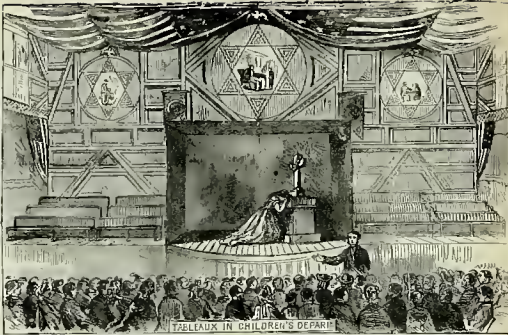
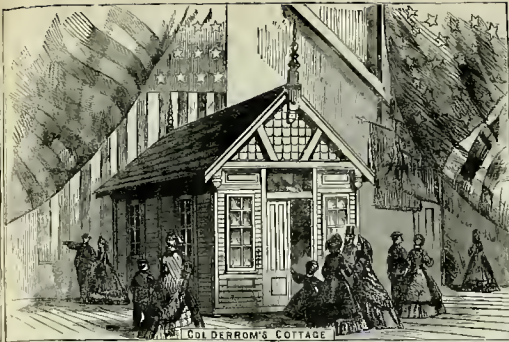


TABLEAU IN CHILDREN'S DEPT.



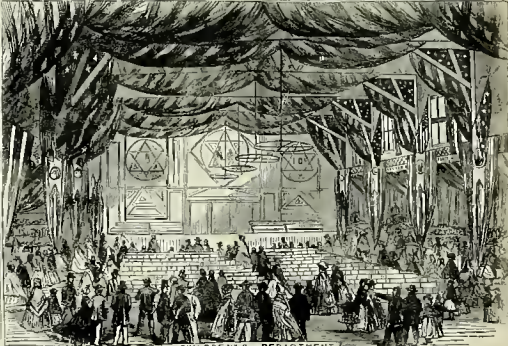
COL. DERRON'S COTTAGE



OBSERVATORY



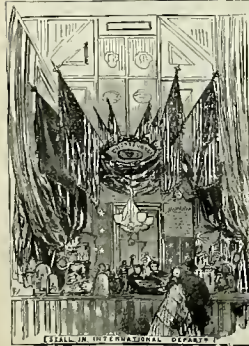
BLESS IN THE ARMS, TROOPERS DEPT.



CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT



INTERNATIONAL DEPT.



STALL IN INTERNATIONAL DEPT.



THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN



FIRE PLACE IN KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN



STALL IN INTERNATIONAL DEPT.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR, NEW YORK CITY.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.



BURNING OF THE PENITENTIARY AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., NOVEMBER 23, 1864.



CONFEDERATE PRISONERS, UNDER ORDER OF GENERAL SHERMAN, TAKING UP TORPEDOES IN FRONT OF FORT McALLISTER, CAPTURED BY THE FEDERAL FORCES, DECEMBER 13TH, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHANE.



VIEW OF FORT McALLISTER, ON THE OGEECHEE RIVER, GEORGIA. CAPTURED BY GENERAL SHERMAN, DECEMBER 13TH, 1864.

General Hardee had about 10,000 men in the city, and was not prepared with food to stand a siege. He had under him Generals H. W. Mercer, H. R. Jackson, W. R. Boggs, J. F. Gilmer and G. P. Hamilton. General Hardee found the defense of the place impracticable, and on the night of December 20th he crossed his small army into South Carolina, and yielded up Savannah to the Federal force.

General Sherman telegraphed to President Lincoln the capture of Savannah as a Christmas gift. He obtained 250 siege-guns, 31,000 bales of cotton, and vast quantities of stores.

The capture of Savannah ended Sherman's campaign in Georgia. His losses from Atlanta to Savannah were 1,338—killed, 103; wounded, 424; missing, 278; captured, 530.

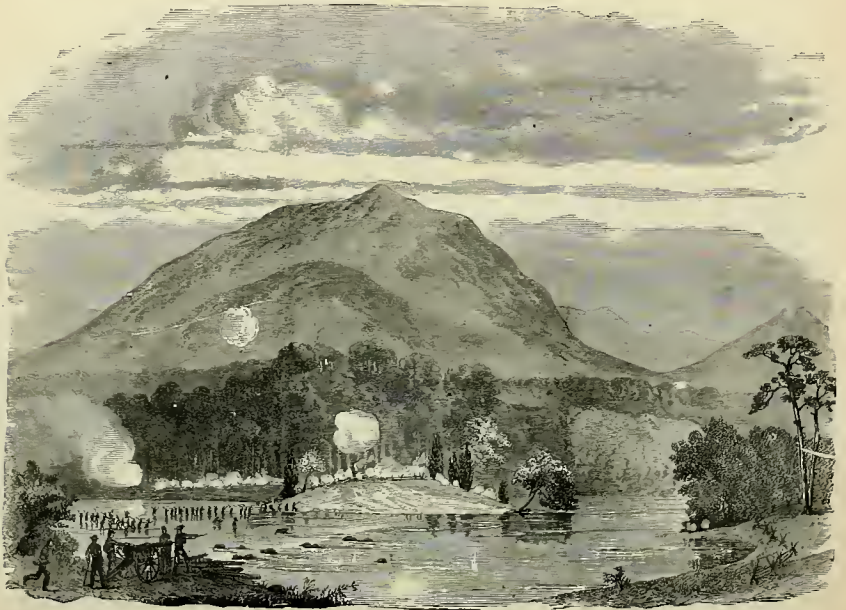
Sherman's success in Georgia gave a blow to the Confederate cause from which it never recovered. It was rightly regarded by the people of the North as foreshadowing the fall of the Confederacy. Congress thanked Sherman and his army for its decisive achievement. Georgia for 400 miles in length and 40 miles in width, an area of 16,000 square miles, was devastated. The Confederacy was quartered, the basis of supplies destroyed, and the spirit of the Southern cause broken.

It was a fateful thing that the first act of hostility—the seizure of Fort Pulaski—took place on Georgia soil; that the decisive campaign of the War—the Sherman march—was in Georgia; and that finally, the capture of President Davis, the last blow to the Confederacy, occurred in this State.

SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, of all the officers of the Army of the Potomac best fitted to carry out a dashing, aggressive campaign against such accomplished cavalry commanders as Jubal A. Early and Fitzhugh Lee, leaders of the Confederate forces in the Valley, was selected by General Grant to preserve the "granary of the Confederacy"—the Shenandoah Valley—and prevent the frequent raids of Early and his men on the fertile fields of Pennsylvania.

The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, and the infantry and cavalry of West Virginia, under Crook and Averell, and two divisions of cavalry under Torbert



THE BATTLE AT CEDAR CREEK, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1862

FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. TAYLOR.



Newell's Barn

Forks of the Shenandoak

Battery

BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 23d, 1864, BETWEEN THE



BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 23d, 1864 -
FROM SKETCHES



Newell's Barn

Forts of the Shenandoak

Battery



Round Hill

Confederate Front

Banks's Fort

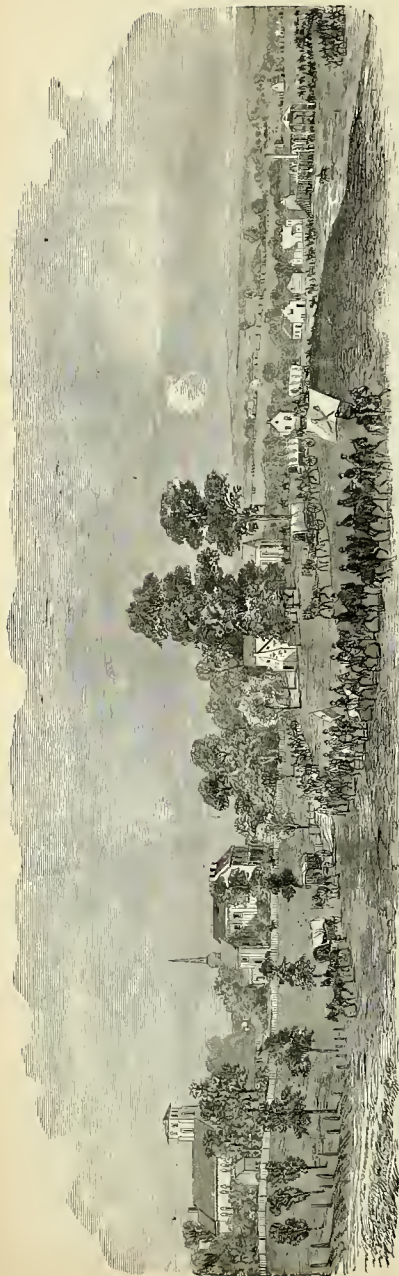
North Mountain

BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 23d, 1864, BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GENERALS PHILIP H. SHERIDAN AND JUBAL E. EARLY.



BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 23d, 1864. — CHARGE OF GENERAL CROOK'S CORPS, ON THE RIGHT.

FROM SKETCHES BY E. TAYLOR.



THE FEDERAL FORCES FALLING BACK THROUGH CHARLESTON, AUGUST 21ST, 1864, 8 A. M.—SKETCHED FROM JONAS HEYER'S VIEW BY J. E. TAYLOR.



SEIGE OF PETERSBURG.—CONFEDERATE ATTEMPT. AUGUST 30TH, 1864, TO REGAIN THE WELDON RAILROAD.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.



VIEW OF THE FRONT FROM THE FEDERAL LINE ON JACKSON HILL, VA.

and Wilson—making an effective force of 40,000 men—were placed under his command on the 7th of August, 1864. He at once asked privilege to make an aggressive warfare, but General Grant, knowing that defeat would mean an open road for the Confederate forces to Pennsylvania and the North, held his lieutenant in check, and confined him to careful defensive movements until September, when by a personal visit the Commanding General found Sheridan so confident of success that he gave him full rein. Early held the west bank of the Opequan Creek, covering Winchester. Sheridan's forces lay in front of Berryville, twenty miles south of Harper's Ferry. This situation was such as to admit of either army bringing on a battle at any moment. Leaving Fitzhugh Lee with one division of infantry and his cavalry to defend Winchester, Early threw the bulk of his army forward by his left to Bunker Hill, distant twelve miles north of Winchester. On the 18th he reconnoitred as far north as Martinsburg. Sheridan at Berryville was twelve miles east of Winchester, and on the 19th advanced on that place. Wilson's cavalry carried the interspersed skirmish line of Lee on the west bank of the Opequan, four miles west of the town. The Kanawha infantry and the Sixth Corps crossed the ford and took position two miles nearer. The main force of Early was ten miles off. The Federal advance waited for the Nineteenth Corps, under Emory, who had followed behind the baggage-train of the Sixth, which blocked

the road, thus giving Early time to hurry southward from Bunker Hill in order to meet the attack. Sheridan formed a line of battle with the Sixth Corps on the left, covered by Wilson's cavalry, the Nineteenth Corps in the centre, and the Kanawha infantry on the right, flanked by Merritt's division of cavalry. Averell's cavalry had pressed on the retiring Confederates from Bunker Hill, and now succeeded in closing in on the Federal right. The Federal forces, with two full divisions of cavalry on the right of their line, extended about four miles, enveloping Winchester from the north and east. Early's left rested behind fortified hills to the west of the town. Early had 8,900 infantry, three battalions of artillery, and about 3,000 cavalry. Sheridan had upward of 10,000 cavalry and 25,000 infantry. After several hours' fighting between the infantry with no decisive advantage, Sheridan ordered a general advance at 4 P.M., and the cavalry of Merritt and Averell, overlapping Early's left, easily carried the fortified hill, while the infantry pressed hurriedly on the centre, and the cavalry under Wilson, on the right, broke the Confederate lines, and they fled through the streets of Winchester, closely followed by the Federal troops. Night prevented further pursuit, and Sheridan rested with 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery and nine battle-flags as his trophies of victory. The Confederates lost among their killed Generals Roles and Godwin. The Federals lost the gallant leader of the First Division of the Sixth Corps, General

Dart A. Russell. The Confederates designated this as the battle of Winchester; Grant, as the battle of Opequan.

Early did not halt in his retreat southward until he had placed thirty miles between himself and Sheridan. He rested at Fisher's Hill, which commanded the narrow Strasburg Valley, between the Shenandoah River and North Mountain. In front of this position Sheridan arrived on the 23d, and made ready for a direct attack. He sent two divisions of cavalry, under T. Robertson, by the Lary Valley, to gain New Market, twenty miles to Early's rear. The direct attack was ineffectual, and a cavalry dash was made for the right, under cover of which a corps of infantry moved to that flank and carried the Confederates left on North Mountain. A general attack in front then broke the line of Early, and he retired in confusion, leaving several hundred prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery in the hands of Sheridan. Early was not prepared for this attack, as he was about evacuating his position, fearing the flank movement of Robertson, who, however, was held in check at Milford by a small Confederate cavalry force under Colonel Munford. But for this fact the Confederates acknowledged Sheridan would have annihilated Early between Newmarket and Fisher's Hill. As it was, Early lost half his army, and retreated to the lower passes of the Blue Ridge, closely pursued as far as Staunton by Sheridan, who then returned and took position at Cedar Creek, near Strasburg. Sheridan laid



BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL WILSON'S CAVALRY AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER FITZHUGH LEE, AUGUST 21st, 1864



GENERAL SHERIDAN RIDING ALONG THE LINES OF THE FE



GENERAL SHERIDAN RIDING ALONG THE LINES OF THE FEDERAL ARMY, AFTER THE BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA.



BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.—POSITION OF THE NINETEENTH CORPS, GENERAL EMORY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1864.—THE CENTRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. FAYLOR.



BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.—CHARGE OF GROUNTS EIGHTH CORPS.—THE RIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. FAYLOR.



FIGHT OF DUFFIE'S CAVALRY, NEAR HUNTER'S HOUSE, CHARLESTOWN, VA., COVERING THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES.

waste all the country south of Strasburg. The desolation of the region was complete.*

A committee of citizens and magistrates of Rockingham County appointed to estimate the damage, reported the loss in that county to be \$25,000,000.

Early was soon reinforced by 600 cavalry from Lee's army and by Kerseba's division of infantry, and made his way northward over the track of destruction left by Sheridan, and took up his position again on Fisher's Hill. Sheridan confronted him on the north bank of Cedar Creek. Frequent cavalry combats took place, but no decisive movement until October 19th. At this time Sheridan's infantry lay along the east bank of the creek, behind intrenchments thrown up on rising, rolling ground; Crook's Eighth Corps on the left, Emory's Ninth Corps in the centre, and the Sixth

Corps, under Ricketts, on the right and somewhat in the rear. Custer's and Merritt's cavalry guarded the right flank; Averell's (under Powell) guarded the left, and picketed the whole line of the North Fork from Cedar Creek to Front Royal. Sheridan was at Washington, and the command devolved on Wright. Early awaited an opportunity to surprise the Federal forces, as he well knew that he could not make an open attack with his small force. Soon after midnight of the 18th-19th of October, he made a feint on the right, and at the same time marched one column southeasterly from Strasburg along the Manassas Gap Railroad past the Federal left flank; a second column massed behind the picket line for a direct attack. The first column forded the North Fork one mile east of its confluence with Cedar Creek, and before dawn gained the rear of Crook's corps, then closed in upon and captured the pickets, attacked the camp and captured the men before they had time to form. Early with the second column emerged from the hills west of Cedar Creek at the same time,

and struck the troops directly on Crook's right. The whole Federal left and centre became demoralized, and were driven along the main turnpike, eighteen captured guns having been turned upon the fleeing troops. The Sixth Corps being to the right and rear, changed front and gallantly strove to receive the shock of the victorious Confederates. This it did, checking their progress, and serving to cover the general retreat that Wright now ordered as the only practicable means of recovering command of his troops. The Federal force fell back in the best order they could maintain until they reached Middletown, where they formed a line of battle, but the force of Early dashed on, and, threatening to overtake Wright's left flank, he again fell back. As Early's force pressed less impetuously, Wright obtained better control over his men, and as he slowly retreated, re-formed the scattered regiments. Between Middletown and Newtown, Wright halted, and, with his troops in a compact line, was prepared to resist further attack. This was at half-past 10 o'clock A.M. Sheridan had retreated from

* There destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements; over 70 mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over 4,000 head of stock, and have killed and taken to the troops no less than 3,000 sheep. The destruction embraced the Lary and the Little Fort Valley as well as the main Valley.—Sheridan's Dispatch.



WILSON'S CAVALRY FORAGING IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.
FROM SKETCHES BY J. E. TAYLOR.



DEFEAT, AT MOUNT JACKSON, OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL ROSSER, THE
DESPERATE EFFORT OF ROSSER TO SAVE



THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH AT WOODSTOCK, ON THE MOVEMENT FROM



DEFEAT, AT MOUNT JACKSON, OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL ROSSER, THE "SAVIOR OF THE VALLEY," BY SHERIDAN'S FORCES, UNDER GENERAL TORBERT. DESPERATE EFFORT OF ROSSER TO SAVE HIS LAST GUN.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.



THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH AT WOODSTOCK, ON THE MOVEMENT FROM HARRISONBURG, AFTER DEVASTATING THE VALLEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.



THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, UNDER GENERAL EARLY, DRIVING BACK THE SIXTH, EIGHTH AND NINETEENTH FEDERAL CORPS, UNDER GENERAL WRIGHT
AT CEDAR CREEK, VA., ON THE MORNING OF OCTOBER 19TH, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.



BATTLE OF MIDDLETOWN, ON THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1864.—REPULSE OF GENERAL EARLY BY THE SIXTH CORPS, GENERAL WRIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.

Washington, and slept the previous night at Winchester. Hearing the artillery-firing from the south, he started on his famous ride, and arrived in time to co-operate with Wright in his design to recover the lost position and turn defeat to victory. Sheridan's appearance on the field and his personal magnetism exerted its influence all along the lines, and the troops were determined to regain their lost prestige. Early's men had abandoned their position and turned their attention to obtaining the booty they found in the captured Federal camps. The re-formed Federal line pressed on the retreating Confederates and drove them back to Fisher's Hill. In the retreat, Early abandoned much of his captured booty, and 23 additional guns and 1,600 prisoners. The next morning the Confederate forces continued their retreat southward, and Early gave up further aggressive cavalry operations in the Valley, and his infantry rejoined the forces at Petersburg. General Grant recalled the Sixth Corps to the Army of the Potomac. In this last engagement Early lost 1,860 men, killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners. In the beginning of

and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days." These words were dictated by Abraham Lincoln.

OPPOSING FORCES IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

I.—Organization of the Army of the Shenandoah, in the Middle Military Division, commanded by MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, date, August 31st, 1864.
(General Headquarters Escort, Sixth United States Cavalry.)

- CAVALRY FORCES.***
Brigadier-general Alfred T. A. Torbet commanding.
FIRST DIVISION (A. F. C.)
Brigadier-general Wesley Merritt.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general George A. Custer—First Michigan, Fifth Michigan, Sixth Michigan, Seventh Michigan.
Second Brigade: Colonel Thomas C. Benton—Fourth New York, Sixth New York, Ninth New York, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, First United States Artillery, Batteries K and I.
Third Brigade: Colonel Charles R. Lowell, Jr., First Maryland (P. II. B.), Second Massachusetts, Twenty-fifth New York.
Reserve: Brigadier-general Alfred Gibbs—First New York Dragoons, Sixth Pennsylvania First United States, Second

First New York (Veteran); Twenty-first New York; Fourteenth Pennsylvania.
Second Brigade: Colonel John E. Wynn—Fifteenth New York, Twentieth Pennsylvania, Twenty-second Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION* (W. V. C.)
Brigadier-general William W. Averell.
Eighteenth Ohio, First West Virginia, Second West Virginia, Third West Virginia, Fifth West Virginia, Fifth United States Artillery, Battery L.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.
Major-general Horatio G. Wright commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier-general David A. Russell.
First Brigade: Colonel W. H. Penrose—Fourth New Jersey, Tenth New Jersey, Fifteenth New Jersey.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Emory Upton—Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Sixty-fifth New York, Sixty-second New York (det.), One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania.
Third Brigade: Colonel Oliver Edwards—Seventh Massachusetts (det.), Tenth Massachusetts (det.), Thirtieth Massachusetts, Twenty-third Pennsylvania (det.), Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Eighty-second Pennsylvania, One Hundred



SOLDIERS, AT THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864, READING POLITICAL HANDBILLS.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. W. BECKER.

the battle he had captured 1,429 prisoners, whom he had immediately dispatched toward Richmond, where they arrived in a few days. Sheridan's loss was 5,764. The Sixth Corps lost 2,216; the Nineteenth Corps, 2,488; the West Virginia troops, 847; and the cavalry, 214. Colonels Joseph Thoburn and Charles R. Lowell, Jr., and General Daniel D. Bidwell, were killed; Colonel J. Howard Kitching was fatally wounded; Generals Wright, Grover and Ricketts, and Colonels Mackenzie and W. H. Penrose, were wounded. President Lincoln, on receiving news of the battle, sent to General Sheridan the following message: "With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the nation, and my own personal admiration and gratitude, for the month's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for the splendid work of October 19th, 1864."

A few weeks later the President appointed Sheridan a major-general "for the personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of your troops, displayed by you on the 19th day of October at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, your routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted,

United States, Fifth United States, Second United States Artillery, Battery D.

THIRD DIVISION (A. F. C.)
Brigadier-general James H. Wilson.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Macintosh—First Connecticut, Third New Jersey, Second New York, Fifth New York, Second Ohio, Eighteenth Pennsylvania.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general G. H. Chapman—Third Indiana (det.), First New Hampshire, Eighth New York, Twenty-second New York, First Vermont.
Reserve Horse Artillery Brigade: Captain La Rhotz I. Livingston—First United States Artillery, Battery 1; Second United States Artillery, Battery A; Second United States Artillery, Batteries B and C; Second United States Artillery, Battery M; Third United States Artillery, Battery C; Fourth United States Artillery, Batteries C and E.

FIRST DIVISION (W. V. C.)
Brigadier-general Alfred N. DuBois.
First Brigade: Colonel William B. Tibbets—Second Maryland, P. II. B. (Company F); First New York (Lincoln);

and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Second Rhode Island Battalion, Wisconsin Battalion.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier-general George W. Getty.
First Brigade: Brigadier-general Frank Wheaton—Sixty-second New York, Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania.
Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Lewis A. Grant—Second Vermont (det.), Third Vermont (det.), Fourth Vermont, Fifth Vermont, Sixth Vermont, Eleventh Vermont.
Third Brigade: Brigadier-general Daniel B. Bidwell—Seventh Maine, Forty-third New York, Forty-ninth New York, Seventy-seventh New York, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.

THIRD DIVISION.
Brigadier-general James B. Ricketts.
First Brigade: Colonel William Emerson—Fourteenth New Jersey, One Hundred and Sixth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, Tenth Vermont.
Second Brigade: Colonel J. Warren Kellar—Sixth Maryland, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred

* The cavalry divisions of Averell and DuBois are transferred to this head from the roster of the West Virginia troops on which they are borne, inasmuch as they were under Torbet's orders. Of DuBois's division, four days prior to August 31st, some troops had been given to Averell, others to the post at Harper's Ferry, and the remainder were sent to Cambridge to remain until ordered forward to Wilson's division: Powell, Averell's; and Lowell, the reserve brigade.

* The returns for this division are obviously imperfect in the roster from which the foregoing is compiled. Colonel Powell and Major Gibson commanded the brigades, and there was afterward a third brigade.



EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31st, 1865. ON THE P



EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31st, 1865, ON THE PASSAGE OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY FOR EVER



"WASHERWOMEN" IN THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.—A LAUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT.

FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.

Fourth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania.

Artillery Brigade: Colonel Charles H. Tompkins—Maine Light Artillery, Fifth Battery; First Massachusetts Light Artillery, Battery A; New York Light Artillery, First Battery; First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery C; First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery G; Fifth United States, Battery M.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Brigadier-general William H. Emory.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general William Dwight.

First Brigade: Colonel George L. Bell—Twenty-ninth Maine, Thirtieth Massachusetts, Ninetieth New York, One Hundred and Fourteenth New York, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-third New York.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general J. W. McMillan—Twelfth Connecticut, Thirtieth Maine, Fifteenth Maine, One Hundred and Sixtieth New York, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Eighteenth Vermont.

Third Brigade: Colonel L. D. H. Child—Thirtieth Maine, One Hundred and Thirty-third New York, One Hundred and Sixty-second New York, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Seventy-third New York.

Artillery: New York Light Artillery, Fifth Battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Cavalier Grover.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general Henry W. Birge—Ninth Connecticut, Twelfth Maine, Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Fourteenth New Hampshire, Seventy-fifth New York.

Second Brigade: Colonel Edward L. Molinaux—Thirteenth Connecticut, Third Massachusetts Cavalry (dis.), Eleventh Indiana, Twenty-second Iowa, One Hundred and Thirty-first New York, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York.

Third Brigade: Colonel Jacob Sharp—Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York.

Fourth Brigade: Colonel David Shook—Eleventh Indiana, Eighteenth Indiana, Twenty-fourth Iowa, Twenty-eighth Iowa.

Artillery: Maine Light Artillery, First Battery.
Reserve Artillery: First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery D; Indiana Light Artillery, Seventeenth Battery.

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Brigadier-general George Crook commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel Joseph Thoburn.

First Brigade: Colonel George D. Wells—Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery (4 Companies), One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio.

Second Brigade: Colonel William G. Ely—Eighteenth Connecticut, Second Eastern Shore, Md.; First West Virginia, Fourth West Virginia, Twelfth West Virginia.

Third Brigade: Colonel Jacob M. Campbell—Twenty-third Illinois, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, Tenth West Virginia, Eleventh West Virginia, Fifteenth West Virginia.

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel Isaac H. Duval.

First Brigade: Colonel Rufus R. Hayes—Twenty-third Ohio, Thirty-sixth Ohio, Fifth West Virginia, Thirtieth West Virginia.

Second Brigade: Colonel Daniel D. Johnson—Thirty-fourth Ohio, Ninety-first Ohio, Ninth West Virginia, Fourteenth West Virginia.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Brigadier-general John D. Stevenson.

Cavalry: Twelfth Pennsylvania, Virginia Rangers, Louisiana Independent Company.

Artillery: Indiana Light Artillery, Seventeenth Battery; Kentucky Light Artillery, First Battery; Maryland Light Artillery, Battery A; Maryland Light Artillery, Baltimore Battery; Fifth New York Heavy Artillery; New York Light Artillery, Thirtieth Battery; New York Light Artillery, Thirty-second Battery; Ohio Light Artillery, First Battery; First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery L; First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G; First West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery A; First West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery F.

Infantry: First Maryland P. H. B., Second Maryland P. H. B., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio.

FORCES WEST OF SLEEPY CREEK.

Brigadier-general Benjamin F. Kelley.

Cavalry: Ohio Third Independent Company, Sixth West Virginia.

Artillery: First Illinois, Battery L; First West Virginia, Battery H; First Maryland, Battery B.

Infantry: One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, Sixth West Virginia, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Ohio.

KANAWHA VALLEY FORCES.

Brigadier-general Jeremiah C. Sullivan.

Seventh West Virginia Cavalry; First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery D; Pennsylvania Acting Engineers, Independent Company; Virginia Exempt, Independent Company A; Veteran Reserve Corps, One Hundred and Thirty-second Company, Second Battery; First West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery B; First West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery E; Fifth United States Artillery, Battery B.

II.—Organization of the Army of the Valley District, commanded by Lieutenant-general JUBAL A. EARLE, date September 30th, 1864.

ROCK'S DIVISION.*

Major-general S. D. Ramseur commanding.

Grimes's Brigade: Brigadier-general Bryan G. Brown—Thirty-

second North Carolina, Colonel D. G. Coward; Forty-third North Carolina, Colonel J. H. Winston; Forty-fifth North Carolina, Colonel J. R. Whiston; Fifty-third North Carolina, Colonel D. G. Coward; Second North Carolina Battalion, Colonel D. G. Coward.

Lee's Brigade: Brigadier-general Philip Cook—Fourth Georgia, Lieutenant-colonel W. H. White; Twelfth Georgia, Captain James Everett, Twenty-first Georgia, Captain H. J. Battle; Forty-fourth Georgia, Lieutenant-colonel J. V. Beck.

Coz's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. R. Cox—First North Carolina, Captain W. H. Thompson; Second North Carolina, Captain T. B. Bell; Third North Carolina, Captain W. H. Thompson; Fourth North Carolina, Colonel E. A. Osborn; Fourteenth North Carolina, Captain Joseph Jones; Thirtieth North Carolina, Captain J. C. McMillan.

GOANAN'S DIVISION.*

Major-general John R. Goan commanding.

Hayes's Brigade: Colonel William Montague—Fifth Louisiana, Major A. Hart; Sixth Louisiana, Lieutenant-colonel J. H. Hanlon; Seventh Louisiana, Lieutenant-colonel M. Terry; Eighth Louisiana, Captain L. Prader; Ninth Louisiana, Colonel William R. Peck.

Stafford's Brigade: Colonel Eugene Waggoner—First Louisiana, Captain Joseph Taylor, Second Louisiana, Lieutenant-colonel M. A. Grogan; Tenth Louisiana, Lieutenant-colonel H. D. Mader; Fourteenth Louisiana, Lieutenant-colonel David Cook; Fifteenth Louisiana, Captain H. J. Egan.

Evans's Brigade: Colonel E. N. Atkinson (October 30th, Brigadier-general C. A. Evans)—Thirteenth Georgia, Colonel John H. Baker; Twenty-sixth Georgia, Lieutenant-colonel James S. Hinds; Thirty-first Georgia, Colonel John H. Lowe; Thirty-eighth Georgia, Major Thomas H. Bunn; Sixty-third Georgia, Captain Milton Russell; Sixty-fourth Georgia, Captain E. F. Sharpe; Twelfth Georgia Battalion, Captain J. W. Anderson.

Terry's Brigade: Brigadier-general William Terry—Six and Virginia, Fourth Virginia, Fifth Virginia, Twenty-seventh Virginia, Thirty-third Virginia (Stoneaw Bridge), Colonel J. H. S. Puck; October 30th, Colonel A. Swan gler; Twenty-first Virginia, Twenty-fifth Virginia, Forty-second Virginia, Forty-fourth Virginia, Forty-eighth Virginia, Fifty-fifth Virginia (J. M. Jones's Brigade), Colonel H. H.

* From Inspection Returns of August.

† These brigades were united under General Zetland York, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel D. Zallo.

‡ Composed of the "fragmentary remains of fourteen of the best men of Johnson's division, none of which was captured by the army of Johnston on the 22d of August 1862." The inspection report of August 31st says that the fusage of Hayes's and Stafford's brigades into one, under York, and the consolidation of three brigades, "the remains of four ten regiments," into one, under Terry, produced a bad effect on the discipline of the troops, who lost their chance of perpetrating their brigade history; and that Evans's brigade had lost by casualty as many valuable officers as to interfere at all with its good men's management.

begin; October 30th, Colonel W. A. Wheeler; Tenth Virginia, Twenty-third Virginia, Thirty-seventh Virginia (J. H. Stuart's Brigade, Lieutenant-colonel S. H. Saunders; October 30th, Lieutenant-colonel Martel.

ROBEY'S DIVISION.*

Brigadier-general John Robey commanding.

Pagan's Brigade: Colonel John S. Hoffman—Thirteenth Virginia, Captain Felix Hildick; Thirty-first Virginia, Lieutenant-colonel J. B. McCutchen; Forty-ninth Virginia, Captain John G. Lobbins; Fifty-second Virginia, Captain J. M. Humphreys; Fifty-eighth Virginia, Captain L. C. James.

Johnson's Brigade: Brigadier-general Robert D. Johnson—Fifth North Carolina, Colonel John W. Lee; Twelfth North Carolina, Colonel Henry E. Coleman; Twenty-ninth North Carolina, Colonel F. W. Toon; Twenty-third North Carolina, Colonel C. C. Beckwith.

Hodgins's Brigade: Lieutenant-colonel W. T. Davis—Sixth North Carolina, Lieutenant-colonel S. M. D. Tate; Twenty-first North Carolina, Major W. I. Pridi; Fifty-fourth North Carolina, Captain A. H. Martin; Fifty-seventh North Carolina, Captain M. H. Hunter; First North Carolina Battalion, Captain H. E. Wilson.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-general G. C. Wharton commanding.

Edwards's Brigade: Captain Edmund S. Reed—Twenty-second Virginia, Captain Henry S. Dickerson; Twenty-third Virginia, Captain John M. Pratt; Twenty-sixth Virginia, Captain Frank S. Bordlett.

Warburton's Brigade: Captain R. H. Logan—Forty-fifth Virginia, Major Alexander M. Davis; Fifty-first Virginia, Colonel August Fischer; Thirtieth Virginia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel J. Lytle Clarke.

Smith's Brigade: Colonel Thomas Smith—Thirty-sixth Virginia, Lieutenant Jackson Vin; Sixtieth Virginia, Captain A. G. P. George; Forty-fifth Virginia Battalion, Captain W. R. Hensley; Thomas Legion, Lieutenant-colonel J. R. Love.

KERSHAW'S DIVISION.

Major-general J. B. Kershaw commanding.

Weldon's Brigade: Colonel C. C. Sanders—Sixteenth Georgia, Major J. S. Gholston; Eighteenth Georgia, Colonel Joseph Armstrong; Twenty-fourth Georgia, Colonel C. C. Sanders; Third Georgia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel N. I. Hutches; Cobb's Legion, Lieutenant-colonel L. J. Glenn; Phillips's Legion, Lieutenant-colonel J. Hamilton.

Kennedy's Brigade: Brigadier-general Connor—Second South Carolina, Colonel A. B. Kennedy; Third South Carolina, Colonel W. D. Hubertford; Seventh South Carolina,

Colonel E. J. Goggans; Eighth South Carolina, Colonel J. W. Hoopes; Fifteenth South Carolina, Colonel J. B. Davis; Twentieth South Carolina, Colonel S. M. Boykin; Third South Carolina Battalion, Lieutenant (Col.) W. G. Rice.

Humphreys's Brigade: Brigadier-general B. J. Humphreys—Thirteenth Mississippi, Lieutenant-colonel A. G. O'Brien; Seventeenth Mississippi, Captain J. C. Cochran; Eighteenth Mississippi, Colonel T. M. Griffin; Twenty-first Mississippi, Colonel D. N. Moody.

Bryan's Brigade: Brigadier-general Goodo Bryan—Tenth Georgia, Colonel W. C. Hall; Fifth Georgia, Colonel P. McCallister; Fifty-first Georgia, Colonel E. Bal; Fifty-third Georgia, Colonel J. P. Simms.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

Battalion T. H. Carter commanding.

Braxton's Battalion: Lieutenant-colonel C. M. Braxton—Allegheny Artillery, Va., Captain J. C. Carpenter; Stafford Artillery, Va., Captain W. P. Cooper; Lee Battery, Va., Lieutenant W. W. Harwick.

Cookin's Battalion: Major W. E. Catehew—Orange Artillery, Va., Captain C. W. Fry; Staunton Artillery, Va., Captain A. W. Garber; Courtney Battery, Va., — L. F. Jones.

McLaughlin's Battalion: Major William McLaughlin—Bryan's Virginia Battery, Chapman's Virginia Battery, Lowry's Virginia Battery.

Nelson's Battalion: Lieutenant-colonel William Nelson—Amherst Artillery, Va., Captain T. J. Kilpatrick; Fitts Artillery, Va., Captain J. L. Maste; Millidge's Artillery, Ga., Captain John Millidge.

CAVALRY FORCES

LOMAN'S DIVISION.

Major-general J. J. Loman.

McCausland's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. McCausland—Fourteenth Virginia, Sixteenth Virginia, Seventeenth Virginia, Twenty-fifth Virginia, Thirty-seventh Virginia Battalion.

Johnson's Brigade: Brigadier-general B. T. Johnson—Eighth Virginia, Twenty-first Virginia, Twenty-second Virginia, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Virginia Batteries.

Johnson's Brigade: Brigadier-general H. R. Davidson—First Maryland, Nineteenth Virginia, Twentieth Virginia, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Virginia Battalions.

Indoles's Brigade: Colonel George H. Smith—Eleventh Virginia Twenty-third Virginia, Sixty-second Mounted Infantry.

LEE'S DIVISION.

Major-general Fitzhugh Lee.

Wickham's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. C. Wickham—First Virginia, Colonel Carter; Second Virginia, Colonel

* Almost wounded, and actual commander of the regiment and stated. The foraging organization is for August, when Kershaw arrived in the Valley.
† In an earlier notice Fry's Orange Battery is ascribed to Carter's battalion, and to its place appears the Charlotteville Artillery, Captain J. H. Carrington.

Manford; Third Virginia, Colonel Owen; Fourth Virginia, Colonel Payne.

Loman's Brigade: Brigadier-general L. L. Loman—Fifth Virginia, Colonel H. Clay Pace; Sixth Virginia, Colonel Julia Harrison; Fifteenth Virginia, Colonel C. R. Collins.

Baker's Brigade: Brigadier-general Thomas L. Baker—Seventh Virginia, Colonel R. H. Duboy; Eleventh Virginia, Colonel O. R. Fausta; Twelfth Virginia, Colonel A. W. Harmon; Thirty-fifth Virginia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel E. V. White.

[NOTE.—For the foregoing rosters we are indebted to the War Records Office. In the original returns the Federal regimental commanders are not indicated. The troops of General Stevenson, Kiley and Sullivan, though reckoned on the official Department Returns, were in garrison, not in the marching army.]

MOBILE.

ON JANUARY 18th, 1864, Admiral Farragut desired to make use of his squadron, then lying off Mobile Harbor, in attacking the defenses of the place, and preventing the completion of the ironclads in course of construction by the Confederates. Having no available land forces—the troops being engaged in the Red River expedition—Farragut was obliged to await the co-operation of the military arm of the Federal Government to successfully reduce the forts commanding the harbor, and he maintained an effective but tiresome blockade with his wooden ships, awaiting the repeatedly-asked-for troops and the assistance of such ironclads as were ready for service, until July, when the arrival of the Monitor ironclads and the promised co-operation of General Canby's forces were assured. Our map

JULY, 1864 shows the position of the defenses of the harbor and the city. The fleet of Farragut is indicated at the entrance of the bay. Fort Morgan, on Mobile Point, and Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island, with Fort Powell, on Forter Island, commanded the entrances to the harbor, and were heavily mounted with columbiads, rifled guns and howitzers for siege and flank defense. Fort Morgan was the most formidable, being built to carry both barbettes and casement guns, and its armament was fully up to the best standard on modern cannon. In the harbor, Admiral Franklin Buchanan commanded the fleet, made up of the ram *Tennessee*; the gunboat *Morgan*, commanded by Commander George W. Harrison; the *Onesie*, commanded by Lieutenant J. W. Bennett; and the *Sclua*, commanded by Lieutenant P. U. Murphy. There were three or four ironclads of light draught



CHIMNEY ARCHITECTURE.—SOLDIERS AT THEIR CAMP-FIRES.

FROM A SKETCH BY A. McCALLISTER.

and armament near the city. The *Tennessee* was built by the Confederates (began at Selma, Ala., in 1863) from timber just cut near her docks, and clad with iron, the ore of which was dug, smelted and forged, during her construction, in mines near Atlanta, Ga. Six inches of iron, sheathing twenty-four inches of wad, furnished her gunners; the iron, carried down two feet below the water-line, presenting an angle which was proof against the enemy's prow, and at the same time converted her into a powerful ram. She carried six Brooke guns that throw 90 and 110 pound solid shot. She was in charge of Commander J. D. Johnston. The harbor was farther protected by torpedoes planted across the main ship-channel,

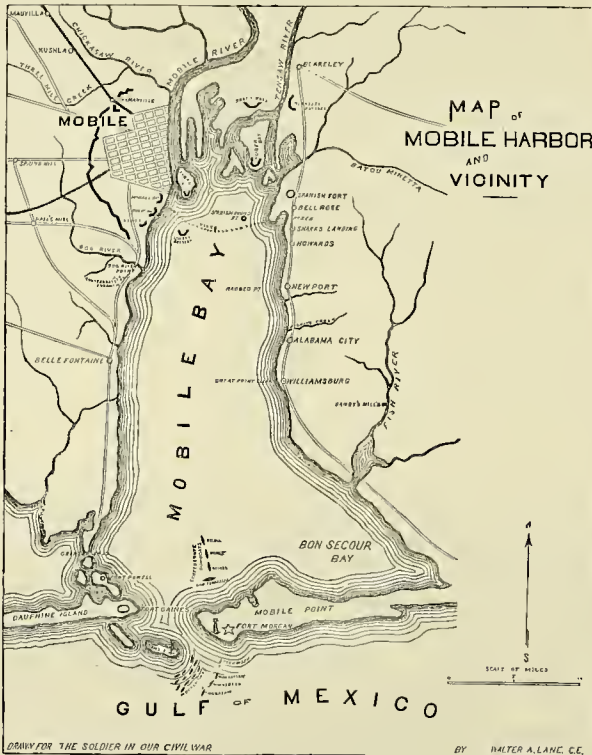
went into the fight with their topsail-yards across; the others sent down their yards and topmasts. The wooden ships were lashed in couples, the lighter vessels on the off hand; the four *Monitors* in a column inshore and abreast the leading ships, the *Tennessee* leading slightly in advance of the column. Admiral Farragut had intended to lead with the *Hartford*, but deterred by persuasion to Captain Alden with the *Brooklyn*.

The attack was made in the following order:

STANDARD COLUMN—MONITORS.

Tennessee, Commander Thomas A. M. Craven, 2 guns.
Manhattan, Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, 2 guns.
Winthrop, Commander Thomas H. Stevens, 4 guns.
Chickasaw, Lieutenant-com'r George H. Perkins, 4 guns.

At five o'clock on the morning of August 5th, 1864, the signal was given for the fleet to get under way. The *Brooklyn* weighed at once; the other vessels followed in order. At 6:30 the order for battle was formed, all the ships hoisted the United States flag from the peak and the three masts-heads, and the first two shots were fired by the *Tennessee* at the fort. At five minutes before seven the fleet was sent ahead; at five minutes after seven the *Brooklyn* received the fire from the fort and responded with her bow-gun, and immediately after the action became general between the fort and the *Monitors* and the bow-guns of the fleet. At the same time Admiral Bichemua moved out with his gunboats from behind Fort Morgan



except a narrow passage of about one hundred yards, marked by a red buoy, left open for blockade-runners, and through which the Federal admiral planned to pass his fleet.

Farragut took personal charge of the fleet off Mobile Bay the last week in July, and prepared to force an entrance thereto. It was the 4th of August before his wooden ships had been sufficiently strengthened and equipped for the undertaking. General Gordon Granger was to land his troops on Dauphin Island and meet Fort Gaines on the 4th. Farragut was to pass Fort Morgan and enter the bay the same morning. Granger landed, but Farragut was delayed. The Confederates threw more troops into Fort Gaines to resist Granger. This was an advantage to the Federals, as they captured them two days later. The *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*

FORT COLUMB—WOODEN SHIPS.

- { *Brooklyn*, Captain James Alden, 24 guns.
- { *Octorara*, Lieutenant-com'r Charles H. Greene, 6 guns.
- { *Hartford*, Rear-admiral David G. Farragut.
- { *Captain*, Captain Percival Drayton, 24 guns.
- { *Macomet*, Lieutenant-com'r James E. Bennett, 6 guns.
- { *Richmond*, Captain Thornton A. Jenkins, 20 guns.
- { *Port Royal*, Lieutenant-com'r Bancroft Ghensard, 6 guns.
- { *Leckowanna*, Captain John B. Marchand, 8 guns.
- { *Seminole*, Commander Edward Donaldson, 8 guns.
- { *Winnahela*, Commander James R. Stone, 8 guns.
- { *Kennebec*, Lieutenant-com'r William P. McCane, 5 guns.
- { *Onipee*, Commander William E. Leroy, 11 guns.
- { *Itasca*, Lieutenant-com'r George Brown, 5 guns.
- { *Onondaga*, Commander J. R. M. Sullivan, 9 guns.
- { *Galena*, Lieutenant-com'r Clark H. Wells, 10 guns.

The *Octorara*, *Macomet* and *Port Royal* were side-wheel double-enders; the others were screw-ships. All had been built for the naval service.

and formed in line of battle across the channel from east to west, just inside the line of torpedoes. This position enabled him to pour a raking fire upon the Federal fleet until it passed the fort and buoy. The *Tennessee*, after firing the two first guns, turned her turret and loaded again with steel shot and sixty pounds of powder. Her commander's game was the *Tennessee*, and he steered quietly on, unmindful of the shot from the fort, a little ahead of the *Hartford*, until he neared the buoy. Craven, from the pilot-house, saw the buoy so near the beach that he turned to his pilot and said: "It is impossible the admiral means us to go inside that buoy; I cannot turn my ship." He then saw that the *Tennessee*, which had lain to the eastward of the buoy, was steaming to the westward of it, and either afraid she would get away, or fearing to var-

through the narrow channel, Craven gave the order, "Starboard!" and pushed the *Tecumseh* straight at the *Tennessee*. The *Tecumseh* had gone but a few yards, and the officers of the *Tennessee* were watching Lieutenant Wharton with lock-string in hand, ready to fire into the *Tecumseh* as soon as the two ironclads touched. At this moment a torpedo exploded. The *Tecumseh* lurched, careened, and went down headforemost, her screw visible from the lookout of the *Tennessee*, not 200 yards off, on the other side of the fatal line. Craven and the pilot were in the pilot-house, above the turret; both rushed for the narrow hatchway. Craven, with the true instinct of an officer and soldier, drew back, with "After you, pilot," and waded his companion through the narrow opening. The pilot was saved, but Craven went to the bottom with his ship.

passing outside the fatal buoy over the line of torpedoes, whose cases knocked against the bottom of the ship, but did not explode. The admiral, in the midst of the anxiety as to the success of his fleet, did not forget the drowning men on the *Tecumseh*, and from his position in the port main rigging of the *Hartford* he hailed Captain Jonett, who stood on the starboard wheelhouse of the *Metacomb*, and asked if he had a boat that he could send to their rescue. The captain manned a boat and placed it in the charge of Ensign H. C. Neilds, a volunteer naval officer, who pulled around under the *Hartford's* stern and broadside across the bows of the *Brooklyn*, toward the wreck, where he saved John Collins, the pilot, and nine of the ship's company. Ensign Neilds was but a mere lad. He heeded not the shot flying thick past him, and in

swung her around, so she presented her broadside to the fort, upon which she poured a heavy fire, driving the gunners out of the water battery. She finally brought her head in the right direction, and steamed on, following the flagship. The *Brooklyn* followed with the other ships of the port column. When the heavier ships were out of range of the fort, the Confederate gunners returned to their posts and severely punished the smaller of the fleet. The *Onetida* was so disabled that her consort, the *Galena*, had to tow her past the fort. As the *Hartford* advanced, the smaller gunboats of Admiral Buchanan kept up a heavy raking fire, to which the *Hartford* could only reply with her bow guns, as the channel was narrow. She suffered severely, her forward division losing ten killed and five wounded by one shot, and her quarters became a slaughter-



THE NAVAL COMBAT IN MOBILE HARBOR.—THE FLAGSHIP "HARTFORD" ENGAGING THE CONFEDERATE RAM "TENNESSEE."

FROM A SKETCH BY E. R. BOEHR.

The *Brooklyn* was 300 yards astern; the *Hartford* following on her port quarter; the *Richmond* behind her and in the *Brooklyn's* wake. The *Winnebago* and *Manhattan* were skirting the beach, steering to pass inside the buoy, as they were ordered. They kept their course, occupying the attention of the guns on shore, which were raking the Federal fleet. The officers of the *Brooklyn*, spying objects in the water ahead, stopped, and began with her consort to back, coming down on the *Hartford*, whose engines were stopped. The admiral hailed to learn the cause of the movement. "Torpedoes ahead!" was the reply. Without apparent hesitation, Farragut ordered his own ship with her consort ahead, and gave the signal, "Close order!" The *Brooklyn* having drifted so as to close the channel inside the buoy, the *Metacomb* was backed, and Farragut went ahead with the flagship; their heads were turned, and they passed to the westward,

his position, with the rudder in hand, he, looking back, noticed that the flag was flying from the boat. He stooped, took it from its cover, unfurled and planted it in its place. This was done just as the onsets of the fore-castle division of the *Hartford* had trained one of his 100-pounders upon the boat, thinking it an enemy or torpedo in disguise. One of the ship's company caught his arm and stopped the gunner. The *Hartford* having passed, Neilds placed the rescued men on the *Winnebago*, and with his crew he boarded and served on the *Onetida* during the rest of the action. Of the crew of the *Tecumseh*, 21 were saved out of over 160 souls on board when the fatal torpedo sent her to the bottom.

The *Brooklyn* was lying bow to the fort, and received a raking fire, her position enabling her to use only her bow guns. In backing down she feared a collision with the *Richmond* and consort, whose engines had stopped. A fortunate tide

pen. The Confederate admiral waited with the *Tennessee* until the Federal vessel drew past her, and as the ram started, intending to run her wooden antagonist down, the *Hartford* put her helm to starboard, and having the greater speed, avoided the collision. Two shots fired from the ram missed their mark, and the *Hartford* proceeded up the bay, closely followed by the *Tennessee* for about a mile, when she gave up the pursuit and turned to meet the other wooden vessels, which were advancing in close order, the *Brooklyn* leading. The *Tennessee* made for Captain Alden's ship, intending to ram, but sheered off, passed on her starboard side at less than 100 yards, fired two guns, whose shot passed through and through the *Brooklyn*, which gave the ram the contents of her broadside in return. The *Tennessee* then passed down the line to the *Richmond*, which gave her a broadside, and her musketeers poured a brisk fire into the *Tennessee's*

open ports. The Confederate ironclad returned two shots, which passed over and did no harm. The *Tennessee* next passed the *Lackawanna* on the starboard side. Captain Strong, of the *Monongahela*, seeing her intention to run down the *Lackawanna*, undertook to strike her at right angles, but having the *Kennebec* in tow, she swung too far around, and struck a glancing blow on her port quarter. This threw the *Tennessee's* stern around, and she collided with the *Kennebec*, leaving one of her boats and its davits in a moment. As she passed she fired a shell which seriously wounded an officer and four men. The *Ossipee* came up, struck and righted the *Tennessee*, which passed at close quarters between the two vessels, giving the *Ossipee* two shots

neatly together. The ram then passed the crippled *Oueda* and endeavored to give her a broadside, but her guns missed fire and she passed to the rear, delivering a raking fire, which struck the *Oueda's* stern, and seriously wounded Commander Mullany, who lost an arm. The ironclad *Winnebago* then came up and took position between the combatants, saving the *Oueda*, whose crew jumped on the rail and cheered their old commander, Stevens, who had been assigned to the Monitor before the fight. The *Tennessee* then took position under the guns of Fort Morgan. The *Hartford* was still being followed by the lesser ironclads, who kept up a hot fire. A shot disabled the Confederate vessel *Gaines*, and Admiral Farragut directed the *Melacoct* to cast off and chase the gunboats, and prevent their escape up to Mobile. The *Selma* soon hauled down her flag. The *Morgan* ran under protection of Fort Morgan, and then escaped to Mobile. The *Gaines* was burned. The *Hartford* anchored four



THE CONFEDERATE RAM "BAL TIC" DEFENDING MOBILE HARBOR.

miles from Fort Morgan, and her crew breakfasted. Admiral Buchanan had ordered Captain Johnston to follow the Federal fleet up the bay, and ere the crew of the Federal admiral's flagship were seated at mess, the approach of the *Tennessee* was announced. The *Hartford* was at once cleared for action, and the ironclads were signaled to engage the ram while the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and *Ossipee* were to run her down. The *Monongahela* struck her fairly amidships, on the starboard side, at the same time receiving two shells which passed through the berth-deck. The ram then passed to the starboard of the *Monongahela*, receiving a broadside at ten yards. The *Lackawanna* then struck the *Tennessee* a square blow on the port side, causing her to list over and swing round. The *Hartford* then made an attack as a ram, and struck so that the port bow of each vessel came in contact, doing little damage. As they swung loose the *Hartford* poured a broadside against the *Ten-*

nessee at ten feet, with no perceptible effect. The Confederate ram tried to return the fire, but the primers failed again, and but one gun went off. This was the last shot of the *Tennessee*. The *Hartford* made a circuit, to run the Confederate vessel, when the *Lackawanna* struck her near where the admiral was standing, who barely escaped, and his vessel was cut down within two feet of the water-line. The *Monitors* then came up, and the *Chickasaw* followed, and pouring shot into the stern of the ram, soon disabled her steering-apparatus. Her iron shutters were so jammed that her guns could not be used. Her smokestack came down, filling the gun-deck with smoke. In this plight she headed down the bay, followed by the *Chickasaw*, pounded with her heavy shot the after-end of the shield. The *Maukattan* and *Winnebago* were also at work, while the *Hartford* and *Ossipee* were seeking a chance to ram her. Admiral Buchanan personally superintended the sighting of the guns, until an iron splinter broke his leg; then Captain Johnston hauled down the flag. As it had been shot away before, the Federals did not stop fire until Captain Johnston climbed to the roof of the *Tennessee* and raised a white flag.

The fight lasted only a little over an hour. The *Tennessee's* loss was two killed and ten wounded. The loss of the Federal fleet from the forts and the Confederate squadron was 53 killed and 110 wounded.

The *Chickasaw*, which had so persistently stuck to the ram, took her in tow and anchored her near the flagship, after which she stood down to Fort Powell. The fort had been built to resist an attack from the front, and was not prepared to meet on-



SEARCHING A BLOCKADE-RUNNER AT NIGHT, DURING THE INVESTMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR.

FROM SKETCHES BY E. B. HODGE.

coming like this from the rear. It was soon evacuated and blown up. On the 6th the *Chickasaw* went down and shelled Fort Gaines, which surrendered on the 7th; but Fort Morgan still held out. General Oranger's force was transferred from Dauphin Island to Mobile Point, and a siege-train, sent from New Orleans, was landed in the rear of the fort, on the 17th. On Monday, the 23d, at early dawn, the bombardment commenced from the batteries, the three Monitors, and the ships outside as well as inside the bar. The fort surrendered on the 23d. Mobile, as a port for blockading-running, was thus sealed. In the meantime Admiral D. G. Farragut went North in December, leaving Commodore Palmer in command of the squadron until the following February, when he was relieved by Rear-admiral H. K. Thatcher. Palmer, however, staid, by his own wish, until the city fell.

The works around the city, inland, were very strong, but it was not approached from that side. General Canby, commanding the Army of West Mississippi, began to move against it in March, 1865. One corps marched from Fort Morgan, up

the head of the bay to attack the city, which was immediately given up, the Confederate troops having already been withdrawn.

FRANKLIN—NASHVILLE—FORT FISHER.

GENERAL GRANT, in his plan for a final campaign, included the driving out by Thomas of Hood from Northern Georgia and Tennessee, and the accomplishment of a raid through Alabama to join with Canby in forming a new base at Mobile, destroying in his path the factories, mills and munitions of war. In Nashville, Thomas encountered the double task of shaping discordant elements into an army, and with that army meeting the disappointed Confederate chieftain Hood, who had so unwittingly been eluded by Sherman, and who now sought to recover his standing in the Confederacy by a brilliant feat of arms. This determination was shared by some of his officers who had been censured by Hood, and were determined to regain the good opinion of the army by an extraordinary display of valor and prowess on

manding his line on the other side of the river—he got his trains beyond danger, and began moving his army to the north side. About six o'clock in the afternoon, with the Fourth Corps partly across the river, a general attack was precipitated by the Federal rear-guard, which, instead of retiring in good order when attacked by the advancing Confederates, as directed by the commander, gave them a warm reception, and provoked a desperate charge on the isolated brigades of General Wagner. With a tremendous yell the Confederates swept away the opposing forces, and on the heels of the panic-stricken regiments overran the Federal parapets and drove their defenders from the centre of the line. The Federal forces, reinforced by the reserve, established a new line within twenty-five yards of the one just lost. The combat lasted until nearly nine o'clock, and prevailed along the whole line. It was a desperate and sanguinary fight, but without much advantage to either party. As Schofield's position was not secure, he withdrew his forces during the night to the north side of the river without further loss. Hood in this, the battle



ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

FROM A SKETCH BY E. F. MULLER.

the east side of the bay to a small stream called Fish River; the remainder of the army was then brought to the same point by transports. General Steele left Pensacola about the same time and marched to Blakely. A short distance below Blakely was Spanish Fort, upon the defense of which the fate of the city rested. The gunboats had not yet crossed Dog River bar on account of low water. On the 27th the fleet moved on and the bar was safely crossed by the *Octovara*, Captain Erma McClure, and ironclads *Kirkman*, Captain M. P. Jones; *Onay*, Captain William M. Gamble; *Missaukee*, Captain James H. Gillis; *Winebag*, Captain W. A. Kirkland; and the *Chickasaw*, Captain George H. Perkins. They opened that day on the Confederate works, which were invested by the army the same night.

The siege lasted until the evening of the 8th of April, when Spanish Fort surrendered. On the 12th, Commander Palmer, with the *Octovara* and the ironclads, moved up the Blakely to the point where its branches off from the *Tonsaw* and down the latter stream, coming out about a mile from McClure, within easy shelling distance. At the same time Admiral Thatcher, with the gunboats, and 8,000 troops under General Granger, crossed

their part. Thomas had an army made up of the Fourth Corps, under T. J. Wood; the Twenty-third Corps, under J. M. Schofield; three divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, under A. J. Smith; Wilson's cavalry forces; and an unwieldy and inexperienced body of recruits, of questionable utility in a fight—making up an army of 40,000 strong. Hood's army consisted of S. D. Lee's, A. P. Stewart's and B. F. Cheatham's corps, ably supported by N. B. Forrest's horsemen—in all a force of about 30,000 men. Schofield held his line south of the Duck River. Hood flanked him, and Schofield retired, under the general directions given by Thomas, to the north side. Forrest moved around Schofield's left to Spring Hill, where a slight interchange of hostilities between the retiring forces of Schofield, protected by Wilson's cavalry, and Forrest took place; but Hood did not push his advantage, and Schofield took position at Franklin. He lacked pontoons to cross the Harpeth River, as he wished, and therefore formed his line south of the town, and set at work to trench and also to improve the ferds and rebuild the bridges.

When he had carried his artillery across and planted the guns in Fort Granger—a fort previously constructed on the hill, and com-

manded by Franklin, lost about 6,300 men and 32 battle-flags; Schofield lost 2,326 men. Thomas complimented Schofield and his men for their gallant stand against double their number, and ordered the troops to withdraw to Nashville.

The Confederate loss of commissioned officers was very heavy, and among the general officers * they lost Adams, Quarles, Cleburne, Strahl, Gist, Stafford, Grabery, Scott and Cockrell.

With his army safely within the lines of Nashville, General Thomas took time to prepare his army for further operations against Hood. The War Department at Washington, the President, General Grant, and the entire people of the North, insisted upon an immediate movement against the enemy. Grant ordered Thomas either to move at once on Hood, or to turn his command over to Schofield. Thomas quickly replied that he would cheerfully turn over his command, but would not attack Hood until himself satisfied that the time was ripe. In the meantime Hood was devastating Tennessee, recruiting his army by forced conscription among the young men, and spreading terror throughout all

* Wallhall reported that in Quarles' brigade the ranking officer coming out of the fight was a captain.

troops, pushed them forward, driving the Confederates in wild disorder from the field. Wilson's cavalry in the meantime fell, dismounted, on the rear and flank of the retreating troops of Hood, and increased the confusion and rout. This enabled Wood to join in the pursuit, and all organization was lost in Hood's army as it fled across the country toward Franklin. The necessity for relieving Thomas was thus fully overcome, and the War Department, the President and the people united with General Grant in giving all honor to the successful general, and a generous acknowledgment that the commander at Nashville and his lieutenants knew best the necessities for success and the time to strike. Hood's loss in the battle of Nashville has never been officially stated, and probably was about 4,000 killed and wounded. Thomas captured 4,500 prisoners and 53 pieces of artillery. Among the prisoners were Generals Johnson, Smith, Jackson and Rucker. Thomas lost 3,577, of which less than 400 were killed.

It was Thomas's intention to rest his troops after the battle, but orders from Washington carrying out Grant's plans to finish up the work of conquering the territory claimed by the Confederates, and bringing the war to their very homes, kept his army on the move. The Fourth Corps was ordered to Huntsville, Ala. Generals Schofield, Smith and Wilson were to concentrate at Eastport, Miss. Schofield's Twenty-third Corps, on reaching Clifton, on the Tennessee, was ordered to the Atlantic Coast, where, with the Tenth Corps, under Terry, and the Twenty-third, under Cox, he was to reduce Wilmington, N. C., and advance from that city and from New Bern to Goldsboro' to make a junction with Sherman's forces on their way from Savannah. Wilmington was defended from the sea by Fort Fisher, on Federal Point. It was the last of the Confederate ports open to blockade-runners, Savannah, Charleston and Mobile having been closed. The Federal Government had prepared a naval force—the largest fleet that had ever sailed under its flag—to proceed to the rendezvous, twenty-five miles east of Fort Fisher. The command of the naval force was assigned to Admiral D. D. Porter, and General Grant had selected Geoffrey Wetzell as the officer to accompany him, with about 5,500 men from the Army of the James. General Butler as commander of the land forces accompanied the expedition, and insisted on carrying out a scheme to blow up the magazine of the fort by exploding a powder-bomb near by. As senior officer, he controlled its operations. On December 13th, the fleet was arranged in a semicircle and opened a bombardment which silenced the fort after two days' firing. The second day 8,000 men under General Wetzell landed, awaiting the explosion, which proved a complete failure, producing no effect. However, the land forces advanced and would probably have captured the place had not General Butler, evidently chagrined at the failure of his scheme, ordered the troops to withdraw, as he was unwilling to sacrifice the lives of his men in an assault on so strong a fort. The failure of Butler's effort produced a profound sensation throughout the North, and the news caused a panic on the Gold and Stock Exchanges of Wall Street, gold commanding a premium of 288 per cent.

Threatening weather prevented the embarkation of the troops for Fortress Monroe until the 27th, when General Butler reported the impregnable character of the fort, and the impossibility of carrying it by assault. The vessels not engaged in the blockade were withdrawn to Beaufort to await orders. The Confederates claimed they had driven off the great fleet and gained a decisive victory. At the suggestion of President Lincoln, Secretary Welles invited General Grant to a military co-operation with the navy, which, he asserted, had already been proved by Admiral Porter to be sure to effect the capture of Fort Fisher. General Terry arrived at Beaufort, N. C., January 8th, 1865, with a co-operative army force. On the 13th, after delays from severe storms, the fleet, accompanied by transports, left Beaufort in three lines,

comprising 48 vessels and 5 ironclads, and on the morning of the 13th the first line took position, with the ironclads, nearest the fort, and formed a right wing to the array of men-of-war. Line No. 2 took the centre, and Line No. 3 the left wing, and before night all along this line a destructive fire of shot and shell was being poured against Fort Fisher and the woods and land batteries surrounding it. Under protection of this fire General Terry had loaded 6,000 men and twelve days' provisions on the pontoons two miles north of the fort, and threw up defenses. Early on the morning of the 14th, Admiral Porter detailed 1,600 sailors and 400 marines to accompany the troops in the assault, the sailors to attack the sea face, while the troops assailed the land side. During the day the small gunboats directed their fire against the north front of the fort, to dismount the guns bearing along the intended line of assault. The entire fleet kept up a bombardment until the hour of assault.

On the 15th, at 9 A. M., the signal was given—the ships sent their quotas of men on shore. On landing, by some oversight there was no commander, and the men were huddled on the beach in some confusion. The time was being lost, and the several officers commanding the details hastily arranged a plan of action, and organized three divisions, with Cashman, Parker and Selfridge in command—Parker, the senior officer, the ranking



ALFRED H. TERRY.

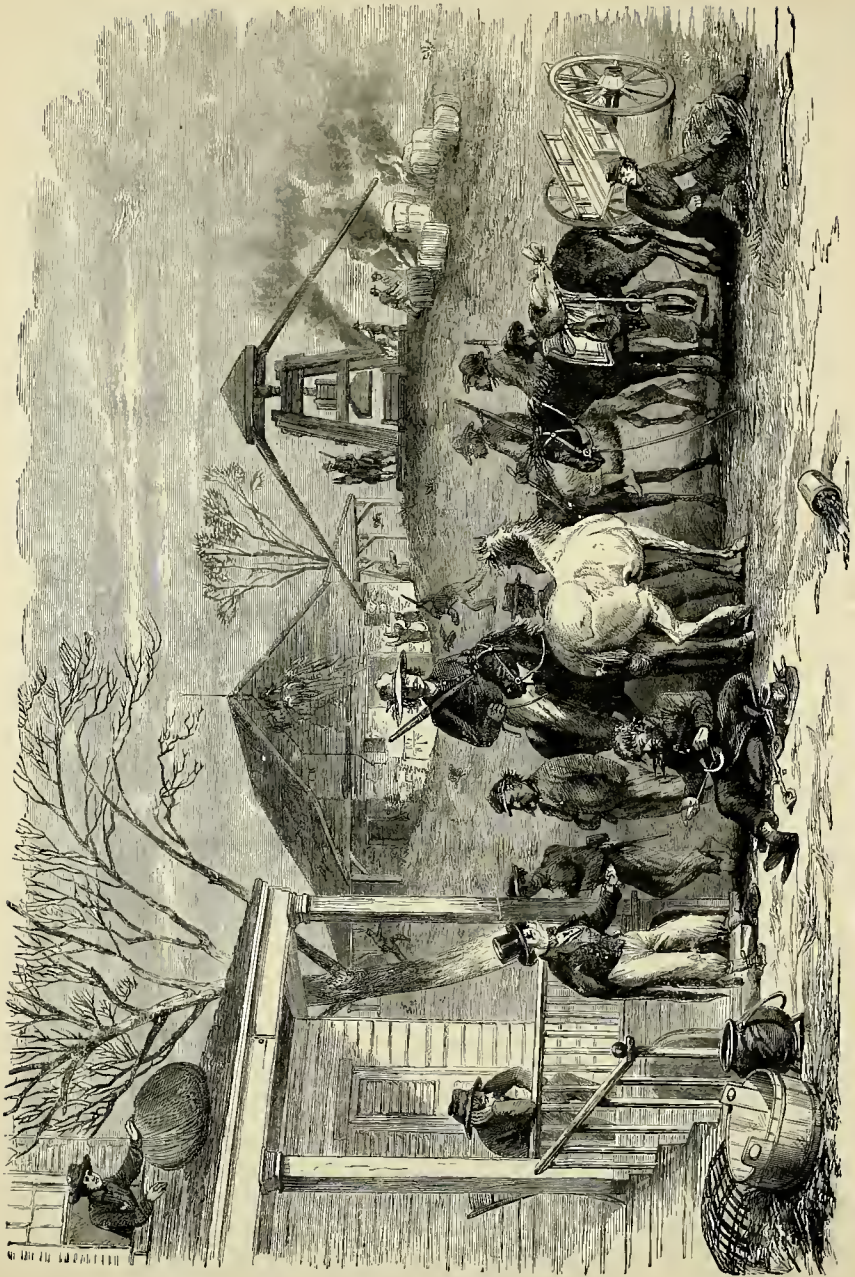
commander. Soon Lieutenant-commander Brezeau came from General Terry carrying the admiral's flag, and assumed command. Parker outranked him, but, out of deference to the admiral's letter, taking second place. At three o'clock the signal came, the vessels changed their guns in the direction of the upper batteries; all the steam-whistles were blown, and the troops dashed aboard, the sailors taking the beach, while the troops pushed through the palisades, now leveled by the vessel's shot, and mounted the parapet. The sailors were subjected to a long march on the low beach under shot and shell from the fort and bastion, and were obliged to retreat to the protection of the pits and trenches. Being armed only with revolvers and cutlasses, the sailors and marines were at a great disadvantage, as the Confederate troops swarmed the parapets of the fort, and with their rifles and musketry easily prevented an assault. They bravely rallied three times, under the personal encouragement of their commanding officers, but failed to gain much ground. The Federal soldiers, however, carried seven of the traverses of the fort with aid of the shells from the *New Ironsides* and *Monitors*. But they had desperate men to face, for the Confederates, flanked by a destructive fire of shells, had no alternative but to fight; and the Federals had to abandon traverse after traverse or be killed in their tracks. The vessels kept up the bombardment, however, and General Bragg failing to bring up Hoke's division, which was along the peninsula, and had a march of two miles, exposed to

the fire from the Federal gunboats, at ten o'clock resistance in Fort Fisher ceased. The Confederate defenders being out of ammunition, retired to the innermost point of the fort, and such as had means of transportation escaped. A shower of rockets from the Federal fleet illuminated the sky, and proclaimed to the defenders of the other defenses of the entrance to the river that Fort Fisher had fallen. On the next morning, the 16th, soon after sunrise, the magazine of the fort was mysteriously blown up, and over 200 bravo men, equally divided between the late opposing forces, were killed. The losses on the side of the Federals in killed and severely wounded were about 700. They took 112 Confederate officers and 1,971 enlisted men prisoners. The remaining defenses on Smith's Island, Fort Caswell, and elsewhere, were burned, and the magazines blown up, by the Confederates, on their retiring toward Wilmington. General Sherman had been delayed in his march from Savannah by the rains, and General Bragg opposed the march of General Terry toward Wilmington. General Schofield, on the 17th of February, advanced from Smithfield, and Admiral Porter, having made his way up the river after carefully removing the torpedoes planted to dispute his passage, on the 18th reduced Fort Anderson, situated on the Cape Fear River, half-way to Wilmington. On the 20th and 21st the fleet proceeded slowly up the river, removing torpedoes and obstructions, meeting with and reducing the land batteries. On the 22d the Federal troops fired a national salute in the City of Wilmington, which had been evacuated by General Bragg, and as the day was the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the salute was doubly suggestive.

THROUGH THE CAROLINAS.

GENERAL SHERMAN's plan before leaving Atlanta was to march from Savannah direct through Columbia, S. C., to Goldsboro', N. C., and as Grant was to extend his lines west of Petersburg and prevent Lee from turning the Army of Northern Virginia against him, his route was selected along the watered way of the streams even these little streams were swollen, and the Confederates did not expect Sherman to move his army during January. They supposed he would complement the cities of Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., with a call, and therefore Beaufort and Hatteras had these cities prepared for an attack, instead of concentrating their forces, by evacuating Charleston and Augusta, which they had planned to do early in February, but General Sherman made plans on each to prevent such a design, and conducted his main army, in spite of mud and rain, over corduroy roads nearly the whole distance to Columbia, S. C. This undertaking was accomplished with vast labor, and Sherman's troops were afterward complimented by General Johnston as being "the toughest and most ready army since Julius Caesar commanded the Roman legions." On the 17th of February the army reached Columbia, having laid waste the country through which they passed, destroying all factories and mills, and sparing only educational and private property. The Confederates burned the cotton in the streets of Columbia on the approach of the Federal army, as they were also prepared to do in both Charleston and Augusta should these cities have been reached. These fires, with possibly the carelessness of the invading army, ignited the buildings, and the city was burned despite the efforts of General Sherman to save it. The commanding general then provisioned and sheltered the homeless inhabitants, and at once pushed his army on to the north, continually skirmishing with small bodies of retreating Confederates, as he had been on the whole march. General Wheeler had drawn from Beaufort, at Augusta, a small force of cavalry, infantry, and some light batteries, and by burning bridges and holding the causeways through the swamps had caused some annoyance; but Sherman's army, with its 2,500 wagons, rolled on.

Beaufort left the Georgia Militia to garrison



SHERMAN'S "BUMMERS" FORAGING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. K. TAYLOR.

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

Augusta, and led the remnant of the Army of Tennessee by country roads through Newberry and Chester to Charlotte, N. C. Hardee, still reluctant to give up Charleston to Dahlgren and Foster, who had been so long pounding at its doors, delayed evacuating Fort Sumter and the City of Charleston. On the night of the 17th and morning of the 18th of February, General Lafayette McLaws, who was in command, in the absence of General Hardee, who was on sick leave, received the news of the abandonment of Columbia, and was directed to carry out the instructions as to the evacuation of the fort and city as given by General Beauregard to General Hardee. He withdrew the army and took the railroad, by way of Cheraw, to join Lieutenant-generals Hampton and Beauregard at Greensboro', between which place and Raleigh Beauregard had from the first advised a concentration of all the scattered forces in the Carolinas, as well as the army of General Lee, but which delay of Hardee and want of co-operation from the War Department and General Lee had prevented. General Hardee burned the cotton in the warehouses at Cheraw, and destroyed the powder and ammunition stored there, the explosion resulting in the killing of 200 of the inhabitants gathered to witness the fire. General Howard, on



JOHN A. WINSLOW.

the 31 of March, entered the place, driving out Hardee's forces. Hampton's cavalry moved toward Charlotte, and joined Hardee's forces at Fayette-

ville on the 11th, retreating before Slocum, who entered the place with the Fourteenth (Davis') Corps on that day. Hampton and Kilpatrick had a series of cavalry combats, in which first one and then the other had the advantage. At Fayetteville, Sherman destroyed the arsenal, and here first received news of Schofield's progress against Wilmington.

On February 24th, General Joseph E. Johnston was, by orders of General Lee, assigned to the command of the Confederate forces in the Carolinas, General Beauregard continuing, at the request of Johnston, to concentrate the troops and carry out his already advanced plans. General Bragg had retreated from Wilmington with 8,000 men toward Goldsboro' to form a junction with Johnston's army, which he did not accomplish until Sherman had united his forces with Schofield. At Kinston, General Cox, with three divisions, had, on the 26th inst., to withstand a severe onslaught by General Bragg; with a loss of 1,500 prisoners. On the 15th of March, Sherman's whole army was on its march to Goldsboro', first sending out the left wing up the river as if aiming at Raleigh, thus to delay a speedy concentration of the Confederate forces. General Johnston, fearing the safety of Raleigh, collected a portion of his forces



FINAL AND TRIUMPHANT ASSAULT ON FORT FISHEE, NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C. ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 15th, 1865.



BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, MARCH 30th, 1865.—GENERAL MOWER, COMMANDING FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, TURNING THE CONFEDERATE LEFT.



CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE RIFLE-PITS, ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C., FEBRUARY 9TH, 1865, SHORTLY BEFORE THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

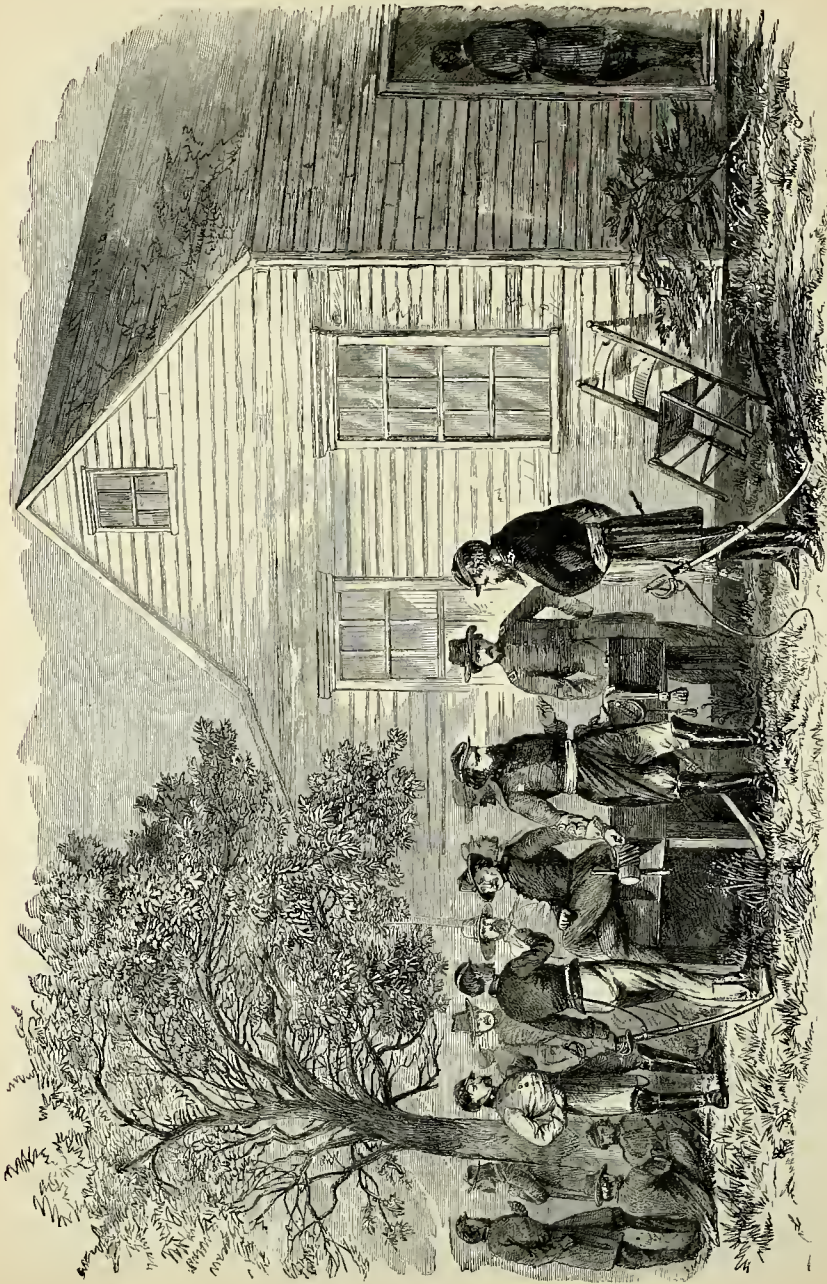
at Smithfield. Hardee moved from Fayetteville to Raleigh, with part of his cavalry on the Goldsboro' Road and part of it on the road leading to Raleigh.
On the 16th, five miles south of Arcyboro',

Hardee was attacked by Jackson's and Wood's divisions of the Twentieth Corps, with Kilpatrick's cavalry on the right. General Sherman personally conducted the attack. Rhett's brigade, with a battalion of artillery, and Hampton's cavalry, re-

ceived two successive assaults without losing their line. After several hours' stubborn fighting, Taliaferro's division fell back to the second line, which he held with the aid of McLaws's division, which was intrenched. Hardee, however, being weak on



CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON, S. C., TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE SOON AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY GENERAL HARDEE.



JAMES BENNETT'S HOUSE, WHERE THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERALS SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON, APRIL 18TH, 1865, TOOK PLACE. SCENE OF THE INTERVIEW WAS HELD—GENERAL EILPATRICK, WITH CONFEDERATE GENERAL HAMPTON AND STAFF, DISCUSSING THE CAMPAIGN



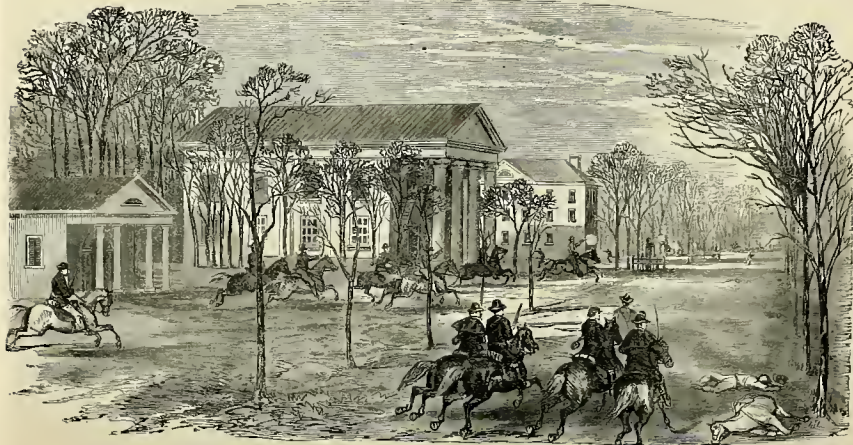
SHERMAN'S SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS CROSSING THE SOUTH EDISTO RIVER ON PONTOONS, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1865.

the flank, which was threatened, retired during the night toward Smithfield. Johnston, at the commencement of this occurrence, to avoid any misunderstanding, announced Beauregard as second in command to himself, and in the conduct of the defensive operations had his full confidence and advice. As the forces of S. D. Lee, B. F. Cheatham, and the cavalry of Generals Butler and Wheeler, were not present at the battle of Averysboro', Johnston decided to concentrate his forces and strike a blow. Sherman's army, by reason of the heavy rains and bad roads, had become much straggled out, and Johnston, under cover of the cavalry of Hampton, gathered his army at Bentonsville. He mustered 15,000 strong, Cheatham, with 2,000 men, and Wheeler's and Butler's cavalry, yet coming up in time. Within a day's march of him was Sherman with his right wing, extended to open communication with Schofield. On the morning of the 19th, two divisions of Davis's Fourteenth Corps were eight miles from Bentonsville. Two divisions

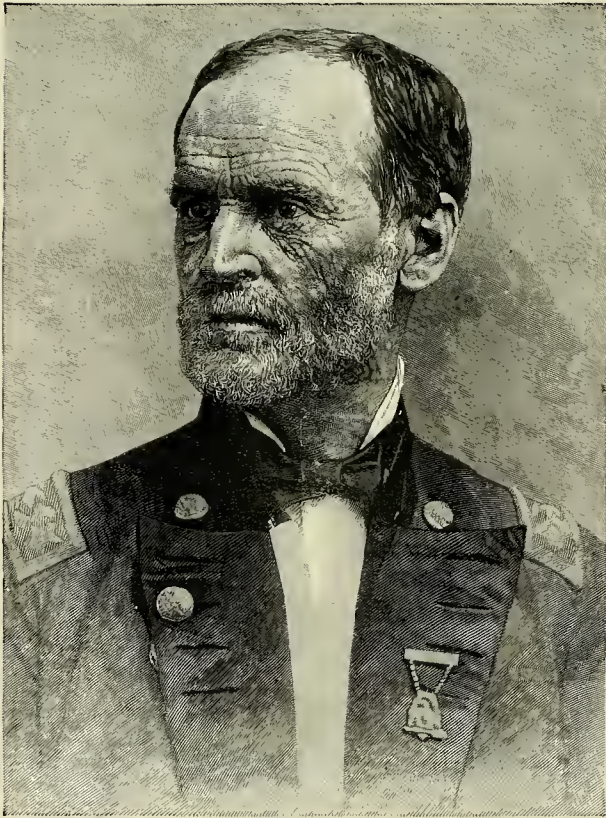
of Williams's Twentieth Corps were eight miles further to the rear. Kilpatrick was to the left and rear of Williams. Howard, with four divisions, was six to ten miles to the southward, on a parallel road. The trains with their guards were still in the rear of Howard. Sherman, who believed Johnston to be concentrating his troops at Raleigh to defend the capital, was anxious to reach Goldsboro' and co-operate with Schofield, supposing the left amply able to take care of Hardee. Johnston knew the exact location of both the Federal armies, and struck at Bentonsville, hoping to overwhelm Sherman's left, and then attack his right by the flank before a junction with Schofield could be made.

Davis's corps encountered Hampton's cavalry on the morning of the 19th, and Hardee opened the battle, forcing Davis back. Stocum ordered the Twentieth Corps to his support, in the meantime falling back about a mile, losing three guns before the Twentieth came up. Then Stocum took the offensive, the

Confederates maintaining their ground until dark. Sherman's troops were unaccustomed to defeat, and fought with desperate energy, successively capturing and retiring from the same line of breastworks. During the night Sherman sent reinforcements from the right wing, and Howard, Logan and Kilpatrick had come up. The Fifteenth Corps was ordered to move down from Goldsboro' and threaten Johnston's left flank and rear. On the 20th and 21st, Sherman was on the field, and finding Johnston's intention to maintain his strongly-fortified position until he could carry off his wounded and open the way of retreat to Smithfield, he drew his lines together and pressed the Confederate position. On the 21st, after noon, the extreme right of Sherman's line, under General Mower, succeeded in gaining Johnston's rear, and was attacked by Wheeler's cavalry and Cheatham's division, under Lowry, which had just come up. Howard had not been apprised of the intended movement, and did not support Mower until he heard the firing, when he



SHERMAN'S SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS ENTERING CHERAW, S. C., AND DRIVING OUT THE CONFEDERATES.



W. T. Sherman



Phil. H. Sheridan



CAPTAIN H. M. BRAGG, OF GENERAL GILMORE'S STAFF, RAISING THE FLAG OVER FORT SUMTER, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1865,
ON A TEMPORARY STAFF FORMED OF AN OAR AND BOAT-HOOK.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CHASE.

ordered Blair to the right, and advanced Logan's line to make a strong demonstration in the front. Logan's men intruded within fifty yards of Bragg's line. Sherman, however, ordered Mower back, as he did not want to take the risk of a general engagement in the swamps, and he felt sure Johnston must retreat and give him the opportunity to strike his whole army in the open country north of the Neuse, with chances of better success with less loss of life. Johnston retired on the night of the 21st, and Sherman resumed his march on the 22d. Schofield entered Goldsboro' on the 21st. Terry reached the Neuse on the same day, and laid a ponton-bridge. On the 23d, Sherman rode into Goldsboro', bringing together a combined army now numbering about 90,000. The Federal army had lost at Averysboro' and Bentonville, 1,604 men, of which 1,196 were in Slocum's com-

mand. The Confederates, according to General Beauregard's "Military Operations," put their total loss at 2,343.

Stoneman's cavalry operated about Greensboro' and on the Danville Railroad, keeping Wheeler and Beauregard on the alert to prevent the destruction of Lee's lines of retreat. Lee on the 2d of April evacuated Richmond, intending to take temporary refuge at Danville.

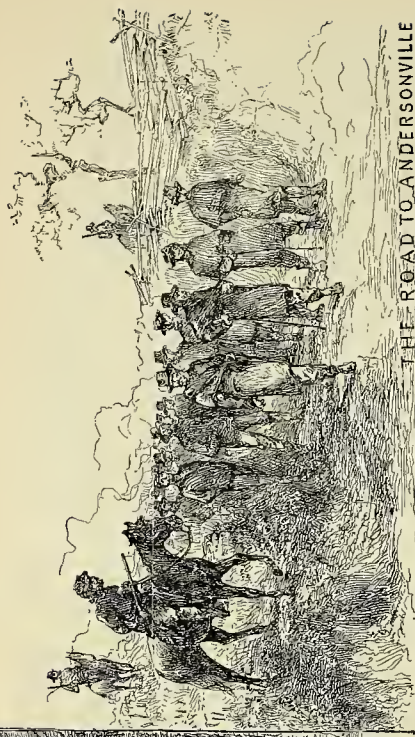
The line of Confederate defenses around Petersburg was broken on the 2d of April, in the morning, and the troops fell back to their inner works, and, simultaneously with the troops in Richmond, evacuated the city. President Davis removed to Danville and awaited the arrival of Lee and his force, and with no news from him for several days, fearing for the safety of the temporary seat of Government, he sent for Beauregard, who, with Johnston, was

equally ignorant of the whereabouts of the Army of Northern Virginia. On April 9th all the plans of concentration of the armies of the Confederacy for a final stand, so long advocated by Beauregard, were frustrated by the surrender of General Lee. President Davis, his Cabinet and Government officers, left Danville for Greensboro, N. C., where they learned of the desperate situation of Johnston's army: of the advance of the Federal cavalry, under Wilson, on Selma and Montgomery; of the capture of Mobile; of the movements through Mississippi, and the hopeless situation of the Confederacy. President Davis proposed keeping up the conflict, and marching the remnant of the army to join Kirby Smith across the Mississippi. This April, 1865. Beauregard and Johnston both discouraged, and accepting the inevitable, prepared to make the best terms possible with



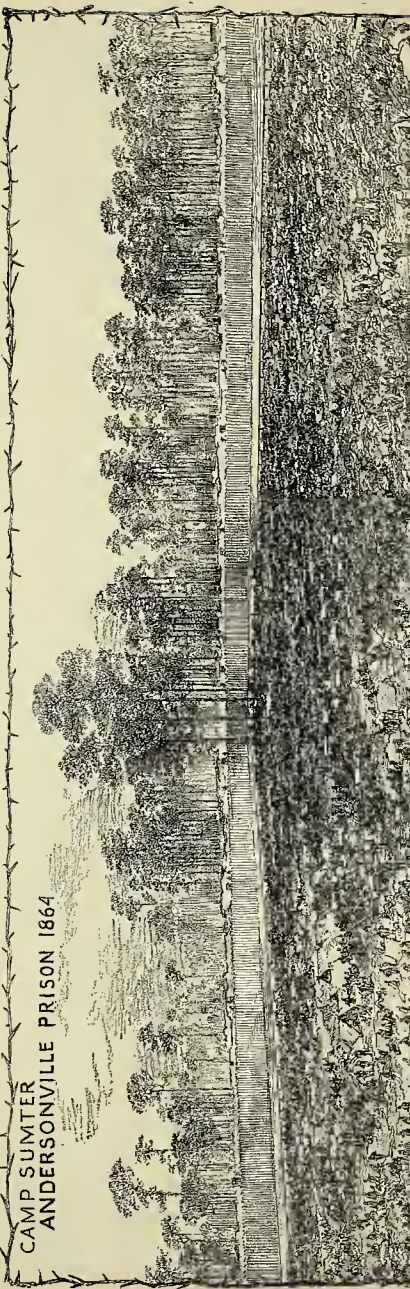


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THE ROAD TO ANDERSONVILLE

CAMP SUMNER
ANDERSONVILLE PRISON 1864



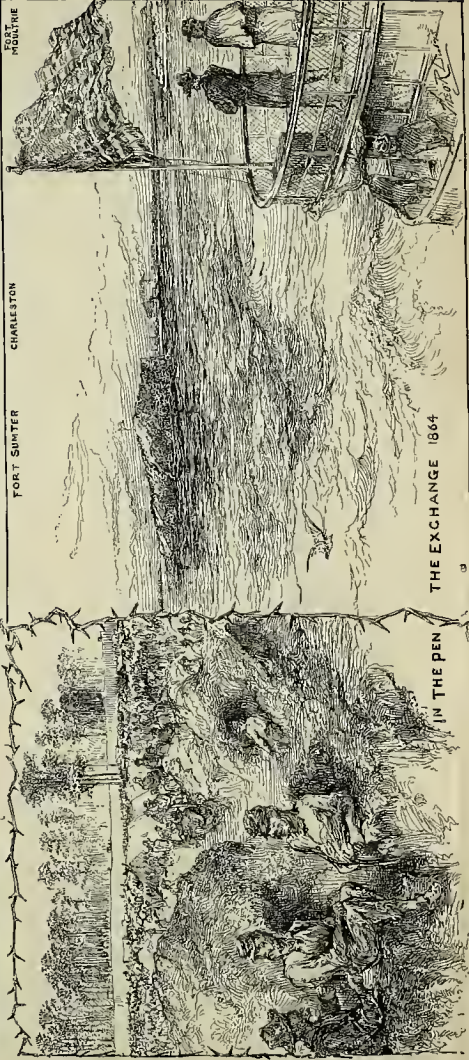
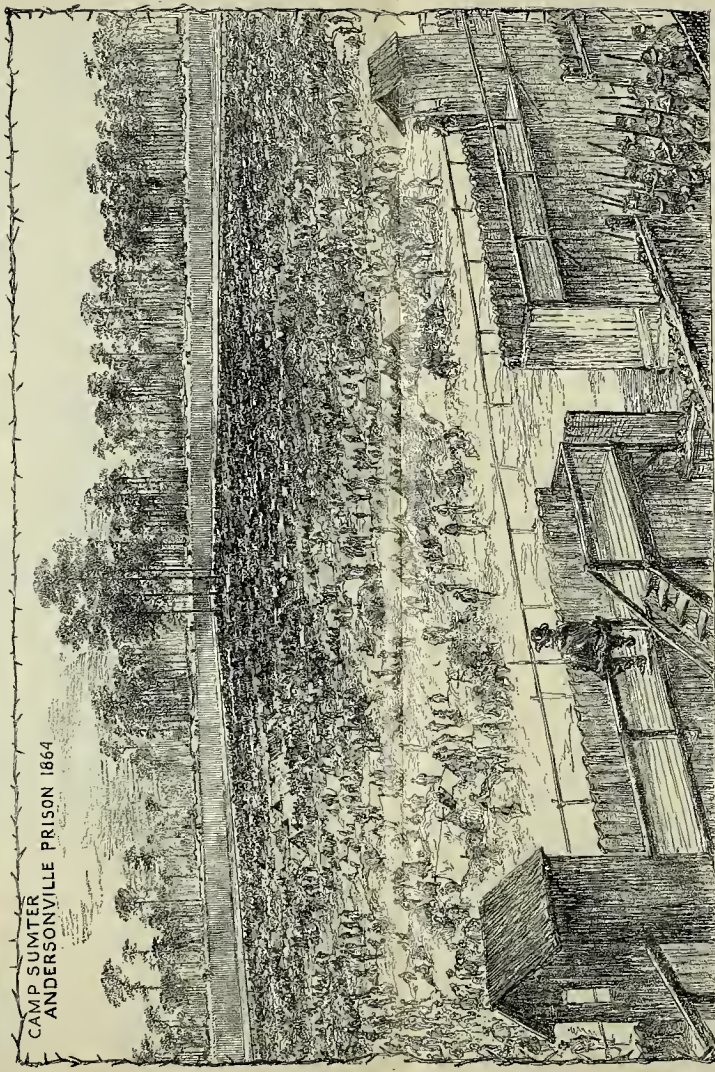


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THE ROAD TO ANDERSONVILLE

CAMP SUMTER
ANDERSONVILLE PRISON 1864



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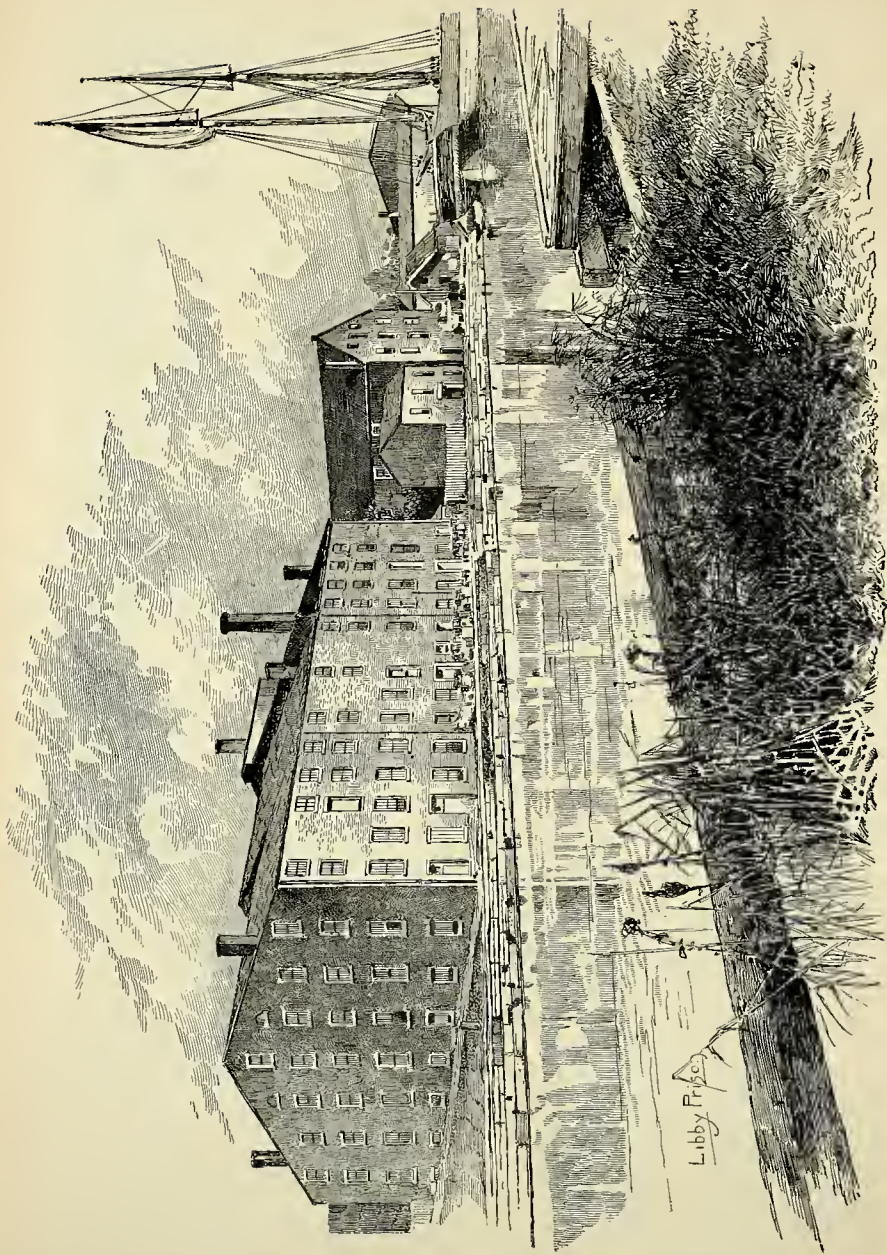
THE EXCHANGE 1864



CAPTAIN H.

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Libby Prison

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.



GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S ARMY ON ITS MARCH TOWARD GOLDSBORO, N. C.—CONFEDERATE WORKS IN THE REAR OF WILMINGTON.

Sherman, and stop the war. On the 13th, Raleigh was occupied by General Sherman, and on the same day President Davis dictated, Mr. Mallory wrote down, and General Johnston signed, a letter,* which

* "The results of the recent campaign in Virginia have changed the relative military condition of the belligerents. I am therefore induced to address you in this form to-day, whether in order to stop the further effusion of blood, and devastation of property, you are willing to make a temporary suspension of active operations, and to communicate to Lieutenant-general Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, the request that he will take like action in regard to other armies; the object being to permit the civil authorities to enter into the usual arrangements to terminate the existing war."

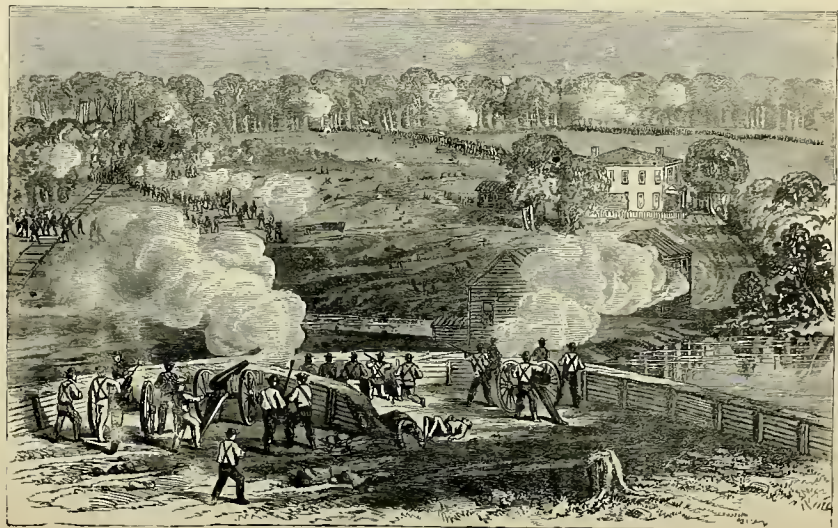
was intrusted to Lieutenant-general Wade Hampton, and delivered to General Sherman the succeeding day, opening negotiations for peace.

General Sherman's answer, dated the 11th of April, reached General Johnston on the 16th:

"I have this moment received your communication of this date. I am fully empowered to arrange with you my terms for the suspension of further hostilities between the armies commanded by you and those commanded by myself, and will be willing to confer with you to that end. I will limit the advance of my main column to nearness to Morrisville, and the cavalry to the University, and expect that you will

also maintain the present position of your forces until each has notice of a failure to agree.

"That a basis of action may be had, I undertake to abide by the same terms and conditions as were made by Generals Grant and Lee, at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th inst., relative to our two armies; and, furthermore, to obtain from General Grant an order to suspend the movements of any troops from the direction of Virginia. General Stoneman's under my command, and my order will suspend any devastation or destruction contemplated by him. I will add that I really desire to save the people of North Carolina the damage they would sustain by the march of this army through the central or western parts of the State."



BATTLE NEAR KINSTON, N. C. MARCH 8th, 1865



BLOWING OUT THE BULKHEAD OF THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.

In view of the assurances given by General Sherman, Harlow was ordered to halt his command, and in order to suspend movements was extended to all the commands without explanation. The suspense made the men uneasy, and fearing they would be soon surrendered, the Confederate troops did not wait for permission, but thousands of them, especially in the cavalry, started for "home."

Through the instrumentality of General Hampton, Sherman and Johnston met at noon, on the 17th, at Durham Station; but it was the next day before the negotiations were drawn up, accepted and signed by the two commanders:

"Memorandum of basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham Station, in the State of North Carolina, and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major-general William T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both present.

"1st. The contending armies now in the field to maintain the *status quo* until notice is given by the commanding general of any one to its opponent, and reasonable time—say forty eight (48) hours allowed.

"2d. The Confederate armies now in existence to be abandoned and consigned to the several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal; and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and to abide the action of the State or Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington City, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and, in the meantime, to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

"3d. The recognition, by the Executive of the United States, of the several State Governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oaths prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and, where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"4th. The re-establishment of all the Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

"5th. The people and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

"6th. The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

"7th. In general terms, the war to cease; a general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the abandonment of the Confederate armies, the disposition of the arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by the officers and men heretofore participating in the same.

"Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly attend the necessary business, and to carry out the above programme.

"J. E. JOHNSTON,
"General Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina."

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major-general Commanding Army of the United States in North Carolina."

Beauregard carried a copy of the agreement to President Davis, at Greensboro, on the 19th, who, however, had gone to Charlotte without waiting for the conclusion of the conference. Five days elapsed without a decision from the Confederate President. General Johnston, from Greensboro, published General Order No. 14, suspending operations pending negotiation between the two Governments. A like order was issued by General Sherman On the 24th. President Davis



GEORGE CROOK.

approved the action of General Johnston. On the same day General Sherman received from Secretary Stanton instructions overruling the judgment of the general commanding, and ordering him to confine his agreement to the unconditional surrender of military forces of General Johnston. President Lincoln had just been assassinated, and the Secretary of War and President Johnson, with overzealous and unbridled zeal, destroyed the work of peace attempted by General Sherman. On the 26th the opposing generals met at the same place, and at Bennett's house concluded the final surrender of the Confederate forces in North Carolina on the terms specified to General Lee by

General Grant at Appomattox. As the Confederate Government had abandoned Generals Johnston and Beauregard, and could not be reached for consultation or advice, the surrender of their army; to General Sherman on these terms was a purely military not, and effectually ended the existence of the Army of the Confederate States of America.

GEORGE A. CUSTER.

Born in Ohio in 1830; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1850; lieutenant-colonel, Seventh Cavalry, July 29th, 1860; and brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, April 10th, 1863. He served in the Civil War in the Manassas campaign, 1861, engaged at Bull Run; in the Virginia Peninsula, 1862, engaged at Yorktown, and made camp in Major-general McClellan in the subsequent operations of the campaign; in the Maryland campaign, 1862, engaged at South Mountain and Antietam, in the Rappahannock campaign, 1863, engaged on "Stonewall's rail" and at Brandy Station; in Pennsylvania campaign, 1863, engaged at Gettysburg and various minor actions; in operations in Central Virginia, 1863-64, engaged in numerous skirmishes, etc.; in the Richmond campaign, 1864, engaged at the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Hawes's Store, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, etc.; in the Shenandoah campaign, 1864-65, engaged at Opequan and Cedar Creek. About this time was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers. He was in command of the cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army, 1865; engaged at Dawhills Court House, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox. Brevetted major-general in the cavalry division in the Military Division of the South-west and Gulf, 1865; as chief of cavalry in the Department of Texas, 1865-66. After the war he was on Western frontier duty, and was killed, June 25th, 1876, with a part of his command by Sioux Indians, under Sitting Bull, in the battle of the Little Big Horn.

GEORGE CROOK.

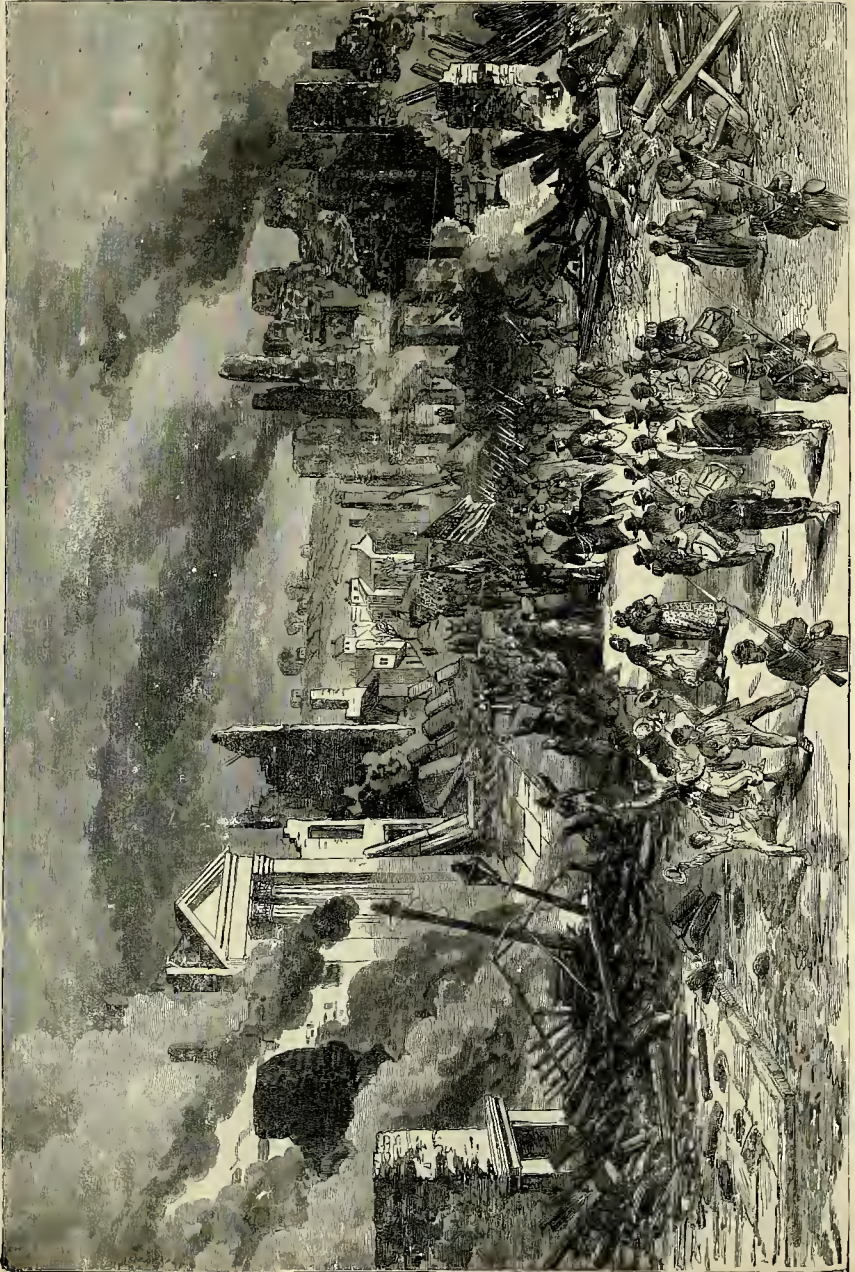
Born near Dayton, O., September 8th, 1828; graduated at West Point, July, 1848, as brevet-second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry; July 21st, 1850, second lieutenant; March 11th, 1850, first lieutenant; May 4th, 1850, captain, Fourth Infantry; July 18th, 1860, major, Third Infantry; July 29th, 1860, lieutenant-colonel, Twenty-third Infantry; October 20th, 1875, brigadier-general in the Regular Army. In the Volunteer service he entered the War as colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment, September 13th, 1861, made brevet-major-general, September 7th, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the field, brevet-major-general, July 18th, 1864; major-general, October 21st, 1864; mustered out of the Volunteer service, January 15th, 1865.

General Crook's Civil War record is a succession of promotions gained on the battlefield. In 1861-2, in the operations in West Virginia, wounded at Lewisburg (brevet major). In 1862 was in the Northern Virginia campaign; engaged at South Mountain and Antietam (brevet lieutenant-colonel). In 1862-63, in West Virginia. In 1863, in the Gettysburg campaign, engaged at Tallahoma, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, and in pursuit of Wheeler (brevet colonel). In 1864, in Northern Virginia, in pursuit of Early, and constant raids (brevet brigadier-general, Regular Army, and brevet major-general of Volunteers). In Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, 1864, engaged at Berryville, Fisher's Hill (brevet major-general, Regular Army); Shenandoah, Opequan and Cedar Creek. In command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, 1865; engaged at Dawhills Court House, Gettysville, Sailor's Creek, Farnesburg and Appomattox Court House, and in command of the District of Wilmington, N. C., 1865-66. Since the War he has been prominently engaged in quelling disturbances with the Indians, and has gained the respect of the leading chiefs of all the Indian tribes, many of whom he has met and defeated on the battlefield. General Crook is probably better informed as to the true policy in managing these "wards of the nation" than any other civil or military officer in the United States.

He is now (1883) in command of the Department of Arizona.



GEORGE A. CUSTER.



THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTERING RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 30, 1865.—RECEPTION OF THE TROOPS IN MAIN STREET.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH MEYER

THE FALL OF RICHMOND AND SURRENDER OF LEE.

We must now go back to the operations of the Army of the Potomac, under the personal leadership of General Grant. Sheridan had, on the 27th of February, left Winchester and pushed up the Shenandoah Valley with 10,000 cavalry. Early, with 2,500 men, still hovered over the Valley, and at Waynesboro', March 3d, made an effort to dispute the progress of Sheridan. He was broken in pieces, losing two-thirds of his army, artillery-train and colors. Sheridan then passed to Charlottesville,

Lee carried into effect an effort to break through Grant's left flank, and open a retreat to join Johnston. Fort Steadman was the point of attack selected. General John B. Gordon led the two divisions in the advance, General Lee holding all the remaining available troops (about 20,000) ready to support. The Confederate troops, with the mist of the morning to cover their movements, gained the ground in front of the fort, and, with a rush, surprised and captured the guns and part of the Fourteenth New York Foot-artillerists and of the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps. Those who escaped capture were thoroughly routed. The

General Grant had, when he went into winter quarters, fixed upon the 29th of March as the date on which to resume the campaign against Lee. He determined to throw his whole available force, including Sheridan's army and the Army of the James, now commanded by General Ord, against Lee's right, leaving a sufficient force in the forts on the Richmond side of the James to prevent their front to support Lee. The Ninth Corps was used as the pivot to the manœuvre. Early on the morning of the 29th, Warren and Humphreys moved their corps to the rear and left, passed Hatcher's



PRESIDENT LINCOLN RIDING THROUGH RICHMOND, APRIL 4th, 1865, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY GENERAL LEE

FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH DICKER.

destroying the railroads to Richmond and Lynchburg, and burning the two large bridges. He made a demonstration toward Lynchburg, intending to join Sherman southwest of Danville, and cut off Lee's escape; but, finding the river swollen and bridges destroyed, he decided to strike across the country to White House, and effect a junction with General Grant before Petersburg. He reached White House on the 19th of March, rested and refitted, and on the 24th marched across the Peninsula to James River, and on the 27th joined the army before Petersburg, where the meditative Grant sat, silent, in his wooden tent, awaiting his time to complete the destruction of the Confederate army—and end the War.

On the morning of the 25th of March, General

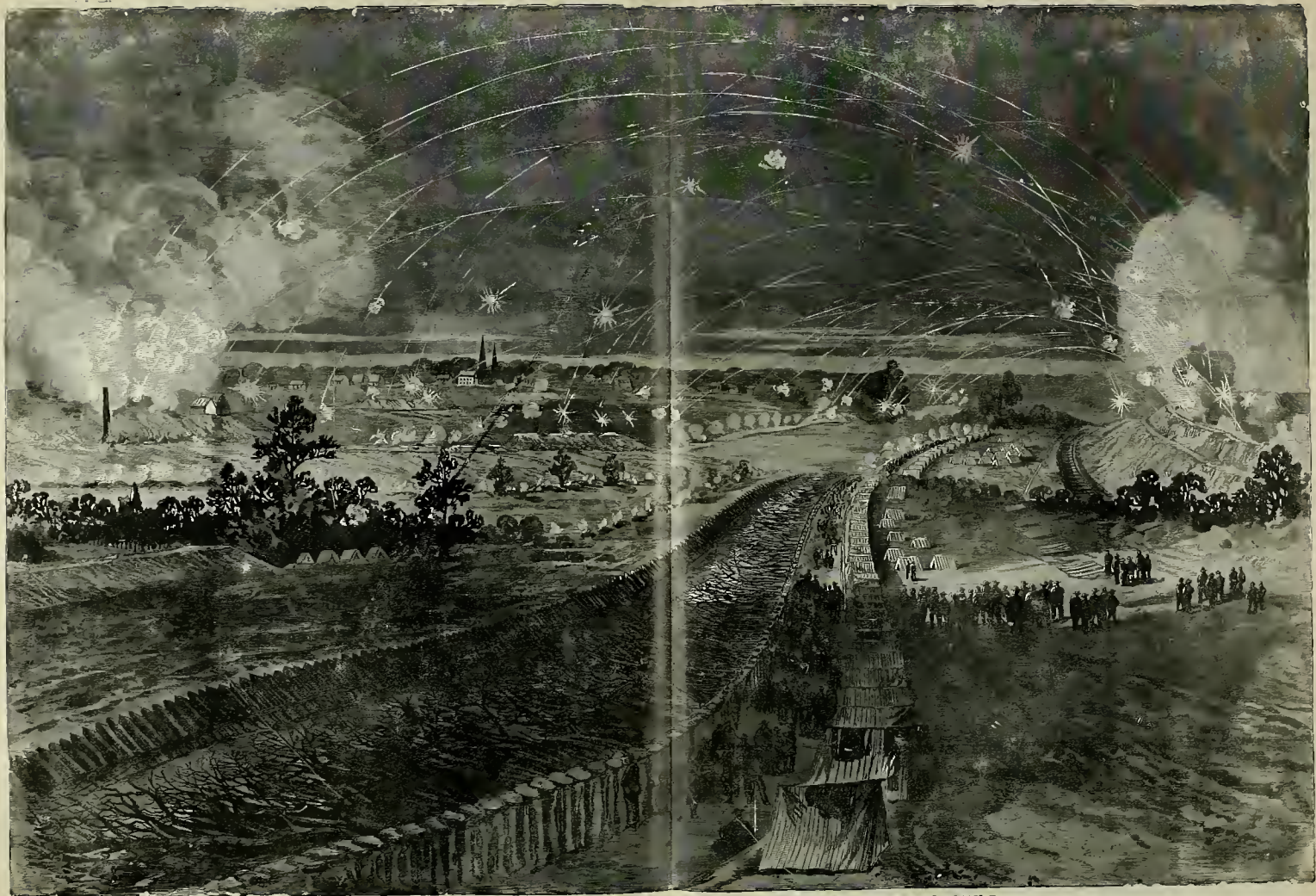
captured guns were then turned on the neighboring Federal troops, and the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Batteries were soon occupied by the Confederates. The Federal works were, however, so planned, that the capture of one line exposed the occupants in the fire from both flanking works. But General Gordon, not being properly supported, lost his advantage, as a counter assault, led by Hartranft's division, drove the Confederates back, and exposed them to the rain of fire from the commanding batteries, and 2,000 men surrendered rather than to submit themselves to the deadly peril. The loss on each side was about 2,500.

Lee's plan was well conceived, but the Army of Northern Virginia had lost its progress, and its leader could no longer command its obedience to his will.

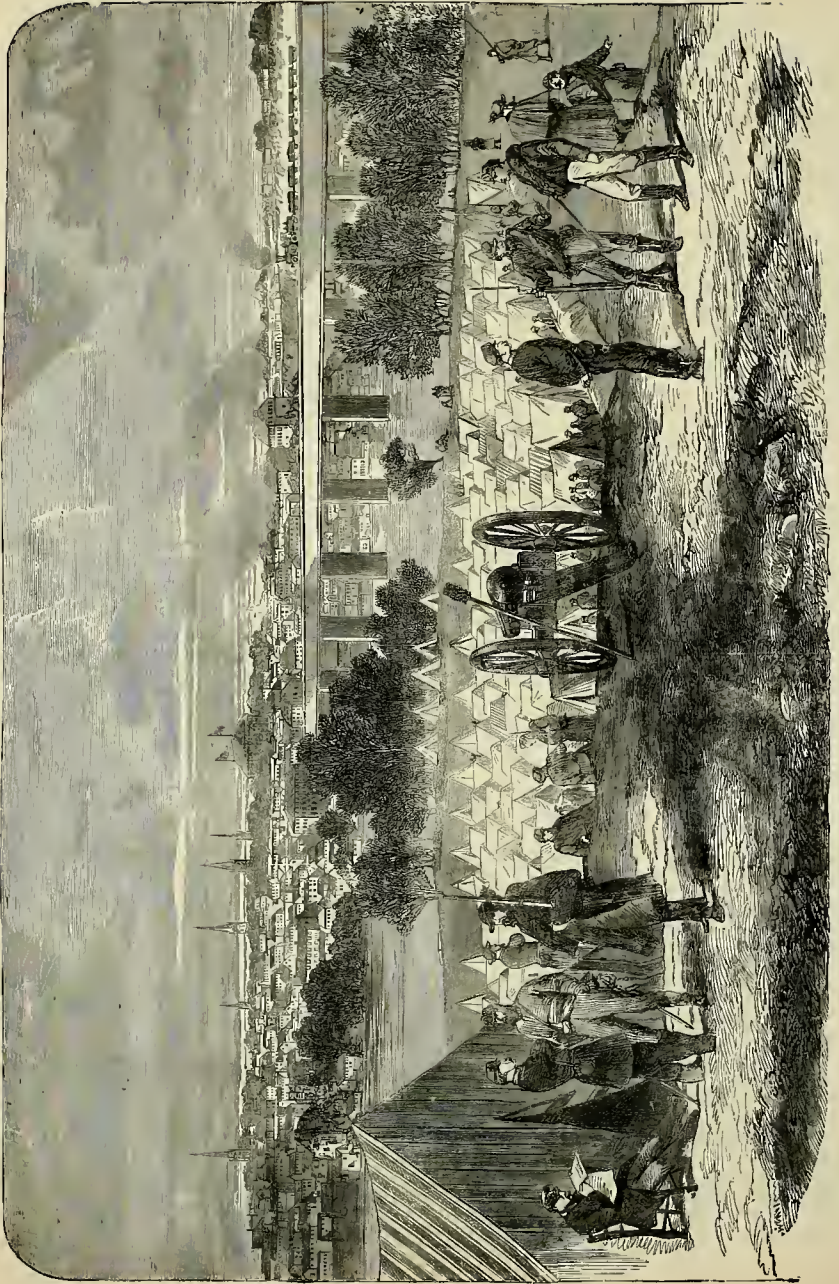
Run, and then faced northward to lead the advance. Lee's entrenched line ran southwest from Petersburg, across and west of Hatcher's Run along the White Oak Road, thus covering the South Side Railroad. Four miles farther west of this in trenches front a detached line along White Oak Road covered Five Forks—a point of strategic importance. Warren pursued his advance march, driving the Confederate skirmishers before him; and, when about two miles from the position of Lee, Griffin's division was assailed by a line of battle. Chamberlain's brigade bore the brunt of the conflict, and repulsed the Confederates, who left their dead and wounded and 100 prisoners in his hands. The Federals lost 370 killed and wounded. Warren pressed on, and soon drew the fire from the



THE LAST NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG, VA.



THE LAST NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG, VA., MARCH 31ST 1865, PREPARATORY TO A GENERAL ASSAULT.



VIEW OF RICHMOND, VA., FROM THE PRISON-CAMP ON BELLE ISLE, JAMES RIVER.



JEFFERSON DAVIS, UNDER ARREST, ENTERING AN AMBULANCE, EN ROUTE FOR FORTRESS MONROE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF HIS CAPTORS.

intrenched line on the White Oak Road. Humphreys, on the right of Warren, pushed through a dense wood, and reached the enemy's front just as the night stopped further progress; Sheridan, meanwhile, advancing still farther to the left, and occupying Dinwiddie Court House in the evening. This was six miles southwest of, and detached from, Warren and Humphreys's position. The line of Grant now extended from Appomattox to Dinwiddie Court House, in the order from right to left: Parke, Wright, Ord, Humphreys, Warren, Sheridan. On the morning of the 30th, Sheridan was to cut loose from this line, and operate against the South Side and Danville Railroad. Grant, how-

ever, directed Sheridan to stay on the line, and wrote him as follows: "I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so, before going back. I do not want you, therefore, to cut loose and go after the enemy's rails at present. In the morning, push around the enemy, and get on to his right rear. We will act all together as one army here, until it is seen what can be done with the enemy." General Lee, in the meantime, had been fully alive to the intention of Grant, and he was too good a soldier not to prepare for the assault by strengthening his right and defending the lines on which he depended for his daily supply of food. From left to right he had thirty-five miles of

breastworks to guard, with less than 35,000 men. Grant had deceived him as to the troops in front of Longstreet and Mahone, and he did not disturb them; Lee, however, drew from Wilcox, Pickett, Bushrod Johnson, and Gordon, all he dared, and with 15,000 men he hurried to defend his right. In the Petersburg intrenchments he left 5,000 men strung out like sentinels along nine miles of breastworks. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry took, during the night, position in front of Warren and Humphreys's corps, where darkness had hid them. The night was dark, and a heavy rain set in, and continued throughout the next day (the 30th). The swampy ground was flooded, the roads

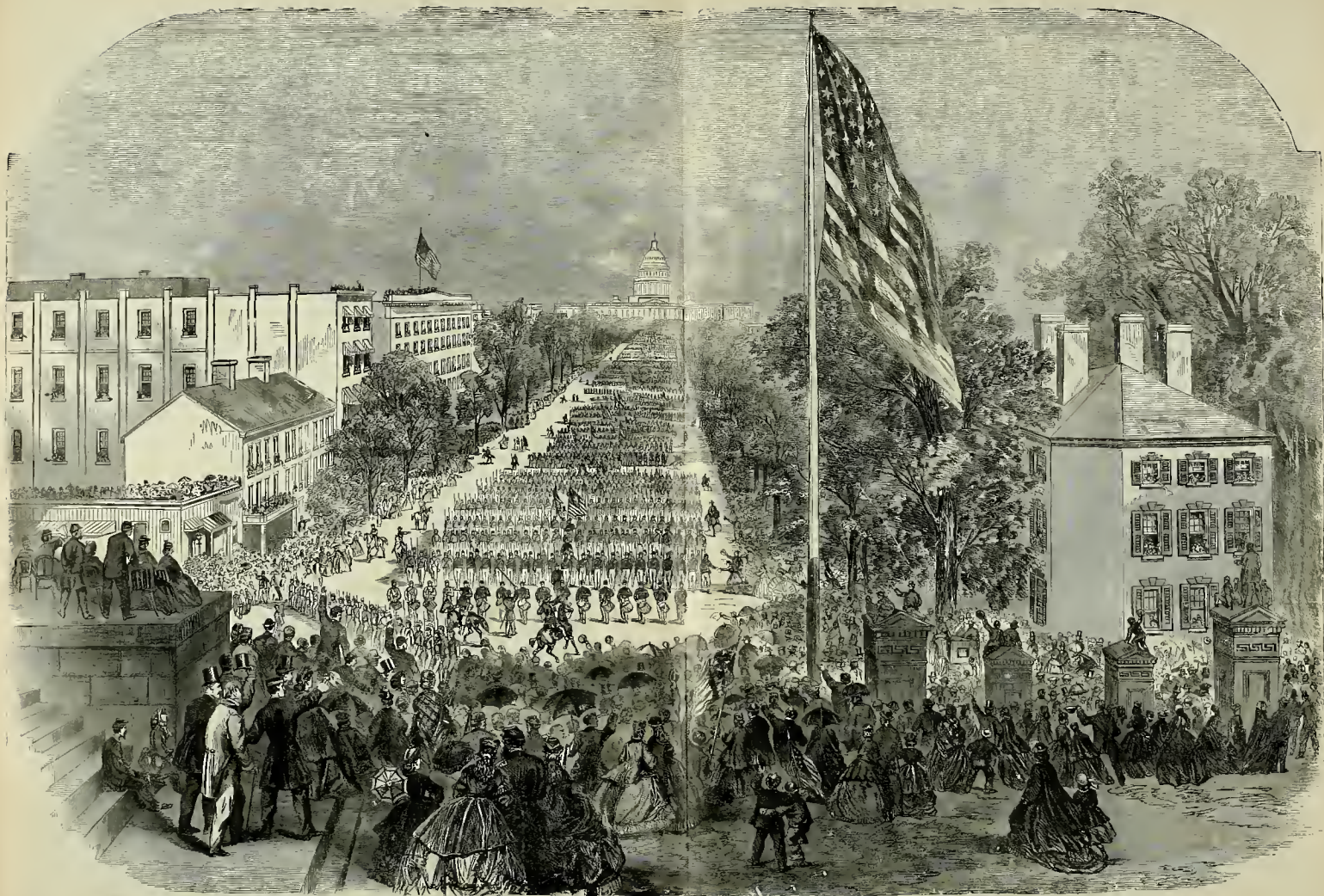


SHERMAN'S "BUMMERS" PASSING GENERAL AUGER'S HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 28th, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.



GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 23D, 1865.

FROM A SKETCH



GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 23^d, 1865.—TROOPS MARCHING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BEFORE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CLEAVE.

were impossible, and the aggressive movement planned for that day had to be suspended. Lee's infantry could tramp through mud and rain, as it was unincumbered by wagon-trains or artillery, and the delay enabled the Confederate commander to complete preparations for Grant's onslaught. All the Federal commander could do was to advance the Second Corps close to the front of the Confederate line. The 31st still found an advance impracticable; and while Grant waited, Lee precipitated the action by falling on Warren's

gaining the clear ground, encouraged by Griffin's division, they re-formed, and soon checked the Confederate onset. Miles's division, of Humphrey's corps, came to the assistance of Warren, posted on his right, and assailed the Confederate left flank, while Warren attacked the front and drove the soldiers of Lee back to their original line.

Lee now prepared to oppose the advance of Sheridan, who, with Devin's division, and Davies's, Smith's and Gregg's brigades, of Crook's division, had occupied Five Forks, threatening Lee's line of

finding it imprudent to maintain his ground, as he was out of position for the defense of the Confederate line, and also menaced by Warren's corps, withdrew to Five Forks. Sheridan followed early dawn, and Warren's two divisions met him across the country, midway between Dinwiddie Court House and Five Forks, at 7 A.M., April 1st. Warren war by this disposition under Sheridan's orders.

This movement left the Confederate line, from Appomattox to Hatcher's Run, sparsely defended,



PRESIDENT JOHNSON, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT AND SECRETARY STANTON REVIEWING SHERMAN'S ARMY, ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24th, 1865.—SHERMAN SALUTING AT THE HEAD OF HIS STAFF.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.

corps, occupying the extreme left, and having no cavalry to protect its flanks—Sheridan being six miles further to the left. Warren, however, disposed his troops in masses, *en échelons*, so that they could be prepared for attack from any quarter. To further secure his position, Warren threw forward Winthrop's brigade as skirmishers to get possession of the White Oak Road and develop the strength and movements of Lee. The Confederate general anticipated the movement, and at half-past ten fell heavily on Warren, from both the north and west. Ayres's troops, in the thick woods, at once gave way, and, falling on Crawford's division, disorganized that command, which, too, broke. On

supplies and the safety of his right flank. Two divisions of infantry, under Pickett and Bushrod Johnson, fell upon Sheridan and drove him out of Five Forks, and back toward Dinwiddie Court House. Sheridan was at a disadvantage, as the range of the Confederate rifles baffled the cavalry, who were forced to dismount and take refuge behind hastily-constructed breastworks, when they returned the fire with their carbines until night relieved them. Warren hastened to the succor of the bridge; but the Confederates having destroyed the bridge over Gravelly Run, Ayres was obliged to halt and build an infantry bridge. This occupied until 2 A.M. of April 1st. In the meantime Lee,

as the calls for troops to strengthen the right flank left but one man to every five yards of breastworks. Parke's, Wright's, Ord's and Humphrey's corps had been unbroken, and thus confronted the Confederate line. It was surely no military necessity to fight the battle of Five Forks to gain possession of Petersburg; but Grant and Sheridan cared more to capture or destroy Lee's army, and prevent its escape to join Johnston, than to capture and occupy a city. Sheridan used the cavalry as a mask, behind which he manoeuvred the infantry, thus avoiding the peril his first occupation of Five Forks developed. He directed Merritt to Jenning's against the Confederate right, while Warren

brought the full pressure of the infantry against the left. McKenzie was sent to prevent reinforcements from Petersburg, and Warren, at 4 P.M., advanced to attack the left wing of the Confederates, while the cavalry enveloped their front and right, and gained their rear. The Confederates fought with desperate valor and the double onset; but Warren sweeping down toward the White Oak Road, and simultaneously the cavalry charging the road with relentless force, and carrying the centre, as he had carried the left, the Confederates, assailed in front, flank and rear, threw down their guns. Two divisions remained, and continued the combat. The gallant Warren, seeing his men fire without advancing on the new line, dashed forward, calling on those near him to follow, and led the van of the rushing lines. Within a few feet of the breastworks his horse was shot under him, and the gallant Colonel Richardson, of the Seventh Wisconsin, seeing the danger, sprang between his beloved commander and the enemy, and while himself wounded, saved from hurt the victorious leader of the Fifth Corps.

enable darkness to cover his purpose to abandon Petersburg and Richmond.

Lee retired the whole Confederate front by the north bank of the Appomattox River, and at Chesterfield Court House was joined by the army holding the front at Bermuda Hundred, when the whole Confederate army hauled westward, and before dawn of Monday, April 3d, had put sixteen miles between it and Grant's forces at Petersburg. When the morning mists lifted from the city, its evacuation was discovered. On the same gray morning General Weitzel beheld the sky above Richmond lighted with a lurid glare, accompanied with rapid explosions; and, throwing forward his cavalry, it entered undisturbed into the city and hoisted its flag on the Capitol.

Lee's army reached Amelia Court House, thirty-eight miles west of Richmond, on April 4th, and found that the commissary stores ordered there had, by the mistaking of an order by President Davis, been sent to Richmond, and destroyed in the conflagration. This forced Lee to forage for provisions, and delayed his retreat, thus giving Sheridan time

the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to admit from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by seeking the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

"General R. E. Lee."

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-general."

The same evening Lee replied as follows:

"GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not enterprising the plea you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

"R. E. LEE, General."

"Lieutenant-general U. S. Grant." Before Grant received this communication, Lee had, by rapid marching all night, put a considerable distance between the opposing armies.

"APRIL 5TH, 1865."

"GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say that peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon



VOLUNTARY DISPERSION OF KIRBY SMITH'S ARMY AT SHREVEPORT, LA., MAY 23d, 1865.

A cavalry charge completed the rout, and the remnant of Hickett's and Johnson's divisions fled, pursued many miles westward by Merritt and McKenzie. Above 5,000 prisoners were taken, of which number 3,244 were captured by the Fifth Corps. The Federal cavalry lost but a few hundred men, and the infantry 634 killed and wounded. Immediately after the battle Sheridan suspended Warren, and placed the Fifth Corps under Griffin.

As the battle of Five Forks closed, the army in front of Petersburg opened a furious night bombardment, and from all along the Federal lines the shells and bombs, bursting over the doomed city, illuminated the sky, a pean to victory. The bombardment was kept up from midnight of the 1st of April until four o'clock on the morning of the 2d, when Parks, Wright and Ord assaulted the Confederate lines from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run. After desperately defending their successive works, the Confederates were finally driven within the inner lines of defense around Petersburg. General A. P. Hill, in an unsuccessful charge with Heth's division against the Ninth Corps, lost his life, and with it the Army of Northern Virginia struck its last blow in defense of Richmond, as Lee only maintained his position to

come up with 18,000 cavalry, against which the Confederate chieftain could not hope to successfully make a stand. On the night of the 5th Lee moved from Amelia Court House. Grant's whole army was in full pursuit. The Confederate foragers were captured, and Sheridan and Custer kept up a running battle during the 6th and 6th; and although the Army of Lee made many and determined stands, and contested the ground inch by inch in its retreat, the chances of escape grew less and less, and on the 7th of April General Grant opened communication with Lee, who, while Grant was awaiting a reply, kept up his retreat, and thus gained a night's march. On the 8th Grant continued the pursuit. Sheridan gained Appomattox Station, and cut off Lee's supplies, as well as his way of escape, and on the 9th General Lee requested a suspension of hostilities and an interview with General Grant.

The following is the correspondence exchanged between General Grant and Lee. General Grant, believing that Lee's chances of escape were now entirely hopeless, wrote from Farmville:

"APRIL 7TH, 1865."

"GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of

namely; that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you might name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

"General R. E. Lee."

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-general."

General Grant had in the meantime renewed the pursuit, and Sheridan was about to close the only means of escape left to Lee—that toward Lynchburg. Lee, nevertheless, replied as follows:

"APRIL 8TH, 1865."

"GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of to-day. In mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your propositions. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but, as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desired to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but so far as you proposed may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A.M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

"Lieutenant-general Grant."

"R. E. LEE, General."

Grant, receiving this about midnight, replied in the morning in these terms: "APRIL 9TH, 1865.

"GENERAL: Your note of yesterday is received. I have an authority to treat on the subject of peace; the meeting proposed for 10 o'clock to-day could do no good. I will state, however, generally, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, etc.,

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-general."
"General R. E. Lee."

Before Lee received this, he attempted, as his only means of escape, to cut his way through Sheridan's lines. In the meantime the Army of the James was ready to attack in front, while the Army of the Potomac would strike the rear. Gordon's troops impetuously charged to carry out Lee's design, and met with apparent success until the Federal infantry arrived, when the tide of battle speedily turned. Sheridan's order to charge being met by a white flag, with a letter from General Lee asking for an interview with General Grant. The chieftains met soon after, and the following correspondence was the outcome of the meeting:

"APPOINTMENT COURT HOUSE, VA.,
"April 9th, 1865.

"GENERAL: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms—to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, and their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-general."
"General R. E. Lee."

"HEADQUARTERS
"ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
"April 9th, 1865.

"GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

"ROBERT E. LEE."
"Lieutenant-general U. S. Grant."

The news of the surrender soon spread through both armies and all along the lines. The long, lank day for time, "When this cruel war is over," was believed to have come. General Lee rode along his lines, with tears mingling with those of his gallant soldiers. His choked utterance, "Men, we have fought through the war together; I have done the best that I could for you," recalled Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Cold Harbor, as examples of his best.

Three days after the surrender—days of peace—no martial array—no fear of surprise—no call to arms—victors sharing their rations with vanquished around a common camp-fire—Lee's army marched by divisions to the field near Appomattox Court House, stacked their arms and deposited their accoutrements. Less than 8,000 men presented themselves with musket in hand; 18,000 were capitulated unarmed; paroles were given to each, and the Army of Northern Virginia ceased to exist. The Federal troops retraced their steps to Richmond, where they welcomed President Lincoln on his visit to the fallen Confederate capital, and soon after were transferred to Washington, where, with the Army of the West, they passed in review before the President and his Cabinet, who, with foreign representatives and a vast concourse of people, received the victorious soldiers of our

Civil War, and bid them god-speed to their several homes, then to be welcomed once again as citizens who had won for a common country the peace for which they fought.

NOTE.—In "Around the World with General Grant," by John Russell Young, published by the American News Company, Mr. Young relates a conversation with General Grant, while sailing over a calm sea and nearing the shores of Japan, from which, by permission of the publishers, we extract the following:*

"On the night before Lee's surrender," said General Grant, "I had a wretched headache—one of the headaches to which I have been subject—severe prostration, intense physical suffering. But suffer or not, I had to keep moving. I clearly saw, especially after Sheridan had cut off the escape to Danville, that Lee must surrender, or break and run into the mountains—break in all directions and lose a dozen guerrilla bands to fight. The object of my campaign was not Richmond, the defeat of Lee in actual fight, but to remove him and his army out of the contest, and if possible, to have him use his influence in inducing the surrender of Johnston and the other isolated armies. You see, the war was an enormous strain upon the country. Rich as we were, I do not now see how we could have endured it another year, even from a financial point of view. So with these views I



JAMES LONGSTREET.

wrote Lee, and opened the correspondence with which the world is familiar. Lee does not appear well in that correspondence, not nearly so well as he did in our subsequent interviews, when his whole bearing was that of a patriotic and gallant soldier, concerned alone for the welfare of his army and his State. I received a letter that Lee would meet me at a point within our lines, near Sheridan's headquarters. I had to ride quite a distance through a muddy country. I do not remember now that I was overcast about my personal appearance. I had an old suit on, without my sword, and without any distinguishing mark of rank, except the shoulder straps of a lieutenant-general on a wooden blouse. I was splashed with mud in my lone ride. I was afraid Lee might think I meant to show him I added discredit by my coming—at least I thought so. But I had no other clothes with me, and Lee's letter I and my army from my box of supplies. I kept on riding until I met Sheridan. The general, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose pursuit of Lee was perfect in his generalship and energy, told me where to find Lee. I remember that Sheridan was impatient when I met him, anxious and suspicious about the whole business, fearing there may be a plan to escape, feeling that he had Lee at his feet and wanted to end the business by going in and forcing an absolute surrender by capture. In the fact, he had his troops ready for such an assault when Lee's white flag came within his lines. I went up to the house

where Lee was waiting. I found him in a fine new sword and uniform, which only revealed my anxiety as to new clothes while on my way to meet him. He expressed my regret that I had to meet him in so unceremonious a manner, and he replied that the only suit he had available was one which had been sent him by some friends in Baltimore, and which he then wore for the first time. . . . Lee then brushed the subject of our meeting, and told him my terms, and I listened attentively, asked me to write them down. I took out my 'manifold' over-look and pencil, and wrote them down. General Lee put on his glasses and read them over. . . . I said to Lee that I hoped and believed this would be the close of the war; that it was most important that the men should go home and go to work, and that the Government would not throw any obstacles in the way. Lee answered that it would have a most happy effect, and accepted the terms. We resumed our conversation about old times and friends in the armies. When officers came in—Longstreet, Gordon, Pickett, from the South; Sheridan, Ord, and others, from our side. . . . The next day I met Lee and overhauled, and we had a long talk. . . . I urged upon Lee the wisdom of ending the war by a surrender of the other armies. I asked him to use his influence with the people of the South, to influence that was supposed to be the war to an end. General Lee said that his campaign in Virginia was the best organized assistance which the South was capable of making, that I might have to march a good deal and encounter isolated commands here and there; but that there was no longer any chance that could make a stand. . . . I told Lee that this fact only made his responsibility the greater, and any further war would be a crime. . . . But Lee would not move without consulting Davis, and as a matter of fact, at that time, as I soon after, Davis was a fugitive in the woods."

JAMES LONGSTREET.

Born in South Carolina in 1829; removed at an early age with his parents in Alabama, from which State he was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1848, graduated in 1852, entering the army as lieutenant of infantry; and, after a few years of practice life in garrison and on the frontier in the Southwest, the threatened troubles in Mexico called him into more active service. From the occupation of Texas he was engaged in all the principal battles of the war up to the morning of Chancellorsville, where, in the assault upon the center, he received severe wounds. For Contees and Chantreas he was named captain, and for Malino del Rey, major. As adjutant of his regiment he served months on duty at frontier posts in Texas (1847-52), when he was appointed captain, he remained in Texas until transferred to the staff in 1854, as paymaster, with the rank of major. In June, 1861, Longstreet resigned to join the Confederacy, and commanded a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862, he thereafter bore an conspicuous part, and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. In command of the rear guard of the army falling back from York town, he passed through Williamsburg, May 31st, just when he was called back to oppose the hastily advancing Federal forces, a battle lasting nearly nine hours resulting, thus allowing the escape of the main army to Richmond, himself following rapidly under cover of night. At Seven Pines he directed the main attack, and in the subsequent fighting at Gettysburg, Miller's Farm, Malvern Hill, etc., his division fought bravely, losing nearly one-half its numbers in killed and wounded. At the second battle of Bull Run he skillfully made the passage of the Thoroughfare Gap, and held the right of the line and contributed largely to the success of the day. At Antietam he commanded the right wing; the left, at Frederickburg, where the assault was so repulsively defeated by Lee. After the battle he was temporarily detached to the command of the army before James, and in April attacked General Peck at Suffolk, Va., which place he invested until recalled by General Lee, after the battle of Chancellorsville. In the organization of the army with which it was designed to invade the North, Longstreet was assigned to the command of one of his three corps, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in the ensuing battle of Gettysburg, commanded the right of the line during the second and third days of the fight. The importance of impending operations in the West caused Lee, who felt exceedingly unwell, to assign detach Longstreet, and on this occasion the change was made. When he arrived with his corps in time to decide the fortunes of the day at Chickamauga. The following month Bragg assigned Longstreet to lead a movement against Irburside in East Tennessee, and in November he compelled that officer to seek the intricate passes of Knoxville with his army, which place Longstreet beleaguered, but was compelled to abandon the siege upon Grant's victory at Chattanooga, and hastily move eastward to Virginia, where he rejoined the army of General Lee. In the ensuing campaign he was severely wounded by the enemy's troops in the Wilderness, and he lay in bed, and disabled for months. Returning to duty in October, he commanded the defenses of Richmond, north of the James, and was partially engaged in the action around Petersburg the day of evacuation. The war ended, General Longstreet accepted the result, and having received his dis-

* In this work we find numerous conversations on kindred subjects and in the gallery-press of this matter, referring personally to General Grant, were sent by the publishers to him, while in China, and by him revised and corrected before publication, they are an authoritative account of the great soldier's impressions on men and things connected with the Civil War.

place to the General Government, use laborer earnestly to liberate all troops of war, and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. Taking up his residence in New Orleans, he was appointed (in 1869) Surveyor of the Port, and has been a school commissioner. In 1875 he settled in Georgia. He was appointed United States Marshal by President Hayes, and is now (1885) living in retirement on his farm at Gainesville, Ga.

JOSEPH B. CARR.

Born in the City of Albany, N.Y., on the 16th of August, 1828. His parents came to this country from Ireland in 1824. His military education commenced in the ranks of the Troy Cavalry. After carrying a market a year, he received his commission as second-lieutenant, and subsequently was promoted to the command of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York State Militia.

On April 15th, 1861, the Second New York Volunteer Regiment was organized, and Colonel Carr placed in command. He left Troy on the 18th, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 24th of May, disembarked, and marched to the north side of Mill Creek, Va., his regiment being the first to encamp on the "sacred soil." A thorough course of instruction in drill and discipline was begun and continued up to the battle of Big Bethel, in which his regiment was engaged. He reported to General McClellan at Fair Oaks, June 16th, and was assigned to Patterson's brigade, Hooker's division, Third Corps. He commanded the Third Brigade through the series of battles which continued for seven days, and which included the sanguinary contests at Glendale and Malvern Hill, on the 2d of July. "For gallant and meritorious services in the field" and for conspicuous bravery at Fortress Sumner, he was promoted by the President, upon the personal recommendation of General Hooker, to be brigadier-general of Volunteers, to date from September 7th, 1862.

General Carr participated in the second Bull Run and Chantilly. On the 17th of September he was transferred to the First Brigade. He took an active part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and on the 12th of January, 1863, he was intrusted with the command of an expedition to Hopkocanck Bridge. He returned victorious. On May 3d following, General Carr, succeeding to the command of Hooker's old division, engaged the enemy at Chancellorsville, displaying such good judgment in the disposition of his troops, and such gallantry on the field, as to elicit special mention in the report of General Sickles, commanding the corps.

General Humphreys having assumed command of the division, General Carr returned to his brigade, and, after a march of nearly two hundred miles, participated in the memorable battle of Gettysburg. After the battle of Wapping Heights, in which he was engaged, General Carr was assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Third Corps. After participating in the battles of Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford, he crossed the Rappahannock in November, and was one of the principal actors in the battles of Locust Grove, Holderness Tavern and Mine Run. He was subsequently assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Second (Hancock's) Corps, which position he held until directed to report to General Butler, commanding the Army of the James. He was placed in command of the exterior line of defense on the Peninsula, headquarters at Yorktown. In July, 1863, he was directed to evacuate Yorktown, and was placed in command of the First and Third Divisions of the Eighteenth Corps. On the 4th of August he com-

manded the Potomac, testified to the bravery of General Carr. He was close to me repeatedly, and constantly under my observation during the hottest of the battle. I do not know a braver or cooler man. There can be no mistaking a man's character in that respect, who went through the fiery ordeal in the name of General Carr did at Gettysburg.

The following extract from a letter written by General

General Pope, and took part in the battles of First Bull Run, August 27th, 1862, and of the second Bull Run, August 29th and 30th, 1862, receiving at the last named a slight wound to the leg, and being made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The letter was likewise engaged at Chantilly, where General Kearny was killed, September 1st, 1862, and at the battle of Fredericksburg in the evening of December, 1862. He was then promoted to the coloncy of the Eighth New Jersey Regiment of Volunteers, which he commanded at the battle of Chancellorsville, fought in May, 1863, and where he received a bullet wound through the lower part of the arm. As Gettysburg he received a wound in the shoulder. He afterward took a leading part in the Virginia campaign, and distinguished himself in the battles of MeLean, Fort, October 16th, 1863; Mine Run, November 26th and 28th to December 1st, 1863; the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th, 1864; Spotsylvania, May 8th to 11th; Spotsylvania Court House, May 12th to 16th; North Anna River, May 23d and 24th, 1864; Tolopony Creek, May 26th and 28th, 1864; and Cold Harbor, June, 1864. At this time he was assigned the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, known as the "Corona Legion of New York," and was one of the commanders selected to attack Petersburg on the night of June 18th, 1864. He was seriously wounded on the latter date, but recovered sufficiently to take part in the engagements at Bayonet Plank Road, October 23d, 1864, as well as in many other fights around Petersburg during the Winter of 1864-5.



JOSEPH B. CARR.

Hooker in 1879 to General Carr, shows the estimate which "Fighting Joe" placed upon General Carr as a man and a soldier: "I formed my estimate of your civil and military character under circumstances in which I was not likely to be deceived, for if there is in all of life's situations a more searching, unerring test of character than that presented on the field of battle, I have never found it, and my opinions formed of men in those desperate struggles for life I have never had occasion to change or amend. . . . Representatives who have witnessed on the field the cost of our institutions will be likely to reverer them."

The aggressive energy which wrought for General Carr his unusual military position has been no less conspicuous in molding his success as a civil officer of the State of New York. For three consecutive terms he has been chosen to all the responsible position of Secretary of State. In 1875, by a plurality of 1,875 votes; in 1881, by a plurality of 15,027; and in 1888, by a plurality of 19,558 votes.

LOUIS BEIREL.

Born at Valparaiso, Chili, on the 15th of January, 1814. Tended his studies to the United States Government upon the breaking out of the Civil War, and mainly by his own personal untold efforts raised a full company of Volunteers, composed entirely of New York men, and which became Company "G" of the First California Regiment. The letter men were of high reputation in the Virginia and Maryland campaign of 1865, notably at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he signally distinguished himself by long maintaining his ground against superior numbers, and where his justly prominent leader, General E. H. Baker, fell by the bullet of a Confederate. Baker's death was promptly avenged by Captain Beirel, who immediately shot his assailant, and under a shower of bullets carried the general's body off the field to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. President Lincoln, in published orders, subsequently directed him to form part of the escort named to convey the general's remains to Washington. Beirel took part in many other battles of the Civil War, and at its termination went to New York City, where he has since resided, and where he is now (1885) occupying a position under the Commissioners for Emigration.

JOHN RAMSAY.

Born in New York City on the 7th of October, 1838. Entered the Federal Army in April, 1861, as private in Company "G," Second Regiment, New Jersey State Militia, and was subsequently promoted to a lieutenancy and to the captaincy of the company. Was discharged with the regiment at the expiration of its three months' term of service. In August, 1861, was offered and accepted a captaincy in the Virginia Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, then being organized, with E. H. Starr, a Regular officer, as its colonel. Gershon Mott (retired major-general) became its lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Bowler, the present United States Senator from New Jersey, was made one of the captains.

The regiment became a part of Hooker's division, and with Kearny's formed the Third Army Corps, under command of General Heintzelman, constituting a part of the Army of the Potomac during the war.

He took part with the Fifth New Jersey in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battle of Williamsburg, being promoted to the majorship of the regiment after the last named engagement upon the special recommendation of Colonel Starr. He afterward took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, as well as in the subsequent so-called Seven Days' Battle around Richmond. At the end of the Peninsula campaign he fol-

JOHN A. RAWLINS.

Born at East Galena, Ill., February 13th, 1811. The son of a farmer and charcoal-burner, he had but limited opportunities for obtaining an education, being obliged to assist his father. At the age of twenty he began to attend school; in November, 1834, commenced the study of law; in 1835 was admitted to the Bar, and began practice in Galena. He was success in his profession, and became a leading Democrat of the Douglas school.

Though using his best efforts to avert war, he reluctantly espoused the cause of his Government when it came. While engaged in raising a regiment, General Grant offered him a position on his staff as assistant-adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, which was accepted, and with the expiration of two months, during illness, he was with General Grant in all of his battles and campaigns until the close of the War. He won the warm respect and fullest confidence of his chief, and was advanced to rank from third to first, until, in 1863, he was appointed chief of staff to the Lieutenant-general, with rank of brigadier-general, United States Army, and later was breveted major-general. When General Grant was elected President of the War, he appointed him to a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of War. In the few months of his administration



LOUIS BEIREL.

manded the First Division of the same corps, and occupied the right of the line in front of Petersburg. He retained this position until October 1st, when he assumed charge of the lines of the James, remaining seven days, and building two important and serviceable forts. On the 20th of May, 1864, he was transferred to City Point, on the James River, and on the 1st of June he was promoted by the President to a brevet major-generalship, "for gallant and meritorious services during the War."

Major-general Humphreys, Chief of Staff of the Army of



JOHN RAMSAY.

then he displayed the same executive ability which led to his selection. He died at Washington, D. C., September 20th 1869.

JOHN A. WINSLOW.

Born, November 8th, 1811, in North Carolina; entered the Navy as a midshipman, February 1st, 1837; became a Lieutenant in 1850; a commander in 1852; captain in 1862; commander in 1864; and rear-admiral in 1866. Served on the east coast of Mexico during our war with that country and

participated in the capture of Tampa; but the service which placed his name on the roll of fame was that performed by him on June 19th, 1864, when, in command of the *Kearsarge*, he went to the bottom, after an hour's action, the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, which had made such havoc among American merchantmen. The fight was about as fair a one as had ever been fought at sea, "the vessels being well matched in size, speed, armament and crew," and the Secretary of the Navy had expressed the public sentiment when, in his dispatch of July 4th, 1864, he wrote: "The battle was so brief, the victory so decisive, and the comparative results so striking, that the country will be reminded of the brilliant actions of our infant navy, which have been repeated and illustrated in this engagement."

A story which was for some time current, that the *Kearsarge* was an "iron-ship" had its foundation, most probably, in the fact that her executive officer had had her steel-cables "stopped up and down her sides, so as to cover her midship section," and as this expedient had often been resorted to before, by Federal naval engines, for the protection of one of the vital parts of a ship (her motive power) from projectiles, it seems somewhat singular that it should not have suggested itself to any one on board the *Alabama*.

Rear-admiral Winslow died September 29th, 1873.

HENRY WHITNEY BELLOWS.

Born in Walspole, N. H., June 10th, 1814; graduated at Harvard in 1832, and from the Divinity School at Cambridge in 1837. He became pastor of the First Congregational Church in the City of New York in 1838. The place of worship was during the progress of the city, removed twice, and became the Unitarian Church of All Souls, in which he continued to minister, up to the time of his death, forty-four consecutive years. He gained distinction as an eloquent public speaker, and lectured on a variety of subjects, especially social, educational and patriotic extempories. In 1846 he was one of the founders of the *Christian Examiner*. Among his works are "Lectures on the Treatment of Social Diseases" (1837), and "The Old World in its New Face" (1868). He was the principal promoter and the first president of the United States Sanitary Commission, established in 1863 for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the army, and which spread its branches in every division of the service, and made its influence for good felt through the world. Dr. Bellows's efforts made this organization a success. He died in the City of New York, January 30th, 1882.



HENRY WHITNEY BELLOWS.

ALFRED HOWE TERRY.

Born in Hartford, Conn., November 16th, 1827; educated at schools in New Haven, and at the Law School of Yale College, entered upon the practice of law in 1848, and was Clerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Connecticut from 1854 to 1859. For some years prior to the Civil War he had been an active member of the State Militia, and since

1854 in command of the Second Connecticut Militia, which regiment was mustered into the service of the United States in response to a call for three months' troops, and, with Terry still in command, was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run.

Returning at the expiration of the three months, Terry then organized the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, of which regiment he was appointed colonel, in September, 1861, and which he commanded in the expeditionary corps of General T. W. Sherman, at the capture of Fort Royal, S. C. At the siege of Fort Palmetto he was commended for zeal, and placed in command of that work upon its capture. Promoted to be brigadier-general of Volunteers in April, 1862, he served in the operations about Charleston, in making a successful demonstration up the Stono River, during the descent on Morris Island, and in the siege operations of Fort Wagner and Sumter. In the Virginia campaign of 1862 he commanded a division in the Army of the James, and was engaged at Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, and the siege of Petersburg, being in command of the corps, May-July, 1864. Upon the failure of the first attempt to capture Fort Fisher, N. C., Terry was selected in January, 1865, to command the new expedition, which successfully carried that work by assault, January 15th. For his services on this occasion, he was promoted to be a major-general of Volunteers, and made a brigadier-general in the Regular Army, and Congress passed a vote of thanks to him and his command. In the capture of Wilmington he rendered efficient aid, and in March, 1865, was placed in command of the Tenth Corps, serving during the subsequent operations of the campaign in North Carolina. In June, 1865, he was placed in command of the Department of Virginia. He commanded the Department of the South, 1869-72, from which he was transferred to the Department of Dakota, and is still (1885) in command of the Department, with headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minn.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN.

Born December 25th, 1808, in Ireland; emigrated to the United States, 1818; entered the Navy as a midshipman, 1823, a lieutenant in 1827, a commander in 1833, a captain in 1865; distinguished for capacity, conduct and courage during the Mexican War as a captain in the siege of Angosto de Palos, and with a marine corps on the Pacific Coast. In the Florida War he gained much reputation for the United States Navy. On the breaking-out of the Civil War, he commanded the



FITZHUGH LEE.



STEPHEN C. ROWAN.

Admiral, and in 1852 the Federal fleet off North Carolina, capturing New Bern and Elizabeth City, and received the thanks of Congress. He commanded the *Ironclad* in the siege of Fort Sumter, and for his long, honorable and gallant service, was made vice-admiral of the Navy, August 15th, 1870. His service in the Navy covers a period of sixty years, and the veteran is still (1885) doing excellent service as chairman of the Lighthouse Board at Washington, D.C.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The history of our Civil War will ever have associated with it the work of this great organization, prompted by

soldiers was the average daily ministrations in these homes—over 800,000 in one single year. A Claim Agency, a Back-pay Agency, and a Pension Agency, were supported, and with no rest to the soldiers whose interests were protected and served. A Hospital-directory costing \$20,000 per year was sustained, in which anxious relatives and friends could readily find the sick and wounded. They had sixty hospital-inspectors constantly in the field, and trains of hospital-cars, on which the disabled soldiers were carried to homes and hospitals, and provisions returned to the battlefields. They would expend vast sums of money to meet the exigencies of a great battle. After Murfreesboro', Antietam, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, and Fort Hudson, the Commission

adjunct to General Earl Van Dorn in the celebrated expedition against the Comanche Indians, and distinguished himself in the action of May 13th, 1859. On the outbreak of the Civil War he retained his commission in the United States Army until Virginia was made the battle-field, when he joined the Confederacy, and distinguished himself as a daring and gallant cavalry leader, operating in the Valley and in the various battles before Richmond and Petersburg, finally surrendering at Appomattox. He is now (1885) engaged in agricultural pursuits on his farm at Richland, Va., and doing his share toward building up the fortunes of his native State, so thoroughly devastated by the iron hoof of war during the four years of terrible conflict. He is also president of the



THE SANITARY COMMISSION MINISTERING TO THE WOUNDED AND DYING AFTER THE BATTLE.

divine charity, guided by Providence, and without a parallel in human annals.

The institution sprang from a meeting of a few New York ladies, guided by that clear-headed, great-hearted man, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows. One million dollars in cash reached their treasury the first three years, of which sum three-quarters came from the Pacific Coast. Fifteen-sixteenths of this sum was expended for supplies and transportation; the other sixteenth, for the support of its homes, lodges, hospital-directory, hospital and camp-inspection, and to the machinery of distribution. The officers and members of committees gave their services and time gratuitously. They supported more than forty Soldiers' Homes, scattered over the whole field of war. Two thousand three hundred sick and wounded

expended from three to ten dollars for the comfort of each wounded soldier. Nor was such an expense extravagant, considering the blessings and comforts thus dispensed at the very moment most needed, and when the General Government could ill spare the money or machinery to carry out so beneficent a scheme.

FITZHUGH LEE.

Born in Virginia in 1833. He was the eldest son of Sidney Smith Lee, who was an officer in the United States Navy, and brother of Robert E. Lee, the Confederate general.

Fitzhugh Lee was entered at West Point as a cadet from Virginia in 1852; graduated in July, 1856, and was commissioned second-lieutenant in the Cavalry. He acted as

Board of Managers of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, near Richmond, Va., which was established through the efforts of the Robert E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, and formally opened, May 29th, 1883, the Confederate Camp being located by the Avenue Wilkes Post, G.A.R., of Trenton, N. J.

The sons of General Robert E. Lee are also settled in Virginia. W. H. Fitzhugh Lee, with whom the subject of our sketch is often confused, and who served also as a cavalry leader, but was not educated at West Point, is now engaged in farming; and Custis Lee succeeded his father in the presidency of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., where the people of Virginia make yearly pilgrimages to the tomb of their great military captain, and offer as a memorial the early flowers of springtime.

THE WOMAN'S BELIEF CODES,
AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE
REPUBLIC.

The Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, dates its organization, as a National Order, to July 25th, 1883. General Order No. 11 of Commander-in-chief Van Dervoort, issued at Omaha, Neb., under date of May 1st, 1883, concerning the Grand Army of the Republic in Seventeenth Annual Encampment at Denver, Col., July 25th, 1883, contained this clause:

"V. The representatives of Woman's Relief Corps and Auxiliary Societies of the Grand Army of the Republic are cordially invited to meet at Denver, and perfect a National Organization. They should bring their rituals, rules and by-laws of organization, and if possible agree on a uniform mode, or system, of procedure throughout the country. I pledge the noble women who compose these Societies that they will be warmly greeted and given all the encouragement possible."

In a circular issued December 16th, 1882, and in General Order No. 8, issued February 16th, 1883, and in all his Camp-fire and Reremonies speeches, the Commander-in-chief had specially recommended woman's work in the Grand Army, referring Comrades to recognized leaders in the work, including Mrs. E. Florence Barker, President of the Union Board Woman's Relief Corps, Boston; Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, President Forsyth Post Auxiliary, Toledo, O., and editor of "Loyal Woman's Work" in the *National Tribune* of Washington, D. C., as among those from whom information could be secured by Comrades desiring to form Auxiliaries. Others, specially mentioned, were Mrs. A. M. Sawyer, President Woman's Relief Corps, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Laura McNeil, President of the Loyal Ladies' League, Camden, N. J.; and Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles, editor of the *Veteran*, Washington, D. C. Ouseful Order No. 8 contained the following:

"XIV. The Commander-in-chief is delighted to learn that the loyal women of the land are forming Auxiliary Societies everywhere. The grand work done by these Organizations is worthy of the highest praise. The Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts is hereby particularly mentioned on account of the work they have done, and their perfect organization. The President of the same, Mrs. E. Florence Barker, Mother, will be happy to furnish information."

The recommendations of the Commander-in-chief induced the Comrades to write to the ladies named, and the result was that between the months of October, 1882, and July, 1883, hundreds of letters were answered and instructions sent out. Mrs. Sherwood alone, during the Winter and Spring of 1883, writing over five hundred letters, and aiding in the organization of over one hundred Auxiliaries, scattered throughout the country, from Pennsylvania westward. The necessity of a National Organization was attested by the eagerness manifested by the Comrades in following the recommendation of their Commander-in-chief.

The status of existing Societies at that time was this: Maine, Woman's Relief Corps, to which only wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, were eligible to membership; Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps; Connecticut, Woman's Relief Corps; New Hampshire, Woman's Relief Corps, all united under a Union Board—wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, and all loyal women, eligible; New Jersey, Loyal Ladies' League—wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, eligible. All of these were secret Orders, modeled after the Grand Army of the Republic, working according to a ritual, with sign, countersign, salute, signal and password. Maine had a few scattering Corps, but no Department; New Jersey had twelve or fourteen Corps and a Department.

Besides these, there was a similar Organization at Washington, D. C., of which Mrs. Emily T. Charles was President—a single Auxiliary, confined to one Post; and still another independent Organization at Warsaw, Ind. Both were secret, and both conferred membership on the near relatives of Veterans.

On the Toledo, or Soldiers' Aid Society, plan, there was a chain of Auxiliaries, all working according to the constitution of Forsyth Post Auxiliary, but each independent of the other. All loyal women were eligible to membership, the only test being their willingness to work for the soldier. All meetings were open to visitors, and all proceedings public. But although so widely diffusing

in the character of the organization, it is well to note that all the various Organizations were organized to care for the widows and orphans of Veterans, and to aid the Grand Army in patriotic and benevolent work.

This was the condition of affairs when the Commander-in-chief made his formal call; and many who know the tenacity with which a woman holds to her opinion, and how slow she is to yield a pet project whom once it has entered her heart, were quick to denit the possibility of fusing all the various elements into a National Organization.

Very early in the discussion, the *National Tribune* had invited correspondence upon the subject of woman's work in the Grand Army, and, by recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, Mrs. Sherwood, in January, 1883, became a regular contributor to its columns, which position she has retained ever since, and on May 17th, 1883, she assumed editorial control of the Department of "Loyal Woman's Work," when she announced this prediction, so early to be fulfilled:

"Some months since the *Tribune* began the experiment of giving special attention to the work of the Woman's Relief Corps, and other Auxiliaries of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is needless to say that the experiment is an experiment no longer, but has grown to such proportions as to warrant its preservation as a permanent feature of the *Woman's Department*. Theoretical questions will be answered



KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

from week to week, and such subjects discussed as will facilitate the good work all along the line. That this work is but yet in its infancy is well determined. It is in no flush of enthusiasm that the loyal women of America have organized for the campaign of peace, an enthusiasm short-lived because so spontaneous. It is no artificial fever which will die out, leaving the worn-out subject colder and more corpse-like than when the lay rigors were at their destructive work. Neither is it a short-lived impulse, but a strong, healthy, normal growth, which is to warm and expand and fill the entire country with its beneficent and wholesome influence."

Following the call for the Denver Convention, a series of inquiries, looking to a National Union, were sent out, through the Woman's Department of the *Tribune*, to the President of every Corps, League, and other Auxiliary, so far as the address of each could be secured. Several hundred in all were sent out. They were as follows:

First. Do you favor a National Association for the extension and perfection of woman's work in the Grand Army of the Republic?

Second. Would you confine the membership in individual Societies to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of soldiers, or would you allow all loyal women to become members?

Third. Would you make the Society a secret organization, with ceremonies of initiation and a ritual, or would you have the meeting conducted openly, according to rules governing parliamentary bodies?

Fourth. In case of a failure to agree on this question, would you favor the organization of a National Society, under a constitution that would allow individual Societies to accept or reject secret work, at their discretion?

Fifth. Will your Society be represented at the Denver Encampment?

The publication and circulation of these inquiries led to an animated correspondence, and prepared the way for the Union at Denver. Every Organization was given the opportunity for a full and frank expression, and nearly all availed themselves of the privilege. Mrs. E. Florence Barker, the first National President, in reviewing the Denver proceedings, in her Annual Address, writes as follows:

"With twenty-six different Organizations represented, I think the result very complimentary to woman's legislation, and I cannot refrain from complimenting Mrs. Sherwood, the pioneer in national work, for the position she took on that occasion: preferring, as she said, open work, she gracefully withdrew a point in the interest of harmony, and advised these preferring open meeting to submit to the tendency of these having already the example of secret work. Thus, thanks to her endeavors, was one wide difference overcome."

Without the discussion in the *National Tribune*, these concessions would not so readily have been brought about, as those enlisted in woman's work in the West were strenuous advocates of open work. Mrs. Sherwood, the pioneer worker, drafted the constitution and by-laws under which the Toledo Auxiliary had been doing harmonious and efficient work since March 15th, 1878, and had been instrumental in starting the independent Auxiliary movement in the West. But the discussion had developed these facts, viz—First, that the majority favored secret work. Second, that the majority favored the admission of all loyal women. Third, that all were desirous of forming a National Organization. Therefore it seemed to her that all that was necessary was to propose this compromise: That, in behalf of the open-work Auxiliaries, she would accept secret work, upon condition that the advocates of secret work and restricted membership would declare for the admission of all loyal women. She also remembered that the Commander-in-chief had recommended the work of Massachusetts, and, therefore, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a National Woman's Relief Corps, upon the basis of the Woman's Relief Corps of Boston, Mass.

The resolution was divided, each clause considered separately, and adopted. Later, it was moved and carried that the Executive officers of the Union Board Woman's Relief Corps be made the National officers for the coming year, which proposition was unanimously received, and the National Organization became a living verity, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. E. Florence Barker, Malden, Mass.
Senior Vice-president, Mrs. K. B. Sherwood, Toledo, O.
Junior Vice-president, Mrs. E. K. Stimson, Denver, Col.
Secretary, Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. Turner, Boston, Mass.
Chaplain, Mrs. Mattie B. Moulton, Laconia, N. H.
Inspector, Mrs. Laura McNeil, Camden, N. J.
Conductor, Mrs. P. B. Hunyan, Warsaw, Ind.
Guard, Mrs. J. W. Benton, Rockford, Ill.

Upon the completion of the Organization the thanks of the Convention were formally tendered to the retiring Commander-in-chief, Paul Van Dervoort, for his services in bringing about a National Organization, and a Committee of Three was appointed to convey to the Encampment a message, through Chaplain-in-chief Foster, announcing the National Order, to which Mrs. President Barker made the Grand Army of the Republic in the work which they proposed to do. The resolution, as proposed by Comrade Foster, and which was passed by a large majority, after a spirited discussion, was as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially hail the organization of a National Woman's Relief Corps, and extend our greetings to them. We return our warmest thanks to the loyal women of the land for their earnest support and encouragement, and bid them goodspeed in their patriotic work.

Later, the National officers of the Woman's Relief Corps, attended by the delegates in a body, were admitted to the floor of the Encampment, to be present at the installation of the Commander-in-chief, Robert B. Beath. They were received with every mark of consideration by the Comrades, given seats on the platform, and attended a cordial greeting in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which Mrs. President Barker made a happy response. And so was conspicuously brought the first National Organization which has become recognized as the loyal link of the grand association of veterans, whose crowning jewel is Charity, the connecting-link in the golden chain between a

Fraternity born of the battle and a Loyalty that was the Nation's hope in times of danger, and its calm confidence in times of peace.

Woman's work in the Grand Army is synonymous with the Grand Army itself. It began on the real fields of war, in the camp, the hospital, and on the sanitary boats. And, although most of the Soldiers' Relief Societies disbanded with the close of the War, their members continued to work. Some, as the Soldiers' Aid Society at Portsmouth, O., never disbanded, but have since been reorganized as an Auxiliary of the Woman's Relief Corps. We learn of an Auxiliary in Boston, Mass., dating back to 1808; of a Woman's Relief Corps at Portland, Me., dating back to 1869; and, nearly a decade later, of the formation of a Ladies' Auxiliary at Toledo, O., 1878; of the organization of a Woman's Relief Corps at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1877; and in 1879, of the formation of the Department of Massachusetts at the same place. The serious depression in business, beginning with 1874, and continuing for several years, with the great pressure to be borne upon the Grand Army for the help of needy Comrades and the widows and orphans of Veterans, seems to have given the first great impetus to woman's work, following the War. And so it is that Corps, Leagues and Auxiliaries began to increase and multiply everywhere, sowing the seed of the bounteous gathering which is now taking place.

The Grand Army of the Republic, in Annual Encampment, was slow to recognize a woman's Auxiliary, although as early as 1870, at the Fourth Annual Encampment, the Clara Barton Degree, agitated in several Departments, was discussed. At the Fifth Annual Encampment it came up again, but no favorable action was taken. At the Seventh Encampment it was again discussed, and referred to a committee, where it slept its last sleep.

At the Fourteenth Annual Encampment, 1880, the subject of woman's work was introduced, and a committee appointed, consisting of Comrades J. F. Livering, George Bonro and B. Crabb, to carefully consider the subject, and report at the Fifteenth Encampment. At the Fifteenth Encampment, June 15th, 1881, held at Indianapolis, the committee reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the project entertained of organizing a Woman's National Relief Corps.

Resolved, That such Woman's Relief Corps may use, under such title, the words, "Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic," by special endorsement of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.

But even with such recognition, and with Chaplain-in-chief Lovering on their side, the Woman's Relief Corps made no progress outside of the chamber of New England States, nor could they have done so without a national assemblage of the women of the Union, such as was the Denver Convention.

The Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, is a simplified edition, so far as its general work is concerned, of the Grand Army of the Republic. It has a ritualistic service, with odes, installation and burial service, annual inspections, etc. The emblem of the Association is the Maltese Cross. The Auxiliary to a Post is known as a Subordinate Corps, and takes the name of the Post to which it is auxiliary. The Corps of a State, associated together, constitute a Department, and the State Departments, a National Convention. The officers of a Subordinate Corps are: President, Senior Vice-President, Junior Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, Conductor and Guard. The Department officers are the same, with addition of Department Inspector, and the National with the addition of National Inspector. It has codified Rules and Regulations, with a Preamble which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the late War, and other loyal women, do unite to establish a permanent association for the purposes and objects herein set forth, with such amendments as we shall from time to time think proper to make.

Object: Sec. 1.—To specially aid and assist the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to perpetuate the memory of the heroic dead.

Sec. 2.—To inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but to our children also.

Upon the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Massachusetts, in 1879, it

had received direct recognition from Department-commander, Horace Binney Sargent; his adjutant, General James F. Meach, aided largely in the organization. In 1880 the New Hampshire ladies formed a Department, were recognized by the Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, and united in an organization with Massachusetts, known as the Union Board. In 1882 Connecticut effected a similar organization, and became a part of the Union Board. Between July, 1883, when the Union Board was merged into a National Association, and July, 1884, the following States organized Departments, and became a part of the National Organization in the order named: Ohio, Kansas, Illinois, New York, Michigan, Nebraska, Maine, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, with Subordinate Corps in Minnesota, Dakota, New Jersey, Missouri, Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. The rapidity with which Corps and Departments organized, and the warm and cordial endorsement extended by the Grand Army in every State and Territory, show the wisdom of the National Encampment in the recognition accorded the Woman's Relief Corps. The Relief Corps having been specially commended in general orders by Commander-in-chief Beath, and Department-commanders generally, greatly aided in the formation of Corps and Departments.

The National Secretary, Mrs. Fuller, reported



WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, SURGEON-GENERAL, U.S.A.

150 Corps organized during the year ending July 25th, 1884, and an aggregate membership of over 6,000. The National Treasurer, Mrs. Turner, reported the receipts for the year as \$4,231.35; \$4,231.35. Balance to new account, \$1,652.23; \$4,231.35. Balance to new account, \$1,652.23.

The development of the Woman's Relief Corps has surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and commanded the support and confidence of those who were lukewarm at the first, or opposed to any Auxiliary to the Grand Army, of whatever character. The retiring Commandee-in-chief, Robert B. Beath, in his address before the Minneapolis Convention, paid the Organization this high compliment, all the more appreciated as General Beath is a recognized authority in all matters pertaining to the Grand Army:

"I deemed it a duty to call personally on the National officers of the Woman's Relief Corps in Boston, to ask if there was any service which I could render in the prosecution of their work. I also met on several occasions their efficient Western organizer, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, S. V. P., and in all these interviews was deeply impressed with the fact that they had in themselves the ability and resources to carry out the details of organization, and that what they most needed from us was the expression of our hearty appreciation of their work and sympathy for their objects.

"They are now much further advanced in organization in this case than the Grand Army was in the same time. "Comrades who doubted the wisdom of our taking any action last year will soon see that this Woman's Relief Corps is to be our Grand Army Reserve, ready to respond for efficient help in all our social and charitable work."

The Second Annual Convention of Minneapolis is memorable for the good reports received; for the warm recognition accorded by Commander-in-chief Robert B. Beath and his successor, John S. Konntz, and all the leading representatives of the Grand Army, many of whom visited the Convention in a body and listened to the reports; from the wise and beneficent legislation, in aid of army nurses and other woman workers in the War, inaugurated; and from the fact that the Woman's Relief Corps were accorded an invitation to be present at the installation of Commander-in-chief Konntz before the National Encampment, and to install their officers upon the platform, to which the officers had been invited in a body. The National President, Mrs. Sherwood, was called upon, following her installation, and had the pleasure of addressing the Comrades upon the work of the Organization which she had been chosen to represent.

The National officers, Woman's Relief Corps, for the year ending July, 1885, are as follows:

- Kate B. Sherwood, National President, Toledo, O.
- Emma D. Stiley, National Secretary, Toledo, O.
- Sam E. Fuller, National Senior Vice-President, East Boston, Mass.
- Lizzie Anderson, National Junior Vice-President, Topeka, Kansas.
- Elizabeth A. Turner, Treasurer, Boston, Mass.
- Annie Wittencmeyer, Chicago, Ill., Publicist, Pa.
- Sarah C. Sichel, Inspector, Auburn, N. Y.
- Maggie J. Siss, Conductor, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Jennie E. G. Mohr, Guard, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Wittencmeyer, the National Chaplain, is the celebrated army nurse and organizer of the Diet Kitchens, connected with the Sanitary Service of the Union Army, a woman beloved and honored by every Comrade in the land. She has been appointed by the National President as one of the Committee of Relief to devise ways and means for a proper recognition of the noble women of the War, who gave of their time and strength and means for the care of the Union sick and wounded, and for whom no provision or support has been granted by the Government.

Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, the National President, is the wife of General J. R. Sherwood, Colonel of the 11th U. S. I., breveted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., ex-Secretary of State of Ohio, and ex-Member of Congress.

The following is an extract from one of the many poems written by her for Army Reunions and Encampments. It was recited by Elizabeth Mansfield Irving, July 23d, 1884, at the Minneapolis Encampment:

BY KATE BOWEN-SHERWOOD.

Remember a vision filled the night of strong men meeting,
And two by two in solemn pride they strode with sturdy gait;
I stood upon the battlements and saw their mass the gait
And sing the halcyons to the towers where mid-noon sun
To right of me, to left of me, they rally, man and man,
Duties unnumbered, the plans were traced, the growth the rivers ran;
I heard the accents of business and the throbbing of the drums,
As the murmur of the thunder that portend the storm that comes
My pulses stung and throbbing, my blood is all alive,
To see the sons go marching forth to battle, with their lives'
'Tis sad the prospect of the heroes who will never see the gray,
And so our great Grand Army mustered in that day.

Oh, there was heard a murmur in sleep of two old friends,
And loss of plume and feather and marching without end;
And there were heard the words of the old comrades and wives
And for the patriot prayers, and for the coward jeers;
And here the splendid banners unrolled gray and blue,
And there the glorious traditions of Cavalry in view;
And thus of scarlet banners and rivers in the line,
With gorgeous apparel, cap and rattle red as wine,
And in the long procession returned from the wars,
With kisses and with flowers to say a last good-by;
And all the wives waiting their babies to be born,
And so our great Grand Army bade its work begun.

Unite your ranks, O comrades, comrades, comrades,
Call in volunteer and picket; suspend your doublet and trousers
Take down your captured caissons and roll them into stars,
To dock the privateer's return from the wars,
Diving out the tattered banners though riddled through and through
With sorrowful tending show begin your Grand Army;
Was ever seen such marching, who covered with the sun,
As army meeting army, you stand in Washington;
The halcyons are assumed, the stars are all in view,
And the veteran's heart is happy as the heart of a little child,
Cheers meeting cheers resounding amid a sea of sound,
That lands me great and old in Army where the boys' hearts'!

Play up the march of Empire! play up the march of Love!
The mighty West before us! the East before us!
Play up the north returning, play up the reveille;
Play up for more Union! play up for Liberty!
Play up the struggling nations, play up the nations bled the more
That shows above the cradle where Liberty was born!
Play up the totting nations, play up the nations bled the more!
Play up, play up for Lincoln! Play up for Washington!
Play up the Union rally! play up both head and feet!
One heart, one voice, one aim, one goal, one flag, one man!
Play up the "March through Georgia," your merriest march play
Play up our great Grand Army for ever and for aye!

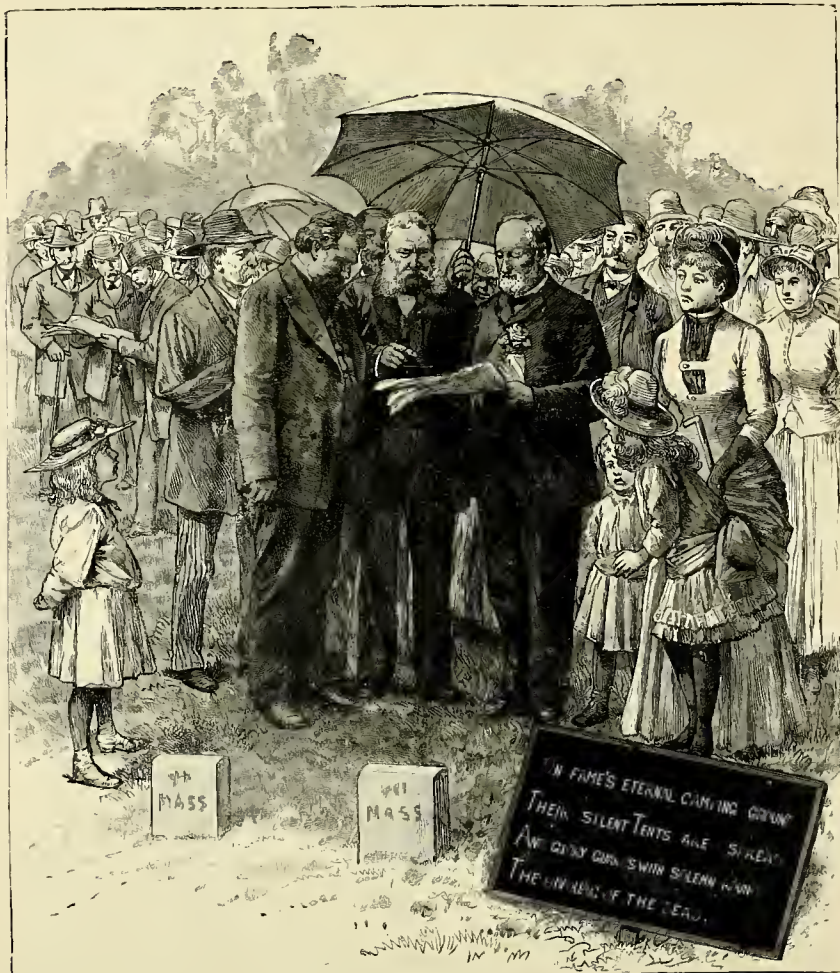
TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

ON Thursday, the 15th of May, 1884, a large party, consisting of Veterans of the First Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, several Senators and Representatives in Congress, and a considerable number of distinguished officers and military men, assembled at Fredericksburg for the purpose of

General H. W. Slacum, Major Stein, historian of the First Corps, and many others.

On Thursday, the first place visited was Hamilton Crossing, the extreme right of the Confederate line at the battle of Fredericksburg. General Doubleday, and the Hon. W. W. Brown, of Pennsylvania, explained the movements and position of the Federal lines and reserves. Colonel Gatz, of Alabama,

Colonel Herbert gave a vivid account of the operations of the Confederate forces. General Hunt pointed out the position of the Federal artillery, and gave a detailed account of the building of bridges and of the crossing of General Burnside's army. General Longstreet narrated in detail the operations of the Confederate forces and their plans both before and after the battle. "A truce was



Stein. Longstreet. Rosecrans.

REVISITING THE BATTLEFIELDS OF VIRGINIA IN 1884.

visiting the battlefields along the line of the Rappahannock, as well as the scenes of the Wilderness engagements and of those fought at Spottsylvania Court House.

Among the visitors were: General Fosecrans; General Rayne, of Pennsylvania; General Newton, General Hunt, General Longstreet, General Doubleday, General Ayres; General Robinson, of Ohio; W. F. Rogers, of New York; General G. W. Steels,

of the Confederate Army, pointed out the position of the Confederate lines, and gave a graphic description of the death of the brave General Gregg, of South Carolina, who received his death-wound at this point. General Ayres and Mr. C. C. Coffin, the famous war correspondent, described the movements of the artillery. The party next proceeded to Marye's Heights. Upon arrival at the extreme right of the range of hills now the National Cem-

called," said General Longstreet, "after the fight, to bury the dead. I have seen a great many battlefields, but none so shocking as this. The dead were buried in numerous pits, eight feet deep and thirty feet square." General Newton and Colonel Jackson added their testimony, and then the Veterans of the First Army Corps marched back to Fredericksburg.

On the following day Chancellorsville was visited



FREDERICKSBURG, VA., IN 1862.

General Joseph Dickinson, chief of staff to General Hooker, described the position and movements of the Federal Army, the disaster that befell the Eleventh Corps, and its disastrous retreat, and also the wounding of General Hooker on the perch of the Chancellorsville House and the subsequent destruction of that house by fire, caused by the bursting of a shell. General H. W. Stocum and General John C. Robinson made eloquent defenses of the Eleventh Army Corps, and were frequently applauded. From Chancellorsville the party drove through the sombre wilderness woods to where General Longstreet and Colonel Horbert located the lines, and to the spot where Wadsworth was killed. Midway between the Wilderness and Chancellorsville, on the left-hand side of the Pike Road going toward the Chancellorsville House, a rough, unincised fragment of rock, planted along the wayside handles, marks the spot where Stonewall Jackson fell.

Saturday, the 17th of May, was devoted by the historical party to a visit to the battlefield of Spotsylvania Court House, under the lead of Generals Rosecrans, and John C. Robinson, of New York, who led the forces of General Grant in this battle; the Hon. J. H. Bagley, of New Jersey; and R. M.

Murray, of Ohio. They arrived on the scene of action about eleven o'clock, and located the spot where General Robinson formed his lines. Two hundred yards to the right lay the Alsop Farm, where Sadgwick was killed. The spot where he fell was found, and Generals Rosecrans and Robinson and Major Stein, assisted by John J. J. Klimer, C. C. Coffin, Colonel J. B. Batchelor, A. J. Hinton, N. B. Prentice, Thomas Brooks, Dr. H. Taylor, Colonel G. C. Kniffen, John C. Johnson, H. L. Steates, and Mr. Edwards, erected a stone to mark the spot until the Sixth Corps can build a suitable monument to their gallant commander. The rest of the day was spent on the field near McCool's house, at the point known as the "Bloody angle." Messrs. Johnson and Edwards came from Kansas, 1,200 miles, to be present on the occasion.

An amusing incident is related of the visit to the Alsop Farm. A member of the party handed to a son of Mrs. Alsop, who was present, a five-dollar bill, saying: "On this day twenty years ago I stole a side of bacon from your mother, and I want you to give her this to pay for it."

The chief points of historical interest in connection with the battlefields appear in our sketches. The topographical and other changes which have

been wrought since the artists of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* went over the same ground, nearly a generation ago—when Forbes, Hillen, Becker, Taylor and Crane, with pencil held by the hand that grasped the musket, propelled by the inspiration of the stirring scenes in which they were to be the faithful pictorial historians, handed down the actions of two great armies—are often very marked, as our pictures indicate. One of the most interesting of the illustrations is that which shows Generals Rosecrans and Longstreet and Major Stein, surrounded by a group of interested spectators, examining the plan of the battle of Fredericksburg, while standing on the terrace overlooking the city and the adjacent country.

Green grass, broad tobacco-leaves and peaceful grain now cover the historic fields of old Virginia. The battle-flags are furled, and the dove perches on the rusty cannon's mouth. Once more the veteran soldiers meet on the battle-grounds of twenty years ago, not with drawn swords, but to walk arm-in-arm amid the hallowed scenes, and tell for future generations the true story of a great struggle that developed the strength and patriotism of a nation, and educated the soldier to a just appreciation of the prowess of his brother.



ROCK THAT MARKS THE PLACE WHERE STONEWALL JACKSON FELL

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA. — THE BATTLEFIELD IN 1862.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY PAUL VAN DERFOOT.

The secret work and foundation of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic was laid by Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ill. He had thought deeply upon the best way to band together, after the war, the men who wore the blue, and by degrees during the war perfected his plan.

and Stephenson, John M. Lynder, and J. C. Weber, assisted him. The State of Illinois was divided into Districts, and the organization of Posts was exceedingly rapid.

It was estimated that in less than six months 40,000 men were enrolled. Other States, hearing of the organization through correspondence, sent Comrades to Springfield, who were given the work,

Michigan, May 6th, 1863; New Hampshire, May, 1868; New Jersey, January, 1868; Virginia, February 12th, 1868; West Virginia, September 13th, 1868; Vermont, October 22d, 1868; Colorado, December 11th, 1879; Dakota, February 27th, 1883; Delaware, January 14th, 1881; Florida, June 19th, 1884; Gulf, May 15th, 1884; Kentucky, January 17th, 1883; Nebraska, January 23th, 1879; New Mexico, July 13th, 1883; Oregon, September 28th, 1882; Potomac, February 11th, 1869; Tennessee and Georgia, 1884; Utah, October 18th,



BATTLE MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

Early in 1863 a Post or two had been organized, and he had communicated his idea to many of his army associates. It was decided best to call a meeting of soldiers at Springfield, Ill., July 12th, 1863. Accordingly representative soldiers were invited from all parts of the State, who met there on that day, and were duly mustered in and given authority to organize in their homes. General John M. Palmer was made the chief officer,

and at once, as if by magic, Departments were started in all the Northwestern States as follows:

Illinois was organized July 12th, 1863; Iowa, September 26th, 1863; Indiana, November 23d, 1863; Kansas, December 27th, 1863; Wisconsin, September, 1863; Connecticut, April 11th, 1867; Massachusetts, May 7th, 1867; Minnesota, August 14th, 1867; Missouri, May 16th, 1867; New York, April 3d, 1867; Ohio, January 30th, 1867; Pennsylvania, January 30th, 1867; California, July 20th, 1868; Maine, January 16th, 1867; Vermont, January 22d, 1868.

Washington Territory, June 20th, 1863; Arkansas July 11th, 1863.

The Departments named below died, and were reorganized as follows:

Indiana, August 11th, 1879; Iowa, 1879; Kansas, March 16th, 1880; Maryland, January, 1879; Michigan, 1879; Minnesota, May 18th, 1883; Missouri, 1881; West Virginia, February 20th, 1883.

The First National Encampment met at Indi-

anapolis on the 20th day of November, 1865, under the call of B. F. Stephenson, Commander-in-Chief, and J. C. Webber, Adjutant-general, Department of Illinois. S. A. Harbut, of Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and B. F. Stephenson, Adjutant-general.

The Second Annual Encampment was held at Philadelphia, January 15th, 16th and 17th, 1868. John A. Logan, of Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Third Annual Encampment was held at Cincinnati, Ohio. John A. Logan re-elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Fourth Annual Encampment was held at Washington, D. C., May 11th and 12th, 1870. John A. Logan again elected Commander-in-Chief—the only instance in the history of the Order where a Commander-in-Chief has held office for three terms.

The Fifth Annual Encampment, Boston, Mass., May 10th and 11th, 1871. A. E. Burnside elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Sixth Annual Encampment, Cleveland, O., May 8th and 9th, 1872. A. E. Burnside re-elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Seventh Annual Encampment, New Haven, Conn., May 14th and 15th, 1873. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Eighth Annual Encampment, Harrisburg, Pa., May 13th, 1873. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, re-elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Ninth Annual Encampment, Chicago, Ill., May 12th and 13th, 1875. John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Tenth Annual Encampment, Philadelphia, Pa., June 30th, 1876. John F. Hartranft re-elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Eleventh Annual Encampment, Providence, R. I., June 26th and 27th, 1877. John C. Robinson, of New York, elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Twelfth Annual Encampment, Springfield, Mass., June 4th, 1878. John C. Robinson re-elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Thirteenth Annual Encampment, Albany, New York, June 17th and 18th, 1879. William Ernsbaw, of Ohio, elected Commander-in-Chief. With him commenced the one-term idea.

The Fourteenth Annual Encampment, Dayton, O., June 8th and 9th, 1880. Lewis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Fifteenth Annual Encampment, Indianapolis, Ind., June 15th and 16th, 1881. George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Sixteenth Annual Encampment, Baltimore, Md., June 16th and 17th, 1882. Paul Van Dervoort, of Nebraska, elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Seventeenth Annual Encampment, Denver, Col., July 23d-25th, 1883. Robert B. Reath, of Philadelphia, Pa., elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Eighteenth Annual Encampment, Minneapolis, Minn., July 23d and 24th, 1884. John S. Kountze, Toledo, O., elected Commander-in-Chief.

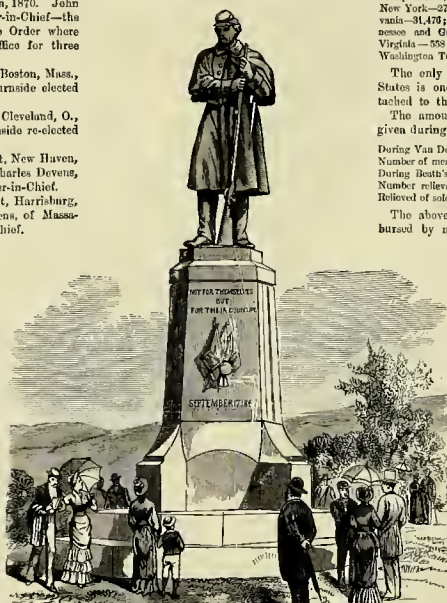
Membership of Order from 1873 to 1884, quarter ending March 31st of each year, was as follows:

1872.....	28,174
1873.....	26,037
1874.....	25,233
1875.....	27,263
1876.....	28,123
1877.....	25,446
1878.....	29,002
1879.....	25,777
1880.....	49,000
1881.....	61,847
1882.....	68,045
1883.....	146,193
1884.....	253,295

The largest gains were made during the administrations of Comrades Van Dervoort and Beath, the first turning over a membership reported at 179,611, not counting the month of July of his

work, which cannot be estimated; while Comrade Beath turned over 253,000 members at the close of his year, without estimating the month of July. By the next Encampment, which will be held in July, at Portland, Me., the Order will certainly number over 300,000 Comrades. The plan of traveling on the part of the Commander-in-Chief was first inaugurated by Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania. The object was to visit each Department, stir up interest and enthusiasm, increase the membership, and make known the objects of the Order to the people at large.

The above officer visited nineteen Departments, traveling 11,800 miles.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, NATIONAL CEMETERY, ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD, UNVAILED BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND, SEPT. 17th, 1866.

The next Commander-in-Chief, George S. Merrill, of Lawrence, Mass., enlarged upon the work so graciously done by his predecessor, and visited twenty-two Departments, traveling 23,700 miles, and attending ninety-three meetings of the Grand Army and other soldier organizations.

Continuing the splendid example set by Comrades Merrill and Wagner, Comrade Paul Van Dervoort visited the following permanent Departments: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Potomac, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky, Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, California and Oregon.

Visited the Provisional Departments of Utah and Washington. Also visited New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and Montana. In all, thirty-seven States and Territories, leaving only twelve, including Alaska, unvisited.

Visited the Departments named above more than once: Connecticut, Potomac, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Colorado, Missouri.

Attended nine Department Encampments and two Semi-annual Encampments, and the organization of one Provisional Department.

Delivered at Reunions, Camp-fires, Banquets, Receptions, Annual and Semi-annual Encampments,

143 addresses; visited 158 Posts; traveled 40,503 miles; was absent from home over 265 days. When at home daily devoted many hours to the duties of the office; wrote over 1,000 letters, and cheerfully gave one year of his life to the work.

Comrade Beath visited seventeen Departments. The membership of the Order by Departments on March 31st, 1884, was as follows:

Arkansas—432; California—2,830; Colorado—2,538; Connecticut—4,118; Dakota—1,473; Delaware—348; Florida—124; Gulf—289; Illinois—17,288; Indiana—14,366; Iowa—13,183; Kansas—47,234; Kentucky—800; Maine—6,783, Maryland—2,100; Massachusetts—14,711; Michigan—11,798; Minnesota—3,527; Missouri—6,631; Nebraska—4,456; New Hampshire—3,814; New Jersey—3,272; New Mexico—302; New York—42,115; Ohio—10,232; Oregon—697; Pennsylvania—31,472; Potomac—1,706; Rhode Island—640; Tennessee and Georgia—547; Utah—314; Vermont—2,356; Virginia—388; West Virginia—806; Wisconsin—6,737; Washington Territory—402. Total, 384,596.
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The only Post existing outside of the United States is one at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, attached to the Department of California.

The amount disbursed in charity can only be given during the terms of Van Dervoort and Beath:

During Van Dervoort's administration.....	\$106,997 74
Number of members of Order relieved.....	6,422
During Beath's administration.....	\$153,964 90
Number relieved of Grand Army.....	6,824
Relieved of soldiers and families and members.....	9,012

The above does not give the private sums disbursed by members of the Order, but only the official amounts given by Posts and Departments.

A Comrade in attendance at the Minneapolis Encampment lost his leg by an accident, and \$3,500 was raised in the Encampment, by donations from the National body, Departments, and individuals.

Several Departments—namely California and Massachusetts—have already, or in progress, at Yemerville and Chelsea, Homes for disabled soldiers.

In Massachusetts every old soldier has been taken from the almshouses and cared for in the Home. At the last session of Congress, through the influence of the Committee of the National Encampment, a Bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 to establish a National Home for Disabled Soldiers west of the Mississippi River. It was located a short time ago near Leavenworth, Kan.

The Order have a Committee on Pensions, which look after legislation in Congress. Upon the call of Comrade Van Dervoort, the members of organizations of Woman's Relief Corps, organized to aid the Grand Army in the work of charity, met at Denver in July, 1883, formed the National Woman's Relief Corps, and elected E. Florence Barker, of Malden, Mass., president. They have had unexampled prosperity, demonstrating the noble work of woman so grandly, and adding thousands of dollars to the relief funds of the Order. The Order is, and has been for many years, strictly non-partisan, as shown by the following extract from the Address of Past Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort:

"POLITICS IN THE GRAND ARMY.

"No case of the violation of the Rules and Regulations of our Order in reference to politics has come before me during my term of office. The *et c.* brought before the Encampment at Baltimore has been settled harmoniously by the action of the Department of Indiana.

"The early bulwark of our Organization wisely foresaw the insidious influence of partisanship. The grand Comrades who have preceded me in command, each referred in strong, vigorous terms to the fact that the Order, if it would be lasting, must be non-partisan.

"No principle is more firmly established. We have in our ranks men of all parties and creeds. Honorable service in the War for the Union is the only test and we care not for the political faith of member of our noble Order. Faithful service in the War for the Union gives an old soldier the right to believe, and act upon as he deems best.

"We stand in line today as we did when we marched in the front, burning with indignation, looking under the sun of party, and meeting on one common platform—waving aloft a torn and discolored honorable discharge, and exclaiming fraternally, charity and loyalty.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER.

"I have heard the doctrine advocated that the sentence as our installation service, 'That we should stand by the soldier though the whole world assail him,' means that we should do so if our Comrade is a candidate for a political office.

"The Grand Army fetters the conscience of a member. It gives the largest liberty to all. It stands aloof from the strife and clash of parties. 'It will stand by the Comrade though the world assail him,' in sickness, in distress, when the old wounds reopen, when the wife and children are desolate. It will take old veterans from the slaughterhouse. It will remove their dust and bones from a pauper's grave and bury them in holy ground. It will procure employment. It will lighten up the desolate home with the glowing illustration of charity; but in all political and religious affairs we will hold our independence of thought and our conscience as something we will not surrender to any order."

Hundreds of soldiers' and sailors' monuments have been erected; Orphans' Homes have been built and endowed in many States; soldiers buried in pauper graves have been re-interred, and no old soldier or widow and orphan need suffer for the

necessaries of life if they will make their wants known to the Grand Army. In proportion to the means of the Order they have done more for the starving soldiers and sailors than the Government they saved by their valor. The motto of the Order is "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty."

The badge of the Grand Army consists of an eagle and a star, connected by a ribbon representing the flag. The metal of the badge is from captured cannon. None but honorably discharged soldiers can become members of the Order.

Under the auspices of the Order thousands of camp-fires, Grand Army fairs, reunions and banquets are held. These revive the suffering and sacrifices, and recall the unwritten history of the War. At these meetings the old songs of the War are sung again as they were in the olden days; each member is a Comrade; no rank is recognized save that conferred by the Order, and every member is eligible for any position in its gift. Each

Department and the National Encampment have a countersign. The secret work is prepared by the National Encampment, and consists of a beautiful ceremony, with sufficient signs and work to enable members to recognize each other.

Eleven hundred and eighty-eight members of the Order died from July, 1882, to June 30th, 1883. Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven from June 1883, to June, 1884.

When the last member dies the Order will cease to exist. It contains to-day more than one-fourth of the survivors of the war.

Memorial Day was first instituted by Comrade John A. Logan, and on the 30th of May each year has been proudly observed. It has become a national holiday, and means to perpetuate, by floral offerings, and orations commemorative of the dead, the memory of those only who wore the Union blue, and fought in defense of the flag of our common country.

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

BY COLONEL L. W. AVERY,
Of Atlanta, Georgia.

The organization of the United Confederate Veterans, the Southern companion body to the Northern Grand Army of the Republic, had its beginning in April, 1886, when Jefferson Davis, the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, was invited to attend the unveiling of the statue of the Honorable Benjamin Harvey Hill at Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Hill was in his life both a Confederate States senator and a United States senator, and while holding the former position he was the confidential friend and adviser of Mr. Davis, and his representative in many important Confederate missions of great public importance. It was peculiarly fitting that the Confederate ex-President should come to attend the ceremonies in honor of his dead friend and closest

companion, John Milledge, vice president, Captain W. T. Newman, treasurer, and Ben J. Davis, secretary. The purpose of this initial organization, thus connected with the then living and only President of the Confederacy, was thus stated:

"The objects of the Association are the conservation of Confederate memories; the promotion of fellowship and the cultivation of friendship between the surviving soldiers and officers of the army, navy, marine and signal corps, and other organizations in the service of the Confederacy; the exhibition of a loyal respect to the recollections and impulses of a Confederate past; the encouragement and practice of many virtues; the extension of reasonable aid and sympathy to fellow members in seasons of sickness and distress, and, in case of death, burial and the rendition of suitable funeral honors."

On the next Memorial Day, after that first meeting, this Veterans' Association paraded in line for the first time, under command of Captain William A. Wright.

kind of thing in furtherance of its benevolent fraternal aims.

The association has a beautiful plot in West View Cemetery, where indigent deceased members are given an honorable sepulchre. In the center of the lot a handsome monument has been erected, whose ground has been deeded by the cemetery company to the association, and upon the monument are these words inscribed: "Erected by the Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Association in Memory of Their Dead Comrades."

The present officers of the association are: Col. W. L. Calhoun, president and commander, chosen in 1888, and annually re-elected since; Captain Frank T. Ryan, vice president; Major John F. Edwards, secretary; Dr. Amos Fox, treasurer; Rev. T. P. Cleveland, chaplain; Dr. K. C. Divine, surgeon; Judge Robert L. Rogers, historian, who has written an interesting history of the association.

An interesting incident in the record of this asso-



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C

co-laborer in the statesmanship of the South in the colonial contest.

The announcement of the coming of the Southern chieftain created a profound interest among the old surviving soldiers of the Confederacy, and arrangements were made for a gathering of the scarred old Southern veterans on a large scale to pay respect to the venerable chieftain, and to carry out this purpose the idea of an organized concert of action was suggested and immediately carried into execution.

Col. John Milledge, State librarian, and a grand son of Governor John Milledge, a Revolutionary hero and an early executive of Georgia, drafted a call for a meeting of Confederate veterans, and it was held in the Court House on the night of the 26th of April, 1886. Colonel Milledge presided over the meeting, which consisted of one hundred and eighty-two soldiers. An organization was created, entitled The Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton county, Georgia.

Capt. William A. Wright, the Comptroller General of the State of Georgia, a one-legged soldier, was chosen president of the association, and its com-

mander on the unveiling of the Hill monument, when Mr. Davis was present, in whose honor the association was organized, the body was out in full force, and there was an immense gathering of veterans from all parts of the State and the South. Col. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, Ga., was the orator of the occasion; Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Mr. Davis, called by General Gordon the "Daughter of the Confederacy," was on the stage, and Mr. Davis was introduced to the great gathering by that marvellous orator, Henry W. Grady, with the words: "Defeat hath its glories no less than victory." Mr. Davis eloquently replied with the declaration, "My friends, ours is the day of peace."

Since then the association has increased to seven hundred members, and is the largest Confederate organization in the South, and is one of the most popular and important organizations in the city of Atlanta, with membership of the best citizens. It is one of the main benevolent institutions of the State, and dispenses a large charity for the need of the poor veterans, and under its charter of incorporation it can hold property and do every

thing in furtherance of its liberal spirit which it sent a delegation of fifty representatives to a meeting of the "Blue and the Gray," at Kenosaw Mountain, October, 1887, in a convention of old soldiers of the Confederate and Federal armies.

The next step in the progress of Georgia Confederate veteran organizations was the creation of the State "Confederate Survivors' Association" of Georgia, organized in Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1889. The officers were: Lieutenant-General John E. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief; and Commanders, General Alfred H. Colquitt, present United States Senator; General Phillip Cook, Secretary of State of Georgia; Major-General P. M. E. Young; and Captain John McIntosh Kell, Adjutant-General of Georgia; General Clement A. Evans, Chaplain.

On the 10th of June, 1889, a convention of delegates from different Southern States assembled in New Orleans, Louisiana, and effected a general Southern Confederate organization designated as the "United Confederate Veterans," composed of all bodies of ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors throughout the Union. Gen. John Brown Gordon, of Georgia, a Lieu-

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

tenant general in the Confederate army under Lee, and governor and United States senator from Georgia, was elected Commander in Chief at the organization of the brotherhood, and re-elected successively at the annual conventions - at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 4th 1890, at the first annual encampment at Jackson, Mississippi, June 9th, 1891, at the second annual encampment, and at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 9th, 1892, at the third and last annual encampment.

The first article of the constitution makes the following declaration of purpose:

"The objects and purposes of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in general federation all associations of Confederate veterans soldiers and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widow and the orphan, and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and as far as possible of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity."

Article II reads thus:

"The discussion of political or religious subjects nor any political action shall be permitted within the organization of the United Confederate Veterans, and any camp that will have acted in violation of this article shall be declared to have forfeited its membership."

General Gordon appointed the following staff:

Genl. Fitzhugh Lee Va., Lieutenant-General.

Genl. Clement A. Evans, Ga., Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Genl. Thomas H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General, Va.

Lieut. Genl. Stephen D. Lee, Miss., Quartermaster-General.

Genl. W. S. Walker, Fla., First Assistant Quartermaster General.

Genl. J. F. Shipp, Tenn., Second Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Genl. Robert F. Hoke, N. C., Inspector-General.

Genl. Wright Schaumburg, Mo., First Assistant Inspector-General.

Genl. Thomas G. Jones, Ala., Second Assistant Inspector-General.

Genl. M. C. Butler, S. C., Judge-Advocate General.

Genl. W. B. Bate, Tenn., Judge-Advocate General.

Col. W. P. C. Breckenridge, Ky., Assistant Judge-Advocate General.

Genl. Joseph Wheeler, Ala., Commissary General.

Genl. W. H. Jackson, First Assistant Commissary-General.

Genl. L. I. McCollum, Tenn., Second Assistant Commissary-General.

Dr. Joseph Jones, M.D., La., Surgeon-General.

Dr. I. S. Todd, M.D., Ga., Assistant Surgeon General.

Rev. R. L. Dabney, Tex., Chaplain.

Aides to the General Commander:

Alfred Seales, N. C.

Basil Duke, Ky.

W. H. Rogers, La.

Genl. P. M. B. Young, Ga.

James Eagle, Ark.

E. P. Fleming, Fla.

E. M. Henry, Va.

Senator R. Q. Mills, Tex.

Col. John Milledge, Ga.

Col. Joseph Hodgson, Ala.

F. A. Moses, Tenn.

Charles Marshall, Md.

Col. Wm. W. Gordon, Ga.

Col. Stoddard Johnson, Ky.

Holmes Conrad, Va.

Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., Ga.

Col. J. A. Chandler, Ga.

Col. Allen D. Chandler, Ga.

W. Miller Owen, La.

W. D. Kyle, Ala.

J. W. Morton, Tenn.

Henry G. Muldrow, Miss.

Thomas F. Perkins, Tenn.

J. H. Forney, Ala.

Charles E. Hooker, Miss.

William Elrott, La.

Col. John C. Calhoun, N. Y.

Senator John W. Daniel, Va.

Genl. J. B. Kershaw, S. C.

Genl. Lawrence S. Ross, Tex.

Charles M. Hayes, Miss.

William Bull, Mo.

Col. John Haskell, S. C.

E. D. Willett, La.

Capt. William A. Wright, Ga.

J. T. Leslie, Fla.

H. L. Buck, S. C.

G. W. Frazier, Fla.

S. H. Buck, Ala.

D. A. Given, La.

R. T. Johnson, Md.

Price Williams, Jr., Ala.

Henry K. Douglas, Md.

Col. Robert Vance, N. C.

Col. John O. Waddell, Ga.

Robert Ransom, N. C.



LEE'S MONUMENT, RICHMOND, VA.

In 1892 the following additional staff officers were appointed:

Genl. W. L. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga., Aide-de-camp.

Genl. George A. Mercer, Savannah, Ga., Aide-de-camp.

Genl. Charles C. Jones, Jr., Augusta, Ga., Fourth Assistant Inspector-General.

Genl. A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C., Aide-de-camp.

Genl. J. W. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn., Aide-de-camp.

Major-Genl. E. P. Alexander, Savannah, Ga., Inspector-General.

Genl. J. C. Breckenridge, Ky., Aide-de-camp.

In 1891, July 3d, these important appointments were made:

Major-Genl. George Moorman, New Orleans, La., Adjutant General.

Col. J. F. Shipp, Chattanooga, Tenn., Quartermaster-General.

The territory of the United Confederate Veterans is divided into three Departments, viz:

1. East of the Mississippi, composed of all of the Southern States this side of the Mississippi River.

2. Trans-Mississippi all States west of the Mississippi River.

3. Northwest, recently created States in the Northwest.

I. DEPARTMENT EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith, Commander, Sewanee, Tenn.

Brig. Genl. Wright Schaumburg, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

LOUISIANA DIVISION.

Major John Glynn, Jr., Commander, New Orleans, La.

Col. W. B. Lyman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

MARYLAND DIVISION.

Major General George H. Stewart, Commander, Baltimore, Md.

VIRGINIA DIVISION.

Major-General Thomas A. Brander, Commander, Richmond, Va.

Col. Joseph V. Biggood, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Richmond, Va.

Brig.-Genl. T. S. Garnett, Aid

Brig.-Genl. Micajah Woods, Aid.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.

Major General E. D. Hall, Commander, Wilmington, N. C.

Col. Junius Davis, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Wilmington, N. C.

Brig.-Genl. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, N. C., Aid.

Brig.-Genl. W. P. Roberts, Gatesville, N. C., Aid.

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.

Major-General Ellison Capers, Commander, Columbia, S. C.

Col. Thomas S. Moorman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Columbia, S. C.

Brig.-Genl. John Bratton, Winnsboro, S. C., Aid

Brig.-Genl. Stanley S. Crittenden, Greenville, S. C., Aid.

FLORIDA DIVISION.

Major General J. J. Dickson, Commander, Ocala, Fla.

Col. Fred L. Robertson, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Brooksville, Fla.

Brig. Genl. Geo. Reese, Pensacola, Fla., Aid.

Brig.-Genl. John M. Martin, Ocala, Fla., Aid.

Brig.-Genl. S. G. French, Winter Park, Fla., Aid.

GEORGIA DIVISION.

Major General P. M. B. Young, Commander, Cartersville, Ga.

ALABAMA DIVISION.

Major General J. T. Holtzclaw, Commander, Montgomery, Ala.

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION.

Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, Commander, Starkville, Miss.

Col. F. T. Sykes, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.

Brig. Genl. Robert Lowry, Jackson, Miss., Aid.

Brig.-Genl. J. R. Binford, Duck Hill, Miss., Aid.

TENNESSEE DIVISION.

Major-General W. H. Jackson, Commander, Nashville, Tenn.

Col John P. Hickman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.

Brig. Genl. Geo. W. Gordon, Memphis, Tenn., Aid.

Brig.-Genl. L. E. Folk, Columbia, Tenn., Aid.

KENTUCKY DIVISION.

Major-General John Boyd, Commander, Lexington, Ky.

Col. Joseph M. Jones, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Paris, Ky.

Brig. Genl. W. G. Bullitt, Paducah, Ky., Aid.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-General William L. Cabell, Commander, Dallas, Tex.

Brig.-Genl. W. L. Thompson, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Tex.

The State of Texas furnished the largest number of camps of any State, and the State had to be divided into five divisions:

NORTHEASTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Major-General W. L. Bush, Commander, McKinney, Tex.

Col. J. M. Pearson, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, McKinney, Tex.

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NORTHWESTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Major-General Richard Cobb, Commander, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Col. Wm. Parks Nkeene, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Brig.-Genl. Joseph Benedict, Graham, Tex., Aid.
Brig.-Genl. W. B. Plemmons, Amarillo, Tex., Aid.

SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Major-General W. G. Blain, Commander, Fairfield, Tex.
Col. Thomas J. Gibson, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Mexia, Tex.
Brig.-Genl. H. H. Nunn, Nava ote, Tex., Aid.
Brig.-Genl. D. H. Boone, Crankett, Tex., Aid.

SOUTHWESTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Major-General W. H. Young, Commander, San Antonio, Tex.
Col. D. M. Foor, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, San Antonio, Tex.
Brig. Genl. Hamilton P. Bee, San Antonio, Tex., Aid.
Brig. Genl. Thomas W. Dodd, Loredo, Tex., Aid.

WESTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Major-General E. M. Bean, Commander, Cameron, Tex.
Col. W. M. McGregor, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Cameron, Tex.
Brig. Genl. H. E. Shelley, Austin, Tex., Aid.
Brig. Genl. Robert Donnell, Meridian, Tex., Aid.

ARKANSAS DIVISION.

Major-General Ben T. DuVall, Commander, Fort Smith, Ark.
Col. E. M. Fry, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Fort Smith, Ark.
Brig.-Genl. Robert H. Crockett, Stuttgart, Ark., Aid.
Brig.-Genl. J. M. Bohart, Bentonville, Ark., Aid.

MISSOURI DIVISION.

Major-General J. O. Shelby, Commander, Adrian, Mo.

INDIAN TERRITORY DIVISION.

Major-General N. P. Guy, Commander, McAlester, I. T.
Col. B. B. Gelman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, I. T.

OKLAHOMA DIVISION.

Major-General Sam T. Leavy, Commander, Norman, O. T.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Major-General John C. Underwood, Commander, Chicago, Ill.
Col. Sam'l Baker, Chief of Staff, Chicago, Ill.

The objects of the Southern national organization of the United Confederate Veterans are fourfold:

1st. *Historical.* To procure complete and accurate history of the deeds of Southern soldiers and commands.

2d. *Social.* To cultivate cordial and brotherly relations between the surviving soldiers of the Confederacy.

3d. *Human.* To take care of the disabled and indigent soldiers of the Confederacy and their helpless families 4th. *Non-Political and Non-Sectarian.* To keep the organization rigidly free of rancor of politics and the prejudices of religious creeds, cultivating patriotism and unsectarian Christianity.

The organic constitution of the order forbids any political or sectarian discussions, and any attempt to introduce them into the body is to be punished by expulsion.

The order is an aggregation of organizations and not of individuals. No man can be a member who is not a member of some State or local organization. Any local organization can join the order singly, without reference to its State association, and while the constitution provides for organizing State associations and local associations in States, it does not interfere in any way with such organizations.

Over a hundred separate camps have united with the general organization, and there is every likelihood, if the present rate of growth be kept up, that the next annual convention will see the number of camps that belong to the order doubled. The membership now runs to 20,000 members, and the order includes

every Southern State. Texas has the largest number, Louisiana the second, and Tennessee next. Since May 13, 1861, 166 bodies joined the order from Texas, 75; Louisiana, 21; Florida, 18; Tennessee and Kentucky, 13 each; Mississippi, 8; Alabama, 5; Georgia, 3; South Carolina, North Carolina and Arkansas, each 2; and Oklahoma Territory and District of Columbia, each 1. Georgia has the largest single camp in the order, the Fulton County Association, with over seven hundred members.

Conventions are held annually, and each convention chooses the time and place of the next convention.

The next convention is to be held at Birmingham, Ala., July 19th, 1893.

The last of the Southern States to form a connection with the order was Virginia, which united with the veterans in June, 1892, which Southern completion of the order was made the occasion of a congratulatory order by the Commander-in-Chief, General

and virtues goes hand in hand with loyalty to the principles of the government and devotion to the welfare of the whole country.

August 15th, 1891, the Commander appointed a committee to select an official seal for the order. Thomas B. Hoak was chairman. The seal recommended was approved and officially adapted October 31st, 1891, and is a gold seal, round, two and one-half inches in diameter, with a figure of Lee on horseback, pointing to the front, and over his head the words, "Deo Vindice." The figure is encircled by a wreath, and encircling the seal on its outer edge are the words, "United Confederate Veterans."

The badge of the order is half an inch square, with a cross of blue, with ends at each corner, and filled with thirteen white stars, the four triangular spaces colored red.

The first annual convention of the United Confederate Veterans was held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 3d, 4th and 5th, 1890. The occasion was a great one. There was a vast attendance, eloquent speeches, large parades, fireworks on an extensive scale, a visit to the historic battlefields around Chattanooga, separate reunions of the surgeons and the chaplains of the Confederacy, and the complete organization of the order into working shape.

The second convention was held at Jackson, Mississippi, June 9th, 1891, and had an increased attendance and interest.

The third and last annual convention was an important affair, and a number of important matters were done. The place of meeting was New Orleans, La., and the time the 8th and 9th of April, 1892. Fully twenty five thousand people from a distance were in attendance, and the entire inhabitation of the city turned out to witness the parade.

The chief feature of the convention was the great oration of that as General Gordon called in introducing him, "unrivalled" orator, United States Senator John Warwick Daniel, of Virginia. It was masterful, eloquent and patriotic. There was not a sectional sentiment in it, but a broad catholicity of national feeling, and its Southern pride was accompanied by a noble respect for the other side of the content. These vital sentences are alike pregnant with truth and the spirit of the order:

"There was no difference between the Confederate States and the United States in respect to those things which made or were the fruit of the revolution of 1776."

"Nature made a map of a great empire in the territory of the Union."

"In their shirt sleeves no man could have told the difference between a Union and a Confederate soldier. It was a family quarrel, between a big brother and a little one, and like most little brothers we got the worst of it."

The most important matter, perhaps, done by the convention was the passage of a unanimous resolution for the Commander to appoint an historical committee of seven to formulate a plan to secure a true and reliable history of the late Civil War, and to select a proper and truthful history of the United States for use in the schools of the South. The Commander appointed the following committee:

Lieut.-Genl. E Kirby Smith, chairman, Sewanee, Tenn.

Prof. J. N. Stubbs, Woods Crossroads, Gloucester County, Va.

Prof. Alonzo Hill, Tusculoo, Ala.

Lieut.-Genl. Stephen D. Lee, Starkville, Miss.

Major-Genl. Elihu Capers, Columbia, S. C.

Col. H. L. Bentley, Abidene, Tex.

Prof. J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La.

The New Orleans Convention also passed a unanimous resolution, for the Commander to appoint a committee to memorialize the Governors and Legislatures of the Governors and Territories of the late Confederate States to make adequate provision for maimed and helpless Confederate veterans and their widows. This is the committee:

Lieut. Genl. Wade Hampton, chairman, Columbia, S. C.



MONUMENT OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

Gordon, in which he used the following eloquent words

"This patriotic action by the gallant veterans of the grand old commonwealth, whose soil was so freely watered by the blood of the brave sons of all her sister States of the South, whose matchless record as soldiers is only equalled by their peerless citizenship, bright exemplars in peace, and worthy of imitation by all in the holy work of honoring their illustrious dead and caring for their living heroes, conspicuous for their devotion to their traditions and resplendent history from 1861 to 1865, and at the same time yielding to none in their allegiance and in their ardent and unshinable endeavor to contribute to the upbuilding and grandeur of our reunited country."

These words from the head of this order emphasize the spirit of its leaders and rank and file, that the most tender consideration of Confederate memories

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

U. S. Senator John W. Daniel, Danville, Va.

Ex Governor Robert Lowry, Jackson, Miss.

Ex Governor L. S. Ross, College Station, Tex.

Ex Governor James B. Eagle, Little Rock, Ark.

The convention also authorized by a vote of the entire body the appointment of a committee, to be composed of one delegate from each State and one from the Indian Territory, District of Columbia and District of the Northwest to raise a fund to build a monument to Jefferson Davis. This is the committee:

Lieut. Genl. W. L. Cabell, chairman Dallas, Tex.

Capt. John L. Ardmore, Galt, Ardmore, I. T.

Genl. John M. Harrell, Hot Springs, Ark.

Major-Genl. J. O. Shelby, Adrian, Mo.

Col. Charles G. Johnson, New Orleans, La.

Col. J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Major-Genl. W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

Major-Genl. John Boyd, Lexington, Ky.

Major-Genl. John C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill

Genl. Joseph Hodgson, Mobile, Ala.

Genl. W. L. Colhoun, Atlanta, Ga.

Major-Genl. J. J. Dickson, Ocala, Fla.

Dr. R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C.

Capt. E. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.

Major Albert Akers, Washington, D. C.

In unison with the spirit of respect to Mr. Davis, the New Orleans convention passed a resolution unitedly to appoint a committee to memorialize the

Confederate States to grant a pension to Mrs Jefferson Davis during her lifetime. The committee appointed consists of the following Veterans:

Gen. George W. Gordon, chairman, Memphis, Tenn.

Hon. G. W. Bolton, Pineville, La.

Maj. Genl. N. B. Guy McAlester, I. T.

Joseph W. Mercer, Kansas City, Mo.

Genl. A. T. Watts, Dallas, Tex.

Major-Genl. Ben T. Duval, Fort Smith, Ark.

Col. and Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, Lexington, Ky.

Joseph F. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.

Col. Hugh H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga.

Gov. P. P. Fleming, Jacksonville, Ala.

Col. J. B. Davis Aiken, S. C.

Genl. and Senator Matt W. Ransom, Carysburg, S. C.

Major-Genl. J. M. Stone, Jackson, Miss.

An important committee on the constitution of the order was authorized to be appointed, of which Gen J. A. Chalaron was made chairman.

General Gordon, in his initial address in 1880, upon first being installed as the Commander of the veterans, presented clearly the spirit of the organization, that should and will commend the order to the patriotic and country loving everywhere.

He said that no misjudgments can defeat their peaceful purposes for the future. Their aspirations

had been lifted by the mere force and urgency of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry considerations of partisan triumphs. The honor of the American Republic, the just powers of the Federal government, the equal rights of the States, the integrity of a constitutional Union, the sanctions of the law, and the enforcement of order had no class of defenders more true and devoted than ex soldiers of the South and their worthy descendants.

The truth must be realized that a people without memories of heroic deeds, heroic sufferings and sacrifices, is a people without a history; that to cherish such memories and recall such a past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat, is to idealize principle, strengthen character, intensify love of country, and convert defeat and disaster into pillars of support for future manhood and noble womanhood.

Whether, he urged unanswerably, the Southern people, under their changed conditions, may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their Washington and ended with their Lee, it is certainly true that devotion to their glorious past is not only the surest guarantee of future progress and the holiest bond of unity, but is also the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of the other sections of the Union.



CHRONOLOGICAL
LIST OF EVENTS
(1863-1865)
AND
MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED
BY
T. CAMPBELL-COPELAND,
Editor of "Modern Military Maxims," etc., etc.

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).—Continued.

DATE.	EVENT.	LOCALITY.	DURATION.	FORCE.		COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		COMMANDERS.	RECORD.		DEATHS.		ATTACH- MENTS.
				F.	C.	F.	C.		F.	C.	F.	C.		F.	C.
1863	Dec. 30 Reconnoissance and Engagement.	GREENVILLE, N. C.	8 hours.	140		Detachment 12th N. Y., 35th N. E. Battery and 1st 2d Kansas Cavalry.		Col. McChesney, F. (Adj. Major, U. S.).	1	6	1	1	Federal.
1864	Jan. 1 Cavalry Scout and Engagement.	WALBORN, ARK.		75		Cav. 1st Maryland Cavalry, Besame Home Brigade.			69	6			Confed.
	Jan. 6 Cavalry Scout and Engagement.	JACKSONVILLE, VA.	8 hours.	400		Detachment 10th Ill. Cav. and 22nd Ohio Battery.		Adj. Ransom, F. (Adj. Major, U. S.).	69	4	12	300	Confed.
	Jan. 8 Raid and Capture of Federal Troops.	FOLEY HILL, S. C.				Batt. Federal Grenadier, 5th Reg.		Adj. Ransom, F. (Adj. Major, U. S.).	100	10	10	10	Confed.
	Jan. 9 Battle at Lockwood's, Kelly's, and S. C.	POINT SWAMPY, NEW MARKET, FROST ROYAL.				Inf. Company B and 2d California, Aachen and Citizens Cavalry, Army of the Potomac.		Col. Taylor, F.	40	25			Federal.
	Jan. 10 Reconnoissance of Federal Troops to Rear-Admiral Parson's sails from Beaufort in the Flag-Ship Hartford.	EL DONADO, CURLEIGH COURT, VA.				Cav. Federal Troops, Army of the Potomac.					3		Confed.
	Jan. 11 Capture of Colonel Thurston, Confederate Scout, at Lick Creek.	MADISON'S CREEK, ARK.				11th Missouri Cavalry. (Troops not specified).		Gen. Gilmore, F.					—
	Jan. 12 Capture of Federal Troops.	MONROEVILLE, VA.				(Troops not specified).							—
	Jan. 13 Occupation by Federal Forces on the Clinch Mountains.	PERKINSBURG, VA.				30th Kentucky Volunteers.							—
	Jan. 14 Occupation by Federal Forces on the Clinch Mountains.	TRINITY'S FERRY, KY.	3 hours.			Federal Grenadier.		Adj. Cook, F. (Adj. Major, U. S.).	2	18	3		Federal.
	Jan. 15 Battle of Lick Creek.	MONROE RIV. ALA.	1 hour.			Federal Grenadier.		Adj. Cook, F. (Adj. Major, U. S.).	2	4	3		Federal.
	Jan. 16 Attack on Federal Camp.	SHAWNEE PLAINS, TENN.	1 hour.			Federal Cavalry.		Gen. McCook, F.	14		47		Federal.
	Jan. 17 Capture of Federal Troops.	CHARLESTON, S. C.				39th Illinois Volunteers.			3	12			Confed.
	Jan. 18 Occupation by Federal Forces on the Clinch Mountains.	MONROE RIV. ALA.				1 Co. 200th Massachusetts Volunteers.		(M. J. Palmer, U. S.).					Confed.
	Jan. 19 Capture of Federal Troops.	SHAWNEE PLAINS, TENN.				Detachment 12th Penn. and 10th Ohio Cavalry.							Federal.
	Jan. 20 Capture of Federal Troops.	MONROE RIV. ALA.				Cav. and Bt. of the Miss. Marine Brigade.		Gen. McCook, F.	100				Confed.
	Jan. 21 Pursuit of Confederate Forces—Expulsion from GRAND GUIN, MISS.	DUNSMITH, TENN.				Cav. Div. Army of the Ohio and Ind. 4th Corps.		(Capt. Hamilton, U. S.).	2	6	6		Federal.
	Jan. 22 Capture of Federal Forces.	DUNSMITH, TENN.				Cav. Detachment 2nd Arkansas Cavalry.							Confed.
	Jan. 23 Reconnoissance of Federal Forces.	CHARLESTON, S. C.				15 Federal Troops.							Federal.
	Jan. 24 Occupation by Confederate Forces of New MARKET, TENN.	NEW MARKET, TENN.				15 Federal Troops.		(Col. Clayton, U. S.).					Federal.
	Jan. 25 Occupation by Confederate Forces of BIRMGHAM, ALA.	BIRMGHAM, ALA.	1/2 hour.			Cav. 2d Kansas Cavalry.		(Col. Clayton, U. S.).					Federal.
	Jan. 26 Engagement.	TRACY CITY, TENN.				Battery E, 2d Colored Light Artillery.							Federal.
	Jan. 27 Engagement.	TRACY CITY, TENN.				Batt. Detachment 20th Connecticut Volunteers.							Federal.
	Jan. 28 Battle of Shiloh.	MEMPHIS, TENN.				20th Connecticut Volunteers and 4th Mich. Cavalry.							Confed.
	Jan. 29 Battle of Shiloh.	MEMPHIS, TENN.				11th Missouri Cavalry.							Confed.
	Jan. 30 Battle of Shiloh.	MEMPHIS, TENN.				40 2d and 6th Kansas Cavalry.		Lieut. Williamson, F. (Capt. Hamilton, U. S.).	1	6	1	27	Federal.
	Jan. 31 Battle of Shiloh.	MEMPHIS, TENN.	3 hours.	100	600	(500 F., 100 C. and 118th Ind. Vols., 11th Tenn. Cav.) and 11th Mich. Battery. (Troops not specified).			n.w.	2	27		Federal.
	Jan. 32 Engagement.	FARMERS, VA.				Brig. Federal Troops.		(Col. Miller, F. C.).	15	10	1		Federal.
	Jan. 33 Engagement.	FARMERS, TENN. (French Broad).	9 hours.			Cav. Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio.		Lieut. Jackson, F.	60	100			Federal.
	Jan. 34 Engagement.	SMITH'S MOUNTAINS, TENN.				Cav. Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio.		(Gen. Sturck, F.).	1	1	12		Federal.
	Jan. 35 Engagement.	SMITH'S MOUNTAINS, TENN.				Cav. Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio.		Col. Clapham, F.	1	32	2	1	Confed.
	Jan. 36 Engagement.	SMITH'S MOUNTAINS, TENN.				Part of the 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland.		Gen. Palmer, F.					Confed.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).—Continued.

DATE.	EVENT.	LOCATION.	Duration.	FORCE.		COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	ENLARGED FORCE.		REMARKS.	MILITARY RECORD.		REMARKS.	REMARKS.
				F.	C.			F.	C.		F.	C.			F.	C.
1864	Aug. 2 Skirmish.	MAINE: HAY STACKS and AMERY (SUNNYSIDE and SHREVEPORT); BRACKENBERRY, VA.				9th Iowa and 8th and 11th Missouri Cavalry.								
	Aug. 22 Engagement.	SHREVEPORT and SUNNYSIDE, BRACKENBERRY, VA.				2d Corps and 8th Cav. Div., Army of the Potomac.	Gen. Grant, F. (Gen. Lee, C.)	127,120	540	1750				
	Aug. 23 Engagement.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				1st Federal Cavalry, 2d W. Virginia Cavalry.								
	Aug. 24 Skirmish.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				1st and 2d Divs. 8th Corps, Army of West Virginia.								
	Aug. 25 Fight with Indians.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				1st U. S. Colored Troops, 10th U. S. Colored Troops.								
	Aug. 26 Skirmish.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				7th Iowa Cavalry, Missouri Militia Cavalry.								
	Aug. 27 Skirmish.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				1st Division Cavalry Corps, and 2d Division, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac.	Gen. Merritt, F. Capt. Blunt, F.							11 Con. 13 Fed.
	Aug. 30 Maj. Gen. Crook, U. S. A., assigned to command of the Department of West Virginia.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.								
	Aug. 31 Skirmish.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				125th Ohio Volunteers.								
	Sept. 1 (1st-8th, Renesse's pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.	2 hours.			{ Cavalry and 2d Div. 14th Corps, Army of the Potomac, 14th, 16th and 17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee. { 2d and 8th Ind., and 6th Kentucky Cavalry. Federal Cavalry.	Gen. Sherman, F. (Gen. Hooker, C.) (Gen. Hardee, C.) (Gen. Houser, F.)	2000	140					Federal.
	Sept. 2 Occupation of (Rensselaer in pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				Army of the Potomac.								
	Sept. 3 (1st-3d, Skirmish (Rensselaer in pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				30th Corps, Army of the Cumberland.								
	Sept. 4 Engagement.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				Federal Cavalry, Army of the Ohio, and 4th Corps, Army of the Tennessee.								
	Sept. 5 Engagement.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				4th U. S. Colored Troops.								
	Sept. 6 Skirmish.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, 8th Corps, Army of West Virginia, and 10th Corps.								
	Sept. 7 Skirmish.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.								
	Sept. 8 Engagement.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				9th and 10th Tennessee and 10th Michigan Cavalry.								
	Sept. 9 Engagement.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				Federal Cavalry.								
	Sept. 10 Capture of (Wheeler's pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.	3 hours.			Detachment 9th Iowa Cavalry.								
	Sept. 11 Capture of (Wheeler's pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				2d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.								
	Sept. 12 Capture of (Wheeler's pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				30th Penn., 2d U. S. Sharpshooters and 10th Ind. Vol.								
	Sept. 13 Capture of (Wheeler's pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				{ Cavalry, Major-General Sheridan's Army, Army of the Potomac, Middle Military Division. { 1st Indiana Cavalry.	Gen. De Trobriand, F. Gen. McIntosh, F.	20						Federal
	Sept. 14 Capture of (Wheeler's pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				7th U. S. Colored Troops (1st Reg.) and 2d Reg. Cav.								
	Sept. 15 Battle of (Wheeler's pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				1st D. C. and 10th Pennsylvania Cavalry.								
	Sept. 16 Battle of (Wheeler's pursuit of Wheeler).	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, and 2d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.								
	Sept. 17 Engagement.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				2d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.								
	Sept. 18 Engagement.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.				8th Corps and 2d Cav. Div., Army of West Virginia.								
	Sept. 19 Battle.	BRACKENBERRY, VA.	10 hours.			1st and 2d Divisions, 10th Corps, Army of the Potomac, Middle Military Division.	Gen. Sheridan, F. (Gen. Early, C.)	200,500	50,000	140	10			Federal

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).—Continued.

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	FORCE		COMPOSITION OF FORCE	COMMANDERS	ROLLS			REMARKS	REMARKS	
			BATTALION	COMP.			F.	C.	F.			C.
1864												
Oct. 3	Engagement.	SARVILLE, Va.	3 batts.	200	{ 11th and 12th Ky., 12th Ohio, 11th Mich., 6th and 7th Tenn., 40th and 50th Ky., Mounted Infantry, 1st Kentucky Cavalry and 3rd Ky. Mounted Infantry. } 2nd Va. Vol., 1st Tenn. and 1st La. Cavalry and 1st Va. Cavalry.	Gen. Brantley, F. Maj. Reese, F.					Conf'd.	
Oct. 4	Skirmish from Liberty, Miss., and capture of Confederate Troops near Memphis, Tenn.	JACKSON, LA.	1 Co.	1700	7th Indiana Cavalry, 1st Va. Vol., 1st Tenn. and 1st La. Cavalry and 1st Va. Cavalry.	Gen. Curtis, F. Gen. French, C.	K.W. 145-147	320			Federa.	
Oct. 4	Attack on Federal Garrison at Madison, Ga.	FORK ADAMS, LA.	3 batts.		6th Ill. Cavalry and 8th Tenn. Cavalry.	Gen. Lee, F.		47			Federa.	
Oct. 4	Occupation by Confederate Forces of Francis, Va.	FRANCIS, Va.			1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 27th and 52d Ill., 30th, 40th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 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901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912nd, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd, 1003rd, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th, 1009th, 1010th, 1011st, 1012nd, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112nd, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd, 1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212nd, 1213th, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222nd, 1223rd, 1224th, 1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th, 1231st, 1232nd, 1233rd, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th, 1237th, 1238th, 1239th, 1240th, 1241st, 1242nd, 1243rd, 1244th, 1245th, 1246th, 1247th, 1248th, 1249th, 1250th, 1251st, 1252nd, 1253rd, 1254th, 1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th, 1261st, 1262nd, 1263rd, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th, 1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272nd, 1273rd, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th, 1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282nd, 1283rd, 1284th, 1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th, 1291st, 1292nd, 1293rd, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th, 1297th, 1298th, 1299th, 1300th, 1301st, 1302nd, 1303rd, 1304th, 1305th, 1306th, 1307th, 1308th, 1309th, 1310th, 1311st, 1312nd, 1313th, 1314th, 1315th, 1316th, 1317th, 1318th, 1319th, 1320th, 1321st, 1322nd, 1323rd, 1324th, 1325th, 1326th, 1327th, 1328th, 1329th, 1330th, 1331st, 1332nd, 1333rd, 1334th, 1335th, 1336th, 1337th, 1338th, 1339th, 1340th, 1341st, 1342nd, 1343rd, 1344th, 1345th, 1346th, 1347th, 1348th, 1349th, 1350th, 1351st, 1352nd, 1353rd, 1354th, 1355th, 1356th, 1357th, 1358th, 1359th, 1360th, 1361st, 1362nd, 1363rd, 1364th, 1365th, 1366th, 1367th, 1368th, 1369th, 1370th, 1371st, 1372nd, 1373rd, 1374th, 1375th, 1376th, 1377th, 1378th, 1379th, 1380th, 1381st, 1382nd, 1383rd, 1384th, 1385th, 1386th, 1387th, 1388th, 1389th, 1390th, 1391st, 1392nd, 1393rd, 1394th, 1395th, 1396th, 1397th, 1398th, 1399th, 1400th, 1401st, 1402nd, 1403rd, 1404th, 1405th, 1406th, 1407th, 1408th, 1409th, 1410th, 1411st, 1412nd, 1413th, 1414th, 1415th, 1416th, 1417th, 1418th, 1419th, 1420th, 1421st, 1422nd, 1423rd, 1424th, 1425th, 1426th, 1427th, 1428th, 1429th, 1430th, 1431st, 1432nd, 1433rd, 1434th, 1435th, 1436th, 1437th, 1438th, 1439th, 1440th, 1441st, 1442nd, 1443rd, 1444th, 1445th, 1446th, 1447th, 1448th, 1449th, 1450th, 1451st, 1452nd, 1453rd, 1454th, 1455th, 1456th, 1457th, 1458th, 1459th, 1460th, 1461st, 1462nd, 1463rd, 1464th, 1465th, 1466th, 1467th, 1468th, 1469th, 1470th, 1471st, 1472nd, 1473rd, 1474th, 1475th, 1476th, 1477th, 1478th, 1479th, 1480th, 1481st, 1482nd, 1483rd, 1484th, 1485th, 1486th, 1487th, 1488th, 1489th, 1490th, 1491st, 1492nd, 1493rd, 1494th, 1495th, 1496th, 1497th, 1498th, 1499th, 1500th, 1501st, 1502nd, 1503rd, 1504th, 1505th, 1506th, 1507th, 1508th, 1509th, 1510th, 1511st, 1512nd, 1513th, 1514th, 1515th, 1516th, 1517th, 1518th, 1519th, 1520th, 1521st, 1522nd, 1523rd, 1524th, 1525th, 1526th, 1527th, 1528th, 1529th, 1530th, 1531st, 1532nd, 1533rd, 1534th, 1535th, 1536th, 1537th, 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1663rd, 1664th, 1665th, 1666th, 1667th, 1668th, 1669th, 1670th, 1671st, 1672nd, 1673rd, 1674th, 1675th, 1676th, 1677th, 1678th, 1679th, 1680th, 1681st, 1682nd, 1683rd, 1684th, 1685th, 1686th, 1687th, 1688th, 1689th, 1690th, 1691st, 1692nd, 1693rd, 1694th, 1695th, 1696th, 1697th, 1698th, 1699th, 1700th, 1701st, 1702nd, 1703rd, 1704th, 1705th, 1706th, 1707th, 1708th, 1709th, 1710th, 1711st, 1712nd, 1713th, 1714th, 1715th, 1716th, 1717th, 1718th, 1719th, 1720th, 1721st, 1722nd, 1723rd, 1724th, 1725th, 1726th, 1727th, 1728th, 1729th, 1730th, 1731st, 1732nd, 1733rd, 1734th, 1735th, 1736th, 1737th, 1738th, 1739th, 1740th, 1741st, 1742nd, 1743rd, 1744th, 1745th, 1746th, 1747th, 1748th, 1749th, 1750th, 1751st, 1752nd, 1753rd, 1754th, 1755th, 1756th, 1757th, 1758th, 1759th, 1760th, 1761st, 1762nd, 1763rd, 1764th, 1765th, 1766th, 1767th, 1768th, 1769th, 1770th, 1771st, 1772nd, 1773rd, 1774th, 1775th, 1776th, 1777th, 1778th, 1779th, 1780th, 1781st, 1782nd, 1783rd, 1784th, 1785th, 1786th, 1787th, 1788th, 1789th, 1790th, 1791st, 1792nd, 1793rd, 1794th, 1795th, 1796th, 1797th, 1798th, 1799th, 1800th, 1801st, 1802nd, 1803rd, 1804th, 1805th, 1806th, 1807th, 1808th, 1809th, 1810th, 1811st, 1812nd, 18							

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).—Continued.

DATE.	EVENT.	LOCATION.	DURATION.	FORCE.		COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES.												ADVANCE- MENT.
				F.	C.			F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.			
Dec. 15 (1861-1862).	Battle.	STONEMAN'S BATTLE, OVERTON'S HILLS, TENN. (Petersburg, Va.)	Actual 9 hours.	30,000	10,000	{ 6th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, 23rd Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, Detachment of Colored Troops, Charlottesville, Bermuda, &c., and Cavalry { 2nd and 3rd Brigades, McCook's 1st Cavalry Division, Federal Troops.	{ Gen. Thomas, F. (Gen. Hood, C.,)	4th	2000	4	2000	Federal.	4	2000	Federal.					
Dec. 16 (Engagement).	Stoneman's Raid.	HOCKESSVILLE, KY.					{ Gen. Johnson, F. (Gen. Johnson, C.,)	20	20	200	1	Federal.	1	Federal.						
Dec. 17 (1861-1862).	Attack on Scouts by Confederate Cavalry.	MAHON AND WYTHEVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Miles, F. (Gen. Miles, C.,)	33	33	40	40	Conf'd.	40	40	Conf'd.					
Dec. 18 (1861-1862).	Attack on Scouts by Confederate Cavalry.	ASHBYVILLE, KY.					{ Gen. Hatch, F. (Gen. Hatch, C.,)	175	175	3	3	Federal.	3	3	Federal.					
Dec. 19 (Engagement).	Retreat from Winchester.	MILLWOOD, VA.					{ Gen. Gilliam, F. (Gen. Gilliam, C.,)	200	200			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 20 (Engagement and Capture of).	Engagement and Capture of Frederick.	WINCHESTER, VA.					{ Gen. Grimes, F. (Gen. Grimes, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 20 (Engagement and Capture of).	Engagement and Capture of Frederick.	WINCHESTER, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	13	13			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 21 (Occupation by Federal Forces of).	Occupation by Federal Forces of Swananville.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Stung, F. (Gen. Stung, C.,)	40	40			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 23 (Engagement).	Attack on Federal Camp and Engagement.	POPLAR POINT, ROANOKE RIVER, N. C.	3 hours.	10,000	10,000	{ 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, and 2nd Cavalry of General Thomas' Army.	{ Gen. Stoneman, F. (Gen. Stoneman, C.,)	3	25	40	40	Conf'd.	40	40	Conf'd.					
Dec. 24 (1861-1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 25 (Engagement).	Attack on Federal Camp and Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 26 (Engagement).	Attack on Federal Camp and Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 27 (1861-1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 28 (1861-1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 29 (Engagement).	Attack on Federal Troops.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 30 (Engagement).	Attack on Federal Troops.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Dec. 31 (Attack on Federal Troops).	Attack on Federal Troops.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
1865.	Week of the Steam Sloop-of-war San Jacinto on the Belmont Banks.	Belmont, Va.					{ Gen. Stoddard, F. (Gen. Stoddard, C.,)	85	85			Conf'd.			Conf'd.					
Jan. 2 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 3 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 4 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 5 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 6 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 7 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 8 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 9 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 10 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 11 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 12 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 13 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 14 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 15 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 16 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 17 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 18 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 19 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 20 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 21 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 22 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 23 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 24 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 25 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 26 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 27 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 28 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 29 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 30 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					
Jan. 31 (1862).	Engagement.	SWANANVILLE, VA.					{ Gen. Powell, F. (Gen. Powell, C.,)	50	50			Federal.			Federal.					

STRENGTH OF THE FEDERAL ARMY AT VARIOUS DATES DURING CIVIL WAR.

DATE	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			AGGREGATE		GRAND TOTAL
	REGULARS.	VOLUNTEERS.	TOTAL.	REGULARS.	VOLUNTEERS.	TOTAL.	REGULARS.	VOLUNTEERS.	
January 1st, 1861.....	14,993	14,993	29,986	1,704	1,704	3,408	16,367	16,367	32,734
July 1st, 1861.....	14,198	160,480	174,678	849	81,483	82,332	16,047	170,299	252,677
March 31st, 1862.....	19,771	507,333	527,104	8,724	46,169	54,893	23,425	533,492	1,060,596
January 31st, 1862.....	13,359	914,309	927,668	9,721	99,419	109,140	23,308	637,618	1,565,286
January 1st, 1863.....	19,169	679,933	699,102	21,605	219,389	240,994	33,483	892,728	1,591,830
January 1st, 1864.....	17,237	584,013	601,250	7,898	249,487	257,385	34,696	936,161	1,537,435
January 1st, 1865.....	14,021	659,363	673,384	331,178	338,556	669,734	23,619	937,411	1,610,795
May 31st, 1865.....	19,899	654,807	674,706	7,789	814,559	822,348	21,699	938,417	1,713,123
May 1st, 1865.....			737,807			902,709			1,640,516

AVERAGE MEAN STRENGTH OF THE FEDERAL ARMY DURING CIVIL WAR.

CHARACTER OF TROOPS.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		PRESENT.	ABSENT.	AGGREGATE.
	January 1st, 1861 to January 1st, 1865.....	July 1st, 1861 to March 31st, 1865.....			
Regulars.....			17,795	5,194	22,989
Volunteers.....			844,704	196,893	1,041,597
White Troops.....			862,499	202,087	1,064,586
Colored Troops.....			33,640	14,809	48,449
Mixed Troops.....			589,079	311,656	900,735

AGGREGATE OF TROOPS FURNISHED, 1861-1865, WITH BOUNTIES PAID BY EACH STATE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Troops furnished 1861-1865.	Colored Troops furnished 1861-1865.	NUMBER OF MEN DRAFTED.						BOUNTIES PAID.
			Number Drafted.	Failed to Report.	Exempted.	Furnished Sub-stitute or Paid Com- mission.	Held for Service.		
Maine.....	73,114	104	37,391	3,780	12,997	4,946	1,991	\$7,837,644	
New Hampshire.....	31,629	125	10,866	464	5,478	8,654	210	9,658,313	
Vermont.....	35,982	120	7,743	427	1,009	2,046	487	4,528,770	
Massachusetts.....	153,648	3,960	41,895	5,167	27,070	9,393	912	29,493,554	
Rhode Island.....	23,699	1,847	4,331	249	2,499	1,143	107	820,760	
Connecticut.....	67,379	1,784	13,631	1,014	6,064	3,542	215	6,887,554	
New York.....	497,047	4,125	151,483	31,745	68,009	31,329	2,910	84,620,228	
New Jersey.....	81,010	1,185	32,325	2,203	8,224	9,650	851	23,568,967	
Pennsylvania.....	305,107	8,018	178,872	31,300	70,913	40,897	9,015	43,184,997	
Delaware.....	13,770	554	8,935	1,442	4,179	2,334	429	1,534,009	
Maryland.....	50,316	8,719	29,319	9,307	11,041	6,134	1,426	8,271,992	
West Virginia.....	32,968	199	3,163	1,014	590	343	219	6,844,737	
District of Columbia.....	16,672	3,269	14,888	5,054	5,803	1,701	905	4,844,010	
Ohio.....	310,469	5,029	90,409	9,388	10,761	10,988	4,241	33,557,373	
Indiana.....	197,147	1,857	41,158	6,335	15,478	5,966	7,297	9,189,554	
Illinois.....	439,147	1,911	93,085	9,919	9,555	6,493	17,256,238	4,538,588	
Michigan.....	80,873	1,387	29,125	4,294	7,190	3,778	1,809	6,664,855	
Wisconsin.....	94,484	1,055	36,205	1,865	14,782	6,748	3,723	5,555,556	
Minnesota.....	25,053	164	10,798	2,058	4,440	1,391	963	2,000,464	
Iowa.....	76,393	840	25,448	702	2,446	1,264	1,892	1,615,171	
Missouri.....	102,111	3,344	31,619	9,444	5,761	1,938	1,031	1,282,149	
Kentucky.....	70,025	33,708	7,543	9,603	8,088	5,787	1,969	1,622,477	
Kansas.....	30,151	3,090	1,420	410	267	210	119	67,497	
Tennessee.....	31,652	20,133							
Arkansas.....	8,280	6,285							
North Carolina.....	3,166	5,435							
South Carolina.....		4,489							
California.....	14,726								
Nevada.....	1,090								
Oregon.....	1,516								
Washington Territory.....	904								
Nebraska Territory.....	1,167								
Colorado Territory.....	4,903								
Dakota Territory.....	299								
New Mexico Territory.....	6,591								
Alabama.....	4,909								
Florida.....	1,390								
Louisiana.....	5,524								
Mississippi.....	17,869								
Texas.....	1,985								
Indian Nation.....	3,830								
Colored Troops.....	93,441								
Totals.....	2,859,128	179,079	776,829	161,244	316,509	75,007	46,947	\$88,941,069	
At large.....		788							
Not accounted for.....		5,083							
Others.....		7,122							
Total.....		186,017							

* Colored troops enlisted to succeed States.

TROOPS IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE, DURING THE CIVIL WAR—BY STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CATAULT.		ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.		TOTAL.		STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CATAULT.		ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.		TOTAL.					
	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.		Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.				
Maine.....	2	1	3	7	30	32	33	25	7	Kentucky.....	16	10	..	..	7	45	1	61	11	27
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	17	4	19	19	14	3	Ohio.....	12	18	..	..	37	218	11	254	29	27
Vermont.....	1	1	1	17	17	19	19	14	3	Illinois.....	12	2	2	..	11	36	7	50	11	11	
Massachusetts.....	5	4	4	8	19	48	47	77	59	Indiana.....	13	1	1	..	26	123	10	137	10	26	
Rhode Island.....	3	3	3	1	9	1	14	1	1	Michigan.....	17	17	..	..	8	157	9	173	17	26
Connecticut.....	1	3	3	3	21	20	23	20	23	Missouri.....	30	26	..	..	6	61	20	84	46	6
New York.....	27	10	10	..	35	22	15	291	25	35	Wisconsin.....	4	..	1	..	13	53	..	58	..	13
New Jersey.....	3	..	..	..	5	38	..	4	6	Iowa.....	9	..	1	..	4	46	..	55	..	9
Pennsylvania.....	20	28	4	..	5	237	62	254	00	19	Minnesota.....	3	10	1	..	1	11	14	10	..	10
Delaware.....	8	..	1	1	9	4	9	18	1	California.....	2	4	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	9
Maryland.....	4	1	1	..	6	20	1	33	5	0	Kansas.....	1	5	10	5	10	..	5
West Virginia.....	1	1	1	..	3	4	3	4	8	Nevada.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Virginia.....	3	..	..	..	17	2	24	4	1	Washington Territory.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
North Carolina.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	Ohio.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	9	16
South Carolina.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	New Mexico Territory.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
California.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nebraska Territory.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Nevada.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dakota Territory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U. S. Vet. Volunteer Infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Washington Territory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nebraska Territory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado Territory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota Territory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Georgia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. Vet. Volunteer Infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Louisiana.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Georgia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Louisiana.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana.....	..	..																	

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY TABLE.

Officers of Regulars and Volunteers. (During the Civil War.)

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION.	PAY PER MONTH	SUBSISTENCE.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL MONTHLY PAY.	FORAGE FEES—(For Horses)	
		No. of Rations per day.	Monthly Computation Value.	No. of Servants allowed.	Monthly Computation Value.		In line of War.	In line of Peace.
GENERAL OFFICERS:								
Lieutenant-General	\$720 00	40	\$360 00	4	\$80 00	\$720 00	And for Forage	\$50 00
Adjutant-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General, each	90 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00	\$2 00	3 00
Major-General	220 00	10	180 00	2	50 00	450 00	7 00	5 00
Senior Aide-de-Camp to General-in-Chief	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
Aide-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	24 00	3	18 00	1	23 50	24 00	3 00	2 00
Brigadier-General	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Aide-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	20 00	3	15 00	1	23 50	20 00	3 00	2 00
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:								
Adjutant-General—Brigadier-General	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Assistant Adjutant-General—Colonel	110 00	8	84 00	2	47 00	247 00	4 00	3 00
Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieutenant-Colonel	85 00	6	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	3 00	2 00
Assistant Adjutant-General—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
Judge-Advocate-General—Colonel	110 00	6	84 00	2	47 00	247 00	5 00	3 00
Judge-Advocate—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
Judge-Advocate of Division—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:								
Inspector-General—Colonel	110 00	6	84 00	2	47 00	247 00	5 00	3 00
Assistant Inspector-General—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
SIGNAL DEPARTMENT:								
Signal Officer—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT:								
Quartermaster-General—Brigadier-General	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Colonel	110 00	6	84 00	2	47 00	247 00	5 00	3 00
Deputy Quartermaster-General—Lieutenant-Colonel	85 00	6	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	3 00
Quartermaster—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
Assistant Quartermaster—Captain	70 00	4	36 00	1	33 50	129 50	3 00	2 00
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT:								
Commissary-General of Subsistence—Colonel	110 00	6	84 00	2	47 00	247 00	5 00	3 00
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence—Lieutenant-Colonel	85 00	3	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	3 00
Commissary of Subsistence—Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
Quartermaster of Subsistence—Captain	70 00	4	36 00	1	33 50	129 50	3 00	2 00
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, etc., as Lieutenant	50 00					50 00		
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:								
Surgeon-General—Brigadier-General	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Surgeon of ten years' service	80 00	8	72 00	2	47 00	169 00	4 00	3 00
Surgeon of less than ten years' service	70 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	153 00	4 00	3 00
Assistant Surgeon of ten years' service	70 00	8	72 00	1	23 50	126 50	3 00	2 00
Assistant Surgeon of five years' service	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	126 50	3 00	2 00
Assistant Surgeon of less than five years' service	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	3 00	2 00
PAY DEPARTMENT:								
Paymaster-General, \$2 740 per annum	288 83					288 83		
Deputy Paymaster-General	85 00	5	35 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	3 00
Paymaster	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE:								
Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier-General	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5 00	4 00
Colonel	110 00	6	84 00	2	47 00	247 00	5 00	3 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	85 00	6	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	3 00
Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
Captain	70 00	4	36 00	2	33 50	129 50	3 00	2 00
First Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	3 00	2 00
Second Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	33 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	33 50	112 83	3 00	2 00
Mounted, DRAGOONS, CAVALRY, REIFES, and LIGHT ARTILLERY:								
Colonel	110 00	8	84 00	2	47 00	247 00	5 00	3 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	95 00	6	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4 00	3 00
Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4 00	3 00
Captain	70 00	4	36 00	1	33 50	129 50	3 00	2 00
First Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Second Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	33 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53 33	4	36 00	1	33 50	112 83	2 00	2 00
Adjutant, in addition to pay of Lieutenant	40 00					40 00		
Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to pay of Lieutenant	40 00					40 00		
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY:								
Colonel	95 00	6	45 00	2	45 00	194 00	4 00	3 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	80 00	6	45 00	2	45 00	170 00	3 00	2 00
Major	80 00	4	36 00	2	45 00	161 00	3 00	2 00
Captain	60 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	118 50	2 00	2 00
First Lieutenant	60 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	118 50	2 00	2 00
Second Lieutenant	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50	2 00	2 00
Brevet Second Lieutenant	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50	2 00	2 00
Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	40 00					40 00	2 00	2 00
Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	40 00					40 00	2 00	2 00
Chaplain	100 00	2	18 00			118 00	1 00	1 00

Every Commissioned Officer below the rank of Brigadier-General received one additional ration per day for every five years' service.

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY TABLE.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, etc., of Regulars and Volunteers. (During the Civil War.)

CAVALRY.		SAPPERS, MINERS AND PONTONIERS.	
Sergeant-Major	\$21 00	Corporal	\$14 00
Quartermaster-Serjeant	21 00	Bugler	12 00
Chief Bugler	21 00	Private	10 00
First Sergeant	30 00	Private, first class	12 00
Sergeant	17 00		
ORDNANCE.		BRIGADE BANDS.	
Sergeant	\$24 00	Private	\$34 00
Corporal	20 00	Private, second class	29 00
		Musician	12 00
		Private, first class	17 00
		DRUM BANDS.	
		Leader	\$45 00
		Four of the Band at	\$4 00
		Four of the Band at	\$3 00
		Eight of the Band at	17 00
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Medical Cadets (and 1 ration per day)	\$30 00
		Hospital Stewards	30 00
		Master Wagoners (Six Ance. 61)	17 00
		Matrons	\$0 00
		Female Nurses, per day (and 1 ration)	40
		Wagoners (Six Ance. 61)	17 00

NOTE.—(a) \$5 per month, allowed for enrollment, and \$1 per month additional for each subsequent period of five years' service, provided the enlistment was made within one month after the expiration of each term.

(b) 12 1/2 cents per month retained from the pay of each enlisted man of the army for the support of the soldier's family.

UNITED STATES ARMY. PAY TABLE—OFFICERS (1885.)

GRADE OR RANK.	OFFICERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE. YEARLY PAY.					RETIRED OFFICERS. YEARLY PAY.				
	First 5 Years' Service.	After 5 Years' Service.	After 10 Years' Service.	After 15 Years' Service.	After 20 Years' Service.	First 5 Years' Service.	After 5 Years' Service.	After 10 Years' Service.	After 15 Years' Service.	After 20 Years' Service.
General	\$13,500									
Lieutenant-General	11,000									
Major-General	7,500					\$5,825				
Brigadier-General	6,500					4,125				
Colonel	3,600	3,850	4,200	4,600	4,900	2,625	2,875	3,150	3,375	3,575
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,600	3,800	2,250	2,475	2,700	2,925	3,000
Major	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,500	1,875	2,025	2,250	2,475	2,525
Captain, mounted.	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100
Captain, not mounted.	1,800	1,950	2,150	2,340	2,520	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,750	1,890
Regimental Adjutant	1,800	1,950	2,100	2,250	2,400	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,750	1,890
Regimental Quartermaster	1,800	1,950	2,100	2,250	2,400	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,750	1,890
First Lieutenant, mounted.	1,600	1,700	1,820	1,950	2,100	1,200	1,320	1,440	1,560	1,680
First Lieutenant, not mounted.	1,400	1,450	1,580	1,700	1,850	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,463	1,575
Second Lieutenant, mounted.	1,400	1,450	1,600	1,750	1,900	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,463	1,575
Second Lieutenant, not mounted.	1,200	1,250	1,380	1,520	1,660	1,050	1,155	1,250	1,345	1,440
Captain.	1,600	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,200	1,320	1,440	1,560	1,680
Cadets, West Point	\$500									

* Maximum Pay of Colonels is limited to \$450, and of Lieutenant-Colonels to \$400.

United States Army. Pay Table—Non-Commissioned Officers and Men (1885.)

GRADE.	Pay per Month.	Pay per Year.	Pay for Years.
Sergeant Major, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry	\$23	\$276	\$1,380
Regimental Quartermaster Serg't, Cavalry, Artillery and Inf.	23	276	1,380
Private Major, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry	23	276	1,380
Chief Trumpeter of Cavalry	23	276	1,380
Battler Sergeant, Cavalry	22	264	1,320
Sergeant of a Company, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry	22	264	1,320
Ordnance Sergeant of Posts	21	252	1,260
Commissary Sergeants of Posts	21	252	1,260
Hospital Steward, 1st Class	20	240	1,200
Hospital Steward, 2d Class	17	204	1,020
Hospital Steward, 3d Class	15	180	900
Trampeters, Cavalry	13	156	780
Musicians, Artillery and Infantry	13	156	780
Fairies and Blacksmiths, Cavalry	15	180	900
Saddlers, Cavalry	15	180	900
Private, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry	15	180	900

*In addition to above rates, the following sums are allowed upon discharge after faithful and honest service: \$1 per month for 1862-63; \$2 for 1864-65; \$3 for 1866-67; \$4 for 1868-69; \$5 for 1870-71; \$6 for 1872-73; \$7 for 1874-75; \$8 for 1876-77; \$9 for 1878-79; \$10 for 1880-81; \$11 for 1882-83; \$12 for 1884-85; \$13 for 1886-87; \$14 for 1888-89; \$15 for 1890-91; \$16 for 1892-93; \$17 for 1894-95; \$18 for 1896-97; \$19 for 1898-99; \$20 for 1900-01; \$21 for 1902-03; \$22 for 1904-05; \$23 for 1906-07; \$24 for 1908-09; \$25 for 1910-11; \$26 for 1912-13; \$27 for 1914-15; \$28 for 1916-17; \$29 for 1918-19; \$30 for 1920-21; \$31 for 1922-23; \$32 for 1924-25; \$33 for 1926-27; \$34 for 1928-29; \$35 for 1930-31; \$36 for 1932-33; \$37 for 1934-35; \$38 for 1936-37; \$39 for 1938-39; \$40 for 1940-41; \$41 for 1942-43; \$42 for 1944-45; \$43 for 1946-47; \$44 for 1948-49; \$45 for 1950-51; \$46 for 1952-53; \$47 for 1954-55; \$48 for 1956-57; \$49 for 1958-59; \$50 for 1960-61; \$51 for 1962-63; \$52 for 1964-65; \$53 for 1966-67; \$54 for 1968-69; \$55 for 1970-71; \$56 for 1972-73; \$57 for 1974-75; \$58 for 1976-77; \$59 for 1978-79; \$60 for 1980-81; \$61 for 1982-83; \$62 for 1984-85; \$63 for 1986-87; \$64 for 1988-89; \$65 for 1990-91; \$66 for 1992-93; \$67 for 1994-95; \$68 for 1996-97; \$69 for 1998-99; \$70 for 2000-01; \$71 for 2002-03; \$72 for 2004-05; \$73 for 2006-07; \$74 for 2008-09; \$75 for 2010-11; \$76 for 2012-13; \$77 for 2014-15; \$78 for 2016-17; \$79 for 2018-19; \$80 for 2020-21; \$81 for 2022-23; \$82 for 2024-25; \$83 for 2026-27; \$84 for 2028-29; \$85 for 2030-31; \$86 for 2032-33; \$87 for 2034-35; \$88 for 2036-37; \$89 for 2038-39; \$90 for 2040-41; \$91 for 2042-43; \$92 for 2044-45; \$93 for 2046-47; \$94 for 2048-49; \$95 for 2050-51; \$96 for 2052-53; \$97 for 2054-55; \$98 for 2056-57; \$99 for 2058-59; \$100 for 2060-61; \$101 for 2062-63; \$102 for 2064-65; \$103 for 2066-67; \$104 for 2068-69; \$105 for 2070-71; \$106 for 2072-73; \$107 for 2074-75; \$108 for 2076-77; \$109 for 2078-79; \$110 for 2080-81; \$111 for 2082-83; \$112 for 2084-85; \$113 for 2086-87; \$114 for 2088-89; \$115 for 2090-91; \$116 for 2092-93; \$117 for 2094-95; \$118 for 2096-97; \$119 for 2098-99; \$120 for 2100-01; \$121 for 2102-03; \$122 for 2104-05; \$123 for 2106-07; \$124 for 2108-09; \$125 for 2110-11; \$126 for 2112-13; \$127 for 2114-15; \$128 for 2116-17; \$129 for 2118-19; \$130 for 2120-21; \$131 for 2122-23; \$132 for 2124-25; \$133 for 2126-27; \$134 for 2128-29; \$135 for 2130-31; \$136 for 2132-33; \$137 for 2134-35; \$138 for 2136-37; \$139 for 2138-39; \$140 for 2140-41; \$141 for 2142-43; \$142 for 2144-45; \$143 for 2146-47; \$144 for 2148-49; \$145 for 2150-51; \$146 for 2152-53; \$147 for 2154-55; \$148 for 2156-57; \$149 for 2158-59; \$150 for 2160-61; \$151 for 2162-63; \$152 for 2164-65; \$153 for 2166-67; \$154 for 2168-69; \$155 for 2170-71; \$156 for 2172-73; \$157 for 2174-75; \$158 for 2176-77; \$159 for 2178-79; \$160 for 2180-81; \$161 for 2182-83; \$162 for 2184-85; \$163 for 2186-87; \$164 for 2188-89; \$165 for 2190-91; \$166 for 2192-93; \$167 for 2194-95; \$168 for 2196-97; \$169 for 2198-99; \$170 for 2200-01; \$171 for 2202-03; \$172 for 2204-05; \$173 for 2206-07; \$174 for 2208-09; \$175 for 2210-11; \$176 for 2212-13; \$177 for 2214-15; \$178 for 2216-17; \$179 for 2218-19; \$180 for 2220-21; \$181 for 2222-23; \$182 for 2224-25; \$183 for 2226-27; \$184 for 2228-29; \$185 for 2230-31; \$186 for 2232-33; \$187 for 2234-35; \$188 for 2236-37; \$189 for 2238-39; \$190 for 2240-41; \$191 for 2242-43; \$192 for 2244-45; \$193 for 2246-47; \$194 for 2248-49; \$195 for 2250-51; \$196 for 2252-53; \$197 for 2254-55; \$198 for 2256-57; \$199 for 2258-59; \$200 for 2260-61; \$201 for 2262-63; \$202 for 2264-65; \$203 for 2266-67; \$204 for 2268-69; \$205 for 2270-71; \$206 for 2272-73; \$207 for 2274-75; \$208 for 2276-77; \$209 for 2278-79; \$210 for 2280-81; \$211 for 2282-83; \$212 for 2284-85; \$213 for 2286-87; \$214 for 2288-89; \$215 for 2290-91; \$216 for 2292-93; \$217 for 2294-95; \$218 for 2296-97; \$219 for 2298-99; \$220 for 2300-01; \$221 for 2302-03; \$222 for 2304-05; \$223 for 2306-07; \$224 for 2308-09; \$225 for 2310-11; \$226 for 2312-13; \$227 for 2314-15; \$228 for 2316-17; \$229 for 2318-19; \$230 for 2320-21; \$231 for 2322-23; \$232 for 2324-25; \$233 for 2326-27; \$234 for 2328-29; \$235 for 2330-31; \$236 for 2332-33; \$237 for 2334-35; \$238 for 2336-37; \$239 for 2338-39; \$240 for 2340-41; \$241 for 2342-43; \$242 for 2344-45; \$243 for 2346-47; \$244 for 2348-49; \$245 for 2350-51; \$246 for 2352-53; \$247 for 2354-55; \$248 for 2356-57; \$249 for 2358-59; \$250 for 2360-61; \$251 for 2362-63; \$252 for 2364-65; \$253 for 2366-67; \$254 for 2368-69; \$255 for 2370-71; \$256 for 2372-73; \$257 for 2374-75; \$258 for 2376-77; \$259 for 2378-79; \$260 for 2380-81; \$261 for 2382-83; \$262 for 2384-85; \$263 for 2386-87; \$264 for 2388-89; \$265 for 2390-91; \$266 for 2392-93; \$267 for 2394-95; \$268 for 2396-97; \$269 for 2398-99; \$270 for 2400-01; \$271 for 2402-03; \$272 for 2404-05; \$273 for 2406-07; \$274 for 2408-09; \$275 for 2410-11; \$276 for 2412-13; \$277 for 2414-15; \$278 for 2416-17; \$279 for 2418-19; \$280 for 2420-21; \$281 for 2422-23; \$282 for 2424-25; \$283 for 2426-27; \$284 for 2428-29; \$285 for 2430-31; \$286 for 2432-33; \$287 for 2434-35; \$288 for 2436-37; \$289 for 2438-39; \$290 for 2440-41; \$291 for 2442-43; \$292 for 2444-45; \$293 for 2446-47; \$294 for 2448-49; \$295 for 2450-51; \$296 for 2452-53; \$297 for 2454-55; \$298 for 2456-57; \$299 for 2458-59; \$300 for 2460-61; \$301 for 2462-63; \$302 for 2464-65; \$303 for 2466-67; \$304 for 2468-69; \$305 for 2470-71; \$306 for 2472-73; \$307 for 2474-75; \$308 for 2476-77; \$309 for 2478-79; \$310 for 2480-81; \$311 for 2482-83; \$312 for 2484-85; \$313 for 2486-87; \$314 for 2488-89; \$315 for 2490-91; \$316 for 2492-93; \$317 for 2494-95; \$318 for 2496-97; \$319 for 2498-99; \$320 for 2500-01; \$321 for 2502-03; \$322 for 2504-05; \$323 for 2506-07; \$324 for 2508-09; \$325 for 2510-11; \$326 for 2512-13; \$327 for 2514-15; \$328 for 2516-17; \$329 for 2518-19; \$330 for 2520-21; \$331 for 2522-23; \$332 for 2524-25; \$333 for 2526-27; \$334 for 2528-29; \$335 for 2530-31; \$336 for 2532-33; \$337 for 2534-35; \$338 for 2536-37; \$339 for 2538-39; \$340 for 2540-41; \$341 for 2542-43; \$342 for 2544-45; \$343 for 2546-47; \$344 for 2548-49; \$345 for 2550-51; \$346 for 2552-53; \$347 for 2554-55; \$348 for 2556-57; \$349 for 2558-59; \$350 for 2560-61; \$351 for 2562-63; \$352 for 2564-65; \$353 for 2566-67; \$354 for 2568-69; \$355 for 2570-71; \$356 for 2572-73; \$357 for 2574-75; \$358 for 2576-77; \$359 for 2578-79; \$360 for 2580-81; \$361 for 2582-83; \$362 for 2584-85; \$363 for 2586-87; \$364 for 2588-89; \$365 for 2590-91; \$366 for 2592-93; \$367 for 2594-95; \$368 for 2596-97; \$369 for 2598-99; \$370 for 2600-01; \$371 for 2602-03; \$372 for 2604-05; \$373 for 2606-07; \$374 for 2608-09; \$375 for 2610-11; \$376 for 2612-13; \$377 for 2614-15; \$378 for 2616-17; \$379 for 2618-19; \$380 for 2620-21; \$381 for 2622-23; \$382 for 2624-25; \$383 for 2626-27; \$384 for 2628-29; \$385 for 2630-31; \$386 for 2632-33; \$387 for 2634-35; \$388 for 2636-37; \$389 for 2638-39; \$390 for 2640-41; \$391 for 2642-43; \$392 for 2644-45; \$393 for 2646-47; \$394 for 2648-49; \$395 for 2650-51; \$396 for 2652-53; \$397 for 2654-55; \$398 for 2656-57; \$399 for 2658-59; \$400 for 2660-61; \$401 for 2662-63; \$402 for 2664-65; \$403 for 2666-67; \$404 for 2668-69; \$405 for 2670-71; \$406 for 2672-73; \$407 for 2674-75; \$408 for 2676-77; \$409 for 2678-79; \$410 for 2680-81; \$411 for 2682-83; \$412 for 2684-85; \$413 for 2686-87; \$414 for 2688-89; \$415 for 2690-91; \$416 for 2692-93; \$417 for 2694-95; \$418 for 2696-97; \$419 for 2698-99; \$420 for 2700-01; \$421 for 2702-03; \$422 for 2704-05; \$423 for 2706-07; \$424 for 2708-09; \$425 for 2710-11; \$426 for 2712-13; \$427 for 2714-15; \$428 for 2716-17; \$429 for 2718-19; \$430 for 2720-21; \$431 for 2722-23; \$432 for 2724-25; \$433 for 2726-27; \$434 for 2728-29; \$435 for 2730-31; \$436 for 2732-33; \$437 for 2734-35; \$438 for 2736-37; \$439 for 2738-39; \$440 for 2740-41; \$441 for 2742-43; \$442 for 2744-45; \$443 for 2746-47; \$444 for 2748-49; \$445 for 2750-51; \$446 for 2752-53; \$447 for 2754-55; \$448 for 2756-57; \$449 for 2758-59; \$450 for 2760-61; \$451 for 2762-63; \$452 for 2764-65; \$453 for 2766-67; \$454 for 2768-69; \$455 for 2770-71; \$456 for 2772-73; \$457 for 2774-75; \$458 for 2776-77; \$459 for 2778-79; \$460 for 2780-81; \$461 for 2782-83; \$462 for 2784-85; \$463 for 2786-87; \$464 for 2788-89; \$465 for 2790-91; \$466 for 2792-93; \$467 for 2794-95; \$468 for 2796-97; \$469 for 2798-99; \$470 for 2800-01; \$471 for 2802-03; \$472 for 2804-05; \$473 for 2806-07; \$474 for 2808-09; \$475 for 2810-11; \$476 for 2812-13; \$477 for 2814-15; \$478 for 2816-17; \$479 for 2818-19; \$480 for 2820-21; \$481 for 2822-23; \$482 for 2824-25; \$483 for 2826-27; \$484 for 2828-29; \$485 for 2830-31; \$486 for 2832-33; \$487 for 2834-35; \$488 for 2836-37; \$489 for 2838-39; \$490 for 2840-41; \$491 for 2842-43; \$492 for 2844-45; \$493 for 2846-47; \$494 for 2848-49; \$495 for 2850-51; \$496 for 2852-53; \$497 for 2854-55; \$498 for 2856-57; \$499 for 2858-59; \$500 for 2860-61; \$501 for 2862-63; \$502 for 2864-65; \$503 for 2866-67; \$504 for 2868-69; \$505 for 2870-71; \$506 for 2872-73; \$507 for 2874-75; \$508 for 2876-77; \$509 for 2878-79; \$510 for 2880-81; \$511 for 2882-83; \$512 for 2884-85; \$513 for 2886-87; \$514 for 2888-89; \$515 for 2890-91; \$516 for 2892-93; \$517 for 2894-95; \$518 for 2896-97; \$519 for 2898-99; \$520 for 2900-01; \$521 for 2902-03; \$522 for 2904-05; \$523 for 2906-07; \$524 for 2908-09; \$525 for 2910-11; \$526 for 2912-13; \$527 for 2914-15; \$528 for 2916-17; \$529 for 2918-19; \$530 for 2920-21; \$531 for 2922-23; \$532 for 2924-25; \$533 for 2926-27; \$534 for 2928-29; \$535 for 2930-31; \$536 for 2932-33; \$537 for 2934-35; \$538 for 2936-37; \$539 for 2938-39; \$540 for 2940-41; \$541 for 2942-43; \$542 for 2944-45; \$543 for 2946-47; \$544 for 2948-49; \$545 for 2950-51; \$546 for 2952-53; \$547 for 2954-55; \$548 for 2956-57; \$549 for 2958-59; \$550 for 2960-61; \$551 for 2962-63; \$552 for 2964-65; \$553 for 2966-67; \$554 for 2968-69; \$555 for 2970-71; \$556 for 2972-73; \$557 for 2974-75; \$558 for 2976-77; \$559 for 2978-79; \$560 for 2980-81; \$561 for 2982-83; \$562 for 2984-85; \$563 for 2986-87; \$564 for 2988-89; \$565 for 2990-91; \$566 for 2992-93; \$567 for 2994-95; \$568 for 2996-97; \$569 for 2998-99; \$570 for 3000-01; \$571 for 3002-03; \$572 for 3004-05; \$573 for 3006-07; \$574 for 3008-09; \$575 for 3010-11; \$576 for 3012-13; \$577 for 3014-15; \$578 for 3016-17; \$579 for 3018-19; \$580 for 3020-21; \$581 for 3022-23; \$582 for 3024-25; \$583 for 3026-27; \$584 for 3028-29; \$585 for 3030-31; \$586 for 3032-33; \$587 for 3034-35; \$588 for 3036-37; \$589 for 3038-39; \$590 for 3040-41; \$591 for 3042-43; \$592 for 3044-45; \$593 for 3046-47; \$594 for 3048-49; \$595 for 3050-51; \$596 for 3052-53; \$597 for 3054-55; \$598 for 3056-57; \$599 for 3058-59; \$600 for 3060-61; \$601 for 3062-63; \$602 for 3064-65; \$603 for 3066-67; \$604 for 3068-69; \$605 for 3070-71; \$606 for 3072-73; \$607 for 3074-75; \$608 for 3076-77; \$609 for 3078-79; \$610 for 3080-81; \$611 for 3082-83; \$612 for 3084-85; \$613 for 3086-87; \$614 for 3088-89; \$615 for 3090-91; \$616 for 3092-93; \$617 for 3094-95; \$618 for 3096-97; \$619 for 3098-99; \$620 for 3100-01; \$621 for 3102-03; \$622 for 3104-05; \$623 for 3106-07; \$624 for 3108-09; \$625 for 3110-11; \$626 for 3112-13; \$627 for 3114-15; \$628 for 3116-17; \$629 for 3118-19; \$630 for 3120-21; \$631 for 3122-23; \$632 for 3124-25; \$633 for 3126-27; \$634 for 3128-29; \$635 for 3130-31; \$636 for 3132-33; \$637 for 3134-35; \$638 for 3136-37; \$639 for 3138-39; \$640 for 3140-41; \$641 for 3142-43; \$642 for 3144-45; \$643 for 3146-47; \$644 for 3148-49; \$645 for 3150-51; \$646 for 3152-53; \$647 for 3154-55; \$648 for 3156-57; \$649 for 3158-59; \$650 for 3160-61; \$651 for 3162-63; \$652 for 3164-65; \$653 for 3166-67; \$654 for 3168-69; \$655 for 3170-71



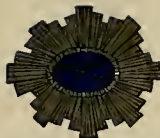
FIRST ARMY CORPS.



NINTH ARMY CORPS.



SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.



SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CORPS.



SECOND ARMY CORPS.



TENTH ARMY CORPS.



EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.



WILSON'S CAVALRY CORPS.



THIRD ARMY CORPS.



ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.



NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.



FOURTH ARMY CORPS.



TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.



TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.



ENGINEERS AND MINERS.



FIFTH ARMY CORPS.



THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.



TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS.



HANCOCK'S FIRST CORPS—VETERANS.



SIXTH ARMY CORPS.



FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.



TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.



SIGNAL CORPS.



SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.



FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.



TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.



EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.



SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.



TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

CORPS BADGES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY —1865—

The form of the Badge designates the Corps. The Divisions of the respective Corps were distinguished by the color of the Badge worn. If the Badge were Red, the wearer belonged to the First Division; if White, to the Second Division; if Blue, to the Third Division; if Green, to the Fourth Division; if Orange, to the Fifth Division.

Sheridan's Cavalry Corps wore a White Badge with Blue Centre, on which were Cross-swords in Gold.

Wilson's Cavalry Corps Badge was a Red Banner, on which were Gold Cross-swords, the Banner suspended from a Gold Rifle.

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THANKS OF CONGRESS.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE BY NAME RECEIVED THE THANKS OF CONGRESS.

Approved December 24, 1861.
 Joint Resolution expressing the recognition by Congress of the gallant and patriotic services of the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, and the officers and soldiers under his command at the battle of Springfield, Missouri.

Approved February 22, 1862.
 Joint Resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the Army and Navy of the United States, for the heroic gallantry that has won the recent series of brilliant victories over the enemies of the Union and Constitution.

Approved July 12, 1862.
 Joint Resolution to provide for the presentation of "Medals of Honor," in the name of Congress, to the enlisted men of the army and volunteers who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion.

Approved March 3, 1863.
 Joint Resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Major-General William S. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Approved December 17, 1863.
 Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General Ulysses S. Grant, and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during the Rebellion; and providing that the President shall cause a medal to be struck, to be presented to Major-General Grant in the name of the People of the United States of America.

Approved January 28, 1861.
 Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks, and the officers and soldiers under his command at Fort Hudson.

Approved January 28, 1861.
 Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside, and the officers and men who have fought under his command, for their gallantry, good conduct, and soldier-like endurance.

Approved January 28, 1861.
 Joint Resolution, expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major-General Joseph Hooker, Joint Chief of General G. Meade, Major-General Oliver O. Howard, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill, energy, and endurance in covering Washington and Baltimore, and for the skill and heroic valor displayed at Gettysburg, Pa.

Approved February 19, 1861.
 Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General W. T. Sherman, and the officers and soldiers who served under him, for their gallant and arduous services in marching to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland and at the battle of Chattanooga.

Approved March 3, 1861.
 Joint Resolution of thanks of Congress to the Volunteer Soldiers who have re-enlisted in the army.

Approved June 13, 1861.
 Joint Resolution of thanks of Congress to Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Ballou, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services in the recent campaign on the Red River, by which the gunboat flotilla under Rear-Admiral David D. Porter was rescued from imminent peril.

Approved January 10, 1865.
 Joint Resolution tendering the thanks of the people and of Congress to Major-General William T. Sherman, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallant conduct in their late brilliant movement through Georgia.

Approved January 24, 1865.
 Joint Resolution to present the thanks of Congress to Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, and to the officers and men under his command, for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and for their long and faithful and unswerving devotion to the cause of the country.

Approved March 9, 1865.
 Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General Geo. B. Thomas, and the army under his command, for the signal defeat of the rebel army under General Hood.

Approved April 21, 1866.
 Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock for his services with the Army of the Potomac in 1863.

Approved July 30, 1866.
 Joint Resolution expressive of the gratitude of the Nation to the officers, soldiers, and Claimants of the United States, by whose valor and endurance, on land and sea, the rebellion has been crushed.

TOTAL INTERMENTS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—Continued.

CEMETERY.	INTERMENTS.		
	Known.	Unknown.	Total.
Cypress Hills, New York.....	3,740	78	3,818
Charlestown, Kentucky.....	323	1	324
Danville, Virginia.....	1,172	153	1,325
Payetteville, Arkansas.....	431	781	1,212
Davis Point, New Jersey.....	2,644	1,537	4,181
Florence, South Carolina.....	199	2,319	2,518
Fort Donelson, Tennessee.....	611	989	1,600
Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.....	215	3,232	3,447
Fort Harrison, Virginia.....	133	575	708
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.....	825	2,035	2,860
Fort McPherson, Nebraska.....	260	291	551
Fort Smith, Arkansas.....	711	1,152	1,863
Fort Scott, Kansas.....	300	161	461
Fredericksburg, Virginia.....	3,487	12,779	16,266
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.....	1,067	1,608	2,675
Gravelly Hill, Virginia.....	284	1,185	1,469
Grafton, West Virginia.....	654	623	1,277
Hampton, Virginia.....	4,039	454	4,493
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.....	349	413	762
Jefferson City, Missouri.....	612	85	697
Keokuk, Iowa.....	2,050	1,946	3,996
Knoxville, Tennessee.....	293	6	300
Laurel, Maryland.....	261	277	538
Lohans, Kentucky.....	805	1,068	1,873
Lexington, Kentucky.....	825	3,337	5,012
Little Rock, Arkansas.....	2,845	3,337	6,182
Lodgepole Pine, Kentucky.....	348	366	714
Loudon Park, Maryland.....	1,037	109	1,146
Marietta, Georgia.....	1,188	2,363	3,551
Memphis, Tennessee.....	1,817	8,917	10,734
Mexico City.....	284	759	1,043
Mobile, Alabama.....	750	110	860
Monard City, Virginia.....	305	51	356
Nashville, Tennessee.....	11,825	1,201	13,026
Natchez, Mississippi.....	2,086	2,798	4,884
New Albany, Indiana.....	2,139	476	2,615
New Bern, North Carolina.....	2,177	3,254	5,431
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	80	25	105
Pinebluff, Louisiana.....	1,329	1,071	2,400
Poplar Grove, Virginia.....	2,196	402	2,598
Port Hudson, Louisiana.....	1,919	662	2,581
Red Bank, North Carolina.....	1,919	662	2,581
Ridgeland, Virginia.....	812	6,720	7,532
Rock Island, Illinois.....	207	19	226
Salisbury, North Carolina.....	94	13,032	13,126
San Antonio, Texas.....	324	167	491
Staves Landing, Tennessee.....	159	128	287
Soldier's Home, District of Columbia.....	5,314	288	5,602
Stonington, Virginia.....	353	320	673
Stones River, Tennessee.....	1,234	619	1,853
Vicksburg, Mississippi.....	3,868	12,704	16,572
Wilmington, North Carolina.....	2,099	1,299	3,398
Winchester, Virginia.....	5,014	3,365	8,379
Woodlawn, Elmira, New York.....	5,074	15	5,089
Yorktown, Virginia.....	748	1,434	2,182
Total	171,302	147,508	318,810

* Including about 6,000 known and 1,500 unknown civilians, and 4,100 known and 2,100 unknown Confederate.

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ABSTRACT OF THE MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RETURNS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

STATES.	Year.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	ORGANIZED REGIMENTS.				Total un-organized Militia etc.	Aggregate.	Militia by States, by Military Districts, and by Territories.
				Regulars, Fed- eral and State Officers.	Voluntary Officers.	Private Militia.	Reserve Militia.			
Maine.....	1863	2	11	16	81	116	1,363	1,379	97,719	
New Hampshire.....	1863	1	8	37	78	114	1,218	1,332	83,463	
Vermont.....	1863	1	12	11	60	624	863	937	47,988	
Massachusetts.....	1863	2	18	91	200	311	3,523	3,824	802,362	
Rhode Island.....	1863	1	29	65	32	1,024	1,183	1,215	131,471	
Connecticut.....	1863	1	4	110	173	2,218	3,301	3,574	75,778	
New York.....	1863	11	103	411	1,058	11,763	13,821	14,879	1,023,638	
New Jersey.....	1863	1	40	70	144	2,027	2,285	2,325	223,014	
Pennsylvania.....	1863	4	42	128	378	5,242	7,454	8,036	481,482	
Delaware.....	1863	1	6	15	24	234	255	259	79,590	
Maryland.....	1870	1	6	60	81	1,247	1,330	1,330	50,444	
Virginia.....	1868	1	5	63	162	443	2,757	3,009	923,000	
West Virginia.....	1863	1	7	24	41	412	443	443	116,000	
North Carolina.....	1863	2	14	24	63	1,033	733	836	323,000	
South Carolina.....	1863	9	63	66	300	207	4,813	5,111	100,000	
Georgia.....	1863	7	52	100	287	453	6,591	6,718	25,903	
Alabama.....	1863	8	37	109	122	114	1,553	1,553	170,000	
Mississippi.....	1863	1	8	39	66	106	1,264	1,280	140,000	
Louisiana.....	1863	8	28	65	97	169	1,719	1,806	138,438	
Texas.....	1863	5	23	43	114	184	1,462	1,645	100,000	
Arkansas.....	1863	1	10	16	24	24	24	24	100,000	
Kentucky.....	1863	1	15	74	90	275	1,045	2,006	200,000	
Tennessee.....	1863	1	16	22	32	32	32	32	182,000	
Ohio.....	1862	16	82	252	895	5,815	5,875	5,875	500,000	
Indiana.....	1863	1	30	138	193	2,552	2,520	2,520	369,045	
Michigan.....	1863	1	8	39	66	126	1,854	1,930	300,000	
Illinois.....	1863	8	85	75	256	927	4,478	4,478	400,000	
Missouri.....	1863	1	7	35	113	156	1,143	1,229	316,000	
Wisconsin.....	1863	1	13	24	101	136	2,223	2,453	200,000	
Minnesota.....	1863	1	8	15	63	90	1,250	1,340	125,000	
Iowa.....	1863	2	16	42	138	166	2,102	2,330	210,000	
Nebraska.....	1863	1	9	16	24	24	24	24	100,000	
Kansas.....	1862	1	7	5	5	5	5	5	130,000	
Nevada.....	1862	1	27	4	4	4	4	4	100,000	
Oregon.....	1863	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40,000	
California.....	1863	7	76	41	163	297	3,670	3,977	134,991	
Colorado.....	1863	1	24	25	25	25	25	25	100,000	
Grand aggregate		80	737	4,320	14,230	8,824	81,268	89,207	5,827,921	

* Estimated in Adjutant General's Office.

TOTAL INTERMENTS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

	INTERMENTS.		
	Known.	Unknown.	Total.
Annapolis, Maryland.....	2,283	294	2,489
Alexandria, Louisiana.....	254	772	1,026
Alexandria, Virginia.....	3,402	1,249	4,651
Andersonville, Georgia.....	621	393	1,014
Antietam, Maryland.....	12,913	631	13,544
Arlington, Virginia.....	2,353	1,918	4,271
Balf's Bluff, Virginia.....	11,915	1,919	13,834
Barracks, Florida.....	1	34	35
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.....	2,798	657	3,455
Battle Ground, District of Columbia.....	2,469	493	2,964
Beaufort, South Carolina.....	43	43	86
Beverly, New Jersey.....	478	4,463	4,941
Brownsville, Texas.....	1,417	1,378	2,795
Camp Beaman, Illinois.....	1,907	308	2,215
Camp Nelson, Kentucky.....	2,477	1,153	3,630
Cave Hill, Kentucky.....	3,944	983	4,927
Chancellorsville, Virginia.....	3,072	12,511	15,583
Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	7,399	1,063	8,462
Clyde Point, Virginia.....	5,778	1,274	7,052
Cold Bay, Virginia.....	6,837	1,293	8,130
Corinth, Mississippi.....	1,780	3,927	5,707
Crozer Hill, Indiana.....	683	713	1,396
Custer Field, Montana.....	262	911	1,173

NATION'S DEBT.

YEAR	AMOUNT.	YEAR	AMOUNT.	YEAR	AMOUNT.	YEAR	AMOUNT.
1791	80,456,478 62	1815	\$79,883,669 15	1839	\$1,573,349 82	1863	\$1,115,772,188 63
1792	77,227,924 66	1816	72,354,233 74	1840	5,250,875 54	1864	1,215,734,370 57
1793	80,352,534 04	1817	123,491,865 16	1841	15,894,499 73	1865	2,680,847,869 73
1794	78,427,404 77	1818	163,466,033 33	1842	20,961,222 28	1866	2,775,236,173 69
1795	60,747,587 29	1819	95,529,448 28	1843	32,742,922 00	1867	2,975,126,103 97
1796	83,765,172 67	1820	101,505,519 15	1844	23,461,832 60	1868	3,611,687,851 19
1797	82,064,473 53	1821	90,287,437 08	1845	19,635,303 01	1869	3,988,452,313 84
1798	79,228,529 12	1822	89,546,676 08	1846	15,550,203 97	1870	3,400,673,427 81
1799	78,408,664 77	1823	90,875,877 37	1847	38,850,534 77	1871	3,353,211,323 33
1800	82,913,324 33	1824	90,269,777 77	1848	47,844,802 23	1872	2,831,231,238 73
1801	76,038,059 30	1825	89,788,432 71	1849	65,091,858 69	1873	2,234,482,393 20
1802	88,715,682 25	1826	116,641,050 00	1850	65,432,773 35	1874	3,251,890,438 43
1803	77,054,688 80	1827	73,987,367 20	1851	68,394,700 00	1875	2,292,284,621 55
1804	84,427,120 88	1828	97,475,848 87	1852	66,199,341 71	1876	2,160,335,097 15
1805	92,812,150 50	1829	98,421,473 67	1853	57,993,117 70	1877	2,205,301,869 10
1806	75,735,570 66	1830	48,055,466 39	1854	42,412,222 42	1878	2,245,445,072 04
1807	60,216,306 64	1831	38,123,191 88	1855	35,580,858 56	1879	3,120,415,970 63
1808	65,166,317 87	1832	24,323,233 18	1856	31,377,337 30	1880	2,960,915,652 58
1809	87,023,152 00	1833	7,001,608 83	1857	28,029,831 85	1881	1,918,313,094 63
1810	95,173,217 52	1834	7,001,608 83	1858	44,911,881 03	1882	1,884,171,728 07
1811	48,065,587 79	1835	37,513 05	1859	55,496,837 89		
1812	45,203,721 50	1836	359,827 80	1860	64,842,387 89		
1813	55,063,827 57	1837	8,308,124 97	1861	60,080,873 72		
1814	61,887,840 24	1838	10,434,221 14	1862	524,176,412 13		

RATES OF PENSION

And Number Pensioned to each Rate of the Army and Navy Invalids on the Roll, June 30, 1884.

RATES.	ARMY			NAVY			TOTAL
	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	PERCENT.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	PERCENT.	
\$1 00	1,445	20	1,469	89 75	4	8	7,197
1 25	1	1	1	10 00	101	7,268	109
1 50	25,707	187	25,894	19 20	1	1	25,902
2 00	10	10	10	20 00	6	6	16
2 50	16	11	27	10 00	5	5	21
3 00	519	4	523	10 75	427	20	946
3 50	2,237	44	2,281	11 00	18	12	2,300
4 00	1	1	1	11 25	847	17	848
4 50	1	1	1	11 50	84	5	89
5 00	1	1	1	11 59	21	3	24
5 50	1	1	1	11 66	4	2	6
6 00	453	405	858	12 00	19	10	209
6 50	360	4	364	12 00	11,609	16	11,625
7 00	58,269	631	68,850	12 50	578	10	6,947
7 50	471	8	479	13 00	119	10	1,190
8 00	1,703	28	1,731	13 00	214	23	2,366
8 50	2	2	4	13 75	578	10	580
9 00	4	1	5	14 00	26	2	30
9 50	79	7	86	14 00	79	8	188
10 00	13	1	14	15 00	8	1	9
10 50	32,761	315	33,076	14 00	2,923	62	2,985
11 00	1	1	2	14 25	12	4	16
11 50	1	1	2	14 50	5	1	6
12 00	1	1	2	15 00	1	1	2
12 50	38	1	39	15 00	1,855	41	1,896
13 00	1	1	2	15 25	1	1	2
13 50	283	3	286	15 50	1	3	4
14 00	1	1	2	16 00	1	1	2
14 50	1,026	24	1,050	15 75	2,349	13	2,362
15 00	1	1	2	16 00	1	1	2
15 50	1	1	2	16 25	1	1	2
16 00	36,126	483	36,609	16 50	9	9	9
16 50	15	1	16	16 00	1	1	2
17 00	1	1	2	16 25	1	1	2
17 50	1,286	1	1,287	17 00	1,410	5	1,415
18 00	1	1	2	17 25	1	1	2
18 50	1	1	2	17 50	1	1	2
19 00	1	1	2	18 00	2,189	80	2,269
19 50	18	1	19	18 00	2	2	4
20 00	1	1	2	18 25	1	1	2

RATES OF PENSION—Continued.

RATES.	ARMY.	NAVY.	TOTAL.	RATES.	ARMY.	NAVY.	TOTAL.
\$18 00	11	11	22	20 00	1	1	2
18 50	115	2	117	20 50	6	1	7
19 00	6	1	7	21 00	8	7	15
19 50	8	1	9	21 50	1,031	18	1,049
20 00	1	2	3	22 00	1	2	3
20 50	1	1	2	22 50	1	1	2
21 00	1	1	2	23 00	1	1	2
21 50	1	1	2	23 50	1	1	2
22 00	1	1	2	24 00	18,101	35	18,136
22 50	1	1	2	24 50	2	2	4
23 00	1	1	2	25 00	297	1	298
23 50	1	1	2	25 50	1	1	2
24 00	1	1	2	26 00	1	1	2
24 50	1	1	2	26 50	1	1	2
25 00	1	1	2	27 00	1	1	2
25 50	1	1	2	Total	218,576	2,016	220,572

Chief Commanders of the United States Army, 1789-1885.

NAMES.	TERM OF SERVICE.		RANK.
	FROM.	TO.	
JOSHUA HARMER	Sept. 1789	March 1791	Lieut.-Col. of Inftry.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 5, 1792	Major-General.
ANTHONY WAYNE	Mar. 5, 1792	Dec. 19, 1792	Major-General.
JAMES WILKINSON	Dec. 15, 1792	July 3, 1793	Major-General.
GEORGE WASHINGTON	July 3, 1793	Dec. 17, 1793	Lieut.-Gen. & Gen.
JAMES WILKINSON	Jan. 27, 1800	Jan. 27, 1801	Brigadier-General.
HENRY DEBONOIS	Jan. 27, 1801	Jan. 15, 1805	Major-General.
JACOB BROWN	Jan. 15, 1805	Feb. 24, 1808	Major-General.
ALEXANDER MACOM	May 24, 1808	June 25, 1813	Major-General.
WYTHE SCOTT	Jan. 25, 1814	Nov. 1, 1801	Major-General.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN	Nov. 1, 1801	Mar. 11, 1802	Major-General.
HENRY W. HALLECK	July 11, 1862	Mar. 13, 1864	Major-General.
LEWIS B. GRANT	Mar. 1864	Mar. 4, 1869	Lieut.-Gen. & Gen.
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN	Mar. 4, 1869	Feb. 8, 1864	General.
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN	Feb. 8, 1864		Lieut.-General.

LIST OF PENSION AGENCIES,

With Location, Geographical Limits, and Names of Pension Agents, Showing the Balance of Funds in the Hands of each Agent, June 30, 1884.

LOCATION.	NAME OF AGENT.	AMOUNT.	GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS.
CITY.	STATE.		
Angusta	Maine	Seiden Conner	The State of Maine: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Boston, Mass.
Boston	Massachusetts	Daniel W. Gooch	The States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and all Navy pensioners residing in this and the Augusta and Concord districts.
Chicago	Illinois	Ada C. Sweet	The State of Illinois, and all Navy pensioners residing in this and the Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit and Indianapolis, Louisville, Muskogee, and Texas districts.
Columbus	Ohio	Allen T. Wickoff	The State of Ohio: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Concord	New Hampshire	E. L. Whitford	The States of New Hampshire and Vermont: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Boston.
Des Moines	Iowa	Jacob C. Galt	The States of Iowa and Nebraska: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Detroit	Michigan	Samuel Ford	The State of Michigan: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Indianapolis	Indiana	Fredrick Buedler	The State of Indiana: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Knoxville	Tennessee	Henry R. Gibson	The States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Washington, D. C.
Louville	Kentucky	Robert M. Kelly	The State of Kentucky: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	Edward Ferguson	The State of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
New York	New York	Charles R. Coster	The counties in the State of New York, Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Queens, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schoenady, Sullivan, Suffolk, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester, and all Navy pensioners in the State of New York.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	H. G. Sichel	The counties in the State of Pennsylvania of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, York, and all Navy pensioners in the State of Pennsylvania.
Pittsburg	Mo.	Russell Zerott	The counties in the State of Pennsylvania not in the Philadelphia district: All Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Philadelphia.
San Francisco	California	Henry Cox	The States of California, Nevada, and Oregon; the Territories of Alaska, Idaho, Utah, and Washington, including the Navy pensioners.
Syracuse	New York	Theodore L. Pool	The counties in the State of New York not in the New York City district: All Navy pensioners in this State are paid at New York City.
Topeka	Kansas	Nathaniel A. Adams	The States of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado; the Territory of New Mexico and the Indian Territory: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Washington	District of Columbia	Theophilus Adams	The States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; the District of Columbia; the inmates of the branches of the National Soldiers' Home, and pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all Navy pensioners in this and the Knoxville district.
Total			11,150,218 13

AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED TO THE NATION'S DEFENDERS BY PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

(Public Bodies.)

(From April 15 to May 31, 1861.)

Arlington, Mass.	\$3,000	Edgerton, Wis.	1,000	Maudslowi, Mass.	\$5,000	Sag Harbor, New York	3,000
Aton, Mass.	5,000	Elizabeth, New Jersey	11,600	Marblehead, Mass.	6,000	Saline, Mass.	17,000
Albany, New York	46,000	Elkhart, Indiana	8,000	Marlboro, Mass.	10,000	Sallyburg, Mass.	2,000
Amesbury, Mass.	5,000	Ellettsville, Ind.	25,000	Martineau, Mass.	5,000	Saratoga Springs, New York	2,000
Andover, Mass.	17,000	Eransville, Indiana	15,000	Massachusetts, State	3,000,000	Schenectady, New York	3,000
Atina, New York	10,000	Essex, Mass.	5,000	Michigan, State	1,000,000	Schuyler, New York	8,000
Auburn, New York	1,000	Fair River, Mass.	30,400	United States	7,000,000	Seneca Falls, New York	3,000
Barns, Mass.	2,000	Flemington, New Jersey	5,000	Melrose, Mass.	3,000	Shapiro, Wis.	1,000
Barnstable, New York	5,000	Fond du Lac, Wis.	4,000	Michigan, State	1,000,000	Shiloh, Va.	1,000
Bath, Maine	10,000	Framingham, Mass.	16,000	Michigan, (various places)	50,000	Shilohbury, Mass.	2,000
Bay Mills, Wis.	3,000	Franklin, Mass.	3,000	Middleboro, Mass.	7,000	Shinnock, New York	2,000
Beverly, Mass.	2,000	Hahona, Ill.	1,000	Milburg, Mass.	3,000	Somerset, Mass.	1,000
Beaufort, Mass.	2,000	Georgetown, Mass.	5,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	32,000	Southboro, Mass.	2,000
Bedford, New York	1,000	Glen Falls, New York	10,000	Monroe, Wis.	1,000	Southbridge, Mass.	8,000
Bennington, N. Y.	10,000	Hancock, Mass.	10,000	Morrisville, New Jersey	3,000	Spatic, Wis.	1,000
Berlin, Wis.	2,000	Great Falls, New Hampshire	30,000	Mount Holly, New Jersey	3,000	St. Albans, Vt.	10,000
Brighton, New York	10,000	Green Bay, Wis.	1,000	Mystic, Conn.	7,000	Stockbridge, Mass.	5,000
Burlington, New Jersey	3,000	Greensburg, Indiana	3,000	N. Andover, Mass.	3,000	Stockholm, New York	3,000
Burlington, Mass.	200,000	Hanilton, Ohio	1,000	Needham, Mass.	3,000	Stow, Mass.	2,000
Bradford, Vt.	2,000	Harrisburg, Penn.	2,000	New Brunswick, New Jersey	2,000	Sutton, Mass.	9,000
Braintree, Mass.	2,000	Hartford, Conn.	64,000	New Haven, Conn.	50,000	Sycamore, Ill.	1,000
Bridgport, Conn.	31,000	Hatfield, Mass.	5,000	New Jersey, State	2,000,100	Syracuse, New York	34,000
Bridgewater, N. J.	1,000	Hatfield, Wis.	2,000	New London, Conn.	10,000	Taunton, Mass.	40,000
Brooklyn, New York	75,000	Heapsfield, New York	2,000	New York City	2,178,000	Toledo, Ohio	5,000
Brunswick, Maine	4,000	Hoboken, New Jersey	2,000	New York State	3,000,400	Troy, New York	48,000
Buffalo, New York	110,000	Honolulu, New York	1,000	Nowark, New Jersey	100,000	Upper Sandusky, Ohio	5,000
Burlington, New Jersey	1,000	Hudson, New York	4,000	Newbury, Mass.	3,000	Utica, New York	14,000
Burlington, Vt.	3,000	Illinoia, State	3,520,000	Newburyport, Mass.	4,000	Vehale, New York	3,000
Camden and Am. R. R. Co.	10,000	Indiana, State	1,000,000	Newton, Mass.	3,000	Vermont, State	1,000,000
Cambridge, New York	8,000	Indianapolis, Ind.	5,000	Noblesville, Ind.	10,000	Waltham, Mass.	5,000
Canandaigua, New York	7,000	Iowa, State	100,000	North Andover, Mass.	3,000	Warren, New York	6,000
Canter, Mass.	5,000	Ipswich, Mass.	4,000	Norwich, Conn.	3,000	Washington County, Wis.	30,000
Cass County, Indiana	2,000	Utica, New York	10,000	Ohio, State	3,000,000	Watford, New York	8,000
Charleston, Mass.	10,000	Janeville, Wis.	0,650	Onro, Wis.	1,000	Waterford, Mass.	2,000
Chatham, N. Y.	35,000	Jefferson, Wis.	4,000	Onwego, New York	15,000	Wellsfleet, Mass.	2,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	280,000	Jersey City, New Jersey	32,000	Ottawa, Ill.	19,000	Waynesville, Ohio	3,000
Circleville, Ohio	2,000	Kenns, New Hampshire	10,000	Ozaukee, Wis.	2,000	Watson, Mass.	4,000
Cleveland, Ohio	10,000	Leicester, Wis.	4,000	Palmyra, New York	6,000	West Cambridge, Mass.	10,000
Clio, N. Y.	3,000	Lexton, Ohio	2,000	Paterson, New Jersey	10,000	West Troy, New York	7,000
Clio, New York	10,000	Leicester, Mass.	4,500	Pennsylvania, State	3,500,000	Westbury, Mass.	8,000
Clio, Wis.	3,000	Lancaster, Penn.	5,000	Peterboro, N. Y.	100,000	Weymouth, Mass.	5,000
Colchester, Mass.	1,000	Lawrence, Mass.	5,000	Philadelphia, Penn.	330,000	Whately, Mass.	2,000
Colman, Mass.	2,500	Lebanon County, Penn.	10,000	Piqua, Ohio	25,000	Whitewater, Wis.	8,000
Concord, Mass.	4,000	Lexington, Mass.	4,000	Plymouth, Mass.	2,000	Williamburg, Mass.	2,000
Concord, New Hampshire	10,000	Lockport, New York	2,000	Portland, Maine	31,000	Williamington, Ohio	3,000
Connecticut, State	2,000,000	Lyons, Ohio	1,000	Poughkeepsie, New York	10,000	Wisconsin, State	225,000
Conroy, Mass.	2,000	Lowell, Mass.	8,000	Prescott, Wis.	1,000	Woburn, Mass.	5,000
Danvers, Mass.	3,000	Ludlow, Mass.	1,000	Princeton, New Jersey	2,000	Woodbury, Conn.	5,000
Danvers, N. H.	10,000	Lynn, Mass.	30,000	Quincy, Mass.	10,000	Woodstock, Vt.	1,000
Derfield, Mass.	6,000	Madison, Ind.	0,600	Racine, Wis.	8,000	Worcester, Mass.	15,000
Detroit, Mich.	50,000	Madison, Wis.	10,000	Randolph, Wis.	5,000	Wrentham, Mass.	10,000
Dorchester, Mass.	30,000	Lynch, Mass.	5,000	Richmond, Wis.	1,000	York, Ohio	14,000
Douglas, Mass.	4,000	Missou, State	1,300,000	Rhode Island, State	500,000	Zanesville, Ohio	3,000
Dover, New Hampshire	10,000	Malden, Mass.	12,000	Rochester, New York	60,000		
Dunbart, New York	20,000	Mealowine, Wis.	2,000	Rochester, Maine	10,000	Total	\$7,123,000

MILITARY COMMANDS AND POSTS, 1865, WITH POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH STATIONS, AND NEAREST RAILROAD STATIONS OR BOAT LANDINGS.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Headquarters Governor's Island, New York Harbor. Embraces the Department of the East.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Headquarters Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Geographical limits.

The New England States, States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters Chicago, Ill. Embraces the Departments of the Platte, Dakota, Missouri and Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Headquarters Omaha, Nebraska.

Geographical limits.

States of Iowa and Nebraska; Territories of Utah and Wyoming, and as much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Headquarters Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Geographical limits.

State of Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota and Montana.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Geographical limits.

States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Colorado; Territory of New Mexico, Indian Territory, and the posts of Fort Elliott, and Fort Bliss, Texas, including the town of San Elizario, and that portion of that portion of Pecos County lying north of a east and west line passing immediately south of San Elizario.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Geographical limits.

State of Texas, excepting the posts of Fort Elliott and Fort Bliss, Texas, and that portion of El Paso County embraced in the Department of the Missouri.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Embraces the Departments of California, Arizona, and the Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Geographical limits.

States of California and Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Headquarters, Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona.

Geographical limits.

Territory of Arizona.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory

Geographical limits.

State of Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, excepting as much of Idaho as is embraced in the Department of the Platte.

PUBLIC LANDS.

HOMESTEADS FOR VETERAN SOLDIERS WITH LAWS RELATING TO, AND HOW THEY CAN BE OBTAINED.

ANY officer, soldier, seaman, or marine who served for not less than sixty days in the Army or Navy of the United States during the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, is entitled to enter, under the provisions of the homestead law, one hundred and sixty acres of land, "including the alternate reserved sections along the line of any railroad or other public work." (Rev. Stat., 3304; Appendix No. 1.)

The time of service, or, if the party was discharged from service on account of wounds or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, the whole term of enlistment, shall be deducted from the period of five years during which an ordinary claimant, under, to perfect title, reside upon and cultivate the entered tract; but the party must, in every case, reside upon, improve, and cultivate his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements. (Rev. Stat., 3305; Appendix No. 1.)

A party applying for the benefit of this provision of the law must file with the register and receiver a certified copy of certificate of discharge, showing when he enlisted and when he was discharged; or the affidavit of two respectable, disinterested witnesses corroborative of the allegations contained in the prescribed affidavit (Form 4-605) on these points, or, if neither can be procured, his own affidavit to that effect.

The filing must be accompanied by the oath of the soldier, stating his residence and post-office address, and setting forth that the claim is made for his exclusive use and benefit, for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person; and that he has not theretofore either made a homestead entry or filed a declaratory statement under the homestead law. (Form 4-546.)

As implied by the requirement of the oath, a soldier will be held to have exhausted his homestead right by the filing of his declaratory statement; it being manifest that the right to file is a privilege granted to soldiers in addition to the ordinary privilege only in the matter of giving them power to hold their claims for six months after selection before entry; but is not a license to abandon such selection with the right thereafter to make a regular homestead entry independently of such filing. This is clear from the statutory language. Section 2304 provides that "the soldier shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement, within which he may make his regular homestead settlement and improvement;" and section 3300 requires him "in person" to make his actual entry, commence settlement and improvement on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of law." These matters must be done on "the same" land selected and located by the filing.

Following the accepted practice in pre-emption cases, the filing of a declaratory statement will not be held to bar the admission of a soldier and entry on a claim at any person making entry or claim during the period allowed by law for the entry of the soldier; will be no subject to his right; and the soldier's application when offered within such time will be allowed as a matter of right and open to exclude the intervening claimant.

SOLDIER'S WIDOW, OR MINOR ORPHAN CHILDREN.

The widow, if unmarried—or in case of her death or marriage, the minor orphan children—of any such officer, soldier, sailor, or marine may enter land under the same conditions as might her husband if living; and if he died during his term of enlistment, the widow or minor children shall have the benefit of the whole term of selection, and be subject to the same time heretofore required to perfect title to the land. (Rev. Stat., 3307; Appendix No. 1.)

Minor orphan children can not act by their duly appointed guardians, who must file certified copies of the powers of guardianship, which must be transmitted to the General Land Office by the registers and receivers with their abstracts of soldiers' declaratory statements.

In case of widow, the prescribed evidence of military service of the husband must be furnished, with affidavit of widowhood, giving date of the husband's death.

In case of minor orphan children, in addition to the prescribed evidence of military service of the father, proof of death or re-marriage of the mother must be furnished. Evidence of death may be the testimony of two witnesses, or a physician's certificate duly attested. Evidence of marriage may be certified by copy of marriage certificate, or of the record of same, or testimony of two witnesses to the marriage ceremony.

The ruling relative to the widow or minor children of a deceased homestead party as to actual residence (page 16 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1884), is equally applicable to the widow or minor children of a deceased soldier; if the land is actually settled in good faith the law will be regarded as substantially complied with, although the widow or the children may not actually reside upon the land.

A SOLDIER'S CLAIM MAY BE FILED BY AN AGENT.

ANY such officer, soldier, sailor, or marine may file his claim for a tract of land through an agent, and may have six months thereafter within which to make his actual entry, and commence his settlement and improvements upon the land. (Rev. Stat., 3309; Appendix No. 1.)

An entry cannot be made by a soldier by an agent or attorney.

In addition to the oath heretofore prescribed, the oath in case of filing by an agent, must further declare the named authority of the agent and the date of the power of attorney or other instrument creating the agency—adding that the name of the agent was inserted therein before its execution. It should also state in terms that the agent has no right or interest, direct or indirect, in the filing of such declaratory statement. (Form 4-543.)

The agent must file with the register and receiver a certified copy of the power of attorney he has as interest either present or prospective, direct or indirect, in the claim, that the same is filed for the sole benefit of the soldier, and that no arrangement has been made where, by said agent has been empowered at any future time to sell or relinquish such claim, either as agent or by filing an original relinquishment of the claimant. (Form 4-545.)

The foregoing rule, however, will not be construed to require the rejection of an application to enter the tract filed after the lapse of six months, when climatic reasons are shown, which in case of an actual entry, under the act of March 3, 1861 (31 Stat., 311; Appendix No. 11), justify an allowance of one year for establishing residence; nor in cases where the failure results from sickness, misfortune, or any inexcusable cause, which shall be properly alleged and satisfactorily shown, and where no adverse right has intervened.

Where such cause has prevented entry and an adverse right has been admitted, it will be held proper within the discretion of the General Land Office to allow an entry upon another tract: *Provided*, That it shall be shown to the full satisfaction of the Commissioner that the default was practically beyond the power of the claimant to avoid.

In case any register and receiver have cause to believe that any filing offered for record is not presented in good faith they will note such causes upon the same, and if it be necessary to return rejection—such as a want of proper substantiation or other palpable defects—they will reject the same, allowing an appeal from their ruling according to the regular practice. Where such cause is not sufficient to warrant an authoritative ruling, they will admit the filing, subject to investigation, and immediately proceed to make proper inquiry into the matter, reporting their action at once to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

For the filing of a declaratory statement the register and receiver will be allowed to charge, each, a fee of one dollar. (This fee the receiver will account for in the usual manner, indicating the same in his account as fees for homestead declarations,) which will be charged against the maximum of \$3,000 now allowed by law. In the States and Territories for which fifty per centum additional is allowed see page 13 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1884.) The additional allowance will apply to the fee herein named.

SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

ANY officer, soldier, seaman or marine who served for not less than sixty days in the Army or Navy of the United States during the rebellion, who had, prior to June 23, 1874, made a homestead entry of less than one hundred and sixty acres, may enter an additional quantity of land, adjacent to his former entry or elsewhere, sufficient to make, with the previous entry, one hundred and sixty acres. (Rev. Stat., 3307; Appendix No. 1.)

This right (extended by Sec. 3307, Rev. Stat., to the widow, if unmarried, otherwise to the minor orphan children by proper guardians) is a personal one, and is not transferable; it is not subject to assignment or lien, nor can it be exercised by another.

The practice which formerly prevailed of certifying the additional right as information from the records of the General Land Office and permitting the entry to be made by an agent or attorney has been discontinued.

The party intending to make an additional entry, and being entitled thereto, must present himself at the land office of the district in which the land he wishes to enter is situated, and make his application in the same manner as in case of an original entry. (Form No. 4-608.)

In addition to the usual homestead affidavit the claimant must make a special affidavit as follows:

First—He identifies as the soldier he represents himself to be, reciting his military service, and stating his present residence and post-office address.

Second—The facts in detail, setting forth his right to make the additional entry, and that he has fully complied with the provisions of the homestead laws in the matter of residence upon, and cultivation and improvement of, his original entry, and stating whether or not he has proved up his claim and received a patent for the land. Proper reference must be made to the original homestead entry on the entered tract, giving the name of the district office wherein it was made, the date and number of the entry, and the description of the land.

Third—That he has not in any manner previously exercised his additional right either by entry or application, or by sale, transfer, or power of attorney, but that the same remains in him unimpaired.

The foregoing affidavits must be sworn to and subscribed in the presence of the register or receiver. This rule must be strictly adhered to in order to avoid false promotion; and applications and affidavits presented to the register and receiver with signatures attached will not be received.

The foregoing rules will not be deemed to apply to cases where the additional entry has heretofore been certified by the General Land Office, nor to cases pending which were filed therein prior to March 16, 1868.

Where the party's first entry has been consummated, the register and receiver will require him to pay the same fee and commissions as in cases of original entry; the receiver will issue his receipt for the money paid, and these papers will receive the current date and the proper numbers in their homestead series. Then, to complete the transaction—i.e. being an object, for the convenience of business, that the additional entry papers and the final papers therefor, in such cases, shall be kept separate and distinct—the party will make payment of the usual final commissions on the entered tract, for which the receiver will issue him his receipt; the receipt will thereupon issue his final certificate for the additional tract (Form 4-197) the register and certificate to bear their proper numbers in the final homestead series, likewise a reference to the original entry and to the final certificate thereon by their numbers, and also by their district where the party's first entry shall have been made in a different district.

In case of entry he will not be allowed to make the additional entry upon proper application, as above stated, and paying the usual fee and commissions, for which the receiver will issue his receipt, the papers to receive their proper numbers in the homestead series, with a reference thereon to the original entry. Thereafter, when the party shall make final proof on the original entry, he will be required to pay the final commissions on both entries, when a final receipt will be issued for the money, and thereupon a final certificate issued to call both for the tract in the original entry and the additional tract. On these papers the register and receiver will make a reference to the original and the additional entry, and on them one patent will issue for both. But where it happens that the original entry and the additional entry are made in different land districts, this rule must be departed from so far as regards the issuing of one final certificate and receipt for both.

WARREN LOCATIONS.

Warrants issued to soldiers of the United States as a bounty for military services may be located upon any public land subject to private entry at the time of such location, applies the same rule to each, and each were to be paid as the consideration for the same. The warrant must be duly assigned. The amount of land called for by the warrant must be located in a compact body. (Rev. Stat., 2414, 2415.)

(Bounty warrants were not issued to soldiers and sailors for military services in the late civil war. The only privileges granted them in connection with the public lands, will be found set forth hereafter, under the head "Homestead Entries," page 31.) The bounties for military services in the late war were not given in land, but in money.

Military bounty warrants are not locatable upon any public lands except such as are at the time of location subject to sale at the minimum price, or one dollar and a quarter per acre (section 5 of act of March 3, 1855; 10 Stat., 726). Therefore, when the holder of a warrant wishes to obtain land subject to double minimum price he must first obtain a warrant of such denomination as will, at the value of \$1.25 per acre, cover the rated price of the land, or he may obtain a warrant of one dollar and a quarter per acre, additional to an unimproved warrant. For example, a tract of forty acres of land held at \$3.25 per acre can be paid for with an eighty acre warrant, or with a forty-acre warrant and fifty dollars in cash.

If there is a small excess in the area of the tract over the quantity called for on the face of the warrant in any case, such excess may be paid for in money. If the tract contains a less number of acres, valued at \$1.25 per acre, the warrant must be surrendered in full satisfaction. (Rev. Stat., Sec. 2415, Appendix No. 1.)

The following fees are chargeable by the land offices, under section 2238 of the Revised Statutes, for their services in the location of land warrants, and the several amounts must be paid at the time of location:

For a 40-acre warrant, 50 cents each to the register and receiver; total	1 00
For a 60-acre warrant, 75 cents each to the register and receiver; total	1 50
For an 80-acre warrant, 100 cents to the register and receiver; total	2 00
For a 100-acre warrant, \$1.00 each to the register and receiver; total	2 00
For a 160-acre warrant, \$1.25 each to the register and receiver; total	4 00



