THE SOLDIER



CIVIL WAR











FRANK LESLIE'S

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

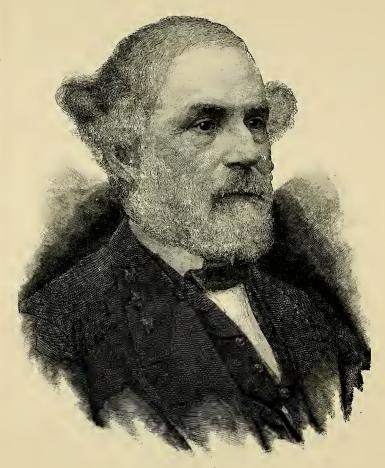
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P. Elie Gul





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.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

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

HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, BY COL. I. W. AVERY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HISTORY OF THE SONS OF VETERANS, BY A. P. DAVIS, ORIGINATOR, AND BY FRANK P. MERRILL, COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

Valuable information has been contributed and courtesies extended by Generals Grant, Hancock, Locan, Brevet Maj.-Gen. (S. N. Y.),

J. WATYS DE PEYSTER, Generals BEAUREGARD, FITZHUGH LEE, LONGSTREET, EARLY, Captain WADDELL, late of the C. S. Navy, War and Navy
Departments, etc.

VOL. II.

NEW YORK AND ATLANTA, GA .:

STANLEY BRADLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY,

1893.

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THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

VOLUME II.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN — BATTLE OF FREDERICRS-

N the ovening of the 7th of Xovember, General Catharinus P. Buckingham arrived at headquarters, with orders from the Secretary of Normans, New Mar and General Halbeck directing 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 Potomae, as the successor of General McClellan, Burnside reorganized has forces with the view of insuring the early capture of Rieli-

The army was at that time distributed as fellower; The First, Second and Fifth Corps and the Reserve Artilley were at Warrouten; the Sixth Corps, at New Baltimore, the Ninth Corps, in the vicinity of Waterlae; the Elevanth Corps at New Baltimore, Universitie and Thoroughfare Gap; Sixche's division of the Third Corps, along the Orange and Alexandria Baltroal, from Manassas Junction to Warrenton Junction; Plezanton, aross the Bappulmaneck, at Amissville, Jofferson, etc., with his pidets on Bazel River, facing Longetree's, six miles from Culipepper Court House; Bayand, near Rappulmanusck State.

At the end of about ten days, Burnside had formed the army into three Grand Divisious. Right Grand Division, composed of General D. N. t'onch's (formerly Sumner's) Second Corps and General C. M. Wilcox's (formerly Burnside's) Nimb Corps, was given to General Edwin V Summer; 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 William B. Franklin; and the Centro General Grand Division, composed of General George Stenoman'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.

Three divisions began to move from Warrenton late on the 15th of November, in the direction of Predericksburg, the advance of Summer's grand division reaching Falmouth, opposite the former city, on the 17th. Three days later, Sammer 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 lappahamosek pending the arrival of means of transportation and of supplies from Aupin 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, Leo 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. Ifilh, D. H. Ifill, R. S. Ewell and Benjamin Thilaferro; and Langstreet's corps consisted of the divisions of Generals Lafayette McLaws, M. W. Ransom, R. H. Anderson, George E. Rickett, and S. A. M. Wood.

D. H. Hill's force, forming the extreme Confederate right, hy at Port Royal, in order to prevent the Federal guidouts from ascending the river beyond that point, whilst the extreme left was also on the Rappalamorek, nearly cis miles above Frederickslarg. Stourt's cavalry guarded all the intervening forth.

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 carthworks stood about a mile from the banks.

Rurniside's plans for a forward movement were finally completed on the evening of the 10th of December. His chief of artillery, General Henry J. Huat, had placed to ever the building of five ponton-bridges, and the anbacquent passage of the troops. The grand divisions of Summer and Franklin were to cross respectively by the upper and lower bridges, and Hooker's grand division was to be held in reserve to amnort the other two.

At alout one colook on the morning of the 11th, hand the building of the bridges was begun in the indet of a very heavy fog and under protection of the Fitty-sixth and Fifty-seventh New York Regiments, belonging to Hancock's division. The work had progressed but little when the Confederates opened a heavy fire at short range, which proved very destructive.

The Federale were driven back, but made repeated attempts. In each of them they were, howover, subjected to such renewed attacks that no effective work could be done. Seeing this, Burnside ordored the batteries to open upon the elty. 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 noon, the Confederates were seen still liming the opposite banks, from which they could not be disdolged by the Stafford Heights hatteries, 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 Now York Regiments, belonging to General O. O. Howard's division, prompily responded to the call for volunterest needed to make the perilons 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 lundred men, who were picked off by the sharpshooters from the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, occupying rifle-uits near the mouth of Deep Run.

Howard's division crossed late in the afternoon, and, after a spirited last short engagement, drove away the Eight Florida as well as the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Mississippi Regiments, and occapied the town. They were joined during the following day by all hat Hooker's grand division of Barnside's army, which crossed under cover of guus 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 Priday, 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 better to effect this, two of Honker'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 earbre.

Lee's army was also made ready for the oncounter that could not last immediately follow the Federal advance. Anderson's division occupied the extreme left of Longstreet's force, reside upon the river; next came, along Marye's and Lee's Illils, the divisions of McLaws, Picket and Hood, the latter holding the first range of heights to the left of Deep Ilm. Jackson's corps extended cheace to the Hamilton Raifrond Crossing. Three brigades from the division of A. P. Illil 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 Tablasorro, while "A. Il. Illil's division, composed of part of Fielde's brigadeand of Gregg's and Thomas's fall brigades, made up the reserve. Straur's two brigades of cavalry and horse-artillery were in position between

Colonel Walton's New Orleans butteries 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 Artiflery and by the batteries belonging to the divisions of Generals Anderson, McLaws and Rausom. In addition to the above were fourtreen pieces of artiflery, under Lieutenant Walker, posted on the right of the woods, and supported by two Virginia regiments under Colonel Brockenborough.

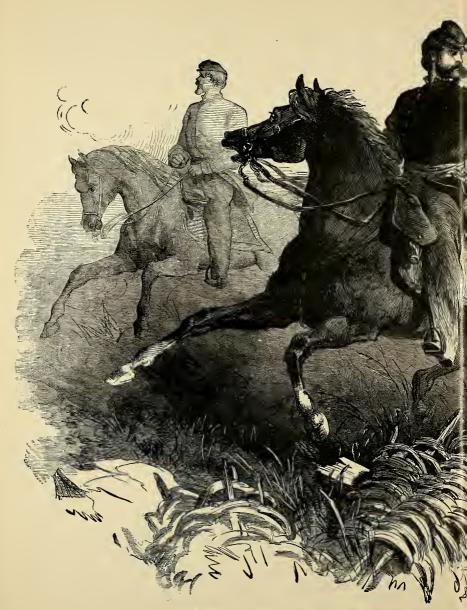
nuder toloned Brockenborough.

Owing to a heavy fig 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 Reynoldr's entire corps was sent ahead, Gibbon's division occupying the extremo right in immediate
support of Meade's, which was in the centre, while
Doubbday's division was on the latter's left, some-

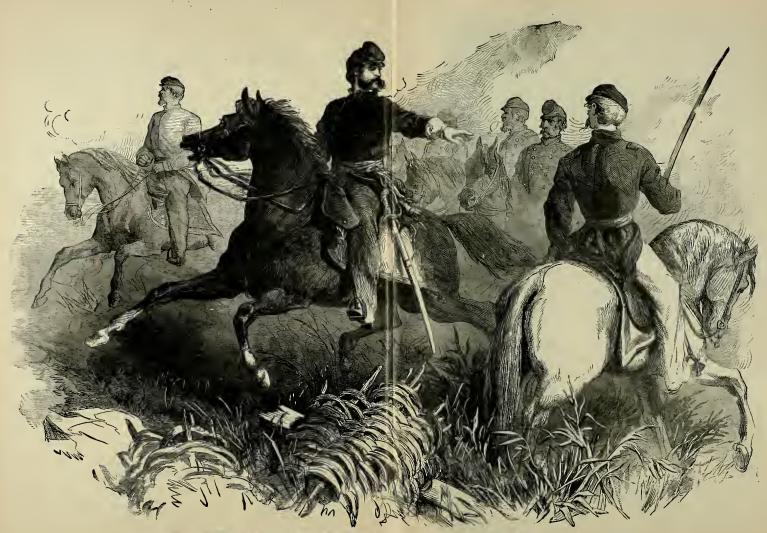
Meade's advance force soon came upon a battery

^{*} General Orders No. 192; "By direction of the President of the United States, it is undersed that Major-general McClellan be reflected from the command of the Army of the Poissonac, and that Major-general Bornside take command of the Army by order of the Secretary of War.

Carnest Relief to General McCletlon: "General, on the receipt of the order of the President, sent herewith, you will tennediately furaover year command to Major-general Bornalde, and require Twenton, N. J., reporting on your arrival at that place by telegraph, for further



MAJORGENERAL AMBROSE E BURNSIDE ISSUING ORDERS TO HIS



MAJORGENERAL AMBROSE E, BURNSIDE ISSUING ORDERS TO HIS STAFF, UPON TAKING COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMACO



BURNSIDES ARMY CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK FRON FALMOUTH TO FREDERICKSBURG, AT MIDNIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1862, DROM A SKETCH BY II LOVIE.

of Stuart's horse-artillery, and bore the brunt of a rapid enflading fire, directe by Major Pellham, which for a while arrested Meade's progress. The battery being at last silenced, he advanced his guns down the Port Royal Read, 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 Lieutenaut-colonel Walker. The reserved fire of fourteen pieces of artillery was then suddenly opened upon his force, and he found that he had unwittingly caterod a wide agn temporarily existing

As Meade's force gradually fell back toward the relificual, its 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 uttucks by the fresh brigades of Generals Lawton, Field, Walker, Trimble, and Hayes, which faully compelled them to fall hack, 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 fundamental control of the co

that led to a succession or hills and abrapt declivities, and finally to a deep ravino fronting the City of Fredericksburg. All of these wen of ceurse 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 lime toward Faralkin's position, and Conch's Second Corps stood on the right at Fredericksburg. Gener. I William II, French's division was too



PONTON WAGONS ON THEIR WAY FROM AQUIA CREEK TO THE RAPPABANNOCK.

FROM A SECTOR BY II, LOVIE.

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

Mende 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 treeps also withstood bravely, until Early's division had made a rapid circuit, enabling it to attack Mende's flanks, and compelling birn to retire with heavy loss. heavy artillery fire opened upon the Confederates, that the latter abendoned all further pursuit, and were made to retire to their old position, upon which the Fellers' Latteries kept a steady fire until dark

While Franklin had thus been operating apon 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 moon.

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 enflade the columns which could not but approach through the narrow road mence the attack with the brigades of Kimball, Pulmer and Anderson, and was to be closely followed by Hancock's division, comprising the brigades led by Meagher Caldwell and Zook.

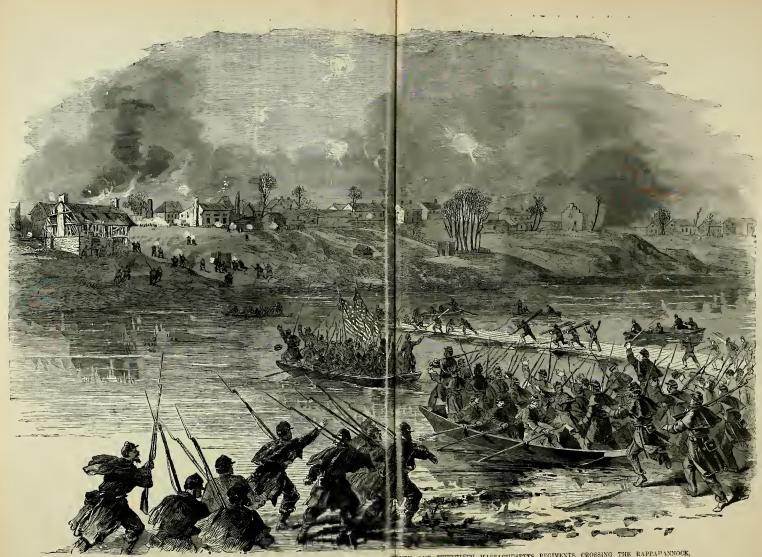
With Kimball in front, each successive brigade made its way along the narrow road until it reached the 400 to Marye's Hill. There it came within range of the Confederate guns, which opened upon the Federals with terrible effect, moving down column after column, and creating large gaps in every direction.

In face of this deadly fire, the ranks were never-

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



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



VOLUNTEER STORMING PARTIES, TAKEN FROM THE SEVENTH MICHIGAN AND THE NINE ENTH AND TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS, CROSSING THE RAPPAPANNOCK,

IN ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY, TO BRIVE OFF THE CONFEDERATE STARRSHOOTERS ANNOYING THE PONTONIERS, DECEMBER 1176, 1862.

FROM A SERVICE OF THE GRAND ARMY, TO BRIVE OFF THE CONFEDERATE STARRSHOOTERS ANNOYING THE PONTONIERS, DECEMBER 1176, 1862.

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 seathing artillery fire all advanced once more toward the point which French had reached, but only to meet with the same result.

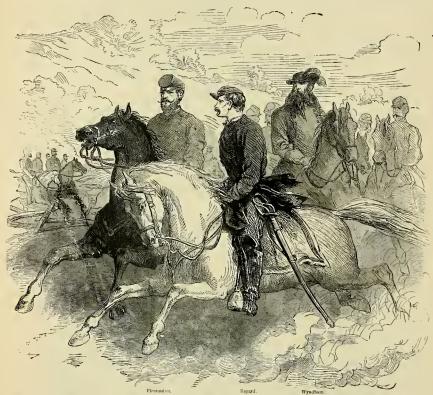
The divisions led by Howard, Getty, and Sturgis, came to the support of the others, but unavailingly. The frunt was so narrow that it could be occupied but by one brigade at a time, and each support of the division of the division of the division was supported by the division of the di

and directed Hamphreys's 4,000 men to advance for a bayonet-churge. 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 handred of their number lay hove the combat. The last of this series of fruitless assuits was made just before

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. "Finding," he says, "that I had bost 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 casily 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 Sanday, the 14th, all morning of Sanday, the 14th, all more man once morninduced to remonstrate with Burnside. He neked him to recensider his decidion, which, said he, had not mot 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 CAYARRY RECONNOISSANCE NEAR PREDERICKSBURG, VA.

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

After dispatching part of Hooker's corps to

After dispatching part of Hooker's corps to Summer's aid, and seeing, from his station at Stafford Heights, that brigade after brigade had been almost swept away, Burnside concluded to seend 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 dissande him from attempting to carry out what Couch, Wilcox, Hancock, French, and himself, justly thought a uscless undertaking. Burnside was immovable, and Hooker lost no time executing his orders.

After surcessfully 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, Hocker ordered the firing stopped, the men should hold, for an advanced line, a ditch (ravine), which would afford them sholter."

Both the Confederates and Federals lay on their arms in the expectation that the conflict would be renewed the following day. While the Confederates unturally knew they had indiced severe losses upon all of the attacking columns, they as yet little redized the frightful extent to which the Federal ranks had been devimated, clae they would, doubtless, have instituted an aggressive movement, which, in the 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 auxious to retrieve his losses, and at the council held the same evening laid his plans for a renewal of the attack on the disastrons 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 Rappalunnock River, and to abandon the enterprise as a failure.

The two armies maintained their respective positions antil the night of the 15th, when the Rederals 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 16th Burnside's army had receupied Stafford Heights. The Confederates immediately took possession of the town, and resumed their former positions.

The losses sustained by the Federals in thee short but unusually sanguinary engagements were

by the Confederates.*

In officers, the losses were especially sovere, the killed and mortally wounded including Generals George D. Bayard and Courad F. Jackson, on the Federal side; and Generals Maxey Grogg 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, Themas Francis Meagher and James Caldwell.

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 comread, with the view of entring on Lees com-numerations 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-

much more than twice as large as those experienced a feint below the city. Sigel's reserves were to remain between the two wangs.

Late in the afternoon, however, an extraor dinarily fieree storm of wind, roin, and sleet, suddealy broke upon them, and transfermed the ground into a succession of quagmires that absolutely prevented the moving of ponton-wagons or of artillery. The troops ramained under arms in the expectation that the storm would subside, but nothing could be done that night, nor was any rogress made, while the rain continued pouring, the following day,

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

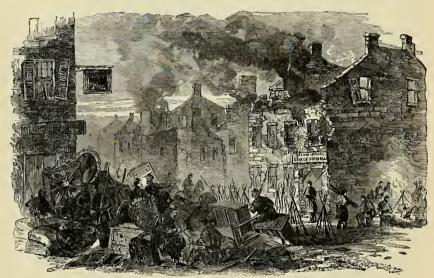
Burnside soon after went again to Washington and finding that he was not receiving the cordial support of the Administration, tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the 26th of January, Major-general Joseph Hooker being appointed his successor in command of the Army of the Potomac.

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 during the tollowing month was assigned to the command of the Ninth Army Corps, which he led both at the second battle of Bull Run and at Chantilly. Was killed at South Mountain, while at the head of his command, on the 14th of September, 1862.

THOMAS R. R. CORR.

THOMAS II. II. COBB.

Boux in the Contary of Jufferson, 6a., In the year 1820; studied law and became a very prominent member of his profession, belog, for culture and tatellect, recognized by snays as the leading lawyer of his entire State. Became reporter of the drougts Suyrema Court, and a prediscar of culture at a "Diject of Georgia Laws." of an entitie work on the "Law of Silvery," and of other legal works, which, aside from the marked success he attained to the practice of law, would have gland for his very great distillation. It was appointed by Gewerno Brown to assist in the collination of Georgia Laws, his collaborators being Burkl treit and Ilon of Georgia laws, his coliaborators being David Irwin and Richard H. Clark, both on the Supreme Court Besch. 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 Eogenius A.Nesbit, the author of the Ordinance



EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG - PEBERAL SOLDIERS ON GHARD.

ful carrying out of his new plans, he recalled the cavelry detuchments already sent ahead, and hastoued 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 usclessly communienting with Halleck, decided to move as he had at first intended.

By the 20th of the following month all was JANUARY, 1863. ready. The two Grand Divisions under Franklin and Hooker had quietly advanced up the river by parallel roads, and were encamped close by Bunks's and the United States Fords, which were to be crossed that night above Frederickshurg, while Coneh's corps made

	Killed. Wounded.	Missing. Total.
Samoer's Division		855 6,494
Hooker's Dividen		748 3,543
Franklin's Division		1,531 4,679
Engineer Corps	. 7 43	100 10
	Total	, 15,771
Confederates.	Elled. Wounded.	Missing. Total.
Jackson's Corps		8,415
Longetroet's Corps	. 250 1,516	127 1,694
	Total , , ,	5,400

GEORGE D, BAYARD,

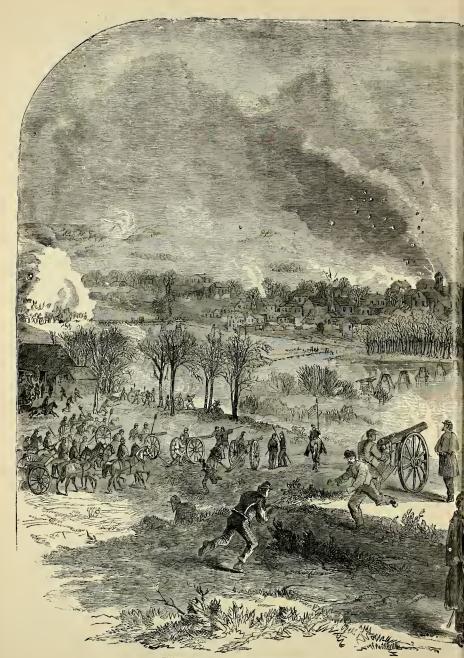
Bonn in New York in 1835; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point when seventeen years of age, and graduated therefrom in 1856, being afterward appointed a second licutement in the First United States Cavpoleste d. second Retternont in the First United States Con-ulary. In August, 1981, be was promoted to a optaincy, and seon became colound of the First Feonopivania Cavalary, attached to Georgical Mocalia Reserves. Ho took part in all the battless wherein Mocalia Reserves. Ho took part in all the hardess of the Maryland companies, and in Jung, 1983, was made a bri-guider-general of Volunteers. He served with very great distinction in the Army of the Potomas, and became known as one of the most during cavalry afficers 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-bull, which threw him off his saddle, wounding him so severely that be died shortly after,

JESSE L. RENO.

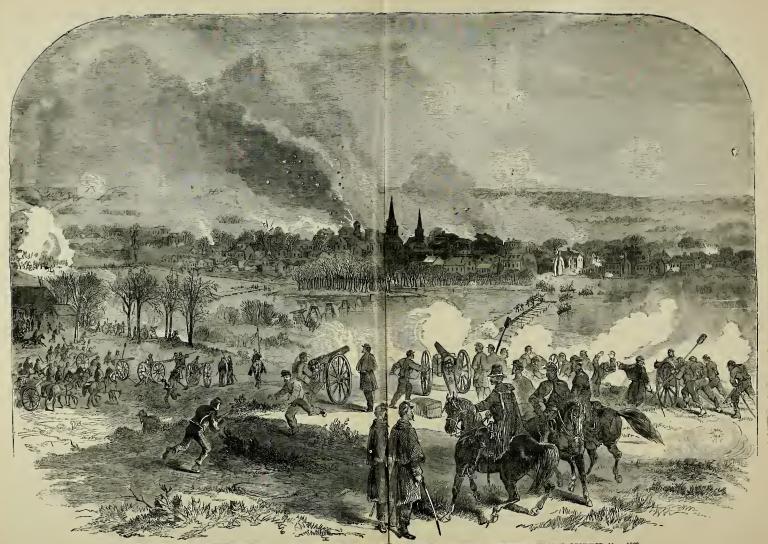
Born in Virginia in 1823, admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point at an ordy age; and in July, 1846, entered the same so bever second lieuteannt of Octonee, receiving shortly after the commission of brevet first lieuteannt of relitinguished services at the step of Vera Cruz and at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contress, Churabeco and Chapulepee. He was the command of the Mount Vernon (Alabama) Arsenal, at the time of its oppine, lost January, 1861; was appointed a brigod regeneral of Vol-anteers the following November, and as such accompanied

of Secession, he joined in a vigorous advocacy of the immediate withdrawni of the State, and was a central figure la the Convection. When Georgia was called upon to subscribe to the \$30,000,000 Issue of Ronds for war purposes, he and his brother Howell issued an address to the planters, and no brother flower assets an autres of the planeau urging them to invest on patriotic grounds, appealing to their State pride, and reminding them that, besides being the only State that bad unanimously adopted the Confederate Constitution, Occorgia had offered the largest number of volunteers to support it. He became a prominent member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, in of the Provisional Congress of the Communications, which body he served as cheirman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and subsequently entered the army a brigadier-general in commond of the "Ocorgia Legion." He was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862.

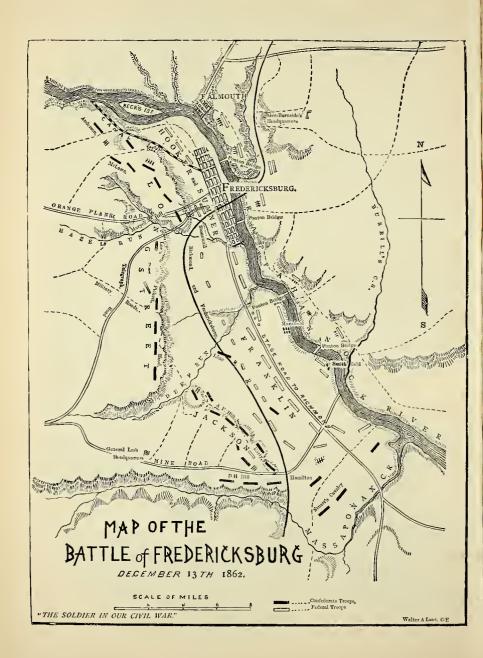
CAMP PARIS PRINCES COMP GENERAL DE CAMP PARIS PRINCES COMPANY COMPANY



BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., BY THE ARMY OF THE POTO



BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., BY THE ARMY OF THE POTOUC. COMMANDED BY GENERAL BURNSIDE THUBSDAY, DECEMBER 1178, 1862.



JOHN MILTON REANNAM

Boner in the District of Columbia in 1819, and graduated from the United States Academy at West Polot in 1841; was engaged at sea-board posts until the war with Mexico, from the United Edition Actionary in the Section 1997. The area canging of a sea-hourd point and of Vera Child. General Care and the City of the Commission of the City of Mexico. He was given the commission of hervet-cap-tain for gallantey at Chorubusco, and received very sever wounds at the assoult of the Belko Dist. Upon his vecevery, he was engaged in the suppression of the Florida houtliflets, and differented placed in command of the Department of Key West, Fla. While subsequently at the lead of the Department of the South, 182-38, ine conducted the expellition to Pecchilgo, S. C. Took part in the Fonnesse campaling, and at the lattle of Chickanama, which is completely as the Wilson of the Percentage of the Aller and the South 182-38, inc conducted the expellition to Pecchilgo, S. C. Took part in the Fonnesse campaling, and at the lattle of Chickanama, which was the galland the presented of the results of the Allanta campaign. Was made a herest degaller-general and placed in command of the District of Distr the operations of no Atlanta campangs. Was make a pres-brigadier-general, and placed in command of the District of Savamah, and subsequently in charge of the Department of Georgia, having received, March 13th, 1865, the com-mission of brevet-major-general.

OFFICIAL ROSTERS

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE TROOPS

ENGAGED AT

ANTIETAM AND AT FREDERICKSBURO.

ANTIETAM.

Major-general George B, McClellon commanding Federal Forces known as the Army of the Potomec. CENTRE.

SECOND ARMY COMPS,

Major-general Edwir V. Sunner commanding,
Pirt Britision; Wigsulfer-general Istud R. Richardson,
Pirt Britision; Wigsulfer-general Istud R. Richardson,
Pirt Britishon—Brigalde-general Thomas P. Mosgher,
Second Brigade—Brigalder-general John C. Caldwell,
Third Brigade—Colored John R. Brocke,
Second Brigade—Colored John R. Brocke,
Second Brigade—Brigadier-general John Sedgwids,
Pirt Brigade—Brigadier-general O. O. Huroral,
Second Brigade—Brigadier-general O. O. Huroral,

Seconi Brigade—Brigadier-general O. O. Howard, Third Brigade—Brigadier-general N. J. T. Dana, Third Division: Brigadier-general Nathan Kimball. First Brigade—Brigadier-general Nathan Kimball. Second Brigade—Colonel Dwight Morris, Third Brigade—Brigadier-general Max Welser.

TWILLFOIL ARMY CORPS.

(1) Major-general Joseph K. F. Mansfield communiting. (2) Brigadier-general Alpheus S. Williams controlling.

First Dicision: Brigadier-general S. W. Crawford, First Brigode-Colonel J. F. Knipe,

Third Brigade-Brigadier-general George H. Gordon,



JESSE L RENO.

Second Dicision: Brigadier-general George S. Greene min Diction: Regatter-general George S. Greene. First Brigade—Lieutenant-colonel Hector Tyndsle. Second Brigade—Colonel Henry J. Stainrook. Third Brigade—Colonel William B. Goodrich.

RIGHT WING.

FIRST ARMY CORPS. Major-general Ambrose E. Burnside commanding Major-general Joseph Hocker.

First Brigade-(1) Brigadier-general John P. Hatch; (2) Colonel Walter Phelps, Jr. Sexund Brigade-(1) Brigadier-general Almer Double-day; (2) Colonel William P. Waliswright; (3) Lieutenant - colonel J. W. Boffman,

Third Brigade—Brigadler-general M. R. Patrick.

Fourth Brigade - Brigadier - general John Gibla Scond Division: Brigadier-general James

R. Ricketts. First Brigade-Brigadier-general A.

Duryce,
Second Brigade—Colonel William II.

Christian.
Third Brigade-Brigadler-general Geo.

L. Hartauff Third Division; Brigadier-general George G. Meade.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general Oco.

T. Seymour, and Brigade-Colonel A. L. Magil-

Third Brigade—(1) Colonel Thomas F, Onlingher; (2) Lieutenant-colonel Robert Anderson.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

(1) Major-general Jesse 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 Welsb.

Second Division: Brigadier-general S. D. Sturgis.
First Brigosle—Colonel James Nagle

Second Brigade - Colonel Edward Third Dirician: Brigadier-general Isaac

P Rodu First Briguic - Colonel II, S. Fairchild.

Second Briguite-Colonel Edward Harland.

LEFT WING. SIXTH ABOVE CORP.

Major-general William B. Franklin. Major general William B. Franklin,
First Diribim - Major general Henry W. Slocum.
First Briguilo—Colonal A. T. A. Torbert.
Second Briguilo—Colonal J. T. Bartlett.
Third Briguilo—Driguiler-general John Newton.
Second Brirision: Major general William F. Smith.
First Briguilo—Driguiler-general W. S. Ilancock.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-general W. T. H. Brooks. Third Brigade—Colonel W. H. Irwin,

Second Brigade - Brigadier-general A. P Howe. Third Brigade - Brigadier - geocral John

EIRTH AUNIT CORPS.

Major-general Fitz John Porter. Mrst Dirition: Brigadler-general George Morell. First Brigade—Colonel Jumes Barnes. Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Charles Griffin.
Third Briguite—Colonel T. B. W. Stockton.

Becond Dicision: Brigadier-general George Sykes, First Brigade — Lleuteannt-colonel R, C. Buchman.

Second Brigarlo-Licutcoast colonel William

Third Brigade-Colonel G. K. Warren.

FREDERICKSBURG.

Major-general Ambrose E. Burnshle Foundateding Federal Forces known as the Army of the Potomoe

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Mujor-general Joseph Booker commanding,

THURD CORPS. Brigadier-general Gen, Stoneman commanding,

FIRST DIVISION-Brigadier-general D.B. Birney. Infantry.

First Brigade-Brigadier-general John C. Ro-Twentieth Indiana Regiment—Colonel John

Van Valkenburg. Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment—Major J. A. Danka, Sixty-cighth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel A. H.

Tippan. One Bundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment-Colonel

Guo Hundred and Forty-first Peonsylvania Regiment— Colonel H. J. Madill.

First Dicision: (1) Brigadier-general Rutur King; (2) Brigadier-general J. H. Hobart Ward com guidier-general J. H. Hobart Ward com manding.

Abbert Doubledny.

Historic (3) Brigadier-general J. H. Hobart Ward com manding.

First Dicision: (1) Brigadier-general J. H. Hobart Ward com manding. manding.
Fifty-seventh Peansylvania Regiment-Colone. G. 2

Ninety ninth Pennsylvania Regiment-Colone A. S.



JOHN MILTON BRANNAN.

Second Brigade (continued)-Fifty-fifth New York Regiment

and Brigate (continued—Fifty-fifth New York Regiment—Colonel R. de Trobriand,
Thirty-eighth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel
William Birney,
Fortieth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel N. A.

Third Maine Regiment—Colonel M B. Lakeman.

Blégade—Colored W. T. II. Brooks,
Triade—Colored W. H. Irvin,
Ouck's Brision (Fourth Corps); Major-general
D. N. Couch,
Pin: Brisade—Priguiler-general Charles
Fin: Brisade—Priguiler-general Charles
Third Servent New York Regiment—Colored J. Frederick Pierron,
Third Servent New York Regiment—Colored S. D. Thirty-servent New York Regiment—Colored S. D. T man.
One Hundred and First New York Regiment—Colonel

G. F. Chester.

Third Michigan Regiment - Lieutenant-colonel Byron R. Pierce.

Fifth Michigan Regiment - Lieutenant-colonel John Gilluly. Artillery.

Captain J. E. Randolph commonding.

Rattery E, First Bhode Island-Licutement P. S. Justra,n, Batteries F and K, Third United States-Captala L. L.

SECOND DIVISION-Brigadier-general Daniel E. Siekles commanding,

Infantry. First Brigado - Brigadier general Joseph B. Carr com-

manding.

First Massachusetts Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel C. B.

Baldwin. Eleventh New Jersey Regiment—Colonel R. McAllister.

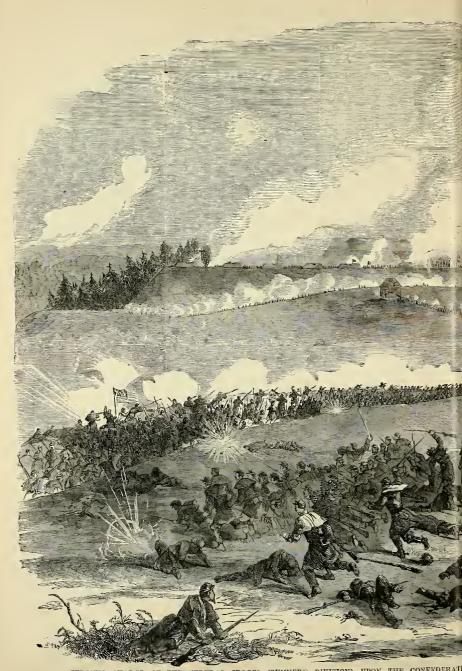
Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment-Lieutenanteo onel B. C. Tighlinan. Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment—Col. W. B. Blaisdell, Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel T, R

Tannutl,
Second New Hump-bire Regiment—Colonel G, Marston,
and Brigade: Colonel Goorge B, Hall commanding,
One Hundred and Twentich New York Regiment—
Colonel Coorge H, Sharp.
Secutich (Firet Exceller) New York Regiment—
Colonel J, Eglert Farmin,
Colonel J, Eglert Farmin,
Marston J, Eglert Farmin,
Secution (Firet Exceller) New York Regiment—
Colonel William S Refere;
Secunity-second Chiral Excellery New York Regiment—
Colonel William D, Stevens

Colonel William D. Stevens

Seventy-third (Fourth Excelsior) New York Regiment— Coionel William R, Brewster, Beventy-fourth (Fifth Excelsior) New York Regiment—

One Dissurers and Fifth Tennsylvania Regiment—tooned
A. A. McKafght,
One Hundred and Fourteeth Pennsylvania Regiment—
Cabonel C. H. T. Coollis
Gno Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—
Gno Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—
Secunit New Jersey Regiment—Coloned William J. Serney.
Secunit New Jersey Regiment—Coloned William J. Serney. renth New Francine.



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



TERRIFIC CHARGE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS (SUMNER'S DIVISION) UPON THE CONFEDERATE DRIFICATIONS LOCATED ON THE TERRACE BEHIND FREDERICKSBURG, VA., DECEMBER 13-78, 1862.

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. Dimiek, Battery K, Fourth United States—Lieutenant F, W. Seeley,

Times Division: Brigadier-general A. W. Whipple commanding.

Infantry.

First Brigade - Brigadier-general A. Sanders Piatt commanding

One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regi-ment—Colonel Emlen Franklin.

Eighty-sixth New York Regiment - Lieutenant-colonel B. I. Chapin. One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Regi-ment-Colonel A. V. Ellis.

ment—Colonel A. V. E. 1988.

ond Brigade—Colonel S. S. Carroll commanding.

Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel S. M.

Rowmon One Hundred and Teath Pennsylvania Regiment-

and-Colonel J. H. Potter commanding. Twelfth New Humpshire Regiment.

Second Brigude (continued).—Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regi-meet.—Lietutenant-colonel J. C. Hinli.
Third Brigude—Colonel T. B. W. Stockton commanding.
Twefith New York Regiment.—Lieutenant-colonel R. M.

Seventeenth New York Regiment—Captain John Vickers, Forty-fourth New York Regiment—Licutenant-colonel F Conner

Sixtcenth Michigan Regiment-Lieutenant-colonel N. E. Welch

Twenticth 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-lleutenant V. M.

Battery E, Fifth Massachusetts—Captain C. A. Phillips.

SECOND DIVISION: Reigndier-general George Sykes communities.

Dae Hundred and Streythied New York Regiment—
Major J.J. Byrne.

First Brigade—Lieutennut-colonel R. C. Ruchenna, Fourth
United States Infantry, commonshing.

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

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

Infantry.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general E. B. Tyler commanding.

Ninety-first Peonsylvania Regiment—Colonel E. M

Musty-first Peenlayivanan angamene Coonen L. at Gregory.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennayivania Regi ment—Colonel James G. Elder.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Peensylvania Regi ment—Colonel J. G. Firsk.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Regi-ment—Twintenant-colonel B. O'Brien.

Second Brigade—Colonel P. H. Albabeth, One Hundred and

Thirty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, communiling.
One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regi ment-Colonel J. B. Clark.

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

Colonel B, F, Speakmun, One Hundred and Pitty fitth Pennsylvania Regiment— Colonel E, J. Allen, Artillery.

Captain A. M. Randol, First United States Artillery, com Battery II, First United States-Captain A. M. Randol.



THE GRAND ARMY RECROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK FROM FREDERICKSBURG TO FALMOUTH, MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 15th, 1862.

Artillery.

Battery II, First Ohio-Lieutenant G. W. Norton, Second Battery (Excelsior), New York—Captain J. T. Bruen, Eleventh Battery, New York—Captain A. A. Von Putt-

FIFTH CORPS

Brigadier general Daniel Butterfield commanding. Finst Division: Brigadier-general Charles Griffin commanding.

Infantry, First Brigade-Colonel James Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment, communiting. tteenth Massachusetts Regiment - Lientenant-col-Eighteeath

onel J. Hayes.
Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment - Lieutenant-

colonel W. S. Tilton. cond Maine Begiment—Lieutenant-colonel G. Varney. One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment-Licutement-colonel J. Gwyn.

First Michigau Regiment-Lieutenant-colonel I, C, Abbett,
Thirteenth New York Regiment—Colonel E. G. Marshall.

Twenty-fifth New York Regiment—Captain P. Connelly, cond Brigade—Colonel J. B. Sweitzer communding. Fourteenth New York Regiment - Lientenant-colonel T. M. Davies,

Fourth Michigan Regiment-Lieutenant-colonel G. W. Lumbard.

Ninth Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel P. R. Guiney, Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment—Lientcoantcolonel G. L. Prescott,

First Brigade (continual)-First Buttalian, Twelfth United Section of Battery C, First New York-Lieutenant W, II

nin T. M. Auderson First Battalion, Fourteenth United States Infantry— Captain J. D. O'Connell.

First Battalon, runces...
Captain J.D. O'Connell.
Captain J.D. O'Connell.
Second Battulion, Fourteenth United States Infantry—
Captain G.B. Overfoo.
Second Brigaile—Major George L. Andrews, Seventeenth
United States Infantry—commanding.
Eleverish United States Infantry—Captain C. S. Ilresell.
Battallion of First and Second United States Infantry—
Captain Schen S. Marsis.
Gardinard States United States Infantry—Captain Levy
Barthlion of State United States Infantry—Captain Levy

Buttalion of Seventh United States Jufautry—Captaio D. P. Haucock, Battalion of Temb United States Infantry-H. E. May-

Rattalion of Seventeenth and Nineteenth United States

Pattalion of Seventeenth and Nucceenti Onicel States Infantry—Captalion J. P. Wales. Third Reignide—Briguiler-general G. K. Warren commanding. Fifth New York Regiment—Colonel C. Winslow. One Hundred and Forticla New York Regiment—

Calanel P. 11. O'Rerke. One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Regiment-

Colone K. O' rand.

Arthlery.

Pirst-licutenant M. " Nation, Fifth United States Arthlery,
commanding.

Rattery I, Fifth United States Arthlery,

Battery L, First Ohio-First-lieutenan: F. Dorriea

States Infantry—Captain M. M. Blunt.

Second Buttahan, Twelfth United States Infantry—

Grand Division of Circulty: Reigndier.general W. W. Averill

anding. RIGHT GRAND DIVISION.

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

SECOND CORPS. Major-general D. N. Couch commanding.

FIRST DIVISION: Brigadier-general W. S. Honcock Infuntry.

platia Salema 8 Marsh, on of Sixth United States Infantry—Captain Levy Boots.

Boots. Seventh United States Infantry—Captain Sixty-first Rejudies-general J. C. Caldwell commanding Sixty-first New York Rejiment—Culmet N. A. Miles Sixty-fourth New York Wegiment—Culmin Harvey L. Jones.

One Hundred and Forty tifth Pennsylvania Regiment-

Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment-Licutement-colones

П. В. МеКсев. 11, B. McKeen,
Fifth New Hampshire Regiment—Colonel E. E. Cross,
Seventh New York Regiment—Col, George Von Schuck,
Second Brigade—Brigadier-general Thomas Francis Menghet

ond Brigane Commanding commanding Colonel R. Nagent Sixty-ninth New York Regiment—Colonel P. Kelly A. Naw York Regiment—Colonel P. Kelly

Sixty-third New York Begiment—Major J. O'Nell.
Twenty eighth Massachusetts Begiment—Colonel B. Byrnes.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment-Colonel D. Reenan.

Pflty -severalt New York tegens to the Color of the Regiment—Col John R. Brooks
Throph.

The Color of Regiment—Color of R. Brooks
Thrown Regiment—Color of R. R. Brooks
Thrown Regiment—

Battery C, Fourth United States-Lifentenent Evan Thomas, Battery B, First New York-Captain R B. Petitt.

SECOND DIVISION: Brigadier general G. O. Boward commanding

Infantry.

First Brigade—Brigadier-general Astrod Sully commanding.

Thirty-fourth New York Regiment—Colonel J.A. Sulter.

Eighty-second New York Regiment—Colonel II. W. Hudson.

Hudson.
Filterath Massachusetts Regiment—Major C. Philbrick,
Niactecuth Maine Regiment—Colonel F. D. Sewell,
First Minnesota Regiment—Colonel O. N. Morgan, Second Brigade - Colonel J. T. Owen, Sixty-ninth Pennsyl-

vania Regiment, o

Beventy - first Panasylvania Regiment - Lieut.-colonel

J. Markoc Seventy-second Peonsylvania Regiment-Col. G. W. C.

One Handred and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment-Colo nel T. G. Morehead.

Third Brigade—Colonel Norman A. Hall commanding.

Nincteenth Massachusetts Regiment — Captain J. F.

Plimpton. Twentieth Mussachusetts Begiment-Captain Georga N

Macy.

New York Regiment—Lieuteannt colonel

G. W. Bomford G. W. Bonnord.

Fifty-ninth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel
William Northedge.

Seventh Michigan Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Henry

Dun Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regi-ment—Colonel W. W. Jennings, Artillery

Artillery

Artillery

Artillery

Artillery

Battery A, First Rhode Island—Captain Tompkins

Battery B, First Rhode Island—Captain J. G. Hazard.

THIRD DIVISION: Brigadier-general W. H. French commanding.

Infantry, First Brigadi - Brigadier-general Nathan Kimbali con:

Fourth Ohio Regiment—Colonel John S, Masoa, Fourteeath Indiana Regiment—Major E. H. C, Cavins, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel W. B.

Twenty-eighth New Jersey Regiment-Colonel M. N. Wises

Seventh Virginia Regiment-Colonel James Suyder Eighth Ohio Regiment—Lieutenaut-colonel F. Sawyer Second Brigado — Colonel O. B. Palmer, One Hundred and Eighth New York Regiment, commanding
Fourteeath Conneticut Regiment — Lieutenant colonel
S. H. Perkins,

Gne Hundred and Eighth New York Regiment-Lleu

Thir? Brigade - Lieutenant colonel John W. Marshall cam manding.
Fourth New York Regiment—Colonel John D. McGregor

Tenth New York Regiment—Colonel John E. Bendix, First Delaware Regiment—Colonel J. W. Andrews. Gno Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment

—Lieutemant-colonel Charles Albright,

Artillery.

Battery G, First New York—Captain John D. Frank.
Battery G, First Rhode Island—Cuptain C, D. Owen.

Second Corps Reserve Artillery, Battery I, First United States—Lieutenant E, Kirby Battery A, Fourth United States-Licutenant R. King.

MINTH CORPS. Brigadier-general O. B. Willcox commanding. FIRST DIVISION: Brigadier-general W. W. Burns

cummanding. Infantra First Brigado

Second Michigan Regiment—Colonel Orlando M. Pos. Seventeenth Michigan Regiment—Colonel W. H. With-

Bavid Morrison. Third Brigade-Forty illth Pennsylvania Regiment - Colonel Thomas Welsh

Artillery. Battery D. First New York-Captain T. W. Osborn.

SECOND DIVISION: Brigadier-general S. D. Sturgis commanding

Infantry.

It Brigade—Brigadier-general Jumes Nagle commandingSecond Maryland Regiment—Major H. Howard. First Brigado

Third Brigado—Colonel 8 b. Zook, Pitty-seventh New York First Brigade (confineel)—Sixth New Hampahire Regiment

Beginent, commanding,
Pitty-seventh New York Regiment—Major N. G.
Throop.

Throop.

Throop.

Eleventh New Bampshire Regiment-Colonel W. Barri

Fifty-first New York Regiment—Colonel R. B. Potter, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel J. F. Hart-Artillery.

Battery B, First Rhode Island-Captain W. W. Buckley. Battery E, Fourth United States-Licutenant Uco. Dick

Torno Division : Brigadier-general George W. Getty

commanding. Infantry.

Skty-night Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieutenant-colouel

First Brigade—Colonel Rush C. Hawkins commanding
Tenth New Hampshire Regiment—Col. M. T. Danohoc,



ISRAEL B. BICHARDSON.

temate-colonel Charies J. Powers.

Due Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment— First Brigodo (continuel)—Thirteeuth New Humpshire RoGolmel H. I. Zinn.

gineat—Colonel A. F. Stevens. giment-Colonel A. F. Stevens.
Twenty-fifth New Jersey Regiment-Colonel Andrew

Ninth New York Begiment—Major E. A. Kimball. Eighty-ninth New York Begiment—Colonel II, S. Fair-childs.

One Handred and Third New York Regiment-Major B. Ringold

Second Brigado-Colonel Edward Harland comm Eleventh Connecticut Regiment - Colonel Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.

Fifteenth Connecticut Regiment - Lieutenant - colonel Samuel Tolles,

Sixteenth Connectient Regiment-Colonel Frank Beach (Captain Fourth United States Artillery). nty-first Connecticut Regiment-Colonel Arthur IL

Dutten.
Fourth Tino.
Fourth Tino.

Lifestry.

Battery A, Fifth United States-Lieutenant C. P. Muhlen-

hattery E, Second United States-Lieuteannt S. N. Ben-Caralry Division: Brigadier-general Alfred Pleasanton

Twenteth Michigan Regiment—Colonel A.W. Williams.

Seventy-ninth New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel

First Rrigade—Brigadier-general J. H. Farnsworth com-

mandison in against guiden 3, 11 Panisoveri Can-mandison fork Regiment—Colonel T. U. Devin. Eighth New York Regiment—Colonel B. F. Davis. Eighth Illinois Regiment—Colonel W. Gamble. Second Brigade—Colonel D. McM. Gregg, Eighth Pensyl-

vania Regiment, commanding Sixth Onited States Cavalry—Captain G. U. Cram. Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel D. McM. Gregg

Artillery.

Battery M., Second United States—Captain A. C. M. Penn-

LEFT GRAND DIVISION. Major-general W. B. Franklin commanding

Third New Jersey Regiment—Colonel Henry W. Bron p Fourth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel William B Hatch

Hatch.
Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment — Licutenant-coloos
E. L. Campbell.
Twenty-third New Jersey Regiment—Licutenant-colooo
H. O. Ryerson.

and Brigado - Brigadier-general J. J. Bartlett command Inc.

Sixteenth New York Regiment-Lieutenant-colonel J. J. Seaver.

Scaver,
Twenty-seventh New York Regiment—Colonel A. D.
Adams,
One Rundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment—
Colonel Smory Upton,
Fifth Maine Regiment—Colonel E. A. Scammon,

Fifth Maine Regiment—Colond E. A. Scammon, Ninety-sitch Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel H. L. Cake, Third Brigode—Colonel O. W. Town, Ninety fifth Pennsyl-vania Regiment, commanding. Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment—Lieut, colonel E. Hall,

Eighteenth New York Regiment-Colonel George R. Myers.

Thirty first New York Regiment - Lieutenant-colored L. C. Nowmann.

Thirty-second New York Regiment-Captain Charles Artiuery.

Battery A, First New Jersey—Captain W, Hexamer.
Battery A, First Massachusetts—Captain W, H. McCartney,
Battery A, First Muryland—Captain J. W, Wolcott. Battery D, Second United States - First Lieutenant E. B. Williston.

Second Division; Brigadier-general A. P. Howa communding,

First Brigade -Brigadier-general Calvia E. Pratt commanding
Gno Hundrel and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment-Colonel P. C. Elimaker,

Sixth Maine Regiment—Colonel Hiram Burnin Pifets Wisconsin Regionat-Colonel Amasa Colds. Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment-Colemel William II. Irwin.

Forty-third New York Regiment—Colonel B. F. Boker. Second Brigado — Colonel Henry Whiling, Second Vermont Regiment, commatelling, Second Vermont Regiment—Colonel

Third Vermont Regiment—Colonel B N. Hyde. Fourth Vermont Regiment—Colonet C. B. Stong Fourth vermont Regiment—Colonel Lewis A. Grant, Fifth Vermont Regiment—Colonel N. Lard, Jr. Twenty sixth New Jersey Regiment—Colonel A. J.

Morrison, Third Brigade-Brigadier-general Francis L. Vinton commanding.

manding.

Seventy-secult New York Regiment—Colonel James B.

McKenn.

Forty-ninth New York Regiment—Colonel D. D. Bid

Twentieth New York Regiment-Colonel E. Von Vego

Thirty third New York Regiment-Colonel Robert F.

Taylor.
Twenty-first New Jersey Regiment—Colonel Gilliam
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 Stewar

Tuino Bivision: Briguiller-general John Newton commanding.

Williams. Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment-Colonel T. B

Neill. Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment—Colon-1 G. C. Speat.

Sixty-fifth New York Regiment (First United States Chasseurs)—Colonel Atexander Shaler, One Handred and Twenty second New York Regiment

One Handrid and Ywenty second New York Regiment
—Coloned Situs Titus
Sixty-seventh New York Regiment (First Long Liband)—
Lieutenant-colonel Nison Cross.
Second Brigado—Brigadier general Charles Devens emmanding.
Second Rhode Island Regiment—Colonel Ponk W braton.

Seventh Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel D. A. Russell.
Tenth Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel II. L. Eustia.
Thirty-sixth New York Regiment—Colonel W. IL Browne.

Thirty-seventh Massuchusetts Regiment—Colour 11. vv. Edwards.

Churd Brigade—Colone: Thomas A Bowley commanding.
Sixty second New York Regiment — Colone David 1.
Nevin.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment — Colonel J M McCarter.

Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment - Colonel J. F. Ballier,

Battier.

Gne Hundred and Second Penosylvania Regiment—
Lleutenant-colonet J. M. Klakead.

Gne Hundred and Thirty-ninth Penasylvania Regiment— Colonel F. 11. Collier.

Artillery,

Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artimery — copusing McCarthy.

McCarthy.

Battery G, Second United States Artillery—Lieutenant J. II.

FIRST CORPS

Brigadier-general J. F. Reynolds commanding. FIRST DIVISION: Brigadier-general Abner Doubleday commanding,

First Brigude-Colonel Walter Phelps, Jr., commanding, Second United States Sharpshooters - Major II. B. Stoughton,

He Bevolse

enty-second New York Regiment—Lieutenant-colunel
J. McKee, Jr. Twenty-fourth New York Regiment—Major R.Oliver, Jr Thirtieth New York Regiment—Licutenant-colonel M. H.

Chrysler. re-cool Brigade-Co. roel James Gavin communiting.

Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment-Lieutenant-colonel J. W. Hofman Ninety-fifth New York Hegiment - Lieutenant-colonel

J. B. Post, Seventy-sixth New York Regiment —Colooel W. P.

Wainwright,
Seventh Indiana Regiment - Lieutenant-colonel J. F.

Phird Brigade -Brigadier-general G. R. Paul commanding. Twentieth New York Militia-Lieutenant-colonel J. D. Hardenbergh Fwenty-first New York Regiment—Captain G. N

Layton Twenty-third New York Regiment - Colonel H. O. Huffrann

Thirty-fif.h New York Regiment-Colonel N. B. Lord.

P rarth Brigarle-Colonel L. Cutler commanding.

Second Wisconsin Regiment—Colonel L. Fairchild.

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

Nineteenth Indiana Regiment-Livercoant counce o. J.

Tweety-fourth Michigan Regiment-Col. H. A. Morrow. Artillery

Captaio G. A. Gerrish commanding.

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

SECOND DIVISION: Brigadier-general John Gibbon commanding

First Brigade-Calonel Adrian R. Root commanding. Sixteenth Maine Regiment - Lieutenant-colonel G. W.

Tilden.

Gue Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel T. F. McCoy.
Ninety-fourth, New York Regiment-Major John A.

Kress, Gne Hundred and Fourth New York Regiment-Major

G. G. Prey, Gnc Humbred and Fifth Regiment-Major D. A.

Sharp. thecond Brigade - Colonel P. Lyle, Ninetieth Pennsylvania

Regiment, commanding,
Ninetieth Pennsylvania Regiment — Licuteannt-colonel

W. A. Leech. Gne Hondred an l Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment-

Colonel Thomas M. Bayne.
Tweith Massuchusetts Regiment—Colonel J. L. Bates.
Tweith Massuchusetts Regiment—Colonel J. L. Bates.
Twenty-sixth New York Regiment—Colonel R. H.
Richardson.

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

Stiles.
Ninety-seventh New York Regiment-Colonel Charles

Whoulonk

Wicciock,
Wicciock
Wi Artillery.

Captain George F. Leppien commanding.

Battery B, Maine—Capula J, A, Hall,
Battery E, Maine—Capula J, A, Hall,
Battery E, Maine—Capula G, F, Leppien,
Settlery F, Fist Pennsylvania—Lientenant R, B, Ricketts,
independent Battery, Pennsylvania—Capulain J, Thompson.

Thinn Division. Brigadier-general George G. Meade

Infantra.

First Brigade—Colonel William Sinclair, Sixth Pennsylvaoia Reserves, commanding. F'rst Infuntry Pennsylvania Reserve Corps — Captain W. C. Talley.

Second Infantry Pennsylvania Reserve Corps-Colonel

Sixth Lafantry Pennsylvania Reserve Corps - Major W IL Ent.

W II. Ent. First Ritles Pennsylvania Reserve Corps-Captaio D. McGec. One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment-

Colonei C. Biddle.

Second Brigade Colonel A. L. Magilton, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, commonling.

Third Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—C.J. H. G. Sickle, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Lieuteoont-colonel R. H. Woolworth.

enth Pronsylvania Reserve Corps - Colonel H. C. Bolinger. Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Major S.M. Railey, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment—Colonel R. P.

rteenth New York Militia--Llenteoont-colonel W. H. Third Brigade - Brigadier-general C. Feger Jackson com-

Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Colonel J. W. Fisher, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Lieutemant-colonel R. Anderson.

Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps-Lieutenant-colonel A J Warner enth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps-Colonel T. F. Gullagher.

Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps-Colmel M. D. Hardin.

Artillery.

Battery A, First Penasylvania-Lleutenant J. G. Simpson, Battery B. First Penasylvonia—Captain J. H. Conner, Battery C. Fifth United States—Captain D. R. Rausom Battery G, First Penosylvania-Captain F, P, Amsdon.

Line of Extra Caisons. Captain J M. Clark, Company F, Second Peonsylvani i Re-serve Corps, commanding.

Caralry Brigude: Brigadier general George D. Bayard com manding,
First New Jersey Cavalry-Lleutenant-colonel Jesepti

Second New York Carner, dajor II E Davies Tenth New York Cavalry—Lieutemont culonel William

'ryine First Pennsylvania Cavalry Colonei Owen Jones Artillery

Battery C, Third Unived States-Coptena H. G Gibson

ANTIETAM AND FREDERICKSRUDG

General Robert F. Lee communiting the Contederate Forces known as the Army of Northern irginia.

FIRST CORPS.

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

Major-general Lafayette McLates's Division Barksdale's Brigade - 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippl Pegime

Kershaw's Brigade - 2d, 3d, 7th, and 5th South Carolina Regiments.

Semmes's Briguile-16th and 53d Georgia, and 15th and 32d Virginia Regiments, and Manly's Battery.

Cobb's Brigade (Colonel Sanders commanding at Sharps burg)—Cobb's Georgia Legion, 16th and 24th Georgia.

and 15th North Carolina Regiments, and Read's Buttery.

Major-general Richard II. Anderson's Division Brigadier-general Culinus M. Wileox commanding. Wilcox's Brigade-Sth, 9th, 16th and 11th Alabama Regi-

Pryor's Brigade-5th and 8th Florida, 14th Alabana, and 3d

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

19th Mississippi Regiments ight's Brigaile—33, 22d, 44th and 48th Georgia, and 44th Alabama Regiments. Wright's Brigade

Armistead's Brigade - 14th, 38th, 53d and 57th Virginia Re-

giments, and Chapman's Divic Battery.

Mahone's Brigode (Colonel Parliam commanding at Sharpsburg)—6th, 12th, 16th and 41st Virginia Regiments.

Mijor-general D. R. Jones's Division, G. T. Anderson's Brigade-General Evans commanding: 1st,

7th, 8th and 9th Georgia Regiments.

Toombe's Brigade (Colonel Regularies), commonling in Mary-land, while Toombe commanded three brigades)—2d, 15th, 17th, and 20th Georgia Regiments. Drayton's Brigade—15th, 50th and 51st South Carolina Regi-

Kemper's Brigade (Colonel Corse commanding at the battles of Groveton and Second Manassas)—1st, 7th, 11th, 17th

and 24th Virginia Regiments.

Pickett's Eriguite (General R. R. Garnett commonding in Maryland)—8th, 18th, 19th, 28th and 56th Virginia Re

Jenkins's Brigad - Counci Walker commanding)-1st, 2d 5th and 6th South Carolina Regiments, and the Palmetto Sharpshooters,

Major-general R. L. Walker's Division.

Ranson's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th and 49th North Carolla, Regiments, and J. R. Branch's Battery. Walker's Brigade (Colosel Munning commanding)—36th Virgida, 27th, 46th and 48th North Carollon, and 3d Arkansas Regiments; also French's Battery. Major-general George E. Pickett's Division.

Kemper's Brigade (General D. R. Jones commutating in Muryland)—1st, 7th, 11th, 17th and 24th Virginia Beglments.

land)-8th, 18th, 19th, 28th and 56th Virginia Regiments, Major-general J. D. Hood's Division.

Artillery: Lee's Artillery and Walton's Artillery Rattalions and the Buchmann, Gorden and Reilly Butteries.

SECOND CORPO.

Major-general T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson communding the left wing at Autician, and the right wing at Fredericksburg Major-general T. J. Jackson's Division,

Generals Taliaferro (1), Starke (2), and J. R. Jones (3) communiting.

Infantry: Winder's Brigade (Baylor and Grigsby command-ing)-2d, 4th, 5th, 27th and 33d Virginia Regiments Complett's Brigade (Jones, Johnson and Seddon com-manding)—21st, 42d and 48th Virginia Iteginicals;

manding—101, value Battalion, also the 1st Virginin Battalion, Taliaferro's Brigado (Taliaferro nod Worren command-ing)—1011, 23d and 87th Virginin, and the 47th and 48th Alabama Regiments.

48th Alabama Regiments.

Stark's Frigudo (Sturke, Strafford and Pendleton oru
mondiog)—1st, 2d, 9th, 10th and 15th Louishna
Regiments, and Copper's Battalion,

1rtillery: Major L. M. Shumaker commonding—Brock a
brough's, Curpenter's, Caskie's, Poague's, Rain's

and Wooding's Batteries.

Major-general Richard S. Ewell's Division. Generals Ewell (1), Lawton (2) and Early commanding

Injuntry: Early's Brigade—13th, 25th, 31st, 44th, 40th, 53d and 58th Virginia Regiments. Hays's Brigade (Hays, Forms and Strong commanding)—

Hays's Brigade (Huys, Forms and Strong commandleg-6th, 6th, 7th and 6th Louisiana Regiments, Lawton's Brigade (Lawton and Douglas commandag-13th, 3ts, 6th and 6tls Georgia Regiments, Trimble's Brigade (Trimble, Brawn and Walker com-manding)—12th and 21st Georgia, 18th Alabama, and 20th and 21st North Carolina Regiments, Artillery', Major W. C. Courtney commanding—Ballthi & Brown's, D'Aquio's, Demont's and Lastimer's Pri Artillery's Major (S. 1888).

teries. Major-general Ambrose P. Hill's Division.

Infantry: Archer's Brigade—1st, 7th and 14th Tennessee, and 10th Georgia Regiments; also the 5th Alabama Battalion, Fields's Brigado — 40th, 47th and 55th Virginia Regi-ments; also the 2d Virginia Battallon. Pender's Brigado—16th, 22d, 34th and 85th North Caro

'ina Regiments.
Thomas's Brigado—14th, 19th, 35th, 45th and 49th

Hormass Drigato — 14th, 19th, 35th, 45th and 49th Georgia Regiments. Branch's (or Lane's) Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th North Carolina Regiments. Gregg's (or McGowan's) Brigade—1st South Carolina

Rifles, and the 1st, 12th, 18th and 14th South Cara-

Rules, and the 1st, 12th, 13th and 14th South Care-lina Infantry Regiments.

Artillery: Major R. L. Walker commanding — Brayton's, Craushaw's, Davidson's, Latham's, Melntosh's and Pegram's Batteries.

Major-general Daniel H. Hill's Division. Infantry: Amlerson's Brigade-2d, 4th, 13th, 14th, 25tl and

30th North Cerolian Regiments. Colquitt's Brigade—19th, 23d, 27th and 28th Georgia

Conjunt's Brigaries 18th, 28th, 24th and 28th George and 18th Alabama Regiments. Garland's Brigable (Gorland and McRae commanding)— 1st, 3d, 5th and 20th North Carolina Regiments. Ripley's Brigade—thi, 6th, 21st and 44th Georgia Regi-

ments, Rodes's Brigado—3d, 5th, 6th, 12th and 26th Alabams

Regiments Artillery: Bondurant's, Hardaway's, Jones, Lane's and King William Batteries,

Mujor-general James E. B. Staurt's Cavalry Divisio

Hampton's Brigade — Ten companies of the Jeff, Davis Legion, time companies of the Cobh Legion, five com-panies of the Phillips Legion, the 1st North Carolina and the 2d South Carolina Cayalry. Robertson's Brigade—The 17th Virginia Battalion, and the 2d, 6th, 7th and 12th Virginia Cavalry.

Fitzingh Lee's Brigade—The 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Virginis Cavalry, Stuart's House Artillery, and White's Battalios of Virginia Independent Cevalry.





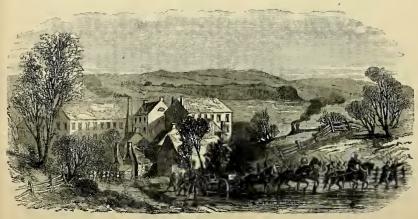
GEORGE D. BAYARD.

GEORGE W. CULLUM.

BONG IS V. CULLUM.
BONG IN NEW YORK CHY, PUTTURY 23th, 1890; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated from it in 1833; evered in the construction and Improvement of Fort Adams, Rhode Island, 1833-34, 1850-38, and 188-96; indring the intervening periods was assistant to risid engineer, 1843-39; engaged in the construction of the lighthouse of Gott Island between the years 1856 and 1888, and in the exection of defenses to the hardror of New London, the different periods between 1898 and 1895. In the Com, at different periods between 1898 and 1895. In the standard period of the Common theorem 1895, and 1895. In the standard period of the different periods between 1898 and 1895. In the standard period genitered and ponting engineer and pontion equipment of the Mexician War, In teaching practical military engineering, etc., at the

West Peiet Military Academy, and In ballding the United States Assay Office in New York City. From 1885 to 1838 he had charge of public works in both North and South Carolina, especially the construction of the ridenses, Rightness and channel Ingrovements of Clariston Harbor, Between 1838 and 1891 he was a member of special bounds, Between 1838 and 1891 he was a member of special bounds, and was placed in charge of the seasonal defenses frem New Bedford, Mass., to the Sound outrace to New York I barbor At the time of the breaking and of the Criti War he was able-sleening (runks of colonel) to Lieutenout-general Scott, Italies, which the latter was in command of the Departments of Missouri and Missisoppi, and also while Octoral-neith of the mrines of the United States. On the 1st of November, 1891, he was made a brigadier-general of Vol-

unters. Up to the year 1864 be was engaged in establishing defendive works, directing at Cairo operations auxiliary to the Western musics in the full, fortifying the approaches to Coriotal after its executation, and organizing the defenses of Nashville, Fona, the great depot of supplies for the Western arraises. Prom 1804 to 1866 be was superintereduct of the United States Military Andenicy. He was annula brevet-colonel, brigatifier general and unipor-general in the Regular Array, "of raflathful, unriferitorius and ultistiquished services," and afterward became an member of the Board of Engineers for Portificialism State Control and C



PEDERAL TROOPS MARCHING INTO FALMOUTE

OPERATIONS AT THE WEST AND SODTHWEST.

BATTLES OF PERRYVILLE, IUNA, 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 comunnuled the Army of the Mississippi.

General Pose had pursued the Confederate army

as far as Bahlwin, when he was relieved by General Roscerans and called East to take command of the Army of the Potomac, with which 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 Jane, to advance upon Nashviffe and Chattanooga. He left Corinth on the 10th of the month, and upon reaching Huntsville appointed General Rosseau
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 Chattimooga.

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 southst 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

General Forrest, against Ruell's left at McMinns- the troops. ville, 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-cighth Indiana and the Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiments, with the Eighth Indiana Battery. force, placed in charge of Colonel E. P. Fyffe, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, succeeded in ronting the Confederates, who sustained losses, after quite a protracted fight. Forrest rejoined the main without delay, and on the 5th of September Bragg's army entered Kentucky, two of General Buckner's brigades reaching Mumfordsville eight days luter, and compelling the surrender of Colonel J. T. Wilder's forces at that place.

Through the interception dispatches, Buell had meanwhile learned that Louisville was Bragg's objective point, and not Nashville, as be 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 Bardstown

General Nelson's force, then holding Louisville, increased Buell's army to about 100,000 men. October, 1862. 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 Baydstown. Bragg fell back to Springfield and directed Kirby Smith to leave Frankfort, so that they could unite their forces at Perryville (Chaplin's

to which place Hardee's corps was also ordered. Late on the 7th, General R. 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 buttle next morning, Buell ordered General Alexander McD. McCook's two divisions, under Lovell II. Rousseau and James S. Jackson (the third, under General J. W. Sill, having been sont to Hazrodsburg,) 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 Bardstown.

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

Early on the morning of the 8th, the Confederates attacked Col-onel 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, elosely followed by the Second Michigan Cavalry, the Fiftysecond 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 onening a ficrce artillery fire, under cover of which they intended effecting the capture of a hill facing the centre

at Harrison on the 21st of August, and reached of the Federal line, and which Buell had deter Pikeville uine days later. From the last-named mined upon taking, as it commanded Chaptin' place Bragg sent out a heavy cavalry force, under Creek, whence water could be readily obtained for



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 Colonels William H. Lytlo and L. A. Harris brigades, of Roussean's division, opposing respectively the Confederate divisions of Polk's corps, led by Generals Benjamin F. Cheatham, S. R. Buckner, and R. Anderson. The Federal brigades und Colonels Starkweather, Hall, and Webster, wen held as reserves, the two latter being stationed close by the Russell House.

Shortly after noon Cheatham's division opened fiercely upon Terrill's force of raw troops both with artillery and infantry, and although the latter were repeatedly rallied by Ocneral Jackson himself, the Federals were at last driven from the field with the loss of nearly all of Captain Parson's batter; General Jackson was killed while at the head 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, foll heavily upon Rousseau's two brigu'es, firdirecting their attention more especially to Lyth's troops, which occupied the extreme right. attack of Anderson's division was so fire ly made that the brigade was hurled back with heavy losses, and in such manner as to expose the di visions of Generals Albin Schoopff and Philip Sheridan, belonging to Gilbert's corps. Against the ethe Confederates charged up the hills, but miavailably. Sheridan had so well trained his gunferlerates were driven back to the bluffs through the Mackville Road by Carlin's brigade, which latter had opportunely taken position on Sheri-

In the meantime, both the divisions of Chearksm and Buckner had been gaining ground toward the extreme Federal left. An attempt to flunk Harris 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 raging for nearly three bours, when the ammunition for both infantry and artillery had to be replenished.

The Federal line was drawn back a short distance

The referral new was grawn user a some usuance from the Russell House, and the Confederates well pressing closely upon them, when reinforces unit arrived under Colonel Gooding, who had need 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.

weary losses, and after contesting amost every from Tupelo, with his army of about 12,000 men, meh of the ground, succeeded before dark in reand to offset all possible demonstrations on the gaining their lost positions, with the additional id of Wagner's brigade, which had just then reached the field.

In this last engagement the losses were especiilly 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 Rousscau'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 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 comcations along the Mississippi Central Railway, notably at Bolivar, Jackson, and also at Brittar' Severe engagements followed at these 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 Roseerans to leave his station at Tuscumbia, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and to proceed, with part of General Daniel S. Stanley's division toward Corinth

Rosecrans immediately left Tuscumbia, 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 bivouseked in the midst of a severe rainstorm. The following day, he made a forced murch of about twenty miles, through heavy roads. and after an active casulty skirmish at Barnett's Corners, come, lato in the afternoon, upon . 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, Resecrates 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 buftle, after sending out his skirmishers, but found that, owing to the nature



BATTLE OF CORINTH, MISS., OCTOBER 4TH, 1882. - 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 Gup, after leaving their sick and wounded, and abandoning a large quantity of provisions.

With the exception of sending one of Crittenden's divisious as fur 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 Murfreesborg', 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 Rosecrons was placed nt 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 commissury 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 porthward, and reached Jacinto on the 10th of September. Upon SEPTEMBER, 1802. lcorning that a hody of cavilry was approaching luka, Murphy abandoned the latter place, and fied to Corinth, without, however, destroying the stores which had been left in his care.

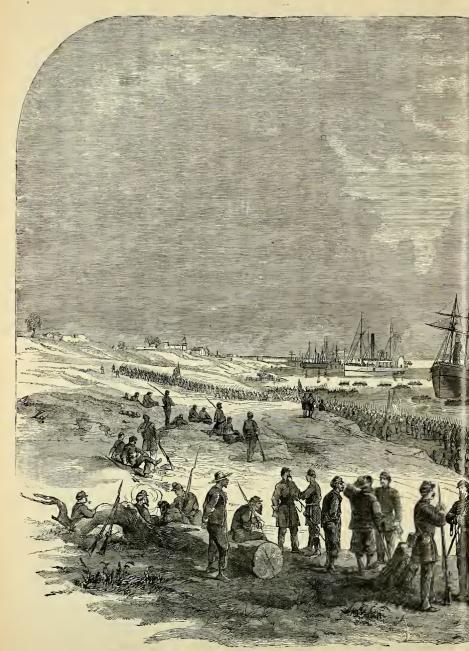
Price's forces, immediately thereafter, occupied Inka, and took possession of all the Federal property abandoned by Colonel Murphy, whom General Rosecrans ordered to be put under arrest.

Grant determined to attack Price at Inka before he could be joined by Van Dorn's force, and withont endangering the safety of Corinth he ordered Rescerons to advance from Clear Spring upon Jucinto, 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 hear effectively upon the Confederate position. The Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Missonri 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 necessarily given the Federal artillery, and ordered a charge to he made upon the guns.

Under the fierce enslaught that followed from much superior numbers, the Eleventh Ohio Battory 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 closery fullowed by the Sixteenth Olne, Colonel Chambers, and the Fourth Minnesota, under Captain Le Gro, and after a hayonet-charge, the guns These were held but for a mowere retuken. ment, 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 prisoner

In this struggle, which ended at nightfall, and



RECAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE, LA., DECEMBER 17th, 1862.—FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER



RECAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE, LA., DECEMBER 17tm, 1862.—FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER CNERAL GROVER, DRIVING OUT THE CONFEDERATES AND OCCUPYING THE CITY.

n. shifeh Colonel Eddy was killed, and Colonel driven from the hill with the loss of two guns, and Boomer severely wounded, the total Federal loss exceeded 700 men. The Confederate loss was not farge, but it included Qenerals Henry Little and Berry among the killed, and General Whitfield amongst 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 Inka, 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 marehed to Yuka. 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 Iuka, 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, he was joined by Van Dorn, who assumed the chief command on September 28th. Generat Grant proceeded to Jackson, leaving General Ord

were only again formed close by the line of inner intreuchments, protected by Forts Robinett, Williams and Phillips.

The new lines had haroly been formed when a enewed, and, if possible, more determined, Confederate advance forced buck 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 Robinett; but its fire was soon sileaced by the heavy guns which had been mounted at Fort Williams,

This was followed by nn setive 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 Belivar Road toward Fort Powell. They met, close by the earthworks, with a direct as well as an enfilading fire of ball, grape, and cauister, that rent hideous gaps in their serried lines; but they ndvanced, 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 Rossersus became satisfied that no renewal of the attack was contemplated, and that the Confederates were preparing to march south ward, he ordered a vigorous pursuit.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning, the 5th o. October, General McPherson was ordered to take three of the five regiments which he had brought the night before frem Jackson, and, with five days' rations, to follow the retreating army along the Chewalla Road. Bosecrans's enaracteristic instructions were: "Follow close: force them to pass te 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 Hatches 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 meentime 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

nt Rolivar, 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 Prime, General Grant's chief engineer. He likewise sent out cavalry skirmishers at all exposed points, and called in ine outposts at Rienzi, Iuka and Burnsville.

It was not until early on the 3d of October that he became satisfied Corinth was the Confederates' objective point. The detachments sent along the Chewalla Road had been driven back by a heavy force, which was reported advancing toward the pesition 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. McKenn the left, and Oeneral 1. 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 Boyen. Rust and Villipigue; and General Price, the left with the divisions of Oenerals S. Herbert and Dabney H. Manry.

Shortly before eight o'clock Lovell's force attacked Oliver's, and soon pressed it so flereely 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 sanguinary and the conclusive encounter of the day, however, took place in the neighborhood of Fort Robinett. 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 fira, 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 parapel.; 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 these could be trained to advantage a general charge was ordered, and the Confederates, ahundoning everything, fled in confusion to the woods beyond.

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

at Pocahontes. A flerce 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 gunz 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 engagemeats at Corioth and at the Hatches exceeded 2,400 men, embracing Ceneral Hackleman among the killed, and Generals Ord and Oglesby among the severely wounded. The Confederales lost fully twice as many, including Colonel Rodgers, who died while bravely leading his troops in the nttack on Fort Robinett, and whose body was tenderly cared for by the Federal commander.

On October 16th the Department of the Tennessae was organized by Orant 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.

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 Tallahatchia.

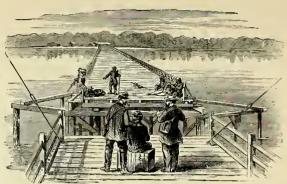
OPERATIONS IN THE 1 EPARTMENTS OF THE SOUTH AND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Wε 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 Jekri, St. Simon, Greene and Skiddaway; of Forts Marian, Glinch, Macon, Jackson and St. Philip; and of the towns of Fernandina, St. Marys, Branswick, St. Angurin, Jackson-Pille, Darien, Lesufort and Norfolk.

The withdrawd of the Federal forces from James shand, after the hattle of Secessionville, prevented for the time any progress being made toward their affecting the much-covated capture of Charleston. The Department of the South was, on September 1cith, 1862, placed in charge of General G. M. Iditchell, 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 soveral expedicions 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 SERFEU BY F. B. SCHELL.



A OBTACHMENT OF THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA (COLORED) FEBERAL VOLUMPEERS, COLONEL HEARD, REPELLING AN ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF DOBOY RIVER, GA.

FROM A SELECT SET CROSPEL BERTERSPORT.



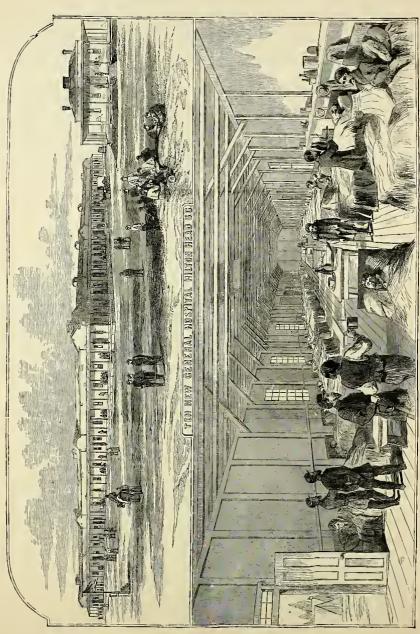
CAPTURE OF COLONEL ISAAC W. AVERY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY LIEUTENANT HAMMONO, OF THE U. S. OUNBOAT "HETZEL," WHILE RALLYING HIS PANIC-STRICKEN REGIMENT.

ant points which the Confederates etill maintained in South Caroline, and had completed his arrangements for an advance upon the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railrond, when he was attacked by yellow fover, and died from its effects on the 30th of Getzber.

He 30th of Getaber.

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 corry out Mitchell's plans.

On the 21st of October nearly 5,000 men, belonging to the Third Rhot men, belonging to the Third Rhot Aland, Third and Fourth New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connectiont, Forty-seventh, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, the First New York Engencers, the First New York Engencers, the Butteries D and M. First United States Artillery, and Battery E. Third United States Artillery, and Entery E. Third United States Artillery, embarked on transports and gumbasts at Hilton Head, and were launded on the same and the



following day close by Pocotaligo and at Coosaw-

The main portion of the troops proceeded, oward the railway, and soon oncountered Confederate pickets, who were driven back toward Pocotabgo after quite a lively skirmish. When in front of the latter place General W. S. Walker opened from the awangs a heavy infantty and artillery fire upon the Pelerals. It was quickly responded to, and kept pantil. annumation becoming scarce, General Bronnan justly deemed it wise to order the re-embarkation of the troops.

When the remainder of Brannav's force, under Colonel Barton, lad Indied at Coosawhatchie, they were passed by a train of cars filled with troops, under the command of Major Harrison, and white has sent from Savannah to General Walker's assistance. The Foderals fired upon the train killing a number of the Confedentes, as well as their commander, and hurried toward the neighboring woods; but, soon needing with a larger force well supported by artillery, and fearing, as Branana hal, the reinforcements arriving on the way from Savaneah and Charleston, Colonel Barton also recumbrach this troops, and, with the rest of the excembarked his troops, and, with the rest of the ex-

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

pedition, returned to Hil-

On the 30th of January, Lieutenant Conover w. JANUAUY, 1863. cngaged in reconneitring the Stone River, on beard the stenmer Isaac Smith, and had proceeded beyond Legaréville, when the vessel was suddenly assailed by three masked shore batteries, which opened upon it a conentrated fire from heavy rifled gans. The Isaac Smith replied vigorously, int was soon disabled to such an extent that Conover had to surrender.

The Confederates followed up their success the

next day by ntucking the wearor vessels of the blockading deet off. Charleston. Having found that the Powhaton and the Canandaigna had gone to Port Royal to coal, the ran Palanetto State left the harbor before dupreak, and, running into the Mercilita, made a large breach in that vessel, which, with the explosions caused by the bring of neavy rifled shells into her boilers, soon disabled her.

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



ARTILLERY PRACTICE .- CARRYING THE SHELL

ran down the ram; but her nuchinery was soon to bully injured that she was almost helplass, and would doubtless have soon been obliged to surrender but for the timely succor afforded by some of the remaining results of the squadron. Before the Mouphits, Quaker City, Jugusta and Hanadonic camo within range, the Palmetto State and another



ARTILLERY PRACTICE. - FIRING THE MORTAIL

vessel, the Chicora, which had followed her, returned to Charleston.

It was ascertained on the 27th of February that the Confeiente privates "Nosheitle Personart, both, had got aground while bying under the game of Fort McAlliney, on the Ogeochee River, writing for an opportunity to go to see. She had been watched for quite a while by Communder J. L. Worden, stationed on board the monitor Montantk, at the mouth of the Ogeochee, and he decided to engage her at once.

He called up the gunbeats Wissahickon, Durn and Seneca, and, leading the way, proceeded up the river early the following morning. When within range of the Nashville he peaced upon havith the Montauk's 12-inch and 15-inch guns, the beavier draft gunboats also firing at a distance. In a short time the privateer was in flames, her magnatine exploded and she went to the bottom of the river. The Federal vessels returned to their anchome, baving sustained no less from the fire of Fort Me-Allstor.

On the 3d of the following month it was determined to thack Fort McAllister with Massa, 1800 initial to thack Fort McAllister with the monitors Passait (flagship), Nahmat and Padapsea, and three morian-boats. The monitors advanced to Genesia Point, as far as the obstructions would permit, and kept up an incessant five on the fort until late in the afternoon, when they retired, and the moriar-boats three whells at regalar intervals until the following morning. It was then found that the fort had, like the monitors, suffered that little from the fire to which they had both been subjected, and that the Conclusions were not likely thus to be easily driven away. Commander Dreyton, therefore, withdraw his vessels, and took the

his vessels, and took the Passaic and Nahant to Port Reval for repairs.

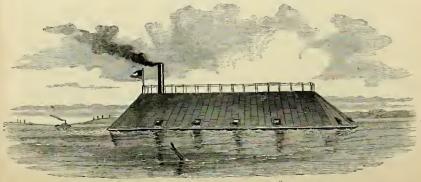
While the Dopartment of the South had thus been actively engaged, the Department of North Carolina had not remained

General J. C. Foster. the successor of Conerni Buruside, when the latter was called to McClellanda aid in July, 1862, bad then with him scarcely enough men to properly withstand the Confederate attucks likely to be made upon his most exposed ints. Ho, nevertheless, kept the enemy on the portunities warranted it; laying his plans for more extensive operations whenever the promised reinforcements would reach him. The necessarily small

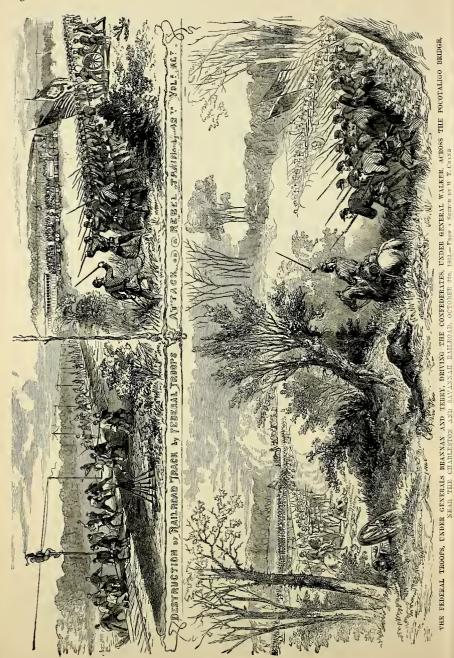
force which he had posted under Colonel Potter for the protection of the village of Washington was, early on the morning of the 6th of Septemher, 1862, surprised by an attack of Confederate cavalry.

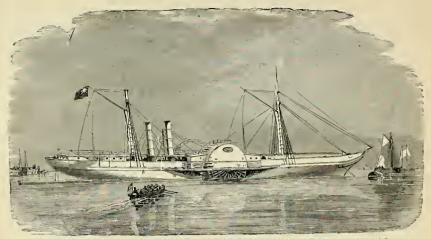
cavalry.

The horsemen invaded the place and did some little dumage before the troops could be brought effectively against them. A lively and protracted street fight caused, in which the cross of the ganbasts Pickett and Louisium proved of great assistance, and the Confederates were repulsed after



THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAO RAM "GEORGIA."





THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "ANGLIA," CAPTURED OFF BULL'S BAY, TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM CHARLESTON, & C.,
BY THE U. A GUNDOATS "RESTLESS" AND "FLAG," SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1970, 1862.

sustaining a loss of over one hundred killed and

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

He had planned the destruction of railways contring at doldsboro, and, taking with him the brigades under General Wessel and Colouels Amory, Lee, and Stovenson, 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.

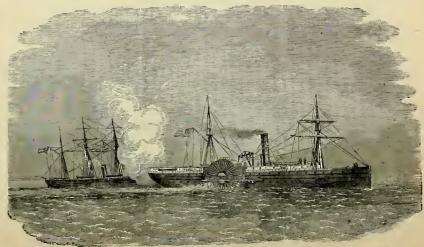
Upon nearing Kinston into on Saturday, the 12th, he learned that 6,000 Confederates hold the place, and early the following morning he advanced toward it in two luses, opening fire upon the enough at about half-past ten c'olocie. A very active ou-counter followed, the Nimb New Jorsey again he-coming coosances in the stanck. If fought until its ammunition gave out, and, with the Seventeenth Massachusetts, maratimed 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 Massachuset's Begiments, and

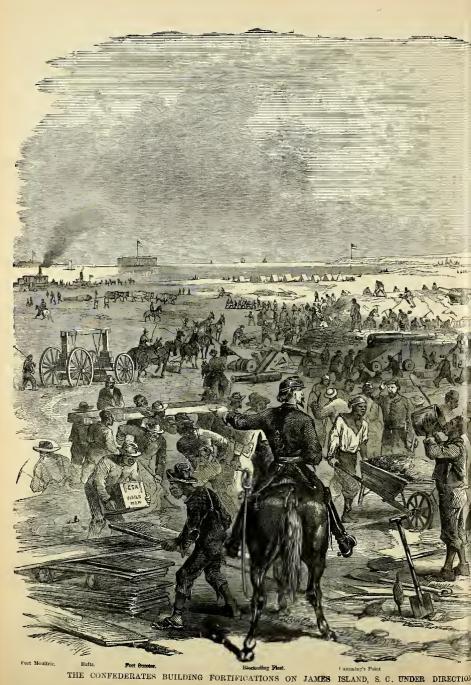
on the left by the Thu I New York Cavalry, while Major Gerrard actur-cost a large force of infantly, evalury and artillery item the contre. This morement proved successful, and, after a three housings, the Cauferdentes worn obliged to evacenate the place, having abandoned 11 pieces of artillery, besides small arms and assumation, and lost about 300 in killed and wounded. The Federal loss was nearly equal.

mearly equal.

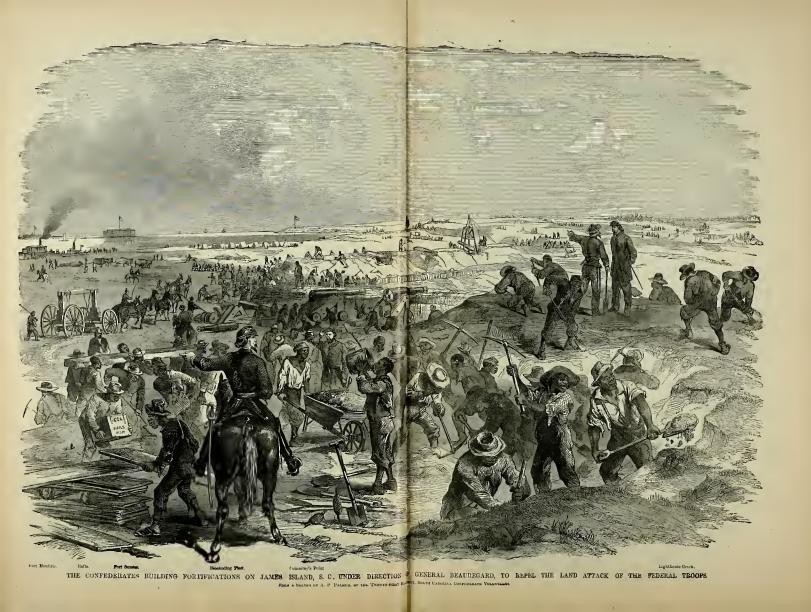
The Confederates retreated toward Goldelore, whither, on the 18th, General Fester marched his for a. Toward evening a reconsois-since made by Major Garrard in the direction of Whitholal led to a brick but alorst skirmish, and on the following day are engagement of nearly three hours' duration was brought about at the last-named place, the Confederates being faully drives beak near Goldsboro.



CAPTURE OF THE U.S. MAIL STEAMER "ARIEL" OFF THE EAST END OF CUBA, BY THE PRIVATEER "ALABAMA," DECEMBER 7111, 1862
FROM A SECRET OF R. O. TROMBO.



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





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

From a Serich in Lightmann's G.P. Kingu

the River Reuse, and came upon Goldsboro on the 17th. The place was held by a strong force under Beneral Gustavas W. Smith, in addition to that which had reached it from Kinsten, and, when the Federals began shelling it, quite a heavy fire was returned from several points, showing that the Confollerates 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 reilway to the left.

The contest around the bridge was a very severe , and, although the Confederate artillery was chiefly directed on this point, the Federols sucseeded in getting close enough to it to set it afire. Lieutenant Courge 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-track was then torn up, and, after destroying the rails and ties, as well as several railroad-or the depot and a water-station. Foster's expedition was withdrawn and encamped for the night,

The Federals reached New Borne on the 20:h 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, Confederate general made a demonstration against the same village of Washington where an ngagement had already taken place on the 6th of September,

General Foster still continued his march along forces and taken them to the direction of Suffolk

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

GEORGE W. DEITZLER.

GEORGE W. DEITZLER.
Boun in Pennsylvania, and settled in
Romas in the year 1852. Tooks : n
active part in the organization of the
Free State Party, and paid the usual
penalty for patriotism there, by being
arrested for treason, a compliment
which his friend, Governor C. Rodinwhich his frient, Governor C. Rolta-son, shared with him. For three months of the Summer of 1836 he was closely guarded by United States troops. In 487 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 o'd friend, Gov mor Robinson, to the command of the ernor Hobinson, to the command of the First Kansas Volunteers. At the battle of Wilson's Creek he led his men with distinguished gulfantry, being severely wounded. Resigned from the service. Argust 22d, 1803.

CUVIER OROYER.

Bons in Bethel, Me., July 24th, 1820 entered the United States Military Aca-demy at West Point, and graduated



JORN A. DAHLGREN.

Rouge, Port Hudson, and elswhere in the Department of the [Goge, Port Indexon, and esswarer in the Department in the Gulf. In Angust, 1884, in was missed to the communit of the Kineteenth Corps, and took part in the Shenandonin cam paiga, at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's IIII and Cellu Creek, being wounded at the last-named engagement. He ambsequently communited the District of Savannah, Ga., and was mustired out of the Yolunteer service to August, 1865. was insistered out of the Voluntier service to August, 1865. Since the close of the Civil War, he has been caugust or frontier duty, being transferred in 1870 to the Third Covolry as lientennie-cloned, and becoming, five years later, the colonel of the First Regular Cavalry. His gullant conduct have mornival two morn for him the browche of brigadar and of major-general in the Begular Army.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

Bons to Philadelphia on the 13th of November, 1806 entered the Navy as middlyman, February 1st, 1886; became ong a passed unlikshipman in 1882, all enternant in 1983, und a commander in 1855. On the 284 of April, 1801, he because commandent of the United States Navy Yard at Washington, when Capatio Pranklin Buchaman resigned the post with the when Cuptois Franklin Brochmun resigned the poet with the interfine of enviring the Canfecterial service, and it was in a great measure due to the energy and some 'udgment which be then displayed that the Varial did not fall unto 1 to leants of the energy. He was made a capitol in 1982, and uppointed shife of the Bureau of Ordinance. In Jame of the 'obleving year he was placed at the bead of the South Affain," Block-adies Squarkan, relieving Hern-admint Samuel '1, napast of that command, be the barbor of Post Boyd, St. 2, deep '04, 1883. It conjunction with Gerent Gillman, St. 3, d. 3, 0th, 183. In conjunction with Georem Gillinore, U.S.A., or of once commenced cutive operations, which speedily resulted in the possession of the greater part of Morris Island and the silencing of Fort Sumser, besides securing a saile anchoring for the monitors inside the bay of Clarkston, and effect unlly parting a stop to the blockade running at that power



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

Leaving General Palmer in command of New Borne, Foster Instened 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. 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 gambout Ceres, Captain McDermett, succeeded, however, on the night of the 3d of April, in bringing ammunition and in staking the chaunot, although expased to a heavy cannonading most of the way, and ten days later the steamer Escert, Captain Wall, also took General Palmer, Colonel McChesney and Lieutenant Hoffman, with the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment and large supplies, into the Federal position.

The Escart remained but one day at Washington, and during the following night ence more ran the cantlet having on board General Foster, who had lecided to return to New Berne for the organization of trocus to raise the siege. But before his arrangements were connected Hill had withdraws, his therefrom in July, 1850; entered the Army as brevet-second-

therefron in July, 1859; entered the Army as breves-second-lientement of artillery and in September of the same year was promoted to be a second-dicatement. From 1850 to 1858 be was engaged on frontier duty, in the Northern Pueitle Ruitway exploration, and in the Utili expedition, revelving, mostrible, the commission of of the Teuts. Infantry, representatively, in March, 1850, and in Spatients, 1858. At the time of the breaking out of the the breaking out of Civil War, he was stationed in New Mexico, whence he can to the East in April, 1863, 1 to the East in April, 1903, the was then commissioned a firi-guiller-general of Volunteers, and assigned to duty in the Army of the P donac, taking an active part on the several hattles of McClellan's Peninsular compaign, as well as in the second buttle of Buil Run. In December, 1862, he was in cammand of a division of the Nineteenth Corps, which fig-ured in the battles of Baton





THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES AT FORT PULASKI, GA., NOVEMBER 27TH, 1862.

He was in the meantime appointed a rear admiral, and after the fall of Caarleston, in 1905, resigned his command. From 1866 to 1868 he was at the head of the South Pacific Squadron, resuming in the last-named year his former position as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Of this he was relieved at the own request in 1870 to take command once more of the United States Navy Yard Washington, where he slied, on the 12th of July of the same year.

He published in 1853 "System of Hoot

He published to 1852 "System of Host Armament, United States Navy," and "Ex-ercise and Managavre for the Boat How-fizer, United States Navy," following them up with "Orinnuce Memoranta" in 1853, id with "Shells and Shell Guns" three

is mainly to his labors that the Navy It is mainly to his labors that the Navy is indebted for the great Improvement which has taken place in its ordinance since 1840. The 9-feet: Dalligren "smoothbores" are still the favorities of American scamen, and for lightness, range and accuracy combined, the Dablgren howitzer is unsurpassed by any bont-gun in the world. His guns are of cast-fron, cast sulid and could from the ex-

continue, cost wild and confed from the ever-terior, with the exception of the 15-fact and 20-fact guas, which are cost hollow and couled from the Indice. The 11-fact guan shares the popularity of the 6-fach, and, like it, is adapted exclusively for hollow projection, although a 16-fach naval gua for firing solid shot has also been put into service, and proven listed to be a very endiction someone and. proven itself to be a very effective weapon



Son of Major Perley 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 cight cars of uge. Entered West Point in 1842, and graduated tunce, July 1st, 1840, as hrevel-second-licateonant of Engi tunne, Jilly Int, 1740, as introct-second-inducents or length of the most was onlived to Mexico as licutated in the company at Suppers and Miners, and took part in oil the Jattles fought between Vern Cruz and Ed Mollin del Rey, receiving very severe wousds at this last-camed. Was engaged in the construction of prittleations 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 then, until 1801, superintended the West Polut; then, until 1891, superintended the construc-tion of enrightering works at Saudy Honds, N. J., and in North Caroline, as well as the completion of Ports Sunder and Victrie, in the lander of Charleston, When Major Andreva abundanced Fort Mouthris, Capitalis Footer-siked the gas and distroyed all the Federal property that could not be carried away, and which might prove neafth to the Confederates. He was present at Fort Sunder during the bondards and at the time of its surrender. Was appainted a beighet-eigenered of Volunters in Woldon, 1891, appainted a briggedier-general of Voluntures in October, 1881, until at the brot of one of Burneides bringists, of Misturgai-Scaling hills of Furthern and State of Burneide Island, of New Berne and of Furt Macon. In July, 1892, he received the commission of 100 jurgeocend, and succeeded Burneide in community of Department of North Carollan (Eighteeth Acry Corps), orgalidit; the expeditions made to Westington, K'eston, Whitcha't, Goldbery, etc. Was pupplated community of the Department of Virgidia and North Carollan In July, 1888 of the Missington. in top-primer at version and North Corona in July, 1933; of the Department of Obio in December, 1883; of the Department of the South in May, 1841; and of the Papart-ment of Forthy, arrly in 1845, when must-red and of service in September, 1846. His great engineering skill was shown absequently in the construction of defenses for the harbors



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

of Portsolouth, N. II., and Boston, Mass. He also wrate several Important works and freatises upon Subma Blasting, Died at Nashun, 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 Cliffs. June 3d, and at Grand Gulf, June 9th, where small detachments of troops were left, he reached Vieksburg, June 26th.

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

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

Shortly after three o'clock on the morning of the 28th of June all was in readiness, and the mortarboats commenced firing upon the batteries as Furragut prepared to run them.

The fleet was composed of the steamships Hartford, Brooklyn and Richmond, and of the gunboats Sciuto, Pinola, Wissahickan, Ira-quois, Winona, Oncida and Kennebec. It was arranged that the vessels were to fire broadsides into the earthworks along the river and on the heights, and that the Iroquois, Oneida, and Kennebec, were to drop down again when they reached the bend in ase the batteries were not thoroughly silenced. The balteries were, however, silenced, and all but three of the vessels went by in 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 reconneitre the Yazoo River. pending the arrival of a sufficient force of troops which he had asked Halleck to send him for an imme-

diate altack upon Vicksburg. Upon the return of the Carondelet and Tyler from their reconnois sance (Vol. I., page 373), Farragat decided to repass the Vicksburg batteries, which he did successfully on the night of the 15th of July, without being able to engage the Confederato ram Arkausas, then lying concealed under protection of the batteries.

An attempt to capture or destroy the Arkansas was made, July 22d, by the Essex, Captain W. D. Porter, and the ram Queen of the West, Colonel Alfred Ellett, but it was unsuccessful. At ahout this time the river commenced falling, and it was deemed best to withdraw the fleet. The bombardment and the construction of the canal were alandoned, and, acting under instructions from Washington, Farragut took his vessels to New Orlenus on the 28th of July, having on the way left General Williams and his troops at Baten Bonge.

As soon as the bombardment of Vicksburg was abandoned, General John C, Breekinridge determined upon attacking Baton Rouge, and began his allvance on the 26th of July, The trnops were taken by the New Orleans and Jackson Ruilway to Tangapaho, where the Confederate base of operations was established, and close by which place they remained until advised that the Ar-

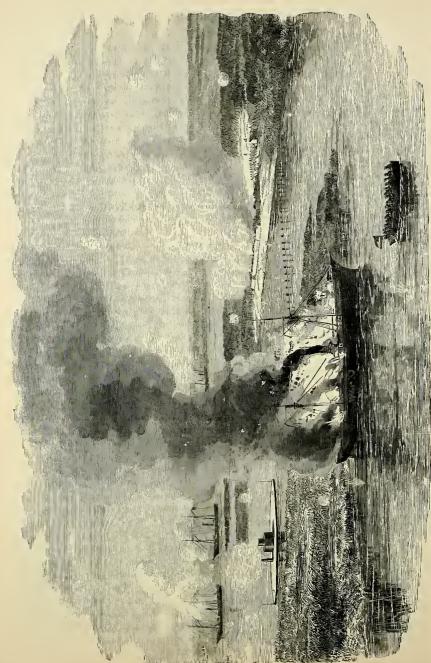
repaired to co-operate on the river.

General Van Dorn family 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.



BOUBARDMENT OF FORT N'ALLISTER, IN THE OGEECHEE RIVER, BY THE FEDERAL BRONCLADS "PATAPSCO," "PASSAIC" AND "NAHAN'S MARCH 3D, 1863.



Roads; the Twonty-first Indiana, with four guns, over the city upon the enemy. The shelling by that her commander finally set first to her and abanoccupied the woods in the rear of Mag-

nolis Cometery, 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 extrome left, on Bayon Gres, was protected by the Fourth Wisconsin, with two gans of Manxing's battery, the remaining four guns of this battery being held by the Ninth Connecticut Regiment in the Gevernment Cemetery. The Fourteenth Maine steed on the left of the Greenwell Springs Road, and in the rear of the Buyon Sara Road.

Early on the morning of the 5th of August, 1862, the Confederate right wing, led by General Breckinridge himself tell upon the Sixth Michigan. Fourteenth Maine and Twenty-first It. dium Regiments, whom they forced back after a most determined resistance, during which every inch of their respective posi-tions was obstitutely contested.

The Fourth Wisconsin and the Thir-tieth Mussachusetts, 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 buttle raged furiously, but the momentury weakening of the Soventh 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, en-

abled 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.

follows: The Sixth Michigan Regiment, with two taken the chief command, ordered the troops to Essex, Cayinga and Sumter. They cound have short guns, stood as oss the Clay Cut and the Cemetery retire from the field, and left the gunboats to fire distance up the river, and engaged her so fiercely



the Federal vessels proved very destructive, and soon compelled the retreat of the Confederates. The Federal less was 321; that of the Confed-

erates being reported at 427, and including Brigadier-general Clarko, who was left on the field mortally wounded.

The rain Arkansas, then in command of Lieu-tenant Stevens, which was to co operate with Breckluridge's attack, bad, unortanately for lim, become unmanageable, on her way down, by reason of defects in her machinery,

Kinco, bamter, Katahan and Cayaga close by the Atter a renewed hand-to-hand conflict, Colonel Early on the morning of the 6th, Commodere diver-front, and tad distributed his land force as F. W. Cahill, of the Ninth Connecticut, who had Wm. D. Porter went in quest of the ram, with the

doned her on the river-bank, where her magazine exploded and she was blown to

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

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 after-ward gone to Ship Island and Pensacela, the last-named place having become the depot of the Western Gulf Squadron.

Apart from the recapture of the La Fourthe district (Vol. I., page 305), no engagement of any moment took place in the Department of the Gulf until toward the ond of the year.

Galvesten had on the 8th of October heen surrendered to Commodore W. B. Renshaw, U.S.N., who on the 31st or December was still holding the place with the gunboats Westfield (flagship), Harriet Lane, Owasco, Clifton, Cory-phaus and Sachem, and the transports

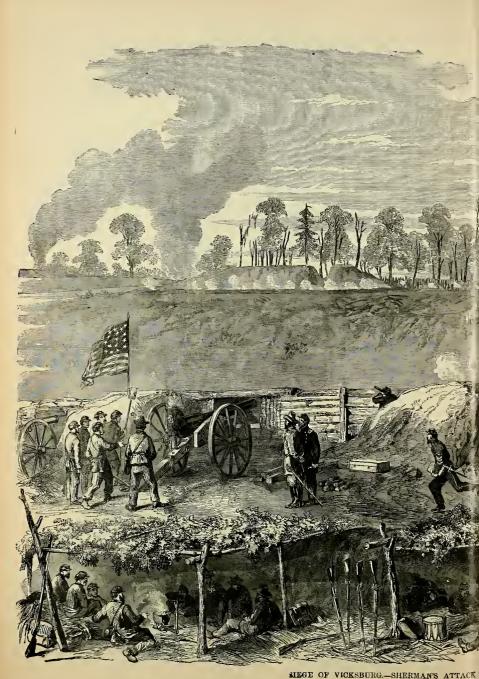
Szzon and M. A. Bardman, besides about 250 land troops, under Celenel Burrill, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment. At about half past one o'clock on the morning

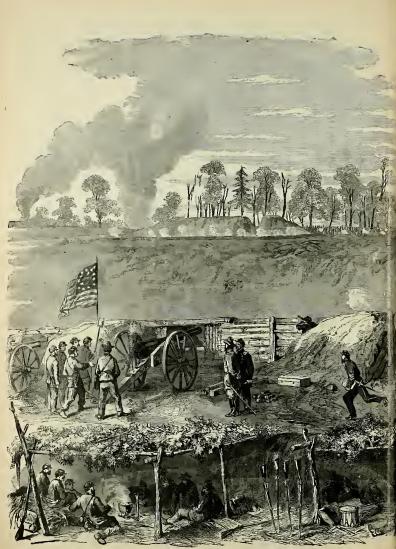
of the 1st of January a large force of Confederates attacked Colonel Burrill's treops, while General J. B. Magruder, then in chief command, directed a heavy fire upon the gunboats from a battery, creeted during the night, upon Pelican Island.

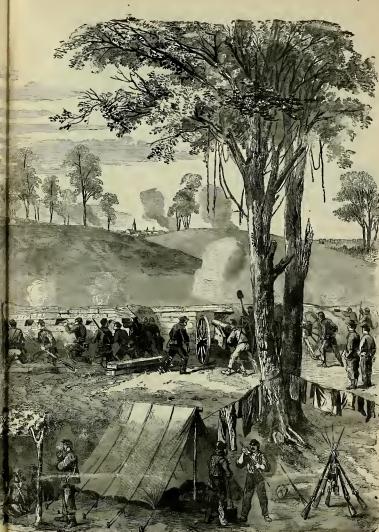
The small force of Federals succeeded in repulsing the attack of the sterming party, and the



PEDERAL TROOPS FORAGING IN GEORGIA.







*HEGE OF VICKSBURG.—SHERMAN'S ATTACK O'THE CONFEDERATE WORKS, MAY 22D, 1868



gunboats Jarries Lane, Aifter, and Westfield, bad et silenced the guns on Pelican Island, when four Unfederate steamers appeared on the scene.

Two of these vessels, the Bayon City and Nep-

fune, made a florce attack upon the Harriet Lane, but Commander J. M. Wajnwright succeeded in ranning down the Neplune and in engaging the Hayan City just as the latter's only gun had barst at the shird fire. The commander of the last-named

The Cliffon had meanwhile gone to the assistance of the Westfield, which had got aground while at-tacking 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 anconditional surrender of the Federal vessels. allowing but one hour for deliberation.

valve of the engine channel down, and the powder-magazine thrown open. The crow was then transferred to the M. A. Rardman, and the cammodore'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 Ronshaw, Lientemut Zimmerman, Engineer Green, and several others. The explosion was to be the sign



FIGHTING WITH HAND-GRENADES AT THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG From a Sagreett by F. R. Schen.

vessel succeeded, however, in running 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 posses sion of the Confederates, and the Owasco, which had seen protecting the town, came up to engage her; out 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 rorse arrayed against the only efficient vessel, the Owasco, left to them, they had better attempt to escape after destroying the flagship, which could not be got affect. While thus deliberating, the Harriet Lane had been hauled alongside the wharf, and had mude prisoners of Colonel Burnil's much-reduced force

All was made ready aboard the Westfield; the vessel was saturated with tarpentine, the safety- stranger turned and appeared making effor-

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

Farregut immediately after sent Commeders Beh with the Brooklyn (flagship) and six other vessels to re-establish the blockade of Galveston. They had been there but a few days, when, late on the lith of January, a strange craft was seen approximate the squadron from the southeast.

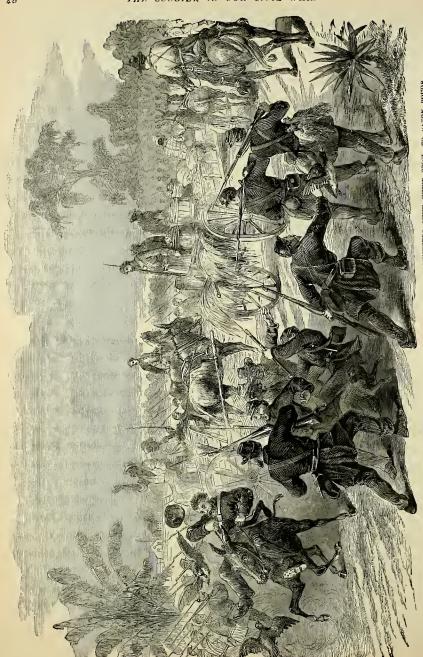
The Hatteras was ordered to proceed and ascer tain her character, but had not gone far when the





ASSAULT OF THE SECOND LOUISIANA (COLORED) REGIMENT OF





RETURN OF A FORAGING PARTY OF THE TWENTY FOURTH REGINENT, CONNECTIOUT FOLDINTEERS, WITH THEM SPOIL, TO BATON BOUGH BOUGH HAVING CAPTURED HORSES, CARTS, WAGONS, MULES, CONTEABANDS, PHOVISIONS, EYO. FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. SCHELL





W. T. SHERMAN

escape. The Hattera, soon evertook and hailed her, receiving the answer. "Her Majesty's ship Spitfire." Captain Blake replied that he would send a beat, but before this was done the stranger meved a little ahead and revealed herself as the privateer Alabama.

Her commander, Raphael Semmes, poured a tremendone 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 menth, when, after a short en-counter with the Uncle Ben and John Bell, they verpowered 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. Colton had long been

committing along the Bayon Tecae. He had advanced from Labadieville (Thibodeauxville) on the 11th of January, with the gunboats Calhoun, Estrella, Diana and Kinsman, 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 Lousiona Cavalry, and the First Maine, and Fourth and Sixth Massachusette Arallery. reaching Carney's Hridge, near Pattersusville, early on the 14th.

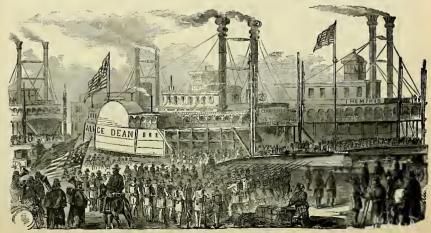
Their progress here was stopped by several earthworks, under whose gnas lay the J. A. Cotton. Early on the 15th, Commander McKean Buchanan opened fire from the Calhoun, and was joined in it by the other gunboats, whole the troops were advancing on share to engage the Confederate vessels and natter es from the rest

A F ROVKY

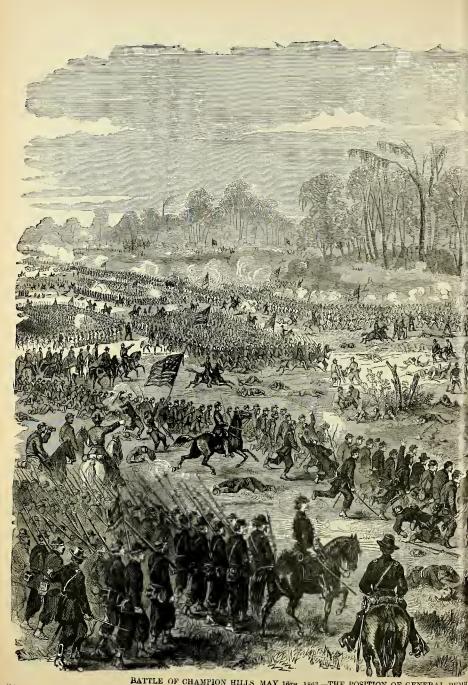
The troops were not long in subjecting their onemy to a fierce cuffleding musketry and artillery fire from the woods, and such was its destructive effect that the J. A. Cotton had finally to retire toward an upper battery at Butte Ia Rose, on the Atchafalaya, with the men hitherto occupying the earthworks.

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 Buehanan, who received a mortal wound in the thigh while standing on the Calhaun, directing the movements of the vessels in avoidance of torpedoes.

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



HRINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT'S ARMY LEAVING MEMPHIS.



BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS, MAY 16TH, 1863 - THE POSITION OF GENERAL PEMB



BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS MAY 16th 1863 - THE POSITION OF GENERAL PEMBERTON CARRIE. BY GENERALS HOVEN, LOGAN AND CROOKER OF GENERAL GRANTS ARMY



EXTEMPORE MUSICAL AND TERFSICHOREAN ENTERFAINTENT AT THE TAITED STATES ARSENAL, BATON ROUGE, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE FOLINY-FIRST MASSAGHUSETTS, ON THE FOLINY-FIRST MASSAGHUSETTS, AND THINTY-FIRST NEW YORK, AND THE NEW YORK, AND THE NEW YORK, AND THE NEW YORK,

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

While all this was going on Ocnemi Grant had been making rapid headway toward securing the possession of Vickshurg. Upon hearing that Femberton had falled 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 enjoined upon him to make preparations against all expected attacks, he allowed his men to be surprised by a large force of Van Doru's cavalry, early on the 20th of December. All the storas fell into the hands of the Confederations.

by Admiral D. D. Porter and the gunboats Black Hawk (flagship), Conestogs and Marmora, as well as the troops brought down from Helona. After deetroying 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, reashing

Milhken's Bend on the 24th, and the mouth of the Yazoo River on the 25th.

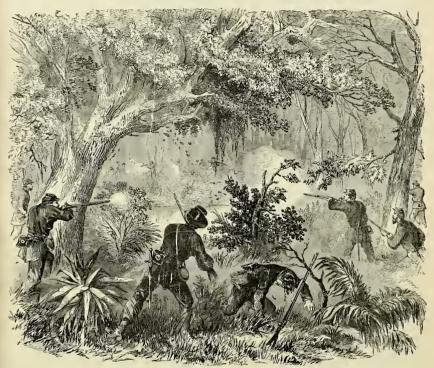
With the later accessions from Yemphis, Sherman's army comprised fully 42,000 mea. These were organized into four divisions, which he placed in charge of Generals Morgan L. Smith, A. J. Smith, G. W. Morgan and Frederick Steele; and on the 26th the entire force ascended the Yazoo, with Porter's feet in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

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

ordered to General Morgan to advance across the bayon for the purpose of assaulting the binffs.

He erased with great difficulty while exposed to a raking fire from the hills, and likewas 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, capaced as it was to a destructive cross-fire of grape and cansitor from the apper batteries, he reliableately ordered the troops to fall back. In this they were followed by Colonel Williamson's Fourth lowa, the only regiment which had also crossed the bridge with General Thayer, and had likewise maintained it 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 VICESBURG.

rates, who destroyed a great deal of valuable property and captured heades 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 parolo for himself and his neen, and for 'his cowardly and disgraceful conduct' Grant dismissed him from the army.

Van Dorn Gollowed the attack by so many threat-

Van Dorn followed the attack by so many threatoning movements against Bolwar 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 Thirteenth Corps to the north of the Yazoo, and there prepare for an attack upon Vickshurg from the north side, while taking the left wing to Jackson to uperate in the Confederate rear. In compliance therewith, General Sherman left Memphis for Friar's Point, when he was joined on the flat of December

landed near the mouth of Chickasaw Bayon, and reconnoisances were instituted in all directions. These led to some very important stirmishes, 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 commant to General David Starrit.

All was made ready for a general assault on the 20th. Genoral A. J. Smith was ordered to take his own division and part of General Strart's, and engage the first line of rifle-pits, thus preventing a concentration upon Morganis division, which, with the support of Steele's division, along the country and, was to carry the position on the top of the hill.

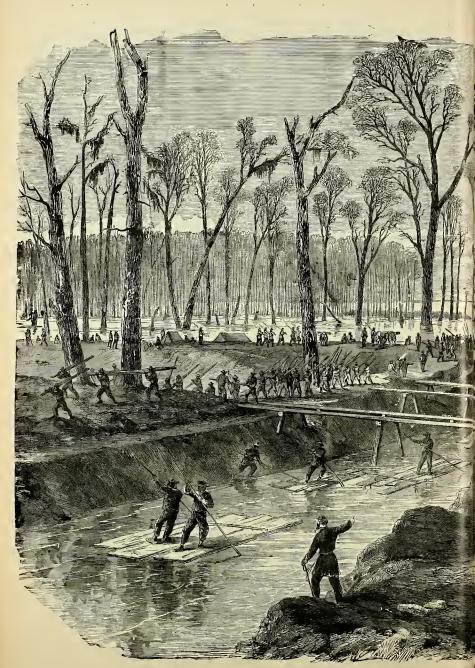
Early on the 29th the Confederate batteries opened upon General Morgan's position on the sonth side of the Chicksaw, and continued firing until about neon. By that time the Federals had succeeded in completing a bridge just above the Lake House, and General Frank P. Hlair, Jr., was

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 construcing the necessary bridges, under the scathing fire to which they were exposed.

The assault on the left had been made with about 3,000 man, of which the loss was nearly 800, including Colonel J. B. Wyman, who was killed while at the head of the Thirteenth 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 Blaff, and this was not practicable without the aid of the many.

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

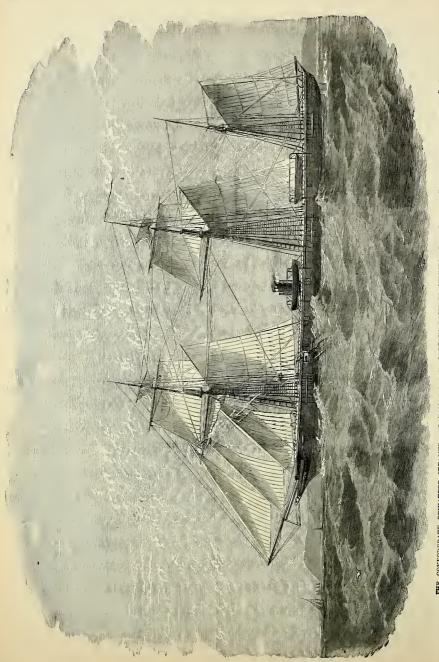


HEAD OF THE CANAL OPPOSITE VICKSBI



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

PROB. + SERVICE OF H. LOVIER





MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, MISS., WITH THE FEDERAL FLOTILLA. THOM A SERVICE OF HENRY LOYER

was operating directly from the bayon and holding of General Sherman; and the other, the Phirteenth, the enemy in check until the Federals had estabtished a firm footing.

The assault was to take place at four o'clock on the morning of the 1st, but when the expedition was about proceeding, the og had become so thick that 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, Shorman decided to fall book to Milliken's Bend.

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

under General George W. Morgan. The latter comprised Morgan's late division, now in charge of General P. J. Osterhaus, and General A. J. Smith's aivision, while the Fifteenth Corps embraced the divisions led by Generals Frederick Steele and

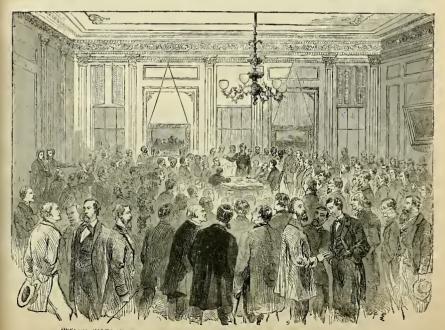
Prior to the arrival of General McClernand, Sherman and Porter had matured a plan for the capture of Fort Hindman, commonly known as Arkansas Post, and located on the north bank of the Arkansas River, about 170 miles below and to the southeast of Little Rock. McClernand approved of it, and on

JANUARY, 1862. 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 herce 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 extrame left. By afterward extending their lines, the Federals at nightfall completely invested Fort Hindman, both their wings resting on the river.

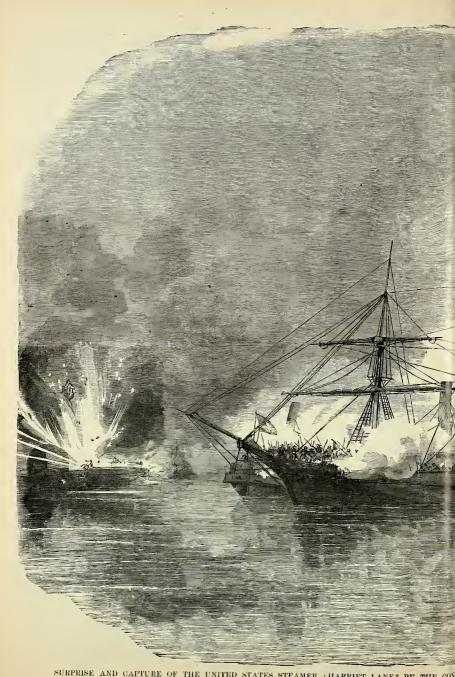
At one o'clock on the 11th, all was raady for the assault. The gunboats and the field-batteries opened fire upon the Confederate earthworks, and the Fed orals advanced at the double-quick until they had reached a thick belt of woods There they were subjected to a severe fira, and made a temporary rest, 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 years had



GEGALAL MANES ADDRESSING THE LOUISIANA PLANTERS AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL NEW ORLEANS, LA

FROM A SERVICE ST P. H. SCHOOL

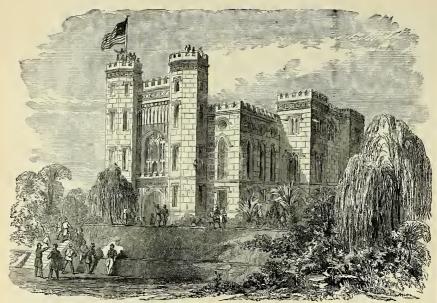


SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER 'HARRIET LANE," BY THE $^{\rm CON}$ IN GALVESTON HARBOR

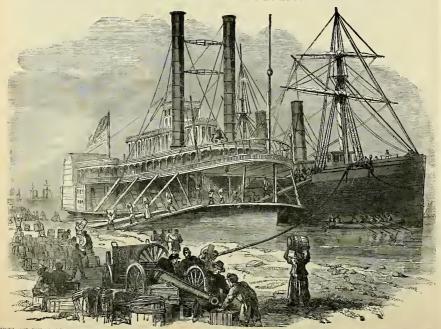


SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER · HARRIET LANE," BY THE CONFEDERATES, UNDER GENERAL MAGRUDER, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FLAGSHIP * WESTFIELD,"

IN GALVESTON HARBOR, TEXAS, JANUARY 1st, 1869.



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 LEVEE BATON BOUGE, LA.—UNLOADING MILITARY STORES FOR THE FEDERAL FORCES, FROM THE TRANSPORT 'NORTH STAB.

OVER THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMER "IBERTILLE"

DOES DOCUMENT STEAMER LEVEE.

been suonced by l'orter'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 musketry was kept up along the entire fort antil shortly after three o'clock, when, the troops on the carried the rifle-pits close by the eastern ade of the fort, an other assault ordered.

In a short time the deep ravino and the ditch surroundmg the fort were passed, and the paraput was sealed under a murderous fire: the troops belonging to Sherman's corps takmg possession of the works on the north side, while General Morgan's force was occupying these on the east. Seeing this, played the white flag. and the land mul naval forces sour had possession of the entire fort and all of its approaches.

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

The surroulor was complete. It embraced fo,000 prisoners, including General T. J. Church. In the post, Colonels Peshler, Dumnington and Garland, as well as many other officers; also pieces of cannon and a very large quantity of small-rure and annuantico.

The total losses in

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 abundenment. On the 13th of Janu-

ary an expedition of light draft steamers, under General Gorman and Licentenant commanding Walker, pro-



BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.



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

ceeded up the White River, and, after destroying the townsor Des Are and Drea's Bluff, joined McClerand's force, then at Napoleon, whence all departed on the 17th for Milliker's Bend, in accordance with orders received from General Gront.

After encountering severe weather on the way, the fleet reached Young's Coint 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 nuder Gon eral Logan, and of such as were detailed at different posts up Tennessee.

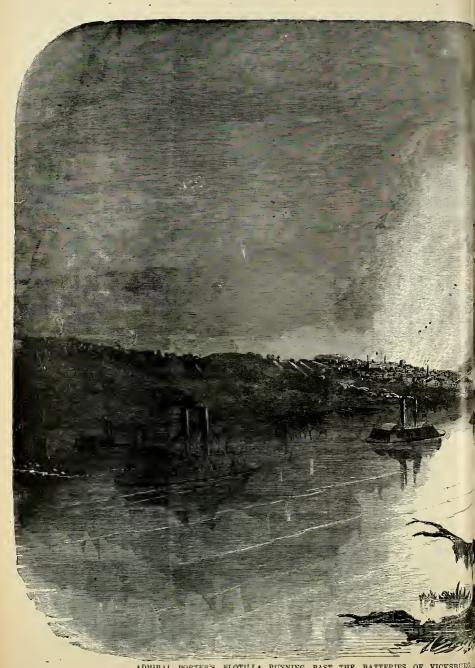
In order to successfully accomplish the enplane of Vicksberg, Grant set aboutestablishing different means of readily bansporting his land and naval forcebelow Vicksburg, so as to attack it from the south.

Not only was work resumed on the canal across the peniusula, and he also commenced the cutting of two channels from Milliken's Bend chrough the huyose to the Mississippi, near New Carthage, as well as through Moon Lake and the Cold Water and Tal-

inhatchie Rivers to the Vazoo, and a third channel from a point on the Mississippi about forty-live miles above Vicksburg to Lake Progressed actively on all until the 8th of March, when, owing to the great pressure of water, the dam across the month of the caual gave way, and all the works were submerged. The canal project was then abardoned.

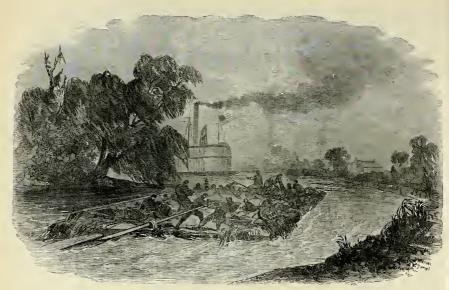
Special attention was

given to the construction of the chunnel teather of the chunnel teather, to take Providence, to establish exmanuscation with General Banke's forces through both the Red River, and thence through the Alchafalaya River, thus wording the Vicksburg and Port Hudgon batteries. Meanwhile, important revolvenissences in force were under different different different different manufactions.

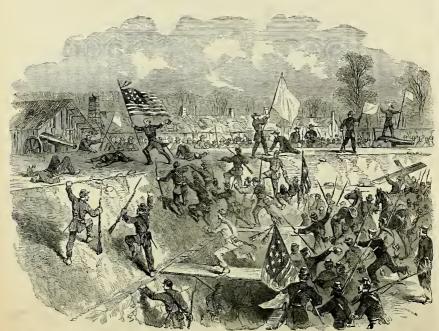


ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLOTILLA RUNNING PAST THE BATTERIES OF VICKSBURG, ON THE BLUFF





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



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

PROM. A SERVICE BY W. R. MCCOMA.



SOLDIERS OF THE FORTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS WRITING HOME SCENE ON THE HURRICANE-DECK OF THE "NORTH STAR." ON THEIR ARRIVAL OFF SHIP ISLAND. PROF A SECTOR BY F. H. SCHELL

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 Hud-

the City of Vicksburg by ramming her and subjecting her to the fire of her 30, 20 and 12-pounders, but she had to retire before completing her work, as the cotten bales surrounding her machinery had been set afire by the shells directed upon her from ta several transports known to be supplying up seed set aire by the states unfected along its roots onedenates both at Vicksburg and at Port Hud-the batteries, as well as from the Giff of Vicksburg.

m. As soon as the fire was extinguished, Colonal Ellett Stoepassed the batteries successfully, and attacked proceeded toward Natches and captured three

steamers—the A. W. Baker, More and Bervick Bay—leaded with provisions, after which she ran

A few days later the Queen of the West, accompanied by the small steambeat 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.-BAGGAGE TRAIN OF GENERAL AUGURS DIVISION CROSSING BAYOU MONTECINO, MARCH 13tm, 1849

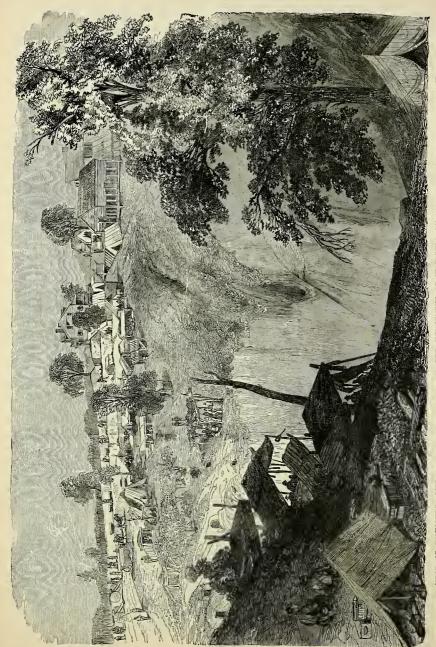


ATTACK OF THE FEDERAL FORCES ON THE CONFE



ATTACK OF THE FEDERAL FORCES ON THE CONFEDERATE WORKS DURING THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MAY 22d 1863.

Prova a Secretary of P is School.



STEGE OF VICKSBURG.-LIFE IN THE TRENCHES DURING THE INVESTMENT OF VICKSBURG BY THE ARMY UNDER GENERAL GRANT.

They anchord of the night of the 12th at the mouth of the Old River, and, leaving the De Solo there as a guard, the Queen of the West entered the Atchafalaya the following morning. After captring a train of cleven 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 etemer Exa 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 scoped by floating down the river upon cotton hales until picked up by the De Solo. The latter, however, soon becoming mmanageable by reason of the unshipping of her raddor, ran into the river-bank, and had also to be abandoned for the Era.

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

cammanded the approach from the Tallahatebic. In fract of it lay a sucken steamboat and rafts of logs to obstruct the channel.

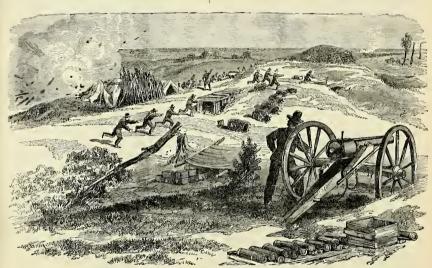
Several attempts were made to evereome the obstructions on the 11th of March, but without seccess. The following day was devoted to reconnoissances and to the construction of land butteries, which, on the 13th, opeced fire simultaneously with the gun and mortar-boats. It was found impracticuble to land troops owing to the sloughy nature of the ground, and fire was continued all of the 13th and enable the transports to earry 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 Tighman, seceeded in holding the Federals at bay to such an extent as to force the abandonment of the expedition.

While on his way buck, General Ross was met by General i. F. Quinby, whom Grant had sont with a detuchment of General McPherson's corps, and who was to be followed by McPherson humself; but when

o'clock the Benton wik the lead, closely followed by the Lafayette, towing the guoboat Price, and the Carondette, Piltsburg, Louisville, Mound City and Tuscambia, as well as the steam-transports Henry Clay, Forest Queen and Silter Ware. They all passed snecessfully except the Henry Clay, which was set afire by the Confedente shells and borned 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 Jugle-Sazon, Cheseman, Empire City, Jricom, Moderader, and Tigress, likewise ran past the batteries, six days later, with the loss only of the last named; and on the 29th of Apal all of the batteries there were silenced, after a contest of short five hours; and the next mering the troops were haided at Brinisaburg, 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 not a Confederate force, with which it



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. — SCENE AT GENERAL LOGAN'S HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 25TH, 1803.

Prom a Sarter by F.B. Schell.

passed Ellie's Cliffs she came upon the United States steamer Indianola, which had come down from the mouth of the Yazoo and successfully ran the latteries. The parsuing Confederate vessels, led by the ironelad ran Webb, soon appeared, but upon being parsued by the Indianola and Era, they turned back and fled.

On Thesday, the 24th of February, the Indianola was attacked, when close by the mouth of the Big Black Liver, by the mun Hield 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 communder, Lieutenanta Brown, was compelled to surrender.

By the 1st of the following month, another expolition was armaged, to proceed up the Yazoo for the purpose of destroying gamboats and other vessels which the Confederates were reported to be building. The land force, numbering about 5,000 men, under denoral L. P. Ross, and the naval force, connicing of seven gumboats, two mortan-boats, and about twenty transports, under Lieutenant-commoding Waison Smith, preceeded down the Cold Water and the Taffahatchie until it reached a point our rules north of Greenwood.

Here stood a line of cotton-hale breastworks mounting several heavy gams, 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 gunbons an unmber of transports, under Admiral Porter and accompanied by General Grant, entered Steele'a Bayon, on the 15th of March, and turned into Black's Bayon, for an extended recommissance, but the passage was found to be so much obstructed by fallen and overhanging trees that the vessels made very slow progress. When near Rolling Fork, the Concledents wore seen advancing, and soon opened upon the Federale, who would have been easily everence but for the opportune sending of one of Shorman's divisions. As it was, the Federal tecops had to hattle their way back, and it was not until the 58th that they reached Hill's Plantation and felt they were in complete security. On the 20th, the troops were again at Young's Point.

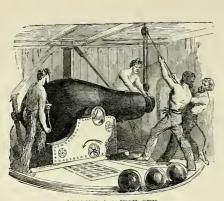
On the 29th of March, Grant sent McClernand's Thirteenth Corps, to be followed by the Fifteenth and Sownteenth Corps, to New Carthage, by way of land on the west side of the Mississippi, and also arranged to run all of Porter's fleet by the Vickaharg latteres.

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 Cibson (Thompson's Hill) had been abundoned, and that the Confederates had retreated across the Bayon Fierre toward Vicksburg, after destroying the bridges over both forks of the bayon. They were parsued as far as Hawkinson's Ferry, where the Federals remained, awaiting the arrival of rapplies, as well as of General Sherman's corps. The hatter reached the Ferry on the Sith, having during the previous two days made a menacing demenstration against the Haine's Bluff batteries, in the expectation that Grant would make a simultaneous movement upon Grond Gulf. Grant bad, however, in the meantime, abundoned his original plan for the more important attack upon the railway connecting Vicksburg with Jackson.

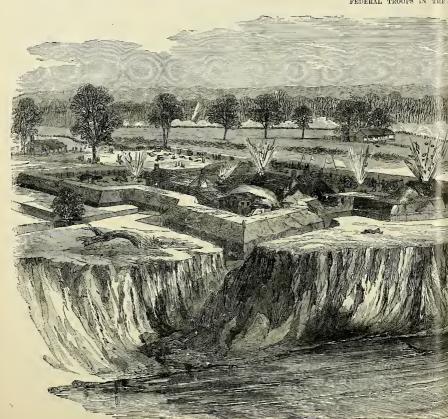
As the Federals approached, early on the 12th, they met the enemy, and had a negsgement of three hours' duration, within two or three miles of Raymond. The Confederate force, which was under Genoral Grege consisted of about 6,000 men, and was strongly posted in the woods and



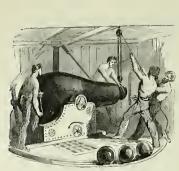
LOADING A 15-INCH GUN.



FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE



investment of fort hindman, arkansas post, by the federal troops, $\mathbb I$ commanded by rear-admiral $\mathbb P^0$



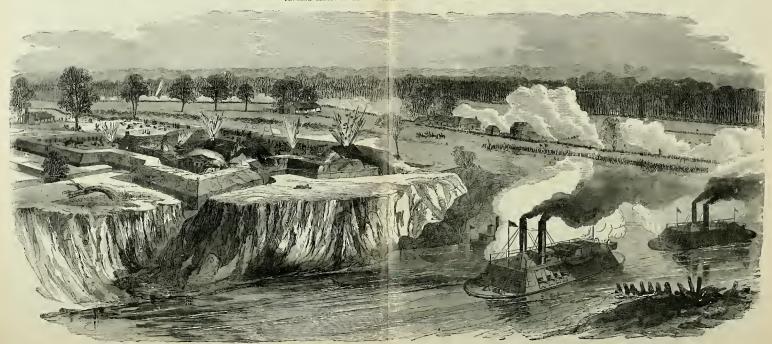
LOADING A 15-INCH GUN.



FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE INTRENCHMENTS BEFORE VICKSBURG



NAVAL HOSPITAL, VICKSBURG.



LY PARTMENT OF FORT HINDMAN, ARKANSAS POST, BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL MCCLERNAND, AND ITS BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS.

COMMANDED BY REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER, JANUARY 11th, 1863.—Prom a Service by McCoral



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

along the hills near Farnden's Creek, but after repeated assaulte, 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.

Ceneral McPherson's force entered Clinton late on the 13th, and, after destroying part of the railway, was joined by Shorman, 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 hody of the enemy under General W. H. T. Walker, but after a prolonged and fierco 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 apon 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 Vickshurg 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-

mont took place until about eleven o'clock, when the total loss in killed and wounded on both sider Indiana troops, led by General McGinnis, made a deliherate attack apon the rapidly increasing force which Pomberton 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 provented their being held for any length of time. The Federals withdrew, and remained under cover of their artillory 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 Stavenson's line became completely demoralized, yielded in turn, and by four o'clock the Confederates were in full retreat toward the Big Black

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

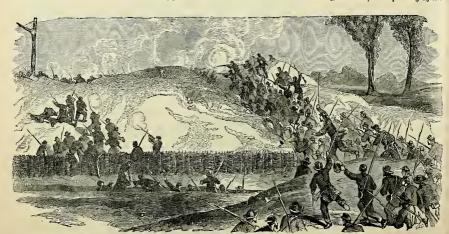
approximated to 4,000, including that of the Confederate general, Lloyd Tighlman, who died from the effects of a shell fired from the Chicago Mercantile Battery.

The pursuit was continued on the next day-Sunday-as far as the Big Black River Bridge, which was found well defended on both side Active skirmishing ensued until the Federals could he 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 carthwork, the position was carried, with its seventeen guns an 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 omrades to the west bank.

By this time General Sherman had reached Bridgeport, and on the 18th had laid his pontonbridge and crossed the river. The Confederates, who were thus in danger of being flanked, ha meanwhile fled toward Vicksburg, and Genomis 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 FORTY FIFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENTS STORMING FORT HILL AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, JUNE 26TH, 1868-

left of Mount Albans, on the Baldwin's Ferry Road. Sherman took possession of Walnut Hills, close by the Chickasaw Buyon, 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 be river.

On the 19th, McClernaud's corps occupied the hills across Two Milo Creek, and, later on, the Fourth Otio Cavalry took possession of Haine'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 afterneon. 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 McOlernand.

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 intrencliments.

The assault was made upon the work known as

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

With Ewing's brigade in the lead, Blair's force advanced nnexposed along the crown of an interior ridge, and finally reached the crest of the hill, when they came in full sight of the Confederates. storming party then dashed up the read at a denblequick, immediately followed by the Thirtieth Ohio Begiment, of Ewing's brigado, under cover of the concentrated fire of Barrett's, Hart's, Waterhouse's, Wood's and Spoor'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 voltey was noured 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 combled it to reach, and to plant its colors upon, the exterior slope, although exposed the while to a terrible flank fire.

Giles Smith's force was then moved toward a

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

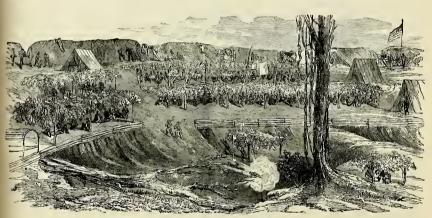
McPherson's force had been equally unfortunate in its assault upon the main fort, located near the Vickshurg and Jackson Bailway. He had gained some ground after battling against great difficulties. but he had been forced back, and all progress raillad to be abandoned before dark set in.

As it afterwards turned out, it would have been better had Grant and Sherman not been able to net so promptly upon McClernand's message, for it was on 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. McClernand's force buttled as well as it could against these disadvantages, but to no avail, and, like the rest of the army, ad finally to yield all the ground it had gaine

The total less 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 siego of Vicksburg, and commenced from the following day steadily throwing up earthworks, creeting for day steadily throwing up cartinously, executing to and mining his way closer and closer to the C federate lines, under cover of his artillery, and w the steady co-operation of Porter's fleet. The lates,



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG .- WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY, SHERMAN'S CORPS, BEFORE THE CITY. FROM A SKETCH IN F. B. SCHELL

Port Hill and facing the northeastern section of the point about three hundred yards to the left, and city held by General Shoup'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.

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 tembardment, arrangements heing completed for a second assault upon Vicksburg, which Grant had ordered to take place on the 22d, with Porter's cooperation.

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 pre-Sherman's corps led the actack upon Fort Hill, while Steele's division advanced to the right upon

Kilby Smith's deployed on the off slope of one of the spars of a neighboring hill, whence it directed continued fire from both its infantry and artillery.

This was kept up until half-past two o'clock, when Grant received a message from McClernand, 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 ficrcely contested encounter. Landram's and Lawler's brigades had first carried a redoubt in their immediate front, and that a second earthwork bad shortly after been likewise taken by the brigades of Benton and Burhridge, though at a great sacrifice

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 ne 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 full back.

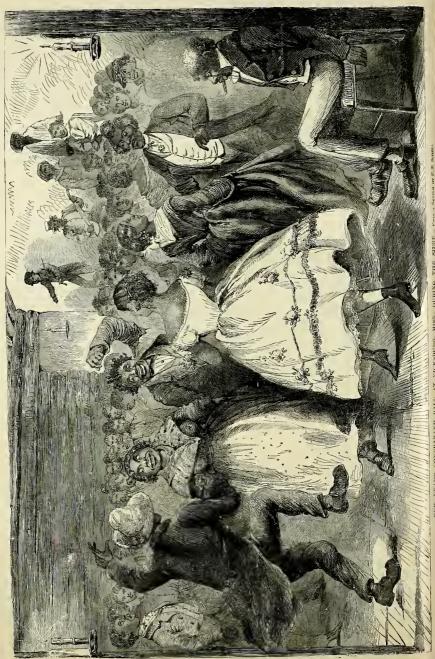
General Steele's division had made a fierce attack upon the Graveyard Bustion. He had reached it after pushing across deep ravines, and along ground still more exposed than almost any other position to the flank fire of well-posted batteriss; but he

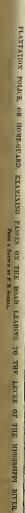
kept up an incessant bombardment from the gun and the morter boats, as well as from the opposite peninsula, which bombardment, as it was afterward shown, did a large amount of damage in the city.

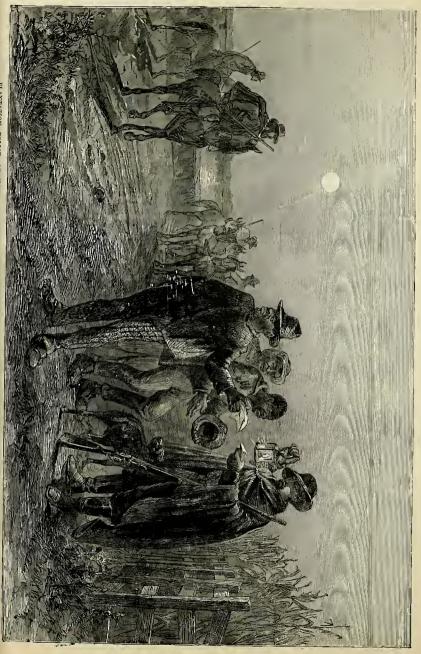
The complete investmen' of Vicksburg was the better facilitated by the arrival, on the 11th of J. a of General F. J. Herron's division from the Department of the Missouri, followed three days later by General J. G. Parke's two divisions of the Ninth Army Corps. These, with General C. C. Washburne's force, increased Grant's forces to about 70.000 men.

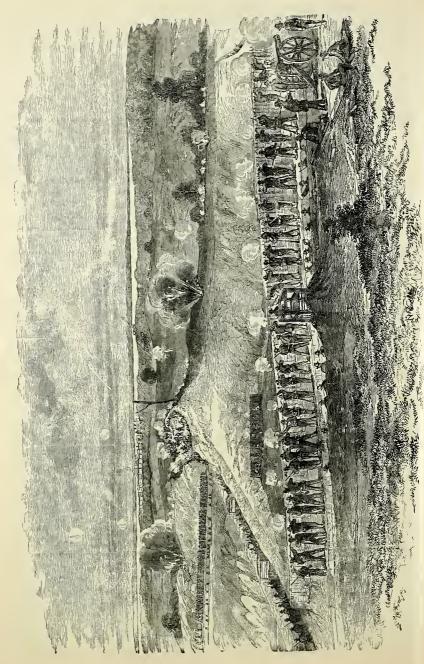
The army was thereafter subdivided as follows. General William T. Sherman's corps embraced the brigades of Frank Blair, Jr., Fred Steele, J. M. Tuttle and J. McArthur : General James B. McPherson's corps (taken by General E. O. C. Grd, June 28th), the brigades of John A. Logan and M. M. Crocker; General John A. McClernand's corps, the brigades of Eugene A. Carr, P. 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 C. Parke's force, the brigades of J. Walsh and R. B. Potter.

During the progress of the siege ne serious engements took place between the contending forces, with the exception of an attack on Milliken's Bend, made on the 7th of Jane, and in which the Confederates were repulsed after a total loss of about 500 men on both sides.









The gunboat Gincinnats, Lieutemant-commanding George M. Bache, while making an attempt to silence a water-hattery, early on the 27th of May, received a abot in her magazine, which caused its explosion, with the loss of forty in killed, drowned and wounded. Apart from this, no easealties of any second receivered in the flow.

The most important of Grant's mines were completed under the Fort Hill bastion, and fired on the 26th and 26th 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 afterword by the Federals to reach the inner works.

A prolonged hand-to-hand fight, led by the Twenty-third Indiana and the Forty-fifth illinois Regiments, and in which the tree use of handgrenucles was made, followed the explosion of the 25th, but the Contelerates brought up tacir artillery and their lines of shrypshocies to bear so destructively apon the Federals, that the latter were coupelled to abandon the uttack and retire, after experiencing a heavy loss in men and efficers.

As soon as Grant deemed his line of intrenchments strong enough to guard against all possibility of a sortic, 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 Colouel
Montgomery, of Pemberton's stad, who were the
bearers of the following letter to General Grant:
Pomber

HEADQUARTERS, VICESBURG, July 3d, 1863

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

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose to you an armistise for blank hours, with a view of armaging terms for the acquitation of Vicksbarg. To this end, if agreemble to you, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like aumber to be named by yourseff, at such place and hunt to day as you may find convenient. I more this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, when hunt etherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself able to maintain my position as we had finite period.

a yet indeficite period.

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

Very respectfully, your chedlent servant,
John C. Pemberton

General Grant's reply was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPAREMENT OF TENNESSEE, In the Field, near Vicksburg, July 3d, 1863. Lieutenant-general J. O. Pemberion, Commanding Confederate

General. Your note of this date, just received, proposes an amistive for serval hours for the jurpose of arranging terms of capitalities, through hours for the jurpose of arranging terms of capitalities, through commissioners to be supposted, etc. The existion of blood your propose stopping by this course can be coded at any root propose stopping by the conditional servated of the city and germon. Men who have allowed to make the conditional servated of the city and germon. Men who have shown to make the distribution of the conditional servation of the city and germon. We know have the conditional servation of the city of

shown so match contradice and courage as most more work. Wickshorn will alreays challenged the respect of no 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 equivalent, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

Tas than those addicated above.

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

At General Bowen's request, Grant appointed three o'clock as the hour for meeting General Pomberton, and, at the designated time, the latter appeared in company with General Bowen and Colonel Montgemery. General Grant stood at the meeting-place, under an eak close by a fruit orchard, about balf-way between the front of the two cortending forces, attended by his staff and Generals McPherson, Logan, Grd and A. J. South. The two commanders check hands, and after a few momenta held a private conference, whereat Grant promised to send has propositions in writing the same day.

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

Headquasters Department of the Tennessee, Near Vickshurg, July 3d, 1863.

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

General, 1. 1000 project, 1000

aud, field, and eavalry offices, one horse cach.

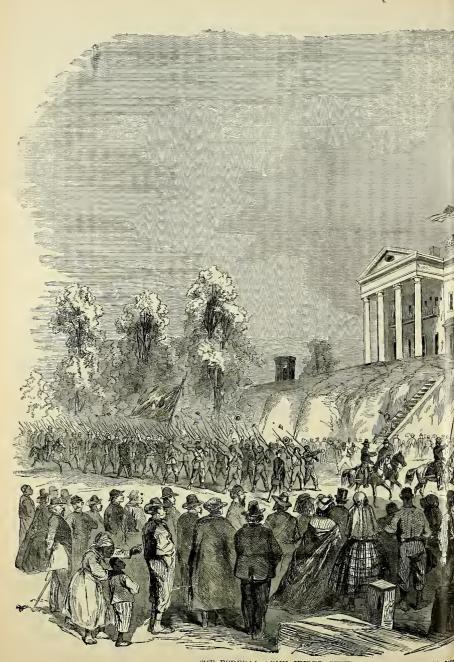
The rank and fill will be allowed all their clothing, but no
other property. If these conditions or on ecepted, any amount
of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the
stores you now have, and also the necessary excepting-times for
preparing them.

for preparing them.

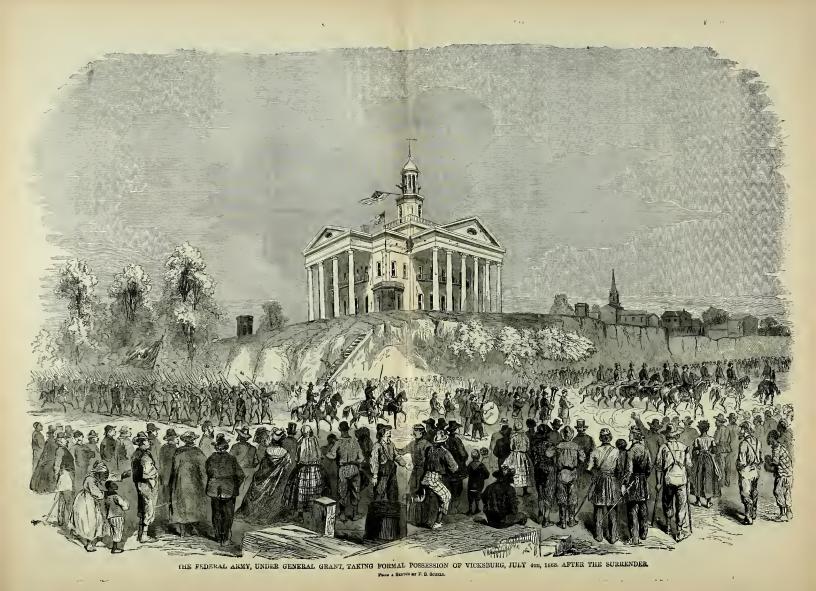
Thirty wagman also, counting two two-horse or mille teams
as one, will be allowed you to transport such articles as emnot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed
to all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they
become also to travel.

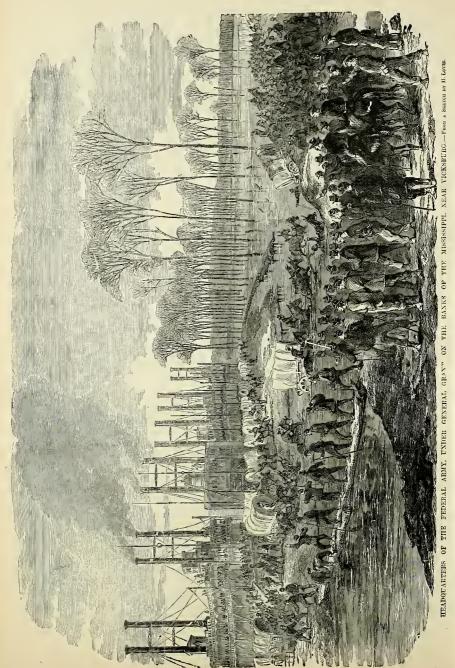


SHOP OF VICKSBURG. — GENERAL GRANT MEETS OFFERAL PERFECTION AT THE STONE HOUSE, INSIDE OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS
ON THE MORNING OF JULY 4tm, 1883.



THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL GRANT, TAKING FO





The pandes for these latter must be signed, nowever, whilst officers are present authorized to sign the roll of

risoners.

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

U. S. GRANT, Major-general.

The following correspondence was then exchanged:

HEADQUARTERS, VICESBURG, July 2d, 1863,

Hajor-general U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces. GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt General: I have the hoose to acknowledge the recipit of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post, In the main, your terms are accepted; in the justice both to the honor and spirit of any troops, manifested in the defense of Vicksburg. I have the honor to enhant in the following aneadments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us. At ten wholes, horoverse, I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out they are greatly and the proposal of the proposal of the proposal of the property of citizens to be respected.

I am, general, yours, respectfully. I am, general, yours, respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON. Lieutenant-general,

Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Before Vickshing, July 4th, 1863.

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

General, I have the hoos to acknowledge your communication of 8d July. The amendments proposed by you amonto be acceled to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and mus with a purole, signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prishouses, will incessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulation in regard to the treatment of citizens and their private

tion in regard to the treatment of chizzas and their private projecty. While I do not propose to cause any other may undue annoyance of less, I cannot consent to leave myself under restrict its stipulations. The property which officers with allowed to take with them will be as started in proposition of last ceredity; taking its different will be allowed their private larger and showers, and mounted officers one horse each, 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 16 o'clock a.m., and then return to the inside, and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no

ejection to it.

Should no modification be made of your terms by 9 o'clock a.m., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and oct accordingly. White flags will be disbeen rejected, and oot accordingly. White lags was be us-played along your lines, to prevent such of my troops as may not have been solified from firing upon your men. -1 am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant,

Major-general

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

General: 1 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 4th, the brigades began marching out of the city, and in three hours Pemherton's entire ferce had stacked arms in front of the works, and under guard of McPherson's corps. burg 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-gens; arms and unmunition for fully 60,000 men: besides an immense quantity of property, such as cars, milrond equipments, steambonts,

cotton, ctc., etc.
The total Federal lesses in the engagements fought at Port Gibson, Fourteen Milo 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 strengthby 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 intrenched around



STEPHEN GANO BURNBUNGE

Jackson, but Sherman did not press an attack. His artillery was brought up to the front, and several eavalry expeditions succeeded in destroying much of the neighboring railways, without bringing about anything more than active skirmishing. By 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 fleating 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 eould be found on the railways. To then left a force at Jackson, and returned to the line of the Big Black River.



CHRISTOPHER COLON AUGUR.

was surrendered to General Banks on the 9th of July, the day Shorman'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 Bayon Techo. They had failed in several attempts to capture Butte La Rose, and were finally concentrated at Baton Bouge, whence reconnois sances and expeditions were made in different direc-

Shortly after the loss of the Queen of the West, it was arranged that Farragut's ficet 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 balteries. In order to divert the attention of the Confederates, Banks sent about 12,000 men in the rear of Port Hadson, and, while a demonstration was thus being made against it, accompanied by a bombardment of the works from the gunboats Esser and Sabine, Farraout advanced toward the batteries.

The Hartford (flagship) took the lead, with the ilbatross lashed to her side, and was followed by the Richmond with the Genesce, by the Monongahela with the Kineo, and by the Mississippi with the Essex and Sachem. Their approach was discovered by the Confederates, who, by the aid of an immense boufire, that had long been prepared to meet just such an attempt, and which suddenly blazed up in front of the batteries, were embled to direct a scathing fire upon the vessels.

The firing continued nearly an hoar and a half. It was then found that the Hartford, with the Albatross, lund alone passed the batteries. The Richmond had received a shot through her steamdrum, 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 erew to the opposite shere.

As the land force was not sufficiently large to As a result of the fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson 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.

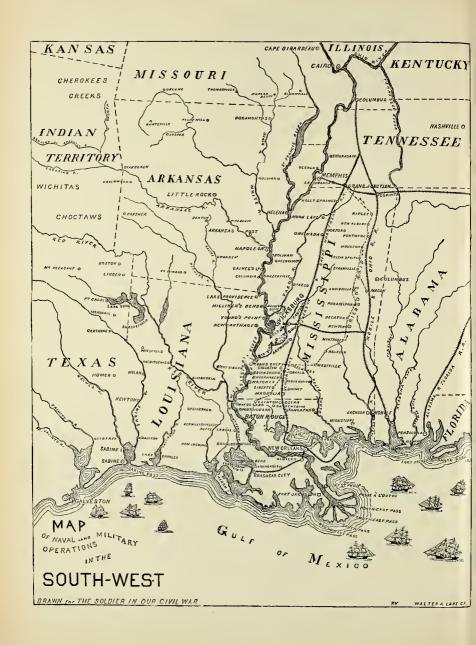
Two days later, General Emery's division took the lead toward Franklin, forcing Genoral Richard Taylor's force to fall back on Fort Bisland, near Pattersonville; the gun-Fort Bisland, near Paccersonville; the gun-boats Calhoun, Clifton, Arizona and Es-trella, and the transports with General Grover's 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 nutil at Irish Bend. There Taylor made a vigorous stand, but had finally to abanuon the position, after burning five loaded transports and a gunboat. He then fell back to New Iberia, and thence to Vermillionville, destroying the bridges after him, and closely pursued by the Federals, with whom he had a brief engagement at Bayon Vermillion.

Taylor continued his retreat toward Alexandria, on the Red River, and Gen eral Banks's force entered Opelonsas, April 20th, the same day that the gunboats, · under Lieutenant A. R. Cooke, succeeded after a brief cortest, in capturing Rutte La Rose with all its gerrison, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Federal army moved from Ope-lousas to Alexandria, which latter place Admiral Porter had seized, May 6th, and thence to Shreveport, close on to the Texas border, where the main pursuit was discontinued.

Through the occupation of Butte La Ross



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.

I. Grierron 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, nader Colonels Loomis, Prince and Hatch, was sent from Northern Tennessee to destroy the Confederate lines of communication, and thereby assist Orant's operations are said Visibation.

against Vickeburg.
With the Sixth Illinois Cavalry in
the advance, Grierron set out from
the town of La Grange, Tennessee,
on the 17th of April, and passed
through Ripley the day following.
While the main body centinued on
its way to the castward of Now
abutheasterly direction, and crossed
the Tallahatchie, on the left flank
of the column, a battalien of the
Seventh Illinois marching on the
right flank, and crossing the river
near Albany, the

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

Grierson's command rested for the night in tue vielnity of New Albuny, 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 towa, with the loss of all their camp equipage and of most of their provisions, and the Federals encomped on Mr. Wetherall's plantation, located about eight miles south of Pontotoc.

A feint was made in a northwardly direction, leading the enemy to believe that the expedition was upon its return, after which the Federals proceeded through the towo of Houston, and reached Clear Spring on the 21st. Quite a lively engagement was brought about meanwhile at Columbus, whither Colonel Hutch was sent to destroy the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railtoned. A much superior of the Mobile and Ohio Railtoned. 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, cless 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 Okanoxubee 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 thea crossed the Pearl River, halting at Hazlehurst, on the line of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Bollway, and proceeded theose to Gallatic, where they captured a rifled 32-pennder Parrott gun with 1,400 pennds of guapowder, and from which place temonstrations were made against Port Gibson and Orand Oulf.

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 bad likewise been done at Bahala, and was afterward repeated at Begue Chitto and at Summit.

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

Preparations had been made at the late of the late of

Greensburg, La., was received, May the let. Thence Grierson proceeded to Clinton, crossing the Amite River during the enasing night, and followed the Greeaville Spring Road natil hereached 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 cavelyr, 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 plandits of the people and of Banke'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 tweety-seven men and twenty-five horses.

Shortly after the occupation of Butte La Rose,



THOMAS W. SHERMAN.



HODFREY WEITZEL

Barks 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 be could on beard 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 aeross the Atchafelaya to a place opposite Bayon Sara.

On the night of the 23d of May, this force or 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

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 Cu-vier terover, 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.

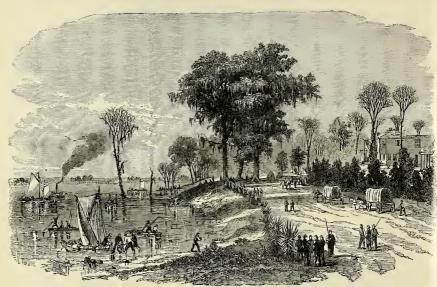
The day closed with a decided advantage gained on the Confederate left, where Banks's batteries could be moved to a more effective position, but at a frightful loss of life. While the Confederates suffered to the extent of only 300 in killed and wounded, the Federals, through their more exposed position, experienced a total loss of fully 1,800. Among the Federal killed were Colonels Payne, Clark, Chapin and Cowles, commanding respectively the Second Louisiana, Sixth Michigan, Thirtieth Massachusetts, and One Hundred and Twentyeighth New York Regiments, General Newl 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-

was, 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

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 cufilade 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 harled back upon the assailants, thus, as it was afterward shown, actually doing most damage to the Federals.

At eleven o'clock the firing had eeased, 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 MOPHERSON.

catreme Federal left extending just above Prophet's Island, where stood the gunboats Mononguhela, Essex, Genesee and Richmond, and several mortar beats, 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 Confederato 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 hitter 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

time, advanced their lines through a steady homharding, 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 repulsed by the terrible fire directed against them, and had to full 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. Cardner to secept Banks'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-gronades, which it was intended to throw over nearly moon before Augur's and Sherman's troops the parapets, and the Twenty-fourth Connectient

more achieved at the expense of about 700 mcn, mostly taken from the division of General Paine, who himsulf 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 Vieksburg's surrender reached the contending

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 GUI?, Before Port Hudson, July 8th, 1868.

To Major-general Frank Gardner, Communding C. S. Foras, Port Hudson.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication, dated the 5th GENERAL: In Popu of your communication, once all is instant, by fing of truce, received a few moments since, I have the honor to info.m you that I received yesterday more line, July 7th, at 10:48, by the granhoat General Frint, 20 official despatch from Major-general Ulysses S. Grant, United States Army, whereof the following is a true extract:

"Heapquartes, Dranteure of the Transest
Milesperord X, P., Benb, Commodife, Department of the Age
"Messacial The Age and the A

7 exercit to say that ... annual mentances I cannot ally with my duty consent to a cessation of hostilities for the purpose you bullcate.

Very respectfully, your obelient servant, N. P. Banks.

General Gardner thereapon called a council, at vhich were present General Beale, Colonels Lyle, Miles, Shelby and Steadman, and Lieutenant-colonel M. J. Smith. It was agreed to appoint joint commissioners to arrange terms for the joint commissioners to airung terms for the surrender, and, after consultation with General Charles P. Stone, Colond H. W. Birge and Lieu-temut-colonel R. B. Irwin, the capitulation was completed early on the 9th of July.

General George L. Andrews received the uncon-July, 1953. ditional surrender of General Gardner, with his 445 officers and 6,408 men.

Port Hudson was immediately occupied by the land forces, and the fleet anchored off the city. With it, the Federals became possessed of 51 picc of artillery, about 5,000 stund of arms, 150,000 rounds of ammunition, 4,800 pounds of cannonmuder, besides two steamers, and much other valuable property.

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

ISRAEL B. BICHAROSON.

Bonn at Bur20gton, Ve. in 1815; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, whence he graduated in 1841, and was appointed a second-fleutenant in the Third Infantry; served in Florida and on frontier duty 6292 the Infantry; served in Florida and on frontier day, and 22% the breaking out of the Mexican War. He took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resear de la Palma, Mouletey, and in nearly all the engagements kd by General Scott From the slege of Vera Cruz to the full of the City of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain and of major for gallant and meri-lations roudent at Contrerus, Churubusco and Chapultepec, intains reaction at at Contrevas, Charabaseo and Chaptilepec, in March, 1951, he was promoted to a captilege, and re-mained on frontier duty until 1855, when he resigned from the army and retired to private life in Michigan. Upon the heatking out of the CVIII War he effered his services to the Government, and was made colonel of the Second Michigan Vulunteer Regiment, which he had helped to organize, and which he accompanied to Washington On the 17th of May. which he accompanied to Washington On the 17th of May, 1981, he was appointed a brigadie-cement of Vebruteeva, and given a brigade at the first Rull Run. At the lattic of the Chickshoming be cumu-cauded one of Sumars' Alvisions, and greatly dislinguished himself, receiving the commission of major general, 19th 4th, 1982. The subsequently took part in the lattice found at Smith Meantain and at Antietam (Sharpshorg), receiving at the had-named the wounds which caused his death on the 3d of November, 1982.

RENJAMIN H GRIERSON

Bons in July, 1837, at Pittsburg, Pa., whence be removed at an early age to Ohio, and subsequently to Illinois. U the United States Government, and was given a position on

THOMAS LEONIDAS CRITTENDEN.

the staff of General S. V. Prenties below afterward commissioned major and coto-nel 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 to sever all possible communications of the Confederates, in order to facilitate Grant's operations against Vicksburg, He note that Grange, Tenn., on the last-named date, and entered Baton Rouge, La., on the 2d of May, having mean-while with but small less defeated the Confederates in several engagements, be-Confederates in several engagements, de-stroying much valonble milwey and other property, and raided more than eight hundred miles of country. This expedi-tion was followed by others throughout the Western section, until 1865, when, leaving been commissioned a major-gen-eral of Volunteers, in recognition of his solubility and the properties of the contractions. valuable services, he was given an im-portant commund against Mobile, Alu In June, 1860, he received the coloneley of the Tenth United States Cavalry which position by still holds at the tiof writing

QEORGE W. MORGAN

Bonx in Washington County, Pa., September 20th, 1820; at the age of sixteen joined the Texan Army for Independ ence, wherein be was given the commission of captain; cetered the United States Military Acad-

emy at West Point in 1841, 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 Obio Volunteers and of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, being severely wounded at Churubusco, and receiving the brevet of brigadier-general for "gallont and meritorious services both at the last-named battle and at Contreras," Was appointed United States Consul to Marscilles in 1855, and continued as such until 1858, when he was made United States Minister to Purtugal. He renewed was made United States Minister to Portugal: Internecessible 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 Pronessee, taking an active term of the Civil War, and commanded divisions in the Army of the Pronessee, taking an activities of the Army of the Pronessee. port in the assaults along Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksla Miss., and upon Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Ark. June, 1663, he was compelled to relinquish his command by reason of ill health. He has since given much of his at tention to politics, being in 1865 the musuccessful Democratic capillitate for Governor of Ohio, and serving two successive terms as a member of the United States House of Representatives at Washington,

THOMAS LEONIDAS CRITTENDEN

Sox of the well-known United States Seantor, John Gordon Crittenden; born at Russelville, Ky, in 1819; served with distinction in the Mexican War, being especially commended for his services while acting as volunteer aid to General Taylor at the hatto of Burea Vista, and as a llea-General Trylor at the hattle of Bureas Vista, and as a lleu-lenant-colonel of the Third Kentucky Infantry in the latter-part of the year 1847. He afterward received the appoint-ment of United States Consul at Liverpool, England; and upon the breaking out of the Civil War tendered his services

to the Pederal Government. He regeneral of Volunteers on the 27th of September, 1861, and took part in sev eral engagements of the West and Southwest, being given command of Buell's Fifth Division at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, and the command of Buell's Second Corps to October, 1862. He served with alls tinction at the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga and Chickapanga, and by Court of Inquiry was found innocent of the charges of negligence, which some fellow-officers bad raised against him after the retreat of the Federals from the last-named place. He retired from the Army on the 19th of May, 1881, after having been appointed colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment of Infartry on the 28th of July, 1866, and being transferred to the S n ente Regular Infantry on March 15th, 1869.

DAVID DIXON PORTER.

Bons in Pennsylvania, Juno 8th, 1844; entered the Nuvy as middlip-mun abourd the Constitution in 1825, and passed his examination in 1835, after which he served six years in the Coast Survey. He was commissioned a beutenant in 1811, and served four years, with that rank, on board the frigate Congress. Was afterward placed trigate Congress. Was afterward placed on duty under Commodore Tatuali 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

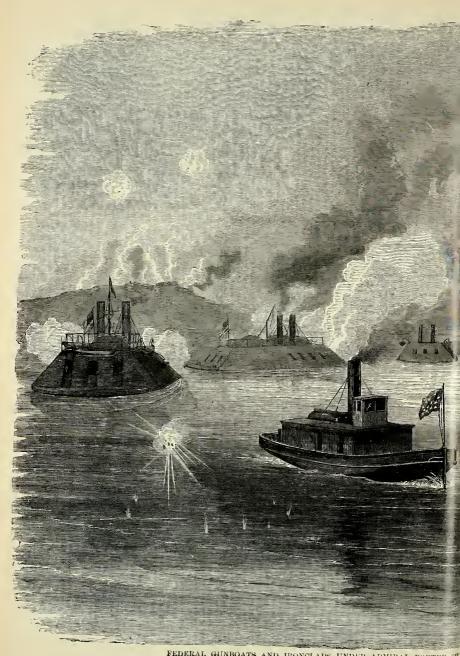


DAVID DIXON PORTER.

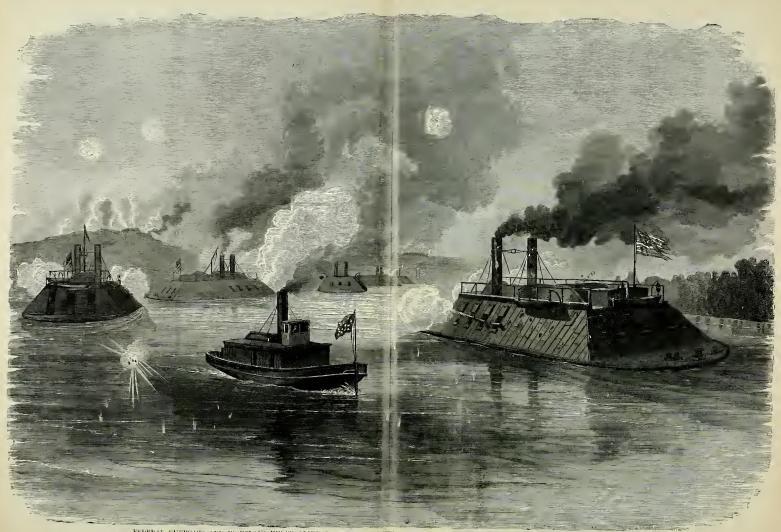
given the command of the Powhatan, and sent to the relief given the command of the twentum, and sent to the renet of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty recomplished, he set about fitting out a mortar flottle for the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, guarding the approaches to New Orleans; and, after the fail of the hater city, proceeded up the Mississippi and took part in a number of engagoments. Late in 1862, he was placed by command of all the naval Line in 1805, 10 was pinced in command of all the maxal forces on the Western rivers above New Orleans, with the nuk of rear-admiral, hit squadron belog held distinct from the Western Golf Blockaling Synudron under Admiral Far regut, In 1864 he was transferred to the AC antic coast, to command the arval forces destined to operato against the de-fenses of Wilnington, N. C., and effected the capture of Fart tones of witnington, N. C., and effected the capture of Fisher on the 15th of Junuary, 1865. In 1866 he was made vie-subnitral, and appointed superintendent of the Naval Acadeany at Amagebia; and Dury years later, upon the dead of Admiral Farragot, he succeeded that Extrinos matt α the Admiral of the United States Navy.

WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS.

Boux in Rerkshire, Delaware County, O., September 6th, 1910; entered the United States Military Academy at West 1919; entered the United States Military Academy at West-Polate in July, 1983; genulated therefrom, four years later, as third and fifth in a But-of fifty-six, including such mus-as John Pope, Jonnes Langstrett, Eurl Van Dror, Almet Doubtelay, Lafayette Melaws, George Sykes, Damel H, Illi), and others, who afterward lecame generate in the Pederal and in the Confederate service. On the 18th of July 1842, he received the commission of herest second-ileute and in the Corps of Engineers, and was sent on duty at Fort in the Corps of Engineers, and was seen too sluty at Fort reas Montro, first which be formed to turn an existant pro-fessor of the science of engineering, of mutural and experi mental philosophy, and of practical engineering, in Wort Point. Learing the Academy in 1847, he went successively to Newport, R. I., New Belford, Mass, and Previdence, R. I., where he was malely engaged in the construction of fortifications and of the surveys of harbors would 1853, when he was ordered to the Washington Navy Yard. He re-ference of the control of the surveys of the construction of the Army with the intention of exhibit the new properties cinant, O., as a civil conjuger and architect. From 1853 to 1857 he was president of a cool company fit Physiolo, and Blavise engaged in the unandirecture of ells at the West. When the Civil War broke out, he abandoned his husbress 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 Ohlo, and acter was at the near of the Department of the Ohlo, and was greatly instrumental in the organization of the thoops sent from that Slate. He was appointed Chief Englacer of Ohlo, June 9th and on the 10th was made colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohlo 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, 1831. Ten days later he succeeded to the com-mand of the Department of the Ohio, and in the casular September became commander of the Department of West Virginia. In March, 1882, the was appointed a major-central, and during the following month of May was re-lieved by General Fremont. He was then assigned to the command of a division of the Army of the Missishippi in the command of a division of the Army of the Modshippi at the slege of Corista, and he succeeded to the command of that army when Pope was transferred to Virginia. He fought the battle of links, September 19th, and the battle of Gorinia, Ortober 18t, 1892, and on the 27th of the last samed acoust assumed command of the "Portrewth Army Congs," other-wise known as the Army of the Comberland. From the 28th of December, 1892, the the 3d of January, 1893, octured the battle of Murfreesbore', or Stepe River, Tenn., whereat Roscerans forced the retirement of Brugs's army to Sheily-ville and Tellakoma, He subsequently advanced upon the battle piloc, the compiled Bridgesort and Stevenson, in July. latter place, then occupied Bridgeport and Stevenson, in July, and, after crossing the Comberland Mountains, fought unsuccessfully ogains' Brazz at Chickamauga, on Scotember



FEDERAL GUNBOATS AND IRONCLADS, UNDER ADMIRAL PORTER, SIL FROM $\lambda^{\, \rm S}$



FEDERAL GUNBOATS AND IRONCLADS, UNDER ADMIRAL PORTER, SILENCING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT GRAND GULF, MISS., APRIL 2978, 1863.

PROG. 4 SERVEN OF F. D. A. AREA.



19th-90th, 1999. He was redeved inten command by General Thomas, Ortober 20th, 1993; but, on the 24th of January, 1984, he was restored to diety, and ordered to re-lievo General Scholield, at the head of the Department of the Missourt. He searched he repulsing Price's entemplated la ration of the State, and in practically distroying the trea-smalled erganizations known as the Orders of the American Kuights, of the Kaights of the Golden Circle, and of the Sons of Liberty, all of which intended cooperating with the Confederates In 1898 Rescensive awar mastered from the Volunter service, and he 1867 he resigned a second time from the Army, Fresident Jahenson uppointed him Mastier to Merdon, 1885-26, and he offerevant Decame a coefficient Compares in 1890, He was reducted a Representative of the State of Collifornia in 1882, and has neceeded, at the limit of service in the State of Collifornia in 1882, and has a traceded, at the limit of servini important committees, notably that on Military Affains, in materially advancing the interests of he Volunteer forces, and in achieving a large share of well-described portubity;

THOMAS W. SHERMAN.

Bons at Newport, March 26th, 1813; entered the United States Milltery Academy at West Point in 1822, and grad-sated thereform in July, 1839, being commissioned a second-lieuvenant in the Third Artillery; appointed assistant com-missary of subsistence in 1837; on frontier duty, and employed in recruiting as well as in garrison, until 1846. Served during necremiting as well as in garrison, until 1846. Served during the Mextean War, and especially distinguished himself at Buena Vista, receiving aftervated the hervet of major. From 1848 until the breaking out of the Cher W. 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 rail-

ay communication with Washington, being May, and a brigailler-general of Volunteers on the 17th of the same month. He was placed at the head of the land forces of the Part Royal Expedition in October, 1801, and remained in South Carolina until the end of March, 1862, when he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, in which he communded a division thering the Corinth can paign. He was then transferred to the De poign. He was then Irmsderred to the Department of the Gulf, and sign for commended a division in the vicinity of New Orleans and May, 1863, when he joined the expedition against Port Huden. Ouring the law or the commended of the Nicoland Commended Commend stana until April 20th, 1805, when he was mustered out of the Volunteer service. He rethred from active duty with the must of major-general on the 31st of December, 1870, and died at Newport, R. I., on the 10th of Murch, 1870,

CHRISTOPHER COLON AUGUR, Roan la New York, 1821; entered the United States Military Academy of West Point in 1839, and graduated in 1843; breveted second-licatement of infantry, July 1st of the last-named year. He served mainly at

at the har-maned year. He reveed modely at frouder posits, cock parts in the military oc-cupation of Texas, 1815-46; in the War with Meedeo, equation of Texas, 1815-46; in the War with Meedeo, the provided in the security expeditions against the North-tern Pardic Indians, 1835-36. In Pedruary, 1817, he was made a first-district, and in Angues, 1826, was promoted to a captalogy for distinguished and market-from services. It was commandant of Cadeta at West Point in 1851, and on the 14th of May of that year was given the commis-alou of major, which was followed by that of brigadier-general on the 12th of the cusuing November, and by that major-general of Volunteers on the 9th of August, 1862. took part in the operations along the Rappalannock and in the Shemmdonh, was placed in command of a division in the the Stucmus, and vision in the Command of a division in the Stucmus, and the Intelligence of the Stucmus, and the Intelligence of Coder Run, or Ceder Mountain, where he has a secretly wounded. He was soon after given the rack of colonel in the University of the Intelligence of the Inte Chee to Washington, 1883-00, and the Outpartment of the Platte, 1887-11, having in the meanther received the beyest of brightler-general and of major-general in the Regular Argy. He has shore the histonined 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 acadquarters at Fort Leavenorth, Kan.

CODFREY WEITZEL

Bons to Clarimutal, O., November 1st, 1883, and when sixted years of age was transferred from the High School of Onno to the United States Milliary Academy at West Polist, in Jose, 1883, by graduated second in his Class of thirty-four sembers, and curient the Regular Army, joining the Engineer Corps as a breed-second-licatenant. Shortly after ho was engoged in the completion of Port B. Phillip, New Or-

leans. He subsequently became aesistant professor of cird and military engineering at West Point, and an the 1st of July, 1560, was promoted to first-licateanst. When the "Datter Expedition" to New Orleans was or-ganized, the commander applied for the services of Licatea-natt Weltzel as third engineer on his saff, and the application was inneclabely compiled with by the appointment of that officer to the specified position. He said with General But-der the descense of the services of the expedition, and after the descense of the control of the properties of the land forces operating in the near of Port St. Pailip being the b Licateana Coefferw Witter-late officer advanced with land forces operating in the rear of Fort St. Philip being led by Licetowant Gedfirey Weitz-last officer advanced with the array for the occupation of the city, which was immo-distely placed under martial Law, with hierarcan Weitzel as uselsant military commander. When the office of Mayer the 280d of August, 1820, he was commissioned a heigaffer-general of Volunteers, and when apprised of this appoint-ment requested to be relieved as soon as preclude from the duties appertaining to the offices of acting Mayer and assist-ant millitary commandant. His request was compled with during the following Ostrober, when he took, the field at the load of the "Rever Dirigade" which considered of a force

head of the "Beserve Brigade," which consisted of a force numbering about five thousand mea, organized under his personal supervision in a camp north of the city. With these troops General Writzel started for Donal-bon-ville, La, and sone took military possession of the place. He then moved on a Napoleovolle, and cleared the enemy from the La Fourche district, which he remained in posses-sion of world Napole 1887. The host started has the from ino La Fource district, which he remained in passes-sion of until April, 1863. He then joiced his force to that besieging Port Rudson, and was placed in command of the right wrise up to the time of the surrender on July shi, 1863. The Port Rudson campaign ended, General Wettzel was best placed in command on the western shore of the Missis-

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GENERAL RANSOM TAKING POSSESSION OF THE COURT BOUSE AT NATCHEZ, TENN.

sippl River, for the purpose of clearing the enemy from sippl River, for the purpose of clearing the enemy from the plantations willibe that part of the Department of the Oulf, and took part in the Sabine Pass expedition during September, 1893. He was then transferred to the £ hafalaya region, and succeeded in restoring Brashear City to Federal rule, it having been retaken by the enemy during the interval when the troops were fully employed in the vicinity of Pert Hudson. After having performed other duties of merit in the Department of the Gulf, Geogral Weitzel was recalled to the Vegariment of the Guiff, Georcal Weitzel was recalled to the North and assigned to the command of a division of the Eighteenth Corps, with which he participated in the strategic questions by which a landing was effected on the south side of the Janues Hieve. He also led the advance of the troops cagged in the destruction of the milrord connections with Richanost, and participated in the contest near Swift Creek, May 5th, 1848, and in the subsequent attack upon Furt Dar-ling. He was afterward reflered of his fafantry command and assigned to thut was calife capturees on the start of Genard and assigned to thut was calife capturees on the start of Genard Butler, the commander of the Department of Virginia. He continued to employ himself with this duty notil about the beginning of August, 1864, when in consequence of ill health, he had to be temporarily relieved in order to reguin blesses and the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, as also of the Army of the James,

During September, 1864, General Weitzel was temporarily During September, 1995, General Weitzel was temporarily placed in command of the Eighteeoth Corps, but being relieved by General Ord, resumed his position on the staff.
During November he was regularly appointed to that command, with the full rank of major-general of Veluoteers, to date from November 17th, 1884. Upon the consolidation of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps as the Tweety-fourth, Ocn-eral Weltzel was detached to conduct the expedition against Fort Fisher during Isaaca ter, 1964; but in this instance his knowledge of the science of engineering led him astray, and he gave it as his opinion that the works were unassalished. he give it as his opinion that the works were massesiacle. It was afterward in command of the Trecty-fifth Army Corps, which was composed entirely of the colored troops of the old Teeth and Eighteedth Corps, known for a time os the Army of the James. Georal Weltzel corned particular distinction as no efficer of the Union Army as the leader of the Union troops into Richagoned at the science of that city on the 3d of April, 1863. His valor as a soldier carned his

like promotion. His line of advancement in the Volunteer service, in chas-nological order, wags: Brightler-general, Aguayt 29th, 1892; bruvt-unglor-general, Aguayt 59th, 1894; unglor-general, No-vember 77th, 1894. In the Begginth Army he was braveted second-licatement of empireers, July 1st, 1865; numbe second licitement, July 27th, 1894; it schientement, July 1st, 1899; captain, March 3d, 1883; najor, August 7th, 1896; and lice-temate-closed, June 32d, 1882. He returned to duty with the United States Engineer Corps in April, 1896, and become engaged in some of the most important engineering works of the Government, notably the Louisville and Portland Canal, the Overminent, analysis no Jonavies note of return Cardion S.S. Mary's Falls Canal, and the improvement of the Falls of Obio, and on lighthouse construction. He was a member of the board of cogineering officers appointed in January, 1874, to examine into and report upon the Junes River and Kanawha Capal project. One of his greatest feats of engineering was the construction of the largest lift-lock on the globe at Sault Saiote-Marie, Mich. This monstrons structure is 515 feet in length and 80 feet in width, with a lift of 18 feet, and

feet in length and 80 feet in width, with a litt of 18 feet, and has give of sufficient width to admin it wessel of 60-feet beam. Oeneral Weitzel so manegad the details of this marvious affair as to require only eleven maintest to pass a wessel through, lectualing the time necessary to pass in and well of the level 1884.

STEPHEN GANG BURGRIDGE

Bonn in Scott County, Ky., August 10th-1831; educated at Georgetown College and at the Kentucky Military Institute at Frank at the Reducing National Processing at the Reducing Aming fort, and studied law in the office of the late Scantor Carrett Davis, at Paris, Ky From 1849 to 1853 he ongaged in mercantile pursuits, and then gave ids attention to turning, which he was carrying on at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. His services were then tendered to and ac-cepted by the Federal Government, and he cepted by the redeal Government, and he was placed at the head of the Twenty-skith Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, which he was instrumental as robsing, and which he ded at the battle of Shillob. For his distinguished services in the Instrument cognge ment he was promoted to be a brigadier general of United States Volunteers. He was ordered to Kentucky at the time of Bringg's invasion, and remained there until Iring se invasion, and remained there unto the latter was driven from the State, when be was ordered to join the expedition against Vicksburg. If led the charge at Arkaneas Part noil at Port Olbson, being complicatous fur bit bravery at both places, as well as in the various actions about

BOUSE being consplanous for bit bravery at both made and the sage of Vicksturg. He attends about and at the sage of Vicksturg. He attends about and at the sage of Vicksturg. He attends the defeated John Morgan in his mid and store him into Tox. He was been at the same of the same o

ALVIN P. HOVEY,

ADVIN P. HOVEY.

Bonx at Meant Verono, 160, May 8th, 1821. On oming of age he studied law, and successfully practiced his procession, attaining great eminence by the time of the brasking out of the Civil War, when he tendered his services to the Pederal Government, and received the approtonent of major of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Indian Volunteers. Use served under General Pays in the Army of the Missistippi, soon becoming a colouel, and served in the Southwest under General Army in the Army of the Missistippi, and the Civil Ward Country of the Missistippi. soon becoming a colonic, and served in the Southwest under Grant, notably at the batton St Shinh, where he fought at the need of his regiment in Smith's brigade, of Lexis Wea, Lexis division. In lic commanded a division at the leattle of Champson IIIIk, contributing largely to the success of that day, and subsequently took part in the Vikeburg campalge. He was made a brigodic general on the 2-bit of April, 1862 brevelet might general of the leattle in July 1869, and resigned from the services for October of the year following. In 1869 the was appointed the blood Essus Mitches to Fern.

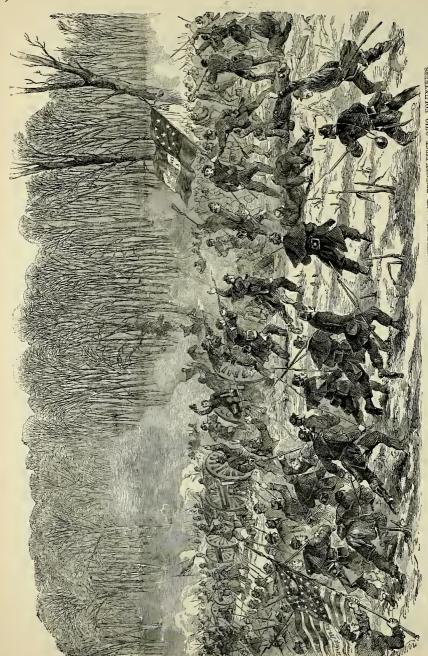
MAXEY OREGO

MAXEY ORDOG

Bonn at Columbb, 8 C., in 1844, studied law and was
admitted to the Bar in 1839, attabalog great promisence the
is profession, which he prenticed with such access for
many years in his native city; served in Mexico as major of
the Twetth Industry; was a member of the South Carolins
State Convention of 1850 and of the committee to prepare
the Ordinance of Secondar. When the Civil Wert Proble cut
he was placed in command of the First Repiment of South
Cardina-Valuations which was the first feore from thus State. Carolica Volunteers, which was the first force from that State which arrived in Virgion, and it was accordingly received



W. S. ROSECRANS AND STAFF.



DECISIVE CHARGE UPON FYENES CONFEDERATE BATTERY, BY THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA AND TWENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEERS, AT THE BATTLE OF NURFEEEDSHORY, JANUARY 20, 1865,

with extr.ordinary demonstrations of joy and welcome.
When its term of enlistment expired, it returned to South
Carolina; but Colonel Gregg remained in Virginia, and sub-Carolina; but Colonel Gregg remained in Figura, and and sequently reorganized the regiment, which was afterward coordantly and conspicuously in the service. Colonel Gregg was made a higueline-general prior to the battle of Frede-ricksburg, where he leat this life, on the 13th of December, 1980. As a military man, he had a wide reputation for coo-ness and self-possession in danger, and became very popular ness and self-possession in danger, and became very po with all the men that ever came under his command.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO', OR STONE RIVER.

As soon as General Resecrans was placed in chief command of the Army of the Camberland ("Fourteenth Army Corps"), he set about erganizing 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 Nashvole.

'The "Fourteenth Army Corps" was then dis tributed 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 pro-secuted with the utmost vigor; but it was not until the 26th of November, 1862, that the cars could be run to Nashville. In the meantime, Resectans had ordered McCook's corps to advance upon the last - named city, and, after two days' steady marching, 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 Morlarge bodies of cavalry, reported to consist of 3,250 men respectively, had, on November 5th mangarated 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 Rescerans 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 Brogg.

This could not, however, he done peacefully, for Confederate detachments were constantly harassing and threatening the Federal lines of communica tion. The eavalry 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 supplytrains 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 divisien 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 centending forces until Roseerans moved against Bragg's pesition across the Stone River.

Early on the 26th of December the Federal

army broke up camp, and commenced its march DECEMBER, 1892 in the midst of a cold and druzzling rain. General McCook's right wing proceeded along the Nolcasville Turnpike in the rection of Triune, where Hardee was posted while Crittenden's left took the Murfreesboro Pike toward Lavergue, 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 twentyfour hours later they were respectively at Triune and Stewart's Creek, on the Jefferson Pike, from both of which places the enemy was compelled to full back.

Thomas's force joined the left, across Stewart's Creek, on Sunday, the 28th. Riggs'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 centra, and Hardeo'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 Breekinridge, with the view of finally turning his right, and gaining Murfreesbero' in the rear, while Thomas and McCook would enguge and hold in check the Confedente 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 comm nication with Nachville

In obedience to Reseerans's orders. Van Cleve's division of Crittenden's corps crossed the river before suprise, fellowed by Wood's division, when news came that the Federal right had been surprised and driven back.

Bragg had made a furious onelaught upon McCook's extreme right before Van Cleve had oven moved. By advancing his troops until the line could overlap Johnson's force beyond the Franklin Read, and suddenly deploying them from the words, McCown had fallen upen 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 lent his aid, and the Confederate cavalry gained the Federal rear, capturing the ammunitien trains, and inflicting great damage.

Sheridan's division met the enemy bravely. Posting its three batteries upon a height, it poured into the assailants' ranks a most de-

structive fire; but after three furious charges the heavily reinforced divisions of Polk and Hardeo had advanced mere 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 efficers gone, Sheridan had made a most audaciens 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 Cenfederates directed all their attention to Thomas's centre, which had been re-formed 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 Resecrans ordered forward Bonssean's reserves through the cedars, Majer Bing's Regular troops being sent to take the place of

Negley's fast-recoiling force.

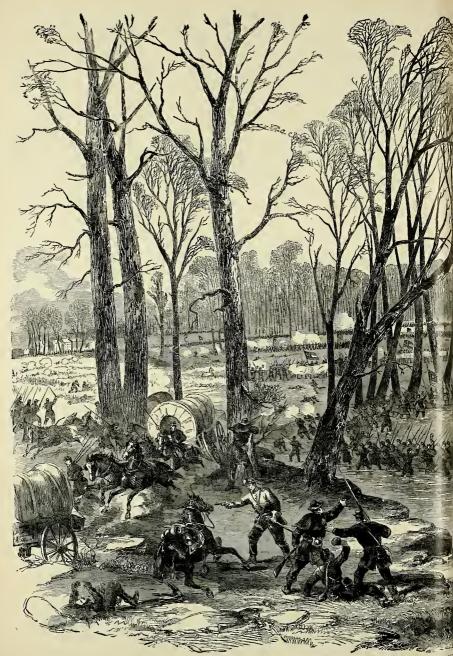
By Negley's retirement the Confederates were enabled to reach the rear, which they subjected to a terrific cross-fire, finally compelling Thomas to



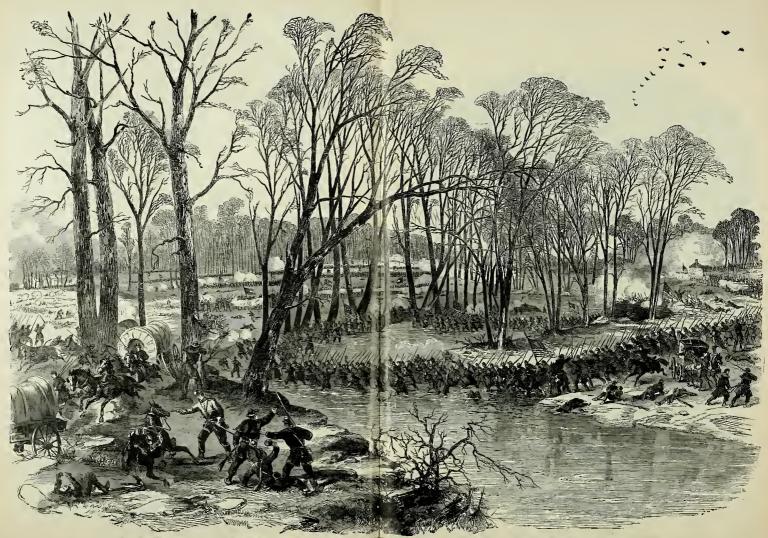
morning, while Crittenden's and Thomas's forces were advancing along the Murfreesboro' Turnpike. When about three miles from Murfreesbore', it was erreneously reported that the Confederates had evacuated it, and one of Crittendon's divisious was in consequence ordered across the river, to necupy the tewn. The advance, under General C. G. Harker, reached the opposite side, and drove in the Confederate pickets; but on finding that Breekinridge's ferce was strongly posted on ms 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 bad, after considerable skirmishing, established their lines on the western side of Stone River.

The extreme left, under Crittenden, stretched from the river-bank seross 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



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

withdraw from the celars, and to form into the small force was violently attacked at different points, 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 Confedentes would have to cross upon dehoushing from the cedar brakes. Palmer's division, which nad already been under fire, alone remained in the original front. Its left wing, now in fact the ex-

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 Cruft could be added to his own.

With but a little over twelve hundred men at the ontset, Hazen kept his assailants at bay, his force being so skill ully bandled as to be able, like SheriThrough the success attending Hazen's i-xtraor dinary 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 commarting both the Nashville Pike and line



NIGHT BUBIAL OF COLONEL GARESCHE, ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF STONE RIVER, TENN

W. B. Hazen (Nineteenth Brigade), occupied the ground between the Nashville Pike and the milway, while the right and centre, under Lieutenant-colonel Charles E. Cross, U.S.A., and Colonel Charles Cruft, U.S V., extended westward toward the woods,

The flerceness 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 ence more re-formed. In the meantime Hazen's he in fact the key to the Federal position.

treme Federal left, under command of Colonel dan's, 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. Whittaker's Sixth Kentucky, Colonel A. Wilcy's Forty-first Ohio, Colonel T. S. Casey'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 hehavior maintained what proved to 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 hack in utter dismay. The Confederate line nest re-formed close by the woods, and another advance aftempted, 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 wellnigh impossible to move the Federals from its

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 nndaunted Federal left. Some of Breekipridge's fresh troops was brenght across Stone River upon Polk's right, and at about four o'clock the first line advanced furiously against Hazen's force.

The latter, which had been very materially sirangtacned, 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 thes en-tered the fray, but it withstood its ground less determinedly than the first, and at dark the day's ongagements ended with its retirement from the

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

Resecrans's total lesses were nearly seven thensand in killed, wounded and missing. His chief of staff, Colonel J. P. Ga-resché, was killed late in the afternoon, while ut his side examining the advance of Huzon's force, which was then being subjected to such a trying ordeal as to cause extreme solicitude throughout the army. The shell which carried off Garesche's head grazed the person of his commander, whose brave officers were then again fast falling around him.

Earlier in the day, Brigadier-generel 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 noting General August Willich had been made prisoner while on the way to rojoin his command from Johnson's headquarters, Sheridan's division had alone subsequently lost nearly eighteen hundred men, including as many as seventy-two officers; some five hundred men and twentytwo officers being likewise placed hors de combat in Lieutenant-colonel Shepherd'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 Rosecrous's artillery, and embracing the whole of Edgarton's und Houghtaling's, as well as part of Brush's and of Goodspeed's, batteries.

At a conneil of war hold during the night at Roscerans's headquarters, close by the Nushville Pike, it was decided to continue the fight the next morning, but the whole of that New Year's Day passed by unmarked by anything of moment sore TANDART 187, 1883. the skirmishes naturally attending two confronting armics.

Late in the afternoon Rosecrans was reinforced by Walker's and Starkweather'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, 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. Palmor's remaining brigades were placed east of the Nashville Railway, close to Roussean's, with Negley's force as a raservo in the rear; and McCook's corps occupied the extreme right.

At about eight o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 2d of January, a heavy fire was opened upon the position held by Colonel Loomis, of Rousscau's division, from four strong batteries which Brogg had creeted during the previous night. A farious artillery duel followed, but with a concentration of fire from additional guns the hatteries were sisenced, and the Confederates abandoned the contest.

The ensuing hall was occupied by the Confederates in reconnoitring and in massing their troops for a final assault upon the Federal loft. Short 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 Captoin Robertson, as well as by The assault was Pegram's and Wharton's cavalry. so formidable that the first Federel line gave way. Its place was taken by the reserve, composed of o and Kentneky regiments, but after battling a while, Beatty was obliged to withdraw his troops across the river under cover of nearly sixty guns judiciously posted along the opposite bank,

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

Three fresh brigades and St. Clair Morton'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 Eleveuth 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 centre, whose flank had become exposed to a terrible fire from the fast-advancing Federals. At nightfall the entire Confederate line lay in front of Murfreesbore', where Resecrons 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 follow ing 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 Marfreesbore' during the preceding night, on their way to Tullahoma and Shelhyville

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

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

Rosecraus established himself strongly at Mur-JANUARY, 1863, freesbere' on the beny money into three corps freesbere' on the 9th, and reorgan-

follows: The Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen-eral Georgo II. Thomas, comprised the divisions of Generals J. C. Starkweather, J. S. Negley, J. M. Brannan, and J. J. Reynolds; the Twentieth Corps, nador General A. McDowell McCook, included the divisions of Generals J. C. Davis, R. W. Johnson, and P. H. Sheridan; and the Twentyfrst Army Corps, under General Thomas L. Crittenden, embraced the divisions of Generals T. J. Wood, Charles Craft and H. P. Van Oleve.

General D. S. Stauley remained an chief command of the eavalry, with Generals J. B. Turchin and Mitchell at the head of the First and Second Divisions, and the reserves were given to General Gordon Granger, who had under him Gen-W. C. Whittaker, G. W. Morgan, and R. S. Oranger.

Rragg's two principal bases of sup-plies were established at Chattanooga and at Tallahoma. He also reorganized his army, and subdivided it into three corps. One corps was given to Lieutenant-general Leonidus Polk, who had under him the divisions of Generals Sumon B. Ruckner, B. F. Chentham, and J. M. Withers, located at Shelbyville; another corps was placed in charge of Lieutenant-general W. J. Hardee, with Generals P. 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 McMinnsville. 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 to-ward the latter part of June, when Rosecrans once more assumed the offensive against Bragg, which led to a series of important engagements in Sonthern Tennessee.

ROSTER OF THE FEDERAL ARMY

THE BATTLE OF MURPREESBORO' (STONE RIVER. AND RELONGING TO

THE FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

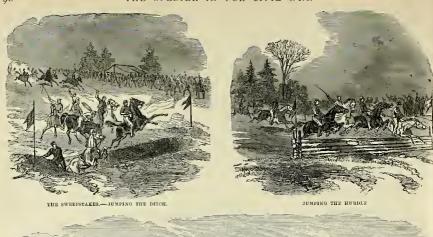
Major-seneral W. S. Hoseunans Commandian CENTRE.

Mojor-general George H. Thomas, FIRST DIVISION. Brigadier general S. S. Fry.

First Brigade: Colonel M B Walker—Eighty second Indiana.
Twelith Kentucky, Seventeenth Ohio, Thirty-first Ohio,
Thirty-eighth Ohio.

and Brigade: Colonel J M Harlan-Tenth indiana, Sevnty fourth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Kentucky, Fourteenth Ohio

Fourteenth Onio Third Briquite: Brigadler general J B Steedman—Elghty seventh Indiana Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio Thirty 6fth Ohio Eighteenth United States.







THE IRISH BRIGADE GENERAL T. F. MEAGHER, CELEBRATING ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CAMP AT FALMOUTH, VA

Brigadler-general L. H. Roussonu. Ning. Brigade: Colonel B. P. Scribner-Thirty-eighth Indi-ana, Second Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, Ninety-fourth

Ohin Touth Wisconsin Steinberth Brigade: Colonel J G. Jones—Forty-second In-diana, Eighty-eighth Indiana, Fifteenth Kentucky, Third

dhana, Eighty-eighth Indianos, Fitteenth Kentucky, Illiru Ohlo, Teath Ohlo. enty-eighth Helpadz Colonel H. A. Rambright—Twenty-fourth Rilmots, Seventy aluth Pennsylvania, First Wis-condia, Twenty-first Wisconsin.

comm, Twenty-first Wisconsin, Arillery: Porth Indiana Battery, Fifth Judison Battery, First Kentucky, First Michigan Battery "A" Caralys: Serond Kentucky (Butallon), Eleventh Kentucky (Deta-hunch), Fourth Indiana (Deta-hunch).

EIGHTH DIVISION. Brigadier-general J. S. Negley.

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

Titenty-ninth Brigade : Colonel T. R. Stanley - Nineteenth Blinols, Eleventh Michigan, Eighteenth Ohio, Sixtyninth Ohlo.

Artillery: Fourth Michigan Battery, First Ohlo Battery "C," Fifth Brigoth: Colonel E. N. Kirk—Thirty-fourth Illinois Fourth United States Battery "L" Seventy-ninth Illinois, Twenty-ninth Indiana, Thirtietl

Fifth Brigade: Colroca E. N. Kirk-Thirty-fourth Illinois, Seventy-ninth Illinois, Twenty-ninth Indiana, Thirtieth Indiana, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania. Seth Brigade: Brigadler-general Willich-Eighty-ninth Blicata Drigane: Briganer-general whiten—tegnity-mini Indiana, Fif-neois, Thirty-second Indiana, Thirty-ninth Indiana, Fif-teenth Ohio, Porty-ninth Ohio. Arillery: First Ohio Battery "L," First Ohio Battery "E," Fifth United States Battery "L."

Caralry: Second Kentucky (two Companies).

NINTH DIVISION

Brigudler-general J. C. Davis. Brigadler general J. C. Davis,
Thirtield Brigader, Frifty oinful Hilmois, Seventy-fourth Illnois, Seventy-fifth Illinois, Twenty-second Indiana,
Particyfied Brigader, Twenty-field Blinois, Tartiv-gluth Illinois, One Handred and First Ohio, Fifteenth Wisconsia,
Tariey acoust Brigader, Twenty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Illinois,
Eighty-first Indiana, Eighth Kanasa,
Artillery: Second Minnesota Battery,
Fifth Wisconsia Battery,
Lighth Wisconsia Battery,

ELEVENTH DIVISION

Brigadler-general P. H. Sheridan,

Thirty-fifth Brigade: Colonel F. Schwefer—Forty-fourth and Seventy-third Illinois, Second and Fifteenth Missouri. Thirty right Brigade: Colonel Moore—Eighty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-sixth Illinois, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illi-

CINTRE DIVISION

Brigadiergeneral M. S. Rascall.

Fifteenth Brigadie: Colonel G. P. Buell — One Bundredth
Illinois, Seventeenth Indians, Fifty-cighth Indiana
Third Kentucky, Twenty-sixth Ohio.

Third Kentincky, Twonty-sixth Ohio, Trentith Brigade: Colonel G. C. Rarker—Fifty-first Indi-ans, Seventy-third Indians, Thirteenth Michigan, Sixty-

fourth Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio.

Theoly-first Brigads: Colonel O. D. Wagner — Fifteenth Indiana, Fortieth Indiana, Fifty-seventh Indiana, Ninetyseventh Ohio. Artillery: Major S. Race.

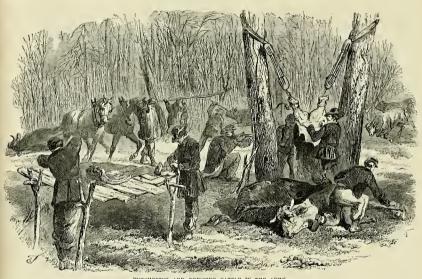
CAVALRY. Brigadler-general David Stone Stanley. FIRST DIVISION. Colonel Kenanett,

First Brigade: Colond E. H. Murray—Second Indiana, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, Pourth Kentucky, Fourth Michigan, Seventh Pennsylvania. Second Brigade: Colonel L. Zalum—Fifth Kentucky, First

Ohio, Third Ohio, Fourth Ohio, First Ohio Artillery Battery "D."

UNATTACHED PORCES.

First Michigan Engineers, Ninth Michigan (Detached), Third Eastern Tennessee, Sixth Eastern Tennessee, Fiftrenth



BUTCHERING AND DRESSING CATTLE IN THE ARMY. PHON & SERTON BY F. H SCHELL

Coralry: Seventh Pennsylvania, First Tennessee.

SEVENTO DIVISION.

Brigadier-general J. M. Palmer. First Brigade: Colonel G. W. Roberts-Twenty-second Illi-nois, Twenty-seventh Illinois, Forty-second Illinois,

Fifty-first Illinois. d Brigade: Brigadier-general J. D. Morgan-Tenth Hilbols, Sixteenth Itihadis, Sixileth Illinois, Tenth Mich-Igan, Fourteenth Michigan, Artillery: First Illinois Battery "C," Tenth Wisconsin Bat'y.

Caralry: Seventh Illinois Company "C.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-general E. Dumont, Fhrtieth 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, Seventicth Indiana, Seventy-night Ohio, Artillery: Eighteenth Indiana Buttery.

Caralry: Fourth Indiana (Detachment), Seventh Kentucky, Eleventh Kentucky (Detuchment).

> Biony Wino.
> Major-general A. McD. McCook. SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier general J. W. Sill.
Fourth Brigadier, Colonel Burkley — Sixth Iodian, Fifth
Kentucky, First Ohio, Nicety-third Ohio, Sixteenth
United States, Ninetenth United States.

Artillery: First Kentucky Battery "B," First Ohlo Battery

Thirty-screath Brigade: Colonel N, Grensel—Thirty-sixth

"G," First Ohlo Battery "M"

Illinois, Elghty-eighth Illinois, Twenty-first Michigan,

Illinois, Engury-eguin Illinois, I wenty-mes amongan, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin. Artillery: Second Illinois Battery "I," First Missouri Bat-tery "G." Carolry: Second Kentucky Company "IL"

LEFT WING Major-general T. L. Crittenden.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Tenth Brig

Potential Brigade: Colored By Sanith.

Brigade: Colored W. Gross—Elighty-fourth Bilaols,
Thirty-skith Indiana, Twenty-third Kentucky, Sixth
Obio, Tweety-fourth Obio.

Wackersh Brigade: Colored W. B. Bazen—One Hundred
and Teath Illinois, Ninth Indiana, Sixth Kentucky,
Forty-from Obio.

enty second Brigade; Colonel Enyart—Thirty-first Indiana, First, Second and Twentieth Ky., and Nineticth Ohio. Artillery: Captain Standart,

FIFTH DIVISION

Brigadiersgeneral H. P. Van Cleve.

Elerenth Brigada: Col. Samuel Beatty — Seventy-ninth Indiana, Ninth Kentucky, Nineteenth and Fifty-ninth Olio.

Fonterioth Brigada: Colonel J. P. Fyfte—Fury-fourth Indiational, Elghty-sixth Indiana, Eleventh Kentucky, Thir
tenth Olive.

cean Onc.

Trentythird Brigode: Colonel S. Matthews—Thirty-fifth
Indiana, Eighth Kentneky, Twenty-first Kentneky,
Fifty-first Ohio, Nately-inith Ohio.

Artillery: Captain G. R. Swallow

Caralry: Fourth United States Cavalry (Detached), Signal Corps, Stokes's (Illinois) Battery.

GARRISONS.

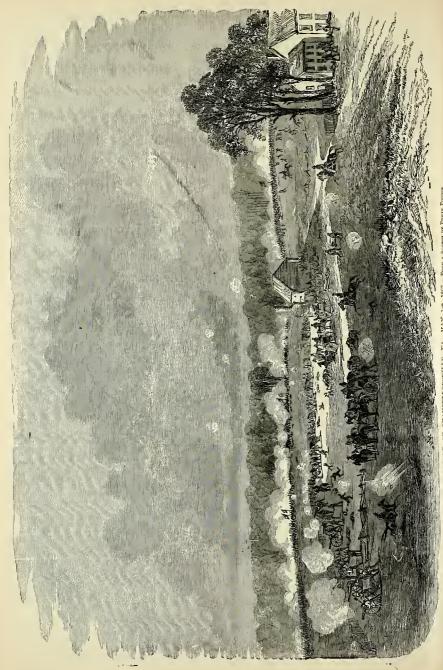
Bowling Green, Ky.: Brigoider general Granger—One Run-dred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Twenty-sixth Kentucky, Twenty-third Michigan, One Hundred and Second Ohio, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio, Fourth Kentucky, Cavalry.

Nushrille, Tenn. : Rrigadier 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.

GORION GIABREIL

Bonst in New York city in 1821; entered the United States Milltary Academy at West Polnt, and upon graduating therefrom Injuly 1915, was countiestoned tweet-second lieutenant of infantry, being transferred to the Monnted Rides within the ensuing year. He took part to the Warnted With Mexico, especially alteringuishing blunself at the singe of Venn Cruz; also at the buttle of Cerro Goriol, Conterna, Churubusco, and Chapultegoe, as well as in the enumemental around the City of Meylor, ge-kine, for his regagements around the City of Mexico, receiving for his gallantry the promotion to a full second-lieut nancy. Up gamanty the prometron to a mill second-health above. Up to the time of the breaking out of the Civil War he was mostly engaged on frontier duty against the Indiaos. In 1842 he was mode a first Reutenant; advanced to a captainty in May, 1861; and in June of the same year was assigned to outy on the staff of General Storgis, participating in ton



settler of Due Spring and Wilson's Creek. He was transtered to 22 Third Covalry In August, 1861; made colored of the Second Medigina Caralry in September, 1861; and andial Spring and the Spring and the Spring and the Second Medigina Caralry in Spring He constanted a Infiguite in the operations against Now Medical and Island No 19, and 16 the excelpt under Graend Pape at Covinth, as well as staring the subsequent parsist of Beurgergards ermy as for as Buldwine. Promoted to a major gen-miship in September, 1992, he commanded varisit of Beurgergards ermy as for Mettacky, and successfully reputed thin attacks of Green'l Van Dorn. At the lastile of Chickmanaga in reached the field in time to drive back Long-street's columns. At the battle of Missionary Hidee the Commanded the Pourth Army Corps, and with the Thisin-vall Corps afterward tengoged in the sleep of Fort Morgan and Spondis Fort, as well as in the storming of Buttery and Spondis Fort, as well as in the storming of Buttery and Spondis Fort, as well as the the storming of Buttery and Spondis Fort, as well as the the storming of Buttery and Spondis Fort as well as the the Start Medical to the Child Wer was made a major-general. In July, 1980, in received the appointment of coloned of the latter until ble datall, January with, 1960 sommod in the latter until ble datall, January 1911, 1966.

ard (Sigel's Eleventh Corps), and Henry W. Slocam, the last-named taking with his Twelftl. 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. Wadaworth, J. C. Robinson, A. Doebbeday, W. S. Hancock, J. Gibbon, W. H. Freach, D. D. Birney, H. G. Berry, A. W. Whipple, W. T. H. Brooks, A. P. Hawe, 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 oyes of the mrny"—were placed in charge of General A. Pleasation, J. Buford and W. W. Ayerill, with General George Stoneman in chief command.

General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia remained throughout the easuing campaign subdivided into two corps. These were commanded, as

Four days later, March 17th, General Averill bod crassed the Kapphananock at Kolley's Ford, weaty-seven miles above Eredericksburg, for the purpose of raiding the country in the direction of Culpepper Court House. His force consisted of two brigades of arilliber, commanded by Colonels McIntosh and Duffle. These orbitzed trapectively two squadrons of the Fourth Pennsylvania, hesides the Thindand 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 Oilo Regiments.

The Federals had proceeded about a mile from the ford when they encountered General Fitthneyl 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 senthing



GENERAL REYNO'DS ON THE MARCH TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The retirement of General Burnside from the command of the Army of the Potomae in January, 1883, was followed by the withdrawal of Generals Summer and Franklin, who were respectively assigned to duty in the Departments of Missouri and of the Gulf. We have already seen, however (Vol. 1., page 317), that General Summer died at Syracase, N. X., before reaching his post.

Vipou relieving Burnsido, General Hooker had lost no time in reorganizing the Army of the Posemae upon un entirely new basis. The heavy coinforcements which were being continually sent forward enabled him to subdivide his forces into se many as seven distinct corps, embracing in all twenty divisions of infantry and three divisions of swalry.

The different zorps were placed in command of Colonel S Generals J. F. Reynolds, D. N. Cauch, Daniel E. besides de Sickles, G. G. Meade, John Sedgwick, O. O. How-property.

at Fredericksburg, by General James Longstreet and "Stonewall" Jackson, and with the exception of the temporary withdread during February of part of Longstreet's Corps to the James River, were posted along the north side of the Happhannock until Hooker resumed the offensive, toward the end of April.

During the provious 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 Stnart's brigades, under General W. II. P. Lee, made a bold though unsuccessful attempt to capture the Federal post at Cloucester Point, whence the Confederates were driven back with great loss. The latter were more fortunate, however, on the 12th of the following month, when Coloned Jolin S. Mosby led a small

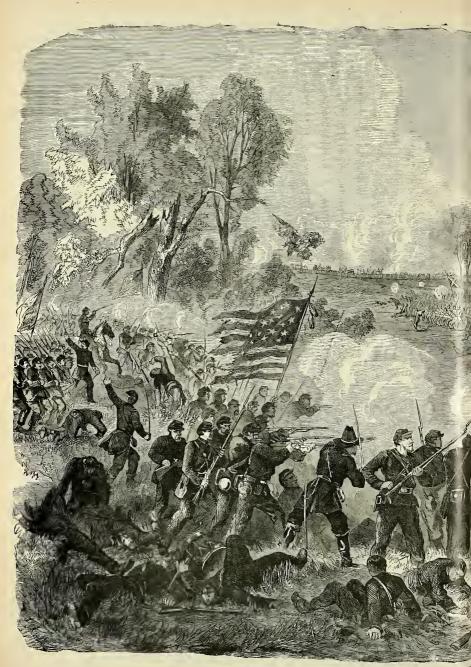
body of horse as far into the Federal these as Fairfax Court House, retiring thence only after be bud effected the endure of Colonel Staughton and a large part of his brigade, besides destroying and carrying away much valuable property.

fire as to promptly cause their retirement from the road. An attempt was then made upon Averill's loft, 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 less.

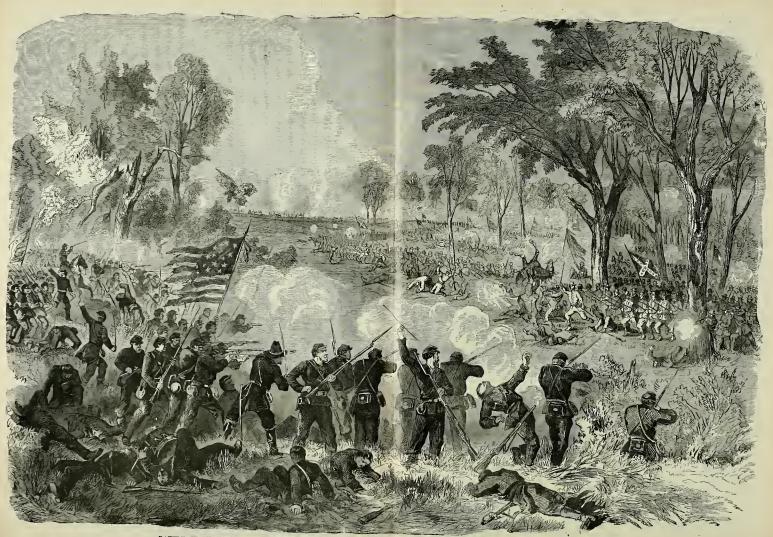
Charges and counter-charges followed rapidly until darkness set in, when Genenia Averilli Whith drew across the river, having lost in all about seventy men, while the loss sustained by bis antagonist was nearly twice as great in killed and wounded alone.

In anticipation of a general movement, Stoneman was ordered on the 13th of April to take detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery open reconnoissance to Bealton, Warrenton, Liberty, and at Rappahannock Bridge; and, after meeting with but little opposition, and destroving 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 Hnoker's advance upon Lee's rear until the 27th. The next day the right

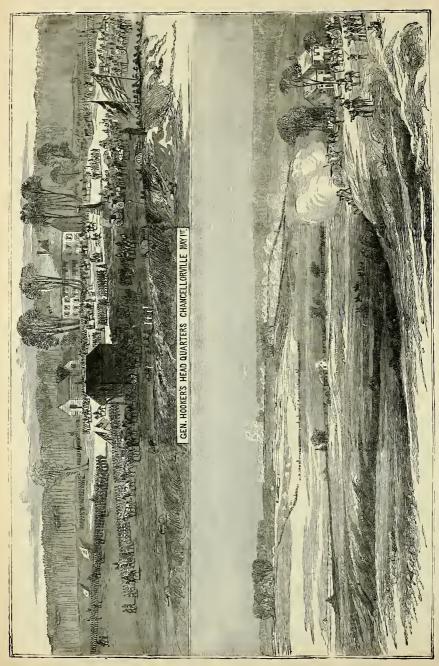


BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 8D, 1863.—GENI FROM A SERVICE



BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 80, 1868.—GENERAL HOOKER REPULSING THE ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATES.

From a Survey of Lawre Poisson.



Eleventh, and Twelfth corps, under Meade, Howard and Slocam, each

with three batteries, and all commanded by the hard nared, passed the Rappahauneck on pontons at Kelleys 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 nications with Richmond.

The divisions of French and Hancock, belonging to Conch's Second Corps, had meanwhile crossed on pontons 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

Federal turning column, composed of the Fifth, dale's brigade, to guard against any possible attack n the part of Sedgwick.

Of the two armies now confronting each other, the Federal was by for the strenger. 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 Sloeum (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 evens, 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; Juhal 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, leaning the central column, had, however, become engaged in the meantime with the Eleventh Virgima Regiment, which was in McLaws's advance, when not much more than about a mile out frem Changel-

The Confederates were driven back by Sykes's division, after a spirited contest; but when Ander-son's division and part of Rodes's force had come up to McLaws's assistance, Sakes was compelled to full 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 soon regimed the ground sykes had held, and the Federals were enabled to occupy a most advan-tageous position upon a ridgo commanding Chan cellorsvillo, as well as its immediate vicinity.

Slocum had meanwhile been fighting gallantly the advance of Jackson's force, and was forging ahead, in the helief that the distance between his column and Sykes's would soon enable him to make



CONFEDERATE PRISONERS BROUGHT IN AFTER THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps had crossed the river ubont two miles below Fredericksburg, and Wads-worth's division of Reynolds's First Corps also ufterward erossed the Rappahanneck about a mile further down. Gibbons's division, of Couch's corns was left openly in position at Falmouth, 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 Moss Neck, and ordered him to join his force to that of Anderson's, which bad fallen back when the Federals approached Chancellorsville. The two were united early on Friday, the 1st of May, close by the Tahernacle Church, at a point located about half way between Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, MAT. 1933

where Anderson was then strongly intrenched. McLaws was brought to the front from Fredericksburg, where Jackson's remaining ivision, under General Early, was left, with Barks-

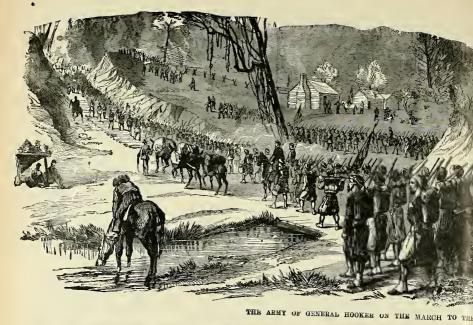
divisions of R. H. Anderson, 9,500, and of Lafayetto McLaws, 8,500), in all 18,000 men; all of which, with the artillery and cavalry, represented a grand total of 62,000 men.

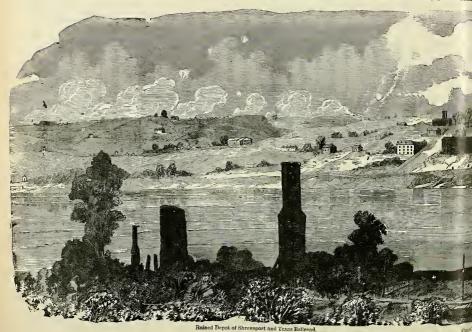
Lee had determined to take the initiative, and at about eleven o'clock on the 1st of May, Jackson led his own column to the left, along the Plank Road, while McLaws took the right column, along the Turnjake, likewise leading to Chancellorsville.

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 cleven 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 extremo 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 accorded somethe desired innction 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 reinfercements could be sent them. Hooker, therefore, ordered the whose line to full back under cover of the intrenehments at Chancellorsville, which was done in good order and without very serious loss, although the Confederates were sing hard upon the retreating forces. At nightfall Hooker's army occupied the same positions it had hold early in the day.

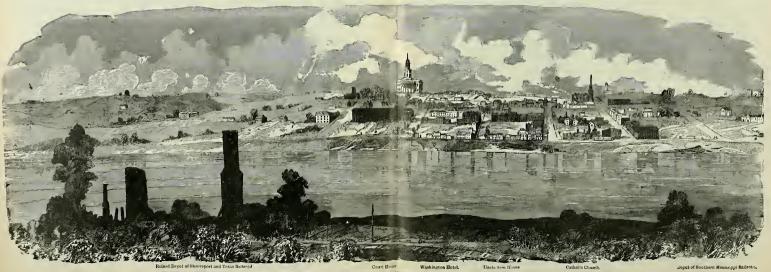
Yielding to Hooker's preference for a defensive attitude, as expressed at a conneil held the same evening, preparations were made for the protection of all roads leading through Chancellorsville. On the following morning the extreme left, under Meade, stretched from near Scott's Dam, on the Rappahannock, to the Elley Ford Boad. Hancock's division rested en echelon 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



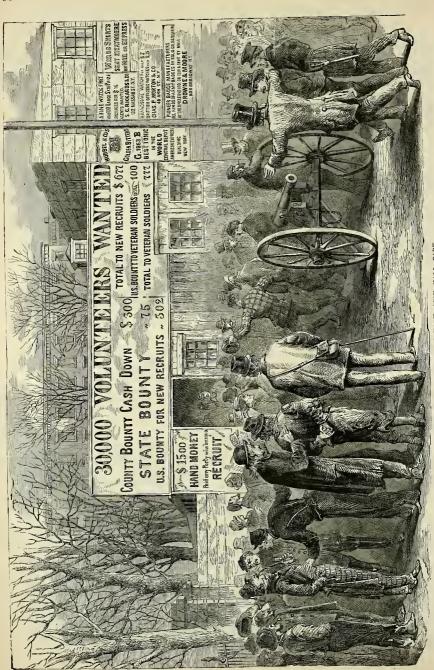


VIEW OF THE CITY OF VICKSBURG, MISS., BEFORE ITS INVESTMENT





VIEW OF THE CITY OF VICKSBURG, MISS., BEFORE ITS INVESTMENT BY GENERAL GRANT AND ADMIRAL PORTER-FROM A SKETOR ST F. R SCHELL



centre, just south of Pairview' whilst to the rear. along the Orange Plank Road, Howard's corps protected the extreme right. Revnolds's corps and Humphreys's division rested upon the two leading from the United States Ford to the Old Mine and to the Elley Ford Boads.

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 Fitzhigh Lee's cavalry, the intervening space being occapied 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 Banks'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 improvised earthworks near Dun. Il's Tavera until Pleasanton's cavalry was accordingly sent him, to-gether with Barlow's brigade, of Howard's corps, and Williamson's brigade, of Slocum's corps.

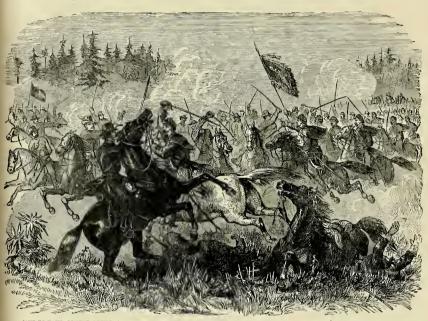
With these additional troops Sickles attacked the Confederates so fiercely as to for a while throw them into great confusion. During the excitement that followed he was able to cut off and capture nearly the whole of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment; but a force of infantry and artillery, taken from Anderson's force, coming up to the support of the Confedentes, Sickles withdrew his troops to their former position.

Jackson's force continued its march, his leading column under Rodes having by that time stready crossed the Orango 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 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 beadquarters. 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's and Colston's troops, which had become disordered after battling through the woods. In a short time the Confederates were assailing not only Sloenm'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 be had also lined Fairview with additional guns, mainly taken from the Third Corps batteries.



HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT BETWEEN FEDERAL CAVALRY, COMMANDED BY GENERAL AVERILL, AND STUART'S CONFEDERATE TROOPS, AT KELLEY'S FORD, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, VA., MARCH 17TH, 1863.

with his three divisions, under General's Hill, Col- one hour later Rodes. Colston, and Hill, were posted ston, and Rodes, and proceeded by the Furnace and Brock 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 Catharino Furnace, which was about the only point along the intended ronte 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 Chancellor's (Dundall's) Pavern, close by Burlow's brigade, as well as Williams's and Whipple's divisions.

As the road there turns almost directly sonthward, 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

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 Gilsa's, which was the first to bear the brunt of Jackson's advance. The whole division was driven upon roat of Schurz, occupying the eentre, 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 ront, and the disorder would have been also shared by Steiwehr's division but for the stand bravely taken by Busehbeck'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 cav-alry from Hazel Grove. These hurried forward, and by the time Jackson had nearly reached Fairview they were in position to open a most de-structive 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 it 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 bril liantly 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 more 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 likawise reached this part of the field.

wounded in the right hand and left arm. Nearly all of his escort had been killed and wounded.

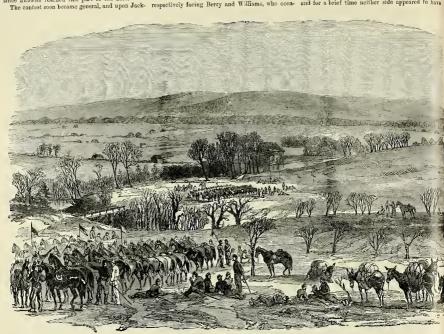
General A. P. Hill took Jackson's place, but being shortly after wounded by the fragments of a shell, the chief command was given temporarily to General Rodes, and afterward to General J. E. B. Stuart. Further reconnoissances were made, but owing mainly to the increased darkness, the Con federates decided 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 uhundoned guns and caissons.

Sunday, the 3d of May, found the opposing armies upon cutirely new lines. The divisions of HiB, Colston and Rodes were successively ranged across the Plank Road, Hill's extreme left and centre respectively facing Berry and Williams, who ocen-

was lost in crewning that emmence 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 whem were supported by the divisions of Williams and Whipple.

After a severe struggle the Confederates sucseded in capturing the high ground where the Federals had posted some more heavy artillery, and in turning the latter upon the Federals, who soon bad to full back to their second and third line of intranchments. The Confederates followed close apon them, and made charge after charge in order capture the new positions, but unavailingly, and when reinforcements arrived from Meado's corps, they were forced to abandon the atrack.

While this had been going on, Slocum and Haneock 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

son's right, as well as in his centre, the battle raged furiously, with immense losses on both sides, espe-cially from the Federal artillery, which had been judiciously posted in advance of and close by the intersection of the Chancellorsville roads. 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 set 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 lines, 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 natally injured. He had received a mortal wound just below the shoulder-joint, and was besides badly

pied the extreme Federal right and centre, while his own extreme right lay upon Hazel Grove, be-hind which Genry's force curved toward the Chan-cellorsville Cross Roads. Anderson's and McLaws's divisions completed a line extending from the Furnuce to a point very near the Old Mine Road.

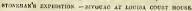
The division of Hancock formed a curve almost at right angles with Geary's left, resting upon the Cross Roads, and traversed both the Mott Rnm and the River Road, while Rirney's, French's and Whipple's divisions were stationed at Fairview and along the Elley's Ford Road. The troops of Meade and Howard 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 fur-ther up the latter, a little heyond the United States Ford Road

Early on the 3d, Stuart renewed the attack upon Heelier's force, with the battle-ery, " 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 Jon batteries to be put into a position from which they could do a great deal of dumage. 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 innetion 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 Chuncellorsville and Fairview. Reinforcements and additional ammunition had long be fore 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 heen struck by a cannon-ball near where he was standing, and he had been taken away from the The chief command had devolved upon fiereral Cench, but ail was then in such turmeil consequent upon the retirement of the Federals, that no substantial aid could at the moment be obtained







RURNING 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 Fedoral 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 overwholming charge gave them posses-aion of Chancellorsville. It was then ten o'clock, Couch quickly formed a new line, somewhat is a V-shape, with its extreme right resting on the Rapidan, and the left on the Rappalianneck, the apex being at Rullock's,

Lec'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 Mende 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 Frederickshurg and anite with the man body, then us and 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 Sanday morning.

An ansuccessful attempt had then been made by him to enter the Confederate works back charge of Fredericksburg, and Howe in position to

of the town, after which Cibbon's division was called up from Falmouth. With the latter he had afterward made another ineffeet al effort to pass around Eurly's extreme loft, then held by Barksdule, who was later on joined by a brigade under Hayes. Up to cleven o'clock several other equally unsuccessful attacks had been made upon the Confederate cencre, and at the extreme right, held by Early's own division.

It was then decided to move strong storming parties against the rifle-pits at Maryo's Hill, and

npon the works mar Hazel Ran (Sea Map, page 16). hese parties were led by Generals Howe and Neil. and by Colonels Burnham, Gmnt 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 Read. Immediately thereafter Sedgwick had moved out of the town along the Plank Road, leaving Gibbon in



CROSSING THE RAPIDAN BIVER,

cheek 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 hattle, ready to dispute the passage, nearly the whole of this force, as well as Wilcox's brigade, which bad come un too late fram Ranks'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 sanguinary battle that followed. After a prolonger contest, Rartlett's brigade seized the crost of the ill 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 Scames. these they were enabled to drive back the Federals nearly up to their line of reserves, where Sedg-wick's admimbly 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. Owens's brigade left Scott's Dam, Mar, 1863. which it had been guarding, and crossed a bridge constructed by General H. W. Benham, in order to come to Sedgwick's assistance. Lee had in the meantime ordered forward McLaws's aid, leaving only what remained of Jackson's original force to oppose Hooker, who had then resumed command, but who had apparently abandened all idea of an offensive movement. Anderson's three brigades arrived shortly before uoon 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 re-

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 Marye'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 urtillery at that point was in the



CHARGING A CONFEDERATE BATTERY NEAR RICHMOND.



DESTROYING CANAL LOCKS AND BOATS.

aands of Major J. W. de Psyster, Jr., who had posted and served it so ably as to force the retirement of the Confedentes after sustaining a heavy

The other two divisions of Sedgwick's corps-Newton's and Brooks's—were posted respectively opposite McLaws's force, strotching 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 Nowton's and

signally, as they likewise did a little later when attempting to tarn Howe's extreme right. Each assault was bravely repulsed by the Federals, until a largo body having been suddenly brought to bear against General Neil's brigade, it was forced to yield the ground just as darkness was setting in. The orgagement then ceased, and during the ensuing night Howe was ordered to join Sedgwick's other two divisions across Bunks's Ford, the passage of all being successfully made under cover of thirtytwo pieces of artillery, posted on the northern side of the river.

At a conneil of war held the same evening, Hooker asked the opinion of his general officers

In addition to making numerons recouncissance more particularly toward Rapidan Station, Londour House, White House, Gordonsvillo and Hancover 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 detachement from the Sixth New York Cavalry, led by Judson Kilnatrick.

son Kilpatrick.

Davis's force captured and paroled a train-full of Confederates, and destroyed much of the railuity



RETURN TO NEW YORK, APRIL 2878, 1888, OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS,
AFTER A SERVICE OF TWO YEARS IN THE FIELD.

the right of Broaks' 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 fully 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 Rappalanence's before the following morning.

At about the time McLaws made the abovenamed attack, Early renewed his attempt to turn Howe lett, 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, juilding to the majority, he ordered a retreat across the Rappahamock. 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 wonded, as well as fourteen pieces of artillers, much amnunition, and a large number of small

Three days later Hooker's army was joined at its old headquarters by the detachments of Stomman's earlier, which had been secouring the neighboring country while the Federals were openating around Chancellorsville, the separate bodies under Davis and Kilpatrick being then at Gloucester Paint.

at Ashland, just north of Richmond, besides burning the Virginia Central depots at, and damaging the lines leading to, Hanover Coort Honse. Rispatrick's force advanced up to within abust 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 Ruilway. After harming the depet and other buildings at Hungary Station, the Federics crossed the Virginia Central, destroying the Meadow Bridge and all neighboring attractures, and did not join the garrison still holding Gloucette Point, on the York River, mutil the 7th of Mar.

Kilpatrick's force subsequently operated around

Urbanna, 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 3d 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 sus-tained by General Hill's and Coneral Rodes's dirisions, and by Sickles's Third and Sedgwick's Sixth Corps.

In addition to the loss of General Jackson, already alluded to, the Confederate list included General Hill among the wounded, while the Federals had among their killed Generals Berry, Devens and Whipple, and Generals Sickles and

Mott 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-

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 360 men, including Colonel B. F. Davis, of the Eighth New York, he had to retreat in the afternoon, lest his passage to the Rapponnancek be seriously impeded, if not entirely cut off, by the superior numbers everywhere opposing him.

On the same day, two new Departments v 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,

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-gen-cral J. G. Fusier,

Department of Kansus—Major general James G. Blunt,
Department of Key West—Brigadise general J. M. Brannan,
Department of Mewaris—Major general John M. Schoffeld,
Department of Washington—Major general S. P. Heinzels

man.

extreme right under Hill being at Fredericksburg, and the centre under Longstreet Jeenpying Culpepper Court House.

By the 13th, Hucker became satisfied that Lee's early invasion had been fully determined upon, especially on learning of Ewell's entrance into the Shenandoah Ve'.ey, 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 Bealton, 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 Manussas, and the Second, Fifth and Twelfth Corps were brought up in reserve at Fairfax Court House, while Pleasanton's eavalry guarded the extreme left of the army at Warrenton.

Hill abandoned his position on the Rappahannock as soon as Hecker 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, PROM & SERTOR BY EDWIN FORDER.

House for that purpose,

Strong reconnoissances made along the southern oank of the Rappahanneck, 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 Il attempted movements by way of either the Banks or the United States Ford.

In addition to this, a reconnoissance in force toward Culpopper 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 reconnoissance was made on the 9th of Jane, and resulted in quite a severe battle at Brandy Station (Fleetwood Hill), as well as in an engagement at Bovorly 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-

centrating some of his forces at Culpapper Court Department of Western Virginia - Brigadier-general B. F. Shenandoch Valley, finally taking position at Win-Kelley.
Department of the Cumberland — Major-general W. S. Rose.

Department of the Guif-Major-genemi N. P. Bauka Department of the Monongahela - Major-general W. T. H.

Department of the Northwest-Major gen eral John Pon Department of the Ohio—Major general A. E. Burnsida, Department of the Pacific—Brigadier-general G. Wright, Department of the South—Brigadier-general Q. A. Gilmare, Department of the Susquehanna - Major general Darius N.

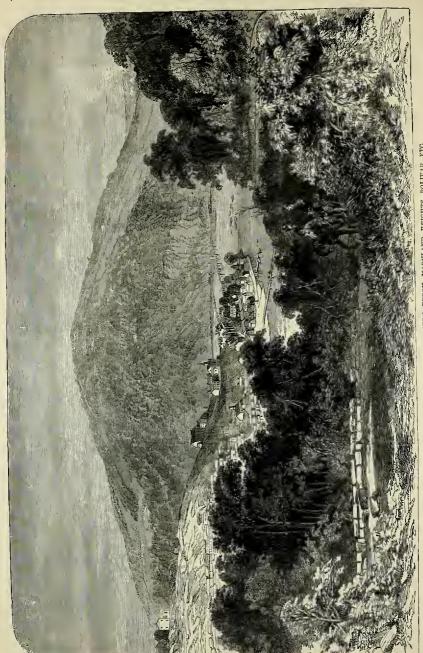
Department of the Tennessee-Major-general U. S. Grant.
Middle Department-Major-general Robert C. Schenck.

On the 10th, Ewell began his march northward from Culpepper, which he and Longstreet reached two days before, and, passing the Riue Ridge two days better, and, passing the time studge Monntains 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

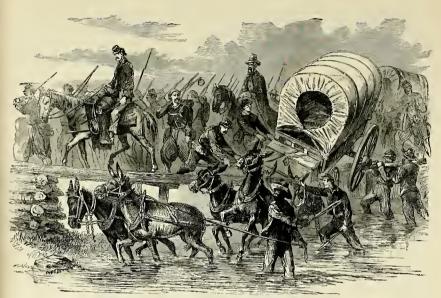
chester, while Longstreet pushed on at once toward the Ashhy and Snicker Gaps, in the Blue Ridge.

While Hooker and Hill were departing from their respective positions at Fredericksburg, Ewell was preparing to invest Wineheater, then held by General Robert H. Milroy, whose actual force did not at the time exceed seven thousand men. Imhoden 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 Ghio Bailroad, and it was not antil 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 unten-The guns were spiked, and the garrison able. marched out before daylight of the 15th in the direction of Harper's Forry; 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



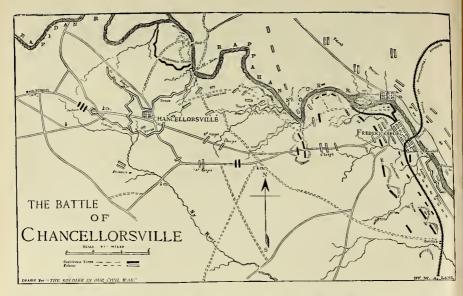
VIEW PROM LOUDON HEIGHTS, VA., SHOWING HARPERS FERRY, MARYLAND HEIGHTS, BOLIVAR, ETG. PROM A SERVEU BY FRANK IL SCHELL.



ARMY OF THE POTOMAC .- SCENE AT THE CROSSING OF A STREAM ON AN IMPROVISED BRIDGE.



ALDIE, THE SCENE OF GENERAL PLEASANTON'S VICTORIOUS CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT
PROM SECTIONES BY EDWIN FORETA



followed and attacked the Federal rear, and Milroy borly 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 onantity of stores and ammanition.

While Longstreet was occupying the Gaps, the avalry of both armies had several encounters. The cavalry of both armies had several encounters.

drove back Stuart's force to Ashby Gap, and followed it heyoud Upperville, while Longstreet and Hill were proceeding in the direction of Winchester. Two days later, June 19th, part of the same force,

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 Ford and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, New York, as well as the Sixth Ohie and First and forced him to retire after a running fight of Rhode Island Regiments, under Judson Kilpatrick, nearly eight miles, during which there were heavy drop hole Struck force as Ashie Care and fell where the second control of the Tenth New York and of the Sixteenth New York and of the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and for the Fourth New York and of the Tenth New York and of losses on both sides

After Milroy's flight, Ewell had in succession gone to Williamsport, Shephordstown, Hagerstown and Chambersburg, arriving before the latter place



ARMY BLACKSMITH SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE. PROM A SERTOR DY EDWIN FOREST.

iate on the 22d. The small force of Federal troops stationed at these points fell back before Ewell, and be 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 Emmittsburg, 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 naasse, and joined the militia and volunteers called out by the President's and by the Georeness of the States for the protection of the North from the threatened invasion. Nor could Early nelvance 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 Frenerick City. His intention was to await there the passage of French's corps, then garrisoning Harper's Ferry, whither he had already ordered Sincum's force. This be did in the expectation that Halleck would allow him to withdraw the fermer, and that the two could then advance together along the western side of the South Mountain range and attack Lee's rear at Chambershurg, 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 lutter'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 Rocal ...t as well as President of the Lime Rock Bank. Organized and for many years commanded the Rocktand Guard, which attained a years communicate the rocksham Guard, which attained a high reputation for the excellency of its drill and dis-ipline. Extered the Valunteer service, at the time of the Dreaking out of the Civil War, as coloned of the Fourth Maine Volun-tiers, after having raised faur of its companies, and with it took part in the first kattle of Bull Liun, and in the slege of took part in the first battle of Bull Lon, and in the sleep of Vorktown. Having received the appelaiment of brighder general of Volunteers, he was given the Third Briston of Florid Division of Helatzelmans Tarlid Army Corpe. Partitipated in the engagements of Williamsburg, Fatr Onks, and in nearly all of the Seven (Six) pays battle as well as in those fought at Manassas, the second Bull Run, Chantilly and Prederickburg. In Junuary, 1850, he was given the commission of major general of Volunteers, to take from Novemnaistic of major general of Volunteers, to take from Novemnaistic of the Third. Army Corps, which generally failungations that of the Third. Army Corps, which generally failungations that of the Third. Army Corps, which generally subject to the battle of Chancellerville, where he was killed, on the



SOLDIERS' GRAVES AT FALMOUTH, VA.

by Celenel 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 con rinued in Ewell's track, and after fording the Potomac at Williamsport and Shepherdstown on the 24th and 25th, had naited at Hugerstown, 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 bim, crossed the Potemae at Edwards's Forry on the

* The following is the text of the President's proclamation :

The unowing is in refer to the Pressures procumations. "Through the principal fluored being combisiding and residing leveral of the States are threatening to make invasit into the States Marjiand, Vast Victoria Fromvironia and Othia contribute of States States Marjiand, Vast Victoria Fromvironia and Othia contribute of States States and St

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.

HIRAM GEORGE BERRY.

Bonn in Thomaston (now Rockbard), Mr., August 27th, 1824. Represented his native town several times in the State

- From the State of Maryland, ten thousand.

 From the State of Pennsylvals, (Iff thousand.

 From the State of Pennsylvals, (Iff thousand.

 From the State of Pennsylvals, (Iff thousand.

 From the State of West Virginis, for thousand.

 To be marked that the service of the Ented States forthwith,
 and in ever the the period of its marks from the date of rush
 and in ever the the period of the marks from the state of rush
 to as Infanty, artiflers, and then stoner discharged; to be mortered
 to as Infanty, artiflers, and the state of the stat

2d of May, 1863, while leading a desperate bayonet charge agninst the Confederates.

ROBERT H. MILROY.

ROBERT H. MILROY.

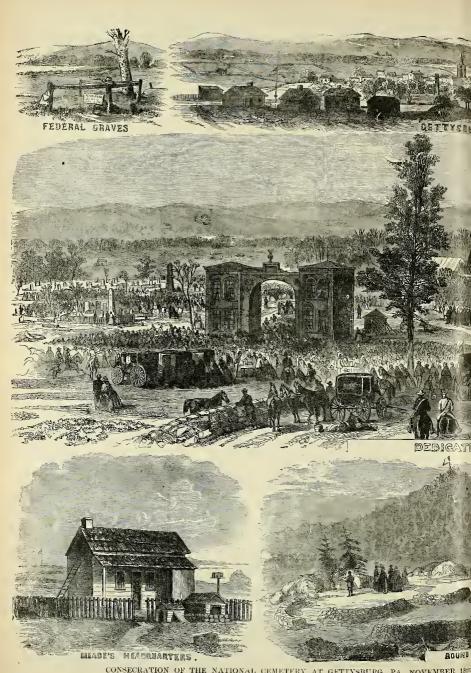
RONK in Indiana cloud 1914; beame a lawyer; served in the Medican War as expetin of Indiana Volunters; tendered like services to the United States Government on the bracking end of the Civil War; was given the commission of brigadier general in 1934, and fluvred in many of the suggestionis fought under Gowerla McClellan and Roserman throughout Western Virginia; bea Intervand avered under Pownon tie the Sheandouls Valley, taking command of his trattal column at the battle of Cross Keys. He was appointed a nuispregeneral of Volunters on the 20th of November, 1862, and

lations of the Volonteer service, and such orders as may here be issued. The States aforesald will be respectively credited, a the Encollment Act for the Militia, service rendered under

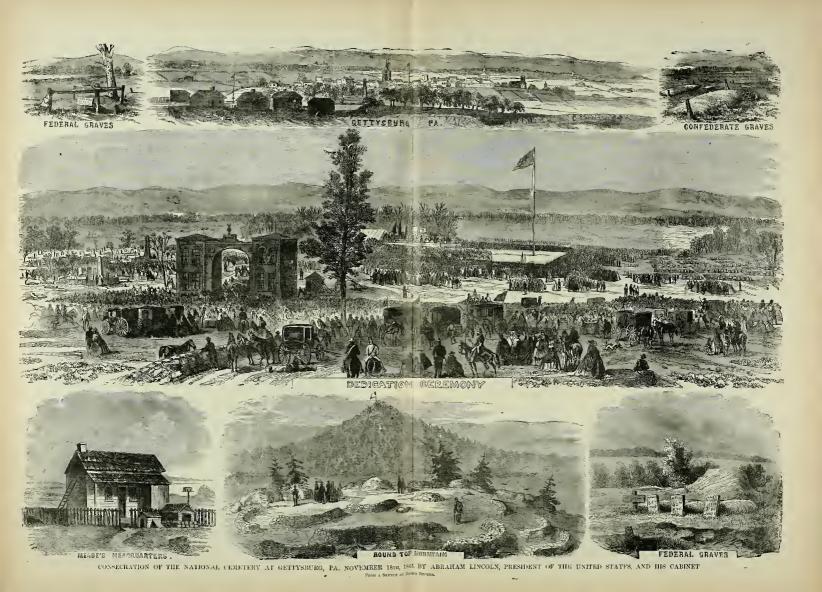
procumation.

"In testiman whereight have becomes set my hand and canced the self of the United states in he affect the self of the United States and the self of the Cancel in the States of the Stat

" WILLIAM B SEWARD. Secretary of State."



CONSECRATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 1877









WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

held Wachester, Va., when it was invested by Ewell's forces, which compelled him to crierat toward the Potonome with the loss of about one-half on his force. He proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and was subsequently culton before no court of finality touching his conduct at Winchester, but evenped a threatened court-martial, as the President could find no counts for 'secfous blance' regarding his conduct on the occasion referred to He was expended to different commonly official house, Tono., in charge of the defenses of the Nashville and Chattanooga Ruilway.

WILLIAM HENRY FRENCH.

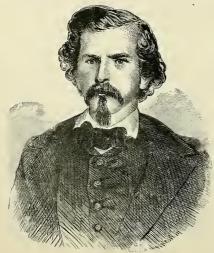
Bonx at Baltimore, Md, on January 13th, 1815; graduates at the United States Military Acodemy at West Point, July 14, 1837; centered the sumy as second-distentance of the First Artillery. In December of that year he was made as-istant commissivary of substiteties. He took part in anary of the toodbles occurring along the Florida and Cuandian borders. During the War with Mexico he served on the staff of General Patterson as as-istant netling nilpitant-general, and as all to General Frankfills Pierce. He was betweet captain at Cerro Gorde; distinguishing binned particularly at the lattles of Conterns and Churchuse—where he was breveted major—and in the canegements before the City of Maxios, 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 assistion at Fort Damean, Tex., to Key West, Fra. In September, 1881. In September, 1881, to was appointed to brighted; emeral, serving in the Array of the Pottomac thritting, the Virginia Pentinauler, as well as in the Maryland and Rappalmoneva, corregion, and steing part more especially in the battles of Fair Onles, Gainee's Kills, Pentinauler, Savage's Station, Malvern IIII, Andietma, Prederickshurg and Chancelloreville. He was made a major general of Voluctores in November, 1882, and placed in command of the Third Array Corps from July, 1883, to March 1884, when was he ordered to report at Philadelphia, and shortly afterward mustered nat of the Voluctore service. Prom. 1-85 to 1873 he served on the Pacific Coast in the Second United States Artillery, Inaving been promoted through the assessessor geniles up to Heatendart-colonel. Prom 1873 to 1873, he was in command of the Second United States Artillery, Maryland.

EARL VAN DORN.

Bonx in Mississippi in 1821; gradanted from the United States Mittury Academy at West Polot in 1849, and entered the army as brevet-second-litentenant in the Minth Infanty; became a second-licatenant in 1844, and a first-licatement in 1847; received the brevets of captain for gallantry at Corrers and Church Gordo, and of major for gallantry at Contress and Church

baseo; distinguished himself at Chapultepee, and was wounded at the final assualt apon the City of Mexico. From January, 1832, to June, 1835, he was severetury and treasurer of the Military Arylum at Passegnolo, Miss. Ha distribution of the Military Arylum at Passegnolo, Miss. Ha distribution of the Military Arylum at Passegnolo, Miss. Ha distribution of the Military Arylum at Passegnolo, Miss. Ha Washina William, Indian Territory, October 1st, 1889. Upon the breakfor set of the Civil War, he resigned his consistent of major of the Second U. S. Legular Cavalry, to mosph a position of coloud of a regiment of Oranfederate Texas Volunteers. In the Spring of 1861, he captured the U. S. steamer Sara of the Word at Indianolo, and a few days later, received at Silaria the surrender of Mujor Sibley, with severe companies of U. S. Indianty, following it up shortly after by the explure of Lieuwenant-econoc Revew, with elgible companies of the Eighth Indianty. He reviewed not long after the grades of herigadie-geomal and of major-general, and on the Birk of January, 1882, was placed in command of the Trans-Mississippi District; defeated as the battle of Parkey, and control to the Army of the Mississippi. He commanded at the battle of Corbital, where he was again assucessful, ada was super-seed by General John C. Pembertine. Ha gabasequently and is the departer in Many County, Texin, where he was again manuscessful, ada was super-seed by General John C. Pembertine. Ha gabasequently and is the departer of Many (1988, 79 a Dr. Peters, on use count of a private grievance.



EARL VAN DORN.



BOBERT H. NILROT.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. TEP'S SPOOND INVISION

Wire the command of the Army of the Petomac. Meade obtained permission to make such use of French's force as he might think proper, and he immediately ordered the lutter to abandon Harper's Forry and to occupy Frederick City, as well as the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

On the 30th of June, Meado issued a stirring address to his troops,* and by evening of the same Creek, just beyond the Westminster Hills, for his battle line, and given directions for the movements of the army on the following morning. Sixth Gorns, econoving the extreme right, was orlered to more to Munchester, 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 Emmettsburg Turnpike, to Gettysburg, where Buford had just preceded him from Middloburg; while the centre, consisting of Sykes's Fifth and Slo-cum's Twelfth Corps, would advance upon Two Tayerns and Hanover. Hancock was ordered to move with the Second Corps to Taneytown, whera

so ably during the ensuing hour, that his lines were found to have been forced back but a short distance toward the Ridge by the time Wadsworth's leading division of the First Corps approached the scene.

Reynolds, who had accompanied Wadsworth, im mediately 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.

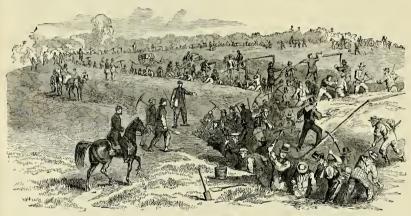
At the same time a small force of skirmishers, previously taken from Cutler's brigade, was dispnting Archer's advance toward the woods across Willoughby's Run. The skirmishers would soon have been compelled to retira before the large numhave been competituded to retain the comportune arrival of General Mcredith's ("Iron") brigado, the remainder of Wacsworth's division. The latter the remainder of Wadsworth's division. succeeded in flanking the enemy, and was re-formed upon the beights fronting the western side of Willoughby's Run, after cupturing Archer himself, with nearly eight hundred of his men.

The latter movement was personally directed by General Reynolds, who then deemed the possession

xtreme left, and Robinson's force was held in reserve along Seminary Ridga, between the Cham-bersborg and the Fairfield Pikes, until it was found that Ewell's advance, under General Rodes, had come up from Heidlersburg and connected with Hill's left. This was close by and along an eminence called Gak Hill, situated near the northern extremity of seminary ridge, between the Crylislo and Mummasburg 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 Mummasburg Road, whither General Paul's First Brigade followed it as soon as the Federals become engaged with Rodes's

O'Neal's brigade, belonging to the latter, had first attacked the Federal right so fiereely 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, Buxter deployed his force behind an angular stone wall or fence ulong the Mummasburg Read 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 REPPL TRE INVASION OF LEE'S ARMY,

the commanding general established his headquarters

As soon as Lee perceived Meade's first operations, be 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 meantum brought up his cavalry through Westminster as far as Carlisle, after once more encountoring 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 Chum-bersburg Road, just beyond Semi-

mary Ridge, and close by Willoughby's Run, was attacked by Hill's leading division, ander General Henry Heth, then on its way to Gettysburg. Believing that Reynolds's force would h ten toward him on hearing the noise of the conflict, Buford disputed the advance, and handled his force

"History artes a Mar or the Provisc June 10th, 10th.

"The Commoding General requires that, previous to the ensurement soon expected with the econy, corps and all other commodition expected with the econy, corps and all other commodities the expected provided that the result. The shade of the expected provided in the traught. The shade of the expected provided in the traught. The shade of the expected provided in the expected provided and the expected provided and the expected provided provide " "HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 80th, 1963.

"Dy command of "Gronce O. Means Major oursea.
S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-general."

of the line of woods along Willoughby's Ru real key to the whole position. While Mercuth's charge was in progress, Roynolds naturally felt much solicitude as to its rasult. He approached the horders 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 rejein his staff, a bullet fired by a Confedorate sharpshooter struck him in the neck, and passing through the head, consed 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 Mercdith's brigade across Willoughby's Run, and sent a force to aid Ontler'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 passession 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 ent of the old milway grading. Immediately after this the whole of Ontler's force was re-formed, and was once more brought into position on the extreme right.

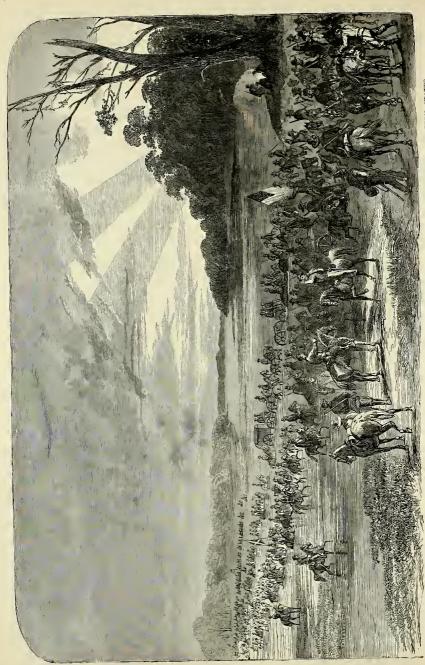
At short eleven o'clock the other two divisions of the First Corps, under Generals Bowley and Robmson, reached Gettysburg, with Stewart's, Cooper's Reynolds's and Stevens's batteries. Rowley's three brigades were at once advanced in support of the

Iverson brought up his men unsuspectingly, until the Twelfth Massachusetts, the Eighty-eighth and Nincticth Pennsylvania, and the Eighty-third and Ninety-seventh New York Regiments, rose almost simultaneously from their hiding-place, and delivered so 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 Gutler 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 surreador.

While G'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 clovated 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 occucommanded by Cotonel Morrow. The latter occu-pied 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 pamiliel with Cutler's.

Pender's division, of Hill's corps, had likewise reached the field, and heen 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.



ADVANCE OF LEE'S ARMY INVADING THE NORTHERN STATES.



CARLISLE, PA., SHOWING GENERAL SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS, AND THE BARBACKS DESTROYED BY GENERAL FITZ HUGR LEE. FROM A SERTCH BY GEORGE LAW

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 Scales's line, while the artiflery hattalions of Major D. G. Melutosh and of Major W. P. Pegram occupied the crest of a hill running westward from Willenghby's Run.

Just before one e'clock the advance of the Eleventh Corps, under Schimmelpfennig, reached Gettysburg. General Howard had preceded it by nearly an hour, and had assemed command of the left wing after turning over his own (the Eleventh) corps to General Carl Schurz. Schimmelpfennig was closely fellowed into Gettysburg by General Barlow's (Into Schurz's) force, and both divisions were posted along Seminary Ridge to the right of the First Cerps. The last division of the Eleventh Corps, under Steinwehr, was placed as a reserve upon Cemetery Hill with Major Osboru's artillery.

Upon hearing that Early's division, of Ewell's ferce, was fast approaching, the two divisions of the Eleventh Corps were directed to move from

whose brigades formed Hill's centre, while Thomas's Seminary Ridge to the north of Gettysburg. Bar-Seminary Rugo of the north of Getysonia, Bar-low's force crossed the Minmassburg and the Carliele Roads, and the brigades led by General Ames and by Colonel Von Gilsa took position upon a ridge west of the Marrisburg Road, just in the rear of Rock Creek, while both of Schimmelpfennig's brigades were ranged across the Carlisle Rand. Coster's brigade, of Stein wehr'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 brayely sustained at the outset, mainly by Colonel Dwight's One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, which stood in position at the railway ent. stood in position at the railway ent. With the aid of the One Hundred and Ferty-third and of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regi-ments, 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 Huiedekopor.

The Confederates soon renewed the assault,

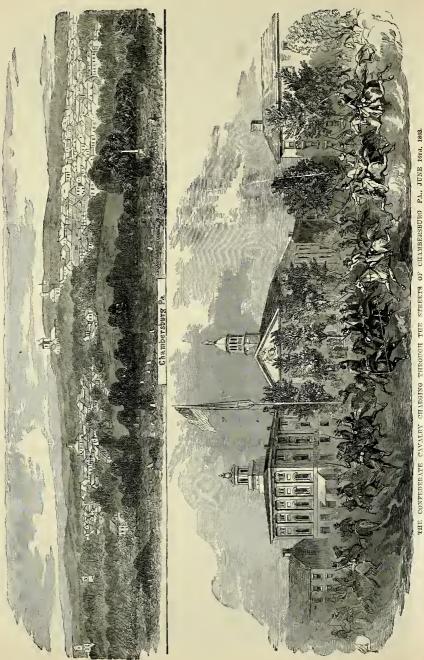
Davis's force engaging the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, and Daniel's opposing the other two regiments more to the westward, while Pettigrew and Brockouborough were advancing against Morrow; but they were all repulsed with severe losses. Wister was shot in the face, and Hunedekoper received 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 Stene's force was disabled, and Morrow, who had borne the fing 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 brigado

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. terrible fight ensued, for the determination of the Federals to hold more particularly the line of woods, and likewise the vesition then occupied by



CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE BARRICADING THE STREETS, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29TH. 1862.



THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CHARGING THROUGH TUE STREETS OF CHAMBERSBURG PA., JUNE 1674, 1868.

Prod a Serior in the distance Law



GENERAL LEE'S ARMY CROSSING THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT, IN SCOWS GUIDED BY WIRES.

FROM A SERVIN BY C. E. H. DONNIL.

Stone's force, seemed desperate. The losses were trightful, especially from the well-served artillery of the Confederales, which successed in gaining a position from which they could pour such a destructive cross-fire as to prevent the maintenance of apposing batteries at overy important point.

The Federals were driven back on all eides. The line along Willoughby's Run was first abandoned, and the retirement of Hull's battery was rapidly followed by the withdrawal of the batteries of Captini Reynolds and Cooper and of Lioutenant J. H. Caber.

After one of the most sanguinary encounters of the war, the First Corps formed a new line along Suminary Ridge, and what romained of the attiliery was posted to the south and north of the railway ent, as well as to the rear of the Seminary Imidling. Buford's cavulry was ordered along to protect the possible line of retreat by way of the Fairfield Road to Cemetery Illil.

The extreme left of the Elevonth Corps was thus left uncovered, and when, at about half-past three o'clock, a general advance was ordered by the Confederates, Roles 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 ontire line into disorder.

Roth corps fell back upon Gettysburg, the First Corps reaching the town after the Eleventh, and brunging along all the urtillary with which the left lad attempted a final though unsuccessful stand opon Senunary Ridge, and in which Generols Ponder and Scales were severely wounded. When the Federals passed through the Gettysburg streets,

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 Steinwohr's reserves, while the Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps were doployed upon Steinwehr's left and rear, Wadsworth's division being made to occupy Culy's Hill, which communded the approaches to the town by the Baltimore Road.

Just then Hancock arrived. Upon learning of Reynolds's death, Meade ordered Hancock to leavo his (Second) corps with General Gibbon, and to proceed to Gettysburg, there to assume the chief commund. 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 Littlestown, and before morning Stannard's fine Vermont hirpade, as well as all of Sickle's Third Corps, had come up from Emmettsburg, and likewise taken position on the left as a reserve, and in continention of the line of the First Corps.

Upon Ruger's arrival, Hancock turned the command over to General Sloeum, and transforred the First Corps to General Newton, Doubleday resaming command of his division, after which he returned to Meado's headquarters at Tanoytown, when he arrived ut nine Alpick in the spaning.

where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening.

ieo, who had reached Gottysburg 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 unit 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

Joury 1803.

of Wedneshay, the 2d, Hunceek and himself had reached the house of Mrs. Leister, on the Tanqvious Road, where had quarters were established. Lee made his headquarters were established. Lee made his headquarters that night at the Marshall House, os Sominary Rifigo, and hefore morning he had formed a new line, which extended five miles in length from Reek Creek along the southern border of Gottybeng, and down the continuation of Seminary Rifigo to a point a little beyond the Round Ten.

Typen the extreme Confederate right stood two of Longstreet's divisions under Hood and McLaws, facing the corps of Siekles and Hanceck, which latter were in position along the Cometory Ridge, extending from the Little Round Top to Zeigler's Grove, while Ewoll's division formed the extreme Confederate left from Gottysburg to Rock Creek, and Hill's corps occupied the centre around Sominary Ridge, Lieing Howard's corps and Stanuard's brigade upon the ridge to the northeast of Culp's Hill The latter were supported by the divisions of Gonerals Doubleclay, Walsworth and Robinson.

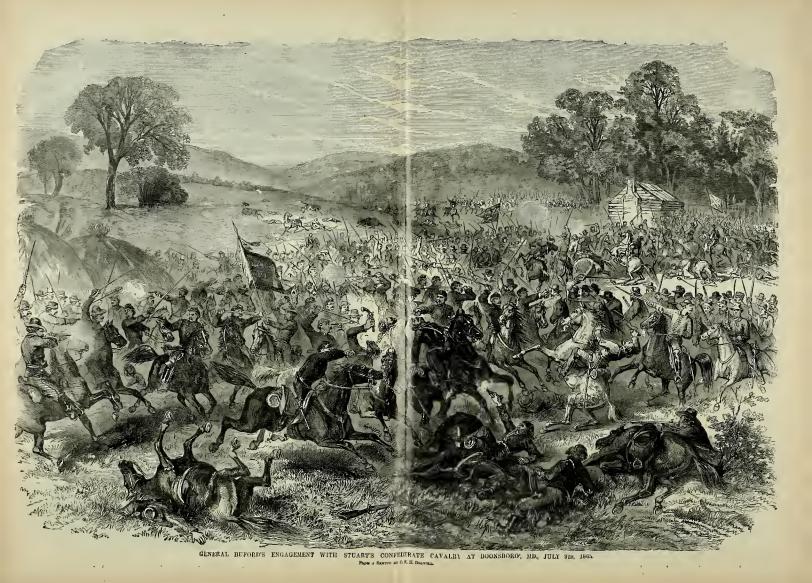
Stocum's corps joined Wadsworth's division, already apon Culp's Hill, opposite to which stood Ewell; and Sye's Fifth Corps, when it arrived from Union Mills, stood in reserve south of the Tweffth Corps. Sedjewick's Sirth Corps was the last to come upon the ground, which it reached late Weduesday afteracoon, after a forced march of nearly thirty-six miles from Manohoster. It then took

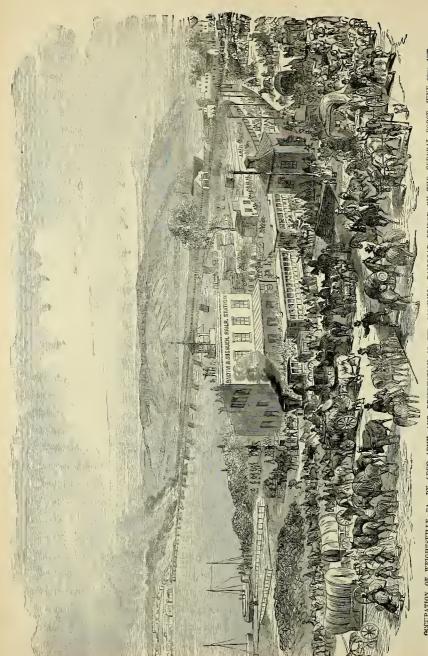


BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 8D, 1868.



GENERAL BUFORD'S





OCCUPATION OF WINGHISVILLE, PA. BY LEE'S ARMY, AND DESTRICTION OF THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD BRIDGE BY THE FEDERAL FORCE, JUNE 3873, 1885.

apart, appeared willing to take the initiative, and. aside 'rom quite a lively skirmish which took place shortly after nine o'clock in the morning between the forces near he 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 demonstratious were being kept up against the centre.

The attacks were not, however, made simultane-onsly, 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 meross the Devil's Den, to and beyond the Peach Orchard, along the Emmettsburg Road.

Ward's force was driven back after a bitter contest, and hefore De Trohriand, 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 Ton, while

most destructive volleys into the ranks of the assul-ants below. A terrible struggle followed, and the ground was contested bitterly at all points.

The olds against the Federals were great, but in face of heavy losses they fought with a brayery rarely equaled. 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 flunking the Federals. The conflict was renewed more hitterly than before. 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

position along the Taneytown Road, a little to the the battery was dragged and with great difficulty the two brigades were soon so much cut up that northeast of the Little Roand Top. got into position apon the sammit of the Little Caldwell's second line, under General Zook and Neither of the two armies, the norly about a mile Board Top. There is timmediately began pouring Got, put to be called to them. 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 cambled 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 purposo. Promptly forming a new line, the Confederates drove back Caldwell's men, notwithstanding their obstinute 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 many, and taking with him the remaining brigado of his division, led by Celonel McCandlass, he made a



GENERAL KILPATRICK REPULSING GENERAL J. E. B. STUART AT BOONSBORO', JULY STB. 1863

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 Sweitzer, 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 Birnoy's defeat, he took upon bimself 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-te-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 origade, 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

by and against Hood's Texans, wherein Chamberlain lost nearly one-third of his command. The deaths included General Weed, Colonels Vincont and O'Rorke, and Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlott. 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 Grehard and the Emmettsburg Road, and the reinforcements reaching Sickles enabled him for a while only to stem the tide which bad apparently set against him. 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 Emmettshurg Road, was under protection of McGrlvery's artillery, then drawn around eastwardly, with the extreme right still

resting upon the read.

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 outset Colonel and Acting Brigadier-general Cross was mortally wounded while bravely leading the "Fighting Fifth" New Hampshire Regiment, and

losses were especially great in the last charges made charge that threw dismay into the Confederate ranks, and compelled the enemy to fall back some ranks, and completes the electrical volume as 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 Humphrey's division meanwhile developed into a real attack by Hills force, which had ud-

vanced from Seminary Bidge.

Hancock had strengthened Humphreys's flank with two regiments from Harrow's brigade, of Gibbon'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, cutnumbered 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 Cometery 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.



Hill's force dashed up to the base of the crest, where it met the line waren Hancock had cansed to be rapidly formed of the pre-musty disordered brigades, and which, with a new tine of artillery, made a most spirited stand under Huncock's lead 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 nosted toward the left at about the same time that Standard'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 Double day's force participated. After another spirited contest, it succeeded just before sanset in driving back the Confedentes nearly up to their line of reserves, and in taking some of the gnns that had been previously captured.

Thus 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 Sloeum's place when the latter assumed command of the entire right wing. gress on the port of the Confederates was arrested by a well-directed flank and cross fire from the batteries of Stevens, Reynolds and Stewart, which had cen promptly brought to the front.

Fortunately for Ames and You Gilsa, Hancock etached Carroll's brigade from General Alexander Hays's division and sent it also to the front, where One Hundred and Sixth Penusylvania, of Webb's brigade, and part of Scharz's force, soon oined 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 darkess had fully set in.

During the easuing night Johnson's division was einforced 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

Federal guns apened a heavy fire upon Julinson's position, where, from 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 up-hill in order to seek, if possible, a more favorable position. General Walker's "Stonewall" Brigade took the lead, and soon encountered Kane's (late Cobham's)

men also played an important part. Only two of their preparations for the attack, and the fire from the latter's guns could be spiked, as all further pro-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 assage 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 oxperienced very heavy losses. Shortly after three o'clock Oeneral Hant ordered the fire to cease, in order to cool the guns, replenish ammunition, and prepare for the contest at close quarters which, he stly thought, could not but seen fellow,

The eessation 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 armic

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 havec 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 14TR, 1863.

Contrary to Lec's expectation, Ewell, on the extremo left, did not advance until quite a while after Longstreet had attacked Birney's division. Johnforce pressed Rock Creek, and with its extreme right moved against Wadsworth and Greene, the latter being the only brigade of Geary's division left at Culp's Hill. Geary's other brigades, under Colonels Charles Candy and George Cobham, had reviously 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 ex-treme 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 Brennor's Hill. His fire was quickly responded to and his batteries promptly silenced. He then advanced with General H. S. Hays'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 assailanis, and Ames's brigade was so covered as to exse the batteries. One of these, Wiedrick's, was captured after a hitter 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 buttling furiously throughout other parts of the hill.

While they were thus engaged Ruger'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 Roe's Creek, in order to check the Confederate advance. Upon learning this, Johnson slowly fell back, and, abundoning the hill, resumed his former pos.sion 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 snecessful; but, it being found that the Round Top had been strongly fortified during the previous night, the idea was abandoned, and Lee etermined to make a supreme effort to crush the Federal centro, which had not yet been assailed.

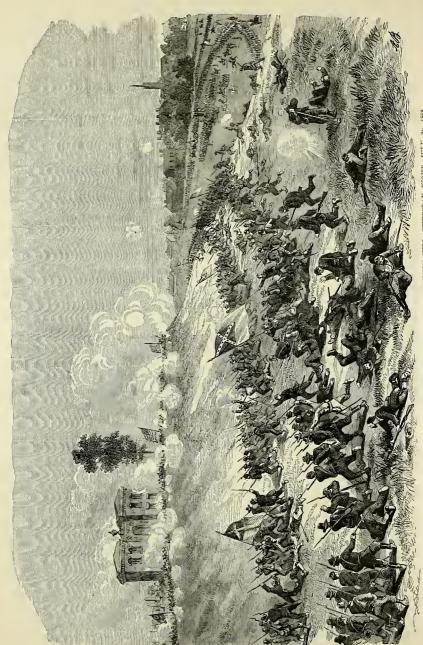
Pickett's fresh division of Longstreet's corps was to make the chief attack, with the support of Pettigrew's (late Heth's) division on the left, where likevise stood Trimble's (late Pender's) division, and by Wileox's and Perry's brigades, under Colonel Lung. on the right, with Wright's brigade, of the same

By reason of Pickett having swerved from a direct ourse when about five hundred yards distant from the Federal lines, the first attack fell upon the Second Corps. Gibbon's skirmishers draye back the Confederate advance from the line of the Emmettshurg Road, and the main body reserved its fire until Pickett and Pottigrow had reached close quarters. The Confederates were then met with most destructive volleys of musketry, mainly from Hays's and Gibbon's men in front, and from Stannard's Verment troops on Pickett's flank, as well as by a perfect storm of shot and shell continuously kopt up long 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 intervening space from the Emmettshurg Boad now wavered, and when the fire from some of the Federal batteries was turned obliquely upon their flank, the entire left gave way and broke in disorder, leaving about two thousand prisoners and fifteen standards in the hands of the 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 Pettigrow's force; but notwithstanding the great odds against him he advanced boldly toward Gibbon's front line, occapied by Wobb's brigatte, part of which lay in the rear of a stone wall, and the remainder behind a (Third) corps, as a reserve.

By one o'clock the Confederates had completed rushed upon them, the two regiments behind the



Pickett, Kemper and Armistead scaled the wall, upon which they planted their standard, and then

which General Webb had rapidly formed in front of Hancock's other troops.

The advance of the Confederates was made with great impetnosity, and Armis tend succeeded in capcuring 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. d. Hall and William Harrow, which enso fiercely us to arrest their further progress slong the hill. Nineteenth Massachusetts and the Fortysecond New York Re giments, 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 elecking the Confederate advance; but the final blow was given when Stanmard's force, baving rapidly changed front, odvanced 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 renewest 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 captures for the day to about forty-five bundred prisoners. Among the Federal wounded were Generals Haneuck 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

S coul Corps.
Wileax advanced his force to the attack as soon us he learned of Pickett's repulse, but he also was subjected to such a heavy direct and cross artiPery fire, that his lines were thrown back in disorder. Just then the Fourteeuth and the Sixteenth Verment regiments, which Stannard had detached from his command, came upon the Confederate thank and rear. These were attacked so vigorously that Wilcox he to order a retreat, during which

stone wall abandoned their position, seeing which, several hundred more prisoners fell into the hands

changed among the batteries. Here a force hand-tack against the Federal centre, Meade ordered to-hand fight at once took place with the force forward Crawford's division to make a demonstra-



MEADE'S ARMY CROSSING THE ANTISTAM IN PURSUIT OF GENERAL LEE, JULY 12TH, 1863.

tion against the extreme Confederate right. Hood's field the Confederate owalry, led by Generals Wade advance was stacked, and after a sharn though Heaville and Year towarry, led by Generals Wade Lrief 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

While all these operations were going on around Gettysburg, the eavalry 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 Hunterstown, and after defeating it returned to Two Tavorus, getting close upon the extreme right and rear of the Confederates along the Emmettsburg 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 Robertson advancing toward both the Round Tops, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent Hancock. Kilmtrick 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

Kilpstrick's other brigade, unors vieneral George A. Custer, had been detained to an uregg.

After the decisive repulse of the Confederate at

arrange from the interestent attacks of (A. Custer, had been detained to aid Gregg's three right and rear from the threatened attacks of General Stuart. Lee had sont the latter in the vicinity of

White s Creek to make a demonstration against the extreme Federal right.

A very lively en commenced at about the time Kilpatrick was atmeking Longstreet, charge was mudo during the afternoon. without any noticeoblo progress on her 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 artillery succeeded in

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 Potomie. Nothing of moment occurred, aside from a reconnoissance in force, made in the evening and during the prevalence of a heavy minstorm, 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. Sedgwick's troops, whose position had been taken by General Couch's body of about eleven thousand men, under General W. F. (Buldy) Smith, followed the Confederates on the 5th 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

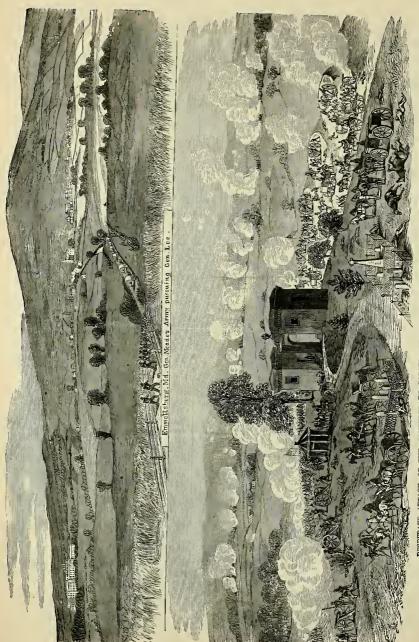


A CHARACTERISTIC SOUTHERN SCENE-STREET OF AN INTERIOR TOWN. PROM SERVER BY C. E. H. BOSWALL





THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC INTERRUPTED IN ITS PROGRESS BY ITS OLD ENEMY, VIRGINIA MUD.



DESPERATE ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES AFTER GAINING THE HILL AND PASSING THE CEMETERY GATE.

omprovised bridges at Falling Waters, and Ewell 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 22,728, killed, wounded and missing.

The following is the complete rester of both armles, showing additional names of the most prominent sufferers on either side;

> ROSTER OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ENGAGED IN THE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE GORDON MEADE COMMANDINO. RTAPF,

Major-general Daolel Butterfield, Chief of Staff (wounded), Brigadier-general M. R. Potrick, Provost-Marshal-general,

Captain George II. Oits; Sivil Wisconsin, Lieutenan-coloud R. R. Dawes, Seventh Wisconsin, Colouel W. W. Robinson: Twenty-fourth Michigan, Colouel Herry A. Morrow (wounded), Lieutenant-colouel Mark Plant and (woonded), Major Edwin B. Wright (wounded), Captain Albert M. Edwards; Nineteenth Indiana, Colo-

Samuel Williams nel Samuel Williams.

nel Samuel Williams.

nel Dipole Reguler, general Lywoder Cutter commanding—Seventh Inclana, Major Im G., Grover; Filtysisth Pennsylvania, Colond J. N., Hoffman; Seventysisth New York, Major A, Andrew J. Grover (Elled), Capital John E. Cook; Ninchy-Olth New York, Colonel
George R. Bildine (wounded), Major Edward Pyc; One
Hundral and Drivy-secratik New York, Leistenantcolonel F. C. Miller (wounded), Major Grovge Marney;
Peurirechi Brookly, Colonel E. O. Fosier.

Brigadier-general John C. Robinson commanding.

Brigadie: general John C. Robinson commanding.
Brite Brigada: Higadie: general Osbrid R. Paul communiing (weuoded), Coloned S. H. Leonard, Colonel Richard
Coultres-Rickeeth Malec, Coloned Christe, W. Titlen
(captured), Lieutennot-volonel N. E. Welch, Major Archiladd D. Levult; Thirteeval Massenhusette, Colonel S.
H. Leonard (weanded); Nimity-fourth New York, Colonel
A. R. Root (wounded), Major S. H. Mofatt, One
H. Markette, Christella, Major S. H. Mofatt, One
H. Markette, Christella, Christella, Colonel
T. F. McCoy (wounded), Lieutennit-volonel James
McThompoor (wounded), Captula E. D. Roosti; Eleventh
McThompoor (wounded), Captula E. D. Roosti; Eleventh

Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Colonel Langtorne Wister (wounded), Lieutenant-cotonel II. S. Husede koper (wounded), Major Thomas Chanberlain (wounded), Captain C. C. Widdis (wounded), Captain O. W. Jones.

Third Brigate: Brigadier general Gorge J. Stannard commanding (wounded)—Twelfth Vermont, Colonel Ass P. Bluat; Thirteenth Vermont, Colonel Francis V. Randall; Fourteenth Vermont, Colonel William T. Nichols; Fifteenth Vermont, Colonel Redfield Proctor; Sixteenth Vermont, Colonel Wheelock O. Venzey.

Artillery Bright: Colone Cluries & Walawright con-manillog—Second Maioe, Captain James A. Hall; Fifth Maine, G. T. Stevenw; Buttery B. First Pennsylvania, Captain J. H. Cooper; Battery B. Fornt United States, Licutenant James Stewart; Battery L, First New York, Captalo J. A. Reynolds.

SECOND CORPS.

(1) Major-general Winfield S. Huncock (wounded). (2) Major-general John Gibbon (wounded). (3) Brigailler-general John C. Caldwell.

PRICE DIVISION

(1) Brigadier-general John C. Caldwell, (2) Colonel John R. Brooke (wounded).

First Brigade; Colonel Edward E. Cross (killed); Colonel H. B. McKeen —Fifth New Hampshire, Colonel E. L. Cross, Lieutenant-colonel C. E. Hangood; Sagty-flyst New York, Licutement colonel Oscar K. Broady; Eighty





GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

strigndler-general Seth Williams, Adjutnot-general, Brigadie-goerin Seth Vannans, Abjusaveguerin, Hrigadie-goeria Edmand Selriver, Inspector geoeral, Brigadie-general Rufus Iogalls, Quarterinister-general, Colocel Heury F. Clarke, Chief Commissary of Subsisteer Major Jonathan Latterman, Sorgeon, Chief of Medical De-partment.

partment,
Brigadier general O. K. Warren, Chief Engineer (wounded),
Major D. W. Flagler, Chief Ordinance Officer,
Major Spaceral Affred Pleasonton, Chief of Cavalry,
Brigadier-general Recry J. Hunt, Chief of Artiflery, Captain L. B. Norton, Chief Signal Officer,

 Major-general John F. Reynolds; (2) Major-general O. O. Howard, commonling the First, Third, and Eleventh Corps, July 1st. Major-general Heavy W. Stocum, commanding the Bight Wing, July 2d and 3d,

afajor-general W. S. Hauccek, commanding the Left Centre, July 2d and 3d.

FIRST CORPS.

Major-gonemi John F. Reynolds (killed, July let).
 Major-general Abnor Doubleby, commanding, July 1st.
 Major-general John Newton, commanding, July 2d and 3d.

FIRST DIVISION. Brigudler-general James S Wadsworth communiting.

First Brigade; (I) Brigadies'-ceneral Solomon Merediti (wounded); (3) Colonel Benry A. Morrow (wounded); (3) Colonel W. W. Robinson-Second Wiccosia, Colonel Lucius Fair-alfid (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel Groree H. Steven (wounded), Major John Mansfield (wounded).

Pennsylvan'n, Colonel Richard S. Coulter, Captain 4. J

Bierer.

ond Brigade: Brigadier-general isenry Baxter command. na Brigade'; Brigadier-general Henry Baxter command-ing—Twellith Massachusetts, Colonel James L. Battes; Eighty-third New York, Lieutenant-colonel Joseph R. Moscel: Ninety-seventh New York, Colonel Charles Wheeloek; Eighty-eighth Pemeylvania, Major Benezet P. Faust, Capiain E. Y. Patterson; Nineticth Pennsylvania, Colonel Peter Lyle.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major-general Abner Dombleday, commanding, July 2d and 3d (wonneled).
 Brigadier - general Thomas A. Rowley, commanding.

July 1st.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general Thumas A. Bowley, July at Brigate: Brigatelescental Timmas A. Rowley, July 2d and 3d; Colonel Chapman Bildid, July 1st—One Hundred and Tweety-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Chap-man Riddle, Molya Alexander Bildle; One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel Robert P. Cummites (Rilled). Literianat-coloned A. B. McCollmont; One Hundred and Filty-first Pennsylvania, Licutenau Colonel Govern P. McFarland (Got a Inc.), Contola Marchael Govern P. McFarland (Got a Inc.), Contola Marchael Govern D. Galles, State Millia, Marchael Colonel C

Connet Theodore B. Gates.

and Beloade, (1) Colonel Ray Stone commanding
(wounded); (2) Colonel Langborne Wister (wounded);
(3) Colonel Edmund L. Dans—One Hundred and Fortythird Penascivania, Colonel Edmund L. Dans, Major John D Musser; One Hunti'ed and Forty-ninth Penn-sylvania, Lientenant colonel Walton Dwight (wounded), Captain A. J. Sofield (killed), Captain John Irvin . One

JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

first Pennsylvnoia, Colonel II, Boyd McKeen, Lilen tenant-colonel Amos Stroho; One Hundred and Furty eighth Pennsylvania, Lientenant colonel Robert McFar-

coggin Processystams, accretional exposer sources are associated by the Control Behavior of the Contro

Slxty sixth New York, Colonel Orlondo W. Mor-ris (wounded), Lieutenant - colonel John S. Harameli ris (wounded), Major Peter Nelson; One Hundred and Fortfeth Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard P. Roberts (killed), Lieutenant-colonel John Fenzer.

(Alled), Lientennat-colond John Franze.

The Drigode: Colonel John R. Browke commanding (wounded)—Twenty-severath. Connection, Lieutennaticolond Henry C. Mereda (Blied), Major James II Cobarra; Stitz-fourth New York, Colonel Ducid Colonel Bluchus; Filty, Blindens; Filty, Blindens; Filty, Blindens; Filty, Blindens; Colonel J. R. Brooke Lieutennat-colonel Rehard M. Michael: One Hundred and Froy-filty Penergylensia, Colonel Histon.

L. Brown (counded): Captain John W. Raycolde Colonel Rehard M. Raycolde (Proposed), Colonel Histon.

L. Brown (counded): Captain John W. Raycolde (Proposed), Colonel Histon. Colonel William P. Balley.

ARCOUND DIVINOR

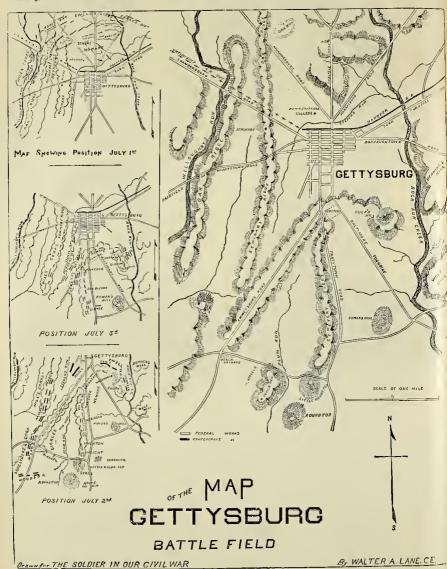
(1) Brigadier-general John Gibbon (wounded) (2) Brigadier-general Wildam Harrow.

First Brigade; Brigadier-general William Harrow com-manding; Colonel Francis E. Heath—Nineteenth Maine,

Scond Brigade: Brigadier-general Alex, S. Webb command-ing (wounded)—Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Den-nis O. Kane (killed), Lieutea net-olonel M. Tschudy (killed), Major James Duffy (wounded), Captala William Davis: Seventy-first Pennsylvania, Leistenate-colonel Richard Penn Suryth, Seventy-second Pennsylvania,

Michigan, Colonel N. J. Hall, Lieuteusnt-colonel A. E. Steele (killed), Major S.W. Curtis.—Unattached; Andrew Sharpshooters. THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Alexander Hays communiting, First Brigade: Colonel Samuel S. Carroll commanding



Colonel F. E. Heath, Lieutenant-colonel Henry W. Cun-Colonel F. E. Heath, Léutenant-colonel Henry W. Con-nigiban; F. Rivecth Massachusets, Colonel George H. Wardt (killich), Lieutenant-colonel George C. Joshis; Elgity-sceaml Kew York, Colonel Henry W. Ruston (Killich), Capitalo-John Durrow; F. Pits Maine Sch. Colonel William Colonel Henry W. Pits Maine Sch. Colonel (kill. Colonel Henry M. Leeper Sch. Le Colonel De Witt C, Baxter; One Hundred and Sixth Pénnsylvania, Jieutenont-colonel Theodore Beaser, Third Brigoder, Colonel Norman J, Hall commanding— Ninoteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Arthur F, Devereux; Twenticth Massachusetts, Colonel Paul J, Reverfectifuled), Captain H. L. Abhott (wounded); Forty-second New York, Colonel Junes E, Mallon Fifty-in-the New York, Lieutenart-colonel Max A, Thomau (Killed); Seventh

Fourth Ohio, Lieutenant-colonel James H. Godman. Lieutenant-colonel L. W. Corpenter; Eighth Ohao. Colonel S. S. Curroll, Lieutenant-colonel Franklich Bas-gry; Fourte-enth Indiana, Colonel Jach Coaus; Soventh West Virgina, Colonel Jacque Bayder. 2012 Biguide; Colonel Telpousa A. Snyth, commandiag (wwinded); Lieutenant-colonel F. B. Fierce-Four-teenth Connection, Major John T. Ellis; Tenth New

York (battalion), Major Ceorge F. Ropper; One Handred and Eighth New York Colonel Charles J. Powers; Twelfth New Jersey, Major John T. Hill; First Defeware, Colonel Thomas A. Suyth, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward P. Harris, Captaia M. 3. Ellgood (killed), Lice

Edward P. Harris, Cuptoin M. X. Ellgood Gildel), Lice-tenant William Smith (killer). Willard commanding (Rilde): Geolood Ediakin Sherrii (killed); Lleatenant-Colonel James M. Bull—Thirty-ninh New York, Llea-tenant-Colonel James G. Hughes: One Humird: and Eleventh New York, Colonel Clinton D. McDougail (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel Bases M. Lawk, Coptain A. P. Seeley: One Illustrett and Tweety-fifth New York, Calonell: One Rundred and Tweety-fifth New York, Calonell: One Rundred and Tweety-fifth New York, Calonell: One Rundred and Tweety-fitth New York, Calonell: One J. M. Bull.

J. M. Bull.

Attlery Brigade: Captalo J. G. Hazard commanding—
Ruttery B. First New York, Captala Junes McK. Rotty (killed); Battery A. First Rhodo Island, Lieutenaot William A. Arnold; Battery B. First Rhodo Island, William A. Armold; Baltery B. First Rhodo Island, Lleutenant T. Frederick Brown (wounded); Battery I, First United States, Licutenant G. A. Woodraff (Killed); Battery A. Founth United States, Licutemant A. H. Cuebling (Rilled). Ozodry Spundron: Capitain Biley Johnson commanding— D and K. Sixth New York.

Tuind Corps.
(1) Major-general Daniel E. Sickles (wounded). (2) Major-general David B. Birney (wounded).

Licutenant-colonel E. S. Pierce; Fifth Michigan, Lieu Licutenant-colored E. S. Pierce; Fifth Michigan, Licutenant-colored John Pulford (wounded), Major S. S. Matthews; Fortieth New York, Colored Thomas W. Eagon; Seventeenth Maioe, Licutenant-colored Charles B. Merrill; One Hundred and Teath Pennsylvania, Licutenant-colored David M. Jones (wounded), Major Isaac Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION

Brigadier, gament Andrew A. Humphreys comm. ding. First Brigadier, general doep the Carr communities—First Massachuetts, Colonel N. B. McLong!

Bright Massachuetts, Colonel N. B. McLong!

Tripp; Sitteenth Messachuetts, Lieu'man veolored Wido Mertsun; Twenty-statt Ben sayrhands, Captain George W. Tunalinson (wounded), Captain Henry Good-fellow, Eleventh New deeper, Colonel Robert Mc Millister (wounded), Majur Philip J. Kearny (fallied), Captain William B. Donning; Eightly-foreth Pennsylvania (not engaged), Lieutenaut-colonel Milton Opp; Twelfth New Hampbiler, Captain J. P. Langley.

Second Brigade; Colonel William R. Brewster commanding—Sewusideth New York (First Excelsion), Major Duniel Mahen; Sewastyfirst New York (Second Excelsion), Colonel Henry L. Potter, Seventy-second New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Colonel Mercy L. Potter; Seventy-second New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Colonel Mercy L. Potter; Seventy-second New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Colonel Henry L. Potter, Statter, Martin, Seventy-first New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Colonel Mercy L. Potter, Statter, Martin, Seventy-first New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Colonel Mercy L. Potter, Statter, Martin, Seventy-first New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Austri, Seventy-first New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Colonel Mercy L. Potter, Martin, Seventy-first New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Valuth, Seventy-first New York (Tilfer Excelsion), Valuth (Seventy-first New York), V Brigadier-general Andrew A. Humphreys comm. ding.

Licutenant-colonel John S Austin; Seventy-third New York (Fourth Excelsion), Colonel William R. Brewster, 1 ork (Fourth Excelsio), Colonel William R. Brewster, Major M. W. Burus; Secarty-Ionrith New York (Fifth Excelsior), Lient, colonel Thomas Holt; One Hundrid and Twentieth N Y. Lient, colonel C. D. Westbrook (wounded), Major J. R. Tappen, Captain A. L. Lockwood.

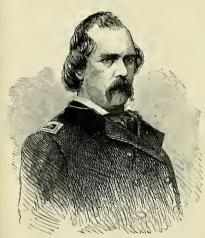
Prevost; First Michigao, Colonel Ira C. Abbot (wout-of-old), Lieutenant-colonel W. A. Throop. Seend Brigales: Colonel J. B. Switzer commanding —Nioth Massachusetts, Colonel Fatrick R. Ghing; Thirty-second Massachusetts, Colonel George L. Prescott (wounded), Licutenant-colonel Luther-Stephenoun (wounded), Dajor J. Cushing Edinands; Fourth Michigan, Colonel Ham-J. Cushing Edmunds; Fourth Michigan, Colonel Hamson H. Jeffords (killed), Lieutenant-colonel George W. Lombands; Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel J. B. Sweitzer, Lieutenant-colonel James C. Hull, Third Brigode: Colonel Strong Vincent (killed); Colonel James C. Rice—Twentieth Maine, Colonel Joshua L.

James C. Rice—Twentieth Maine, Colonel Jonatus L. Chamberlain; Forty-fourth New York, Colonel James C. Rice, Lieutenant-colonel Freeman Conner; Eighty-third Peonsylvania, Major William II. Lannont, Captain D. E. Woodward; Sixteenth Michigao, Lieutenaut-colonel N. E. Welch.

Brigadier-general Romaps B. Ayres commanding.
First Brigadier-general Romaps B. Ayres commanding.
First Brigadie: Colonel Hannibol Diy, Sixih United States
Infantry, commanding—Third United States Infantry,
Captain II.W. Freelbey (womaled), Captain Richard G.
Lay; Foundt United States Infantry, Captain Levi C.
Bootes, Twelfth United States Infantry, Captain Lowi C.
Bootes, Twelfth United States Infantry, Major Thomas
S. Duna; Fourteent United States Infantry, Major
O, R. Gilderman Sidner, Rudman Scand United

G. R. Guddings.

ond Brigade: Colonel Sidney Burtmak, 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. HOBART WARD.



JOHN SEDGWICK

Major-general David B, Birney.
 Brigadier-general J. H. H. Ward,

8ret II: gate: Figuiler: general J. H. H. Ward, William and C. K. Graham commanding (wo anded not captured); Colonal Andrew B. Tippin— Filty-seventh Peonsylvania, Colonel Peter Sides, Licutemot-colonel William P. Neeper (wounded), Captain A. H. Nekone, Sixty-tiding Pennsylvania, Laetineant-colonel John A. Dauks; Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel A. H. Tippin (all the field officers wounded); One Hundred and Titth Pennsylvania, Colonel Galvin A. Endigs One Hundred and Point-cell Pennsylvania, Colonel A. Daugs of the Colonel Colonel Captured; One Hundred and Point-cell Foundation, Colonel Heavy L. Madilli. Captain R. E. Brewn, and C. Colonel Captured;

One infinited and Forty art Fernayivana, Colone Henry J. Madill, Captain E. R. Brown, and Brigade : (1) Brigatier general J.H. H. Ward commund-ing; (3) Colonel H. Berdau,—First United States Sharp-shooters, Col. H. Berdau, Lieutenant - colonel C. Tripp; shooters, Col. H. Berdun, Lieutennar-coloned C. Tripp; Second U. S. Sharpaloueren, Mijor I. H. Stoughton; Third Muior, Colonel M. B. Lakennan, Cuptain William C. Morgan; Fourth Maine, Colonel Elijah Wulker (wounded), Mujor Edweszer Whiteombe (woanded), Captain Edwin Libby; Twouthel Indiana, Colon John Wheeler (Billed), Lieutennart coloned William O. L. Taylor: Nindry-ointh Pennsylvania, Major John W. Moore; Eighty-sixth New York, Lieutennat-coloned Becchmin Rigina (wounded); One Hundred and Twentys, utth New York; O'range Eliosomas", Colonel A Van Horn Zilei Hellej, Lieutennat-coloned Francia M. A Van Horn Zilei Hellej, Lieutennat-coloned Francia M.

Cumnings (your ded), Major Junes Cromwell (killed).

Phird Brigade; Cotonel Philip R. de Trobriand commendung—Third Michigan, Colonel Byron R. Pierce (wounded),

Third Brigade: Colonel George C. Burling commanding Colonel Edward L. Bailey (wounded), Major Samuel P. Sayles (wounded).

Saytes (Wonnes), Williery Brigade: Captain George E. Raadolph commond-ing—Battery E, First Rhode Island, Lieutenant John K. Bucklyn (wounded), Lieutenant Benjamin Freeborn; Battery B, First New Jersey, Captain A. J. Clark; Bat-Battery B., First New Jersey, Captain A., 5. Link; Bat-tery D., First New Jersey, Captain George T. Woodbury; Rattery K., Fourth United States, Lieutenant F. W. Seeley (wounded), Lieutenant Robert James; Battery D., First New York, Captain George R. Winslow; Fourth New York, Captain James E. Smith.

FIFTH Cours.

Major-general George Sykes commanding.

PIRST DIVISION

Brigudier-general James Barnes (wounded), First Brigade: Colonel William S. Tüton commanding— Eighteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Joseph Hayes; Twenty-second Massachusetts, Colonel William S. Tilton, Licateaant colonel Thomas Sherman, Jr.; One Hundred and Eighteeath Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles M.

Hancock; Tenth United States Infantry, Captain Will Ham Clioton; Eleventh United States Infantry, Major De L. Floyd Jones; Seventeenth United States Infantry, Lieutenant-colonel Durrell Green.

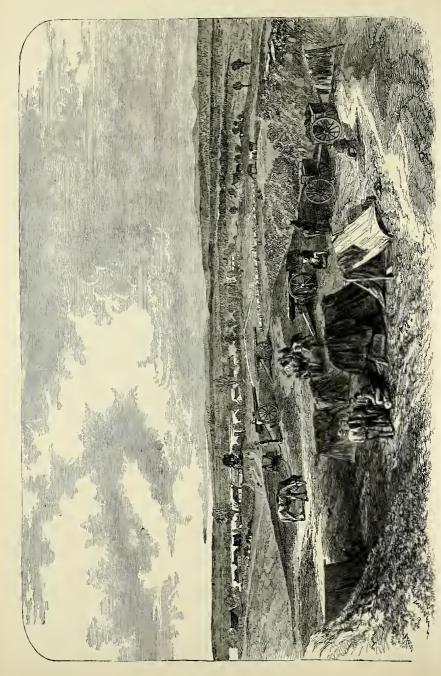
Lieutenant-colonel Durrell Green, "Il Brigade: Brigadier-general S. H. Weed (Ellied); Colo-nel Keoner Garrard—One Hundred and Fortleth Kew York, Colonel Patrick H. O'Rarke (Killed), Lieutenant-colonel Louis Erast; One Hundred and Forty sixth New Forsic Doors Res.; One Hundred and Poly Skith Rec. York, Coloniel K. Ontrard, Lieutenant-colonel David T. Jenkins; Nicoty-first Pronsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Joseph H. Suox; Oon Hundred and Fifty-6fth Penn-sylvania, Lieutenant-colonel John H. Cain.

THIED DIVISION.

Brigadier-general S. Wiley Crawford commanding.

Brigodier-general S. Weley Crawford commanding. First Brigade: Colonel William McCandless commanding— First Peunsylvania Reserves, Colonel William Cooper Talley; Second Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William McCandless, Lieutenat-colond George A. Woodward; Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel S. M. Eat; Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel S. M. Jackson; First Riffe (Buckmis), Colonel Charles J. Tay-lor (dilled), Lieutenata Colonel A. E. Nikes (wounded), McCandless and Colonel A. E. Nikes (wounded), Major William R. Hartshorn. and Brigade: Colonel Joseph W. Fisher

Scond Brigode: Colonel Joseph W. Flaher commanding— Fifth Pennybrania Reserves, Colonel J. W. Fisher, Licu-tenant-colonel George Lure; Nieth Pennsylvania Re-serves, Licutenant-colonel James McK. Snodgrass; Teuth Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel A. J. Warner; Twelfu Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel M. D. Hardle, Artillery Brigode: Captain A. P. Martin communities—Rul Lery D. Fifth United States, Licateanat Charles, Haz-lett (killed), Licuteonat B. F. Rittenbeuer; Battery L.



Fifth United States, Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery Fifth United States, Lecuteaant Lechard Martin; Battery L, C, First New York, Captible Albert Barms; Battery L, First Ohio, Captain N. C. Gibbs; Battery C, Massachu-setts, Captain A. P. Martin. Sout Guard: Captain II. W. Byder—Companies E and

D, Twelfth New York.

SEXTE CORPS. Major-general John Sedgwick.

Br'gadler-general H. O Wright commanding.

First Brightes: Brigadler-general L. G. Wright commanding.
First Brightes: Brigadler-general A. T. A. Tochert commandlag—First New Jerney, Lieuteonat-coloned William Henry,
Junior; First New Jerney, Lieuteonat-coloned William Henry,
Third New Jerney, Coloned Hunry W. Brown; Fifter this
New Jerney, Coloned William IY P. Brown;
Fifter this New Jerney, Coloned Hilliam IY P. Brown
John-Hridgate: Brigadler-general J. J. Burtlett commandlag—Fifthes Mings, Cloric Ref. 8 P. Blwardt; One Hunlage, Clark S. Brigad, Clark S. P. Blwardt; Clark S. Delwardt; Clark S.

Minety-fifth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant colonel Edward Carroll; Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel William II. Lessig,

Third Brigode: Brigother-general D. A. Russell command-ing—Sixth Moine, Colonel Hiram Burnban; Porty-aiath up—Sixth Moine, Colonel William H. Irvin; One Hundred and Ninetventh Pennsylvania, Colonel P. C. Ellmaker; Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Thomas S. Allen,

special negition

Brigadier-general A. P. Howe commanding.

nd Brignite Colond L. A. Grant commanding—Second Vermont, Colond L. A. Grant commanding—Second Vermont, Colond J. H. Walbridge; Third Vermont, Colond T. O. Sever; Fentth Vermont, Colond E. H. Stoughton; Fifth Vermont, Lieutenant-volond John B. s; Sixth Vermont, Lieutenant-colonel Elisha L.

Third Brigade; Brigadier-general T. A. Neill commanding— Seventh Maine, Lieutenant colonel Seldon Coaner; Forty-ninth New York, Colonel D. D. Bildwell; Seventyseventh New York, Colonel J. B. McKean; Forty-third New York, Colonel B. F. Baker; Sixty-first Pennsylvanla, Major Ocorge W. Dawson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigudier-general Frank Wheaton commanding.

First Brigate: Beigadier general Alexander Shaber communi-ing—Sixty-9th New York, Colonel J. E. Hamblin; Sixty-seventh New York, Colonel New Core, Con-lundred and Trenty-second New York, Licutemat-colonel A. W. Dwight; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Licatemat-colonel John F. Gicon; Eighty second Peonsylvania, Colonel Isaac Bussett.

sylvania, Colonel Isane Bassett,
Massachusetts, Lieutenant-colonel Franklin P, Harlow;
Tenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-colonel Franklin P, Harlow;
Tenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-colonel Joseph B,
Parsona, Thirty-everoth Massachusetts, Colonel Oliver
Edwards; Second Rhode Island, Colonel Horatlo Borers.

Rogers.

Third Brigolde: Colonel David I. Nevin commanding—Skatysecond New York, Colonel D. I. Nevin, Lieutenant-colonel Theodore B. Hamilton; One Handred and Second Pennsylvania, Colonel John W. Potterson; Ninety third Pennsylvania, Colonel Johns M. McCurter;

Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Major John B. Kahler; One Rundred and Thirty-pinth Pa., Lieutenant-colonel Willliam H Moody.

Artillery Brigade; Colonel C. H Tompkins Battery A, First Massachu-setts, Captain W. R. McCart-Bettery D. Second. ney; Battery D, Second United States, Lieutenant E. R. Williston; Buttery F, Fifth United States, Lieu-tenant Leonard Mortin; Bottery O, Second United State. Licutement John H. Butler; Lieutenant John H. Butler; Battery C, First Rhode Island, Captain Bichard Waterman; Battery G, First Rhode Island, Captain G.W. Adams; First New York, Captain Andrew Cowan; Third New York, Captain

William A. Harn.

Milliam A. Harn.

Milliam L. Craft commandlng—II. First Pennsylvania; L. First New Jursey.

ELEVENTH Cohes

(1) Major-general O. O. Howard, (2) Major-general Carl Schurz FIRST DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-general Francis C. Barlow (wounded).

(2) Brigadier - general Adelbert Ames.

First Brigade: Colonel Leopold Von Gilsa commanding-

Forty-first New York, Colo-nel L. Von Gilsa, Licutenant-colonel D. Von Einsiedel; net L. von Gusa, herutennn-copner D. von Lensteuer; Fifty-fourth New York, Colonel Eugene A. Kezley; Sixty-clghth New York, Colonel Gotthilf Bourny do Ivernois; One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles Glonz.

Colonel Charles Gionz.

ond Brigade: Brigadier-general Adelbert Ames commandlng; Colonel Andrew L. Hurris-Seventeenth Connecticut, Lieutenont-colonel Donglass Fowler (killed), Major

A. G. Brady (wounded); Twenty-Etth Olio, Lieutenont-A. G. Brady (wounded); I weaty-little Onlo, Locatenant-coloned Jermhalt Williams (captured), Lieutenant Vil-liam Maloney (wounded), Lieutenant Israel White; Sev-enty-fille Ohlo, Colonel Andrew L. Harris (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel Reu Morgan (wounded), Major Charles W. Friend; One Hundred and Seventh Oilo, Coptain



Brigadier-general A. Von Steinwehr communding.

First Brigarie: Colonel Charles B. Coster commanding— Twenty seventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Lorenz Contador; Seventy-United Pennsylvania, Captain Daniel F. Kelly; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, Colonel Charles B. Coster, Lieutenant-colonel Allan H.
Jackson; One Hundred and
Jackson; New York, Colo

Fifty-fourth New York, Colo-nel Patrick H, Jones.

Second Brigade: Colonel Orlando Sciult commanding — Thirty-third Massachusetts, Lieu-temant-colonel Adin B. Undertenant-colonel Adin B. Under-wood; One Rundred and Thirty-sixth New York, Colo-nel James Wood, Jr.; Fitty-fith Ohia, Colonel Charles B. Gambee; Seventy-third Ohio, Colonel Orlando Smith, Lieu-tenant-colonel Bichard Long.

THIRD DIVISION,

(1) Major-general Carl Schurz. (2) Brigedier-general Alex, Sehim melpleanig.

First Brigade: Brigadier general A, Von Schimmelpfennig commending (captured); Colonel George Von Arnsburg-Fortyfifth New York, Colonel G. Von Arnsburg, Lieutenant-colonel Adolphus Dobke; One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York, Colonel Philip P. Brown, Jr.; Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania, Colonel Adolph Von Hartung (v. undrd), Lieu-tenant-colonel - Mitzel (cap-tured), Major stave Schleiter; Sixty-fir, Ohio, Colonel S. J. McGruarty; Eighty-sec-and Illinois, Colonel J. Hecker.

and Brigade: Colonel Waldi-mir Kryzanowski commanding-Fifty-eighth New York, Colonel W. Kryzanowski, Lieutenant-colonel Albert Otto, Captain Emil Koenig, Lico-tanant-colonel Frederick Gell-



JUDSON KILPATRICK.

One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, Colbnone J. T. Cockman, Lieutonat-colonel James C. Roger; Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, Colonel Francis Mahler (wounded), Major August Lettly; Eighty-second Ohio, Colonel James S. Robinson (wounded), Lieutenant-colonel D. Thomson; Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, Colonel Willam H, Jacobs

tillery Brigade; Major Thomas W. Osborn comm Battery I, First New York, Captain Michael Wirdrick: Battery I, First Ohio, Captain Hubert Dilger; Battery Daniery 4, First Onio, Capian Inthert Diger; Battery 6, K, First Ohio, Capian Lewis Heckman; Battery 6, Fourth United States, Lieuteannt Bayard Wilkeson (killed), Lieuteaust E. A. Baneroft; Thirteenth New York, Lieuteaunt William Wheeler.

TWELFTH CORPS

(1) Major-general Henry W. Slocum (2) Brigadier-general Alpheus S. Williams. PIRST DIVISION.

Brigodier-general Thomas H. Ruger commanding. First Brigade: Colonel Archibald L. McDougall command-lag—Fitth Connecticut, Colonel Worren W. Packer; Twentieth Connecticut, Lieutenant-colonel William B. Twentieth Connecticut, Lieutenan-coloned Williams, Wooder, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, Coloned A. L. McDungell, Lieutenan-coloned William R. Wooder, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, Coloned A. L. McDungell, Lieutenan-coloned James C. Rogers; One Hundred and Forty-sifth New York, Coloned S. L. Frier, Ferry sixth Pranspayarion's, Coloned John L. Sciffdey; Third Maryland, Coloned J. M. Sudebarg, Coloned S. L. Sciffdey; Third Maryland, Coloned J. M. Sudebarg, Coloned J

Third Brigads: Colonel Silas Colgrove commandingrd Brigates: Colonel Sists Vojgrova Commanding—Scott Massachusetts, Colonel Clarles B. Mudge (Rilled), Lieu-tenast-colonel Charles F. Morne; One Burdred and Seventh New York, Colonel Miron M. Crano; This-teenth New Jersey, Colonel Cran A. Carman (wounded), Lettenant-colonel John B. Fesler; Twenty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Silas Colgrove, Lieutenant-colonel John R. Fesler; Third Wisconsin, Lleutenant-colonel Martin

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general John W. Geary commanding.

First Brigade; Colonel Charles Candy commanding-Twentyeighth Pennsylvania, Captain John Flynn; One Hun-dred and Furty-seventh Pennsylvania, Lleutenaut-colonel Ario Paedec, Jt.; Fifth Ohio, Colonel John H. Patrick; Ario Factee, Jr., 'int Otto, 'conord John Farines,' Seventh Ohio, Colonel William R. Creighton: Twenty ninth Ohio, Captain W. F. Stevens (wannded), Captain Edward Rayes; Sixty-sixth Ohio, Colond C. Candy, Licutenant-Colonel Eugene Powell.

Leutenant-colone: Lugene Powen.

Ind Brigads: (1) Colonel George A. Cohham, Jr.; (2)
Brigadier- general Thomas L. Kane—Twenty-ninth
Penosylvania, Colonel William Bickards; One Hundred
and Ninth Penosylvania, Captain Fred L. Gimber; One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-colonel Thomas M. Wolker, Lieutenant-colonel Frank J. Osgood,

Third Brigade: Brigadier-general George S. Greene com-manding—Sixtieth New York, Colonel Abel Godard; manding—Sixtleta New York, Colonel Abel Godard; Seventy-eight New York, Lleutenant-colonel Herbert York Lieutenant-colonel James C. Lane (wounded); One Hundrd and Thirty-seventh New Yor I David Ireland; One Hundred and Forty-ninth w





CAVALRY SKIRMISHERS ADVANCING ON THE PASSES OF THE BLUE MIDGE MOUNTAINS. PROM A SKETCH BY F. B. SCHELL.

Charles B. Randall,
Artillery Brigade: Licuteonat Edward D. Mubleoberg commanding—Rattery F. Fourth United States, Licutenant
E. D. Mubleoberg, Licuteonat S. T. Ragg; Battery K,
Fifth United States, Licuteonat D. H. Kinsie; Battery M, First New York, Licuteonat Charles E. WineManne Licuted Brown, Licuteonat Charles E. WineCharles D. Romandon, Latter Licetaen, Charles C. gar; Kuap's Pennsylvania Battery, Lieuteoant Charles

Headquarter Guard: Buttalina Tenth Maine.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Major-general Alfred Pleasanton commanding.

PIRST DIVISION. Brigadler-general John Buford commanding

First Brigade: Colonel William Gamble commanding— Eighth New York, Colonel Benjamin F. Davis; Eighth Illindis, Colonel William Gamble, Lieuteman-colonel D. R. Clendenin; Two Squadrons Twelfth Blinds; Colonel Annos Voss; Three Squadrons Twith Blinds; Colonel

nel Anos Voss; Three Squadrons Third Indiano, Colonel George R. Chapman.

Scond Brigatic. Colonel Thomas C. Devin commanding—
Sixth New York, Coloned Thomas C. Devin, Lieutenantcolonel William R. Crocker; Nieth New York, Colonel
William Sacket; Swotchesth Pennsylvania, Colonel
J. R. Kollogg; Third Virginia (Detachamen).

Racera Brigatis - Brigatist - general Wesley Meritic commandlug—First United States, Captain R. S. C. Lord; Second
United States, Captain T. R. Rodenbough; Pifft United
States, Captain J. R. Rodenbough; Pifft United
States, Captain R. Sextra (wandoth), Captain G. C. Cram; Sixth
Pennsylvania, Major James H. Hazekline.

SECOND DIVISION

Brigadier-general D. McM, Gregg (Beadquarter Guard-Company A, First Ghio.)

First Brigade: Colonel J. R. McIntosh commanding-First M Brighta: Colline J. R. Stettrosin commanded—tree New Jersey, Major M. H. Beammont; First Pennsylva-nia, Colonel John P. Taylor; Third Pennsylvania, Licu-teaant-colonel Edward S. Jones; First Maryland, Licu-teaant-colonel James M. Deems; First Massachusetts at

Headquarters Sixth Corps.

Scond Brigade: Colonel Petnock Huey commanding—Second New York, Faurth New York, Eighth Pennsylvania, Sixth Ohio.

ma, axto Unio.

Third Brigade: Colonel J. I, Gregg commanding—First
Maine, Colonel Charles II, Smith; Tenth New York,
Major W. A, Avery; Fourth Pennsylvania, Lientennatcolonel W. E. Doster; Sitteenth Pennsylvania, Lientensut-colonel John K. Robison.

THERD DIVISION

Brigadier-general Judson Klipatrick commanding. (Headquarter Guard—Company C, First Ohio.

Sirst Brigade: (1) Brigadier general E. J. Farnsworth (k(llled); (2) Colonel N. P. Richmond—Fifth New York, Major John Hammond; Eightrenth Pennsylvania, Licu-tenaot-colonel William P. Brinton; First Vermont, Colonel Edward D. Sawyer; First West Virginia, Colonel N. P. Richmond.

A. F. (ICEMBORD). Second Brigude: Brigodier-general Georga A. Custer commonding—First Michigan, Colonel Charles H. Towa; Fifth Michigan, Colonel Russett A. Alger; Sixth Michigan, Colonel George Gray; Seventh Michigan, Colonel William D. Mann.

RORSE ARTILLERY,

Pirst Briguite: Captain John M. Robertson communding— Batteries B and L. Second United States, Lieutenum Edward Reston; Battery M. Second United States, Lieutenum A. C. M. Peonington; Battery E. Poarth United States, Lieutenum L. S. Edward Captain, Continual States, Lieutenum J. S. Edward States, Lieutenum J. Seeph W. Martin; Ninth Michigan, Captain J. J. Daniels; Battery C. Third United States, Lieutenum William D. Puller.

York, Colonel Heary A. Baranm, Licutenaut-colonel Second Brigade: Captain Join C. Tidball commanding ond Brigate: Captain Join U, Turant communing— Butteries G and E, First United States, Captain A. M., Randol; Battery K, First United States, Captain Wil-liam M, Graham; Battery A, Second United States, Usi-tecant John H. Calef; Battery C, Third United States.

> ARTILLERY RESERVE. Brigadier-general R. O. Tyler (wounded).
> Captain John M. Robertson.

First Regular Brigado: Captain D. R. Ransom commanding (wounded)—Battery H. First Haired States, Lieutesuan C. P. Eakin (wounded); Ratteries F and R. Third United States, Lieutenant J. C. Turulull; Battery C.

United States, Lieutenan J. C. Torrball ; Battery Departs United States, Lieutenan Evan Thomas; patter C., Fifth Utiled States, Lieutenant G. V. Weir.

14. Valunter Brighate; Lieutenant G. V. Weir.

15. Valunter Brighate; Lieutenant-cloned F. McGilvery commanding—Fifteenth New York, Captain Patrick, Intri. placepacken, Buttery Fenneylvania, Captain E. Ricketts; Fifth Massachusetts, Captain C. A. Phillips; Nith Massachusetts, Captain Cab. Rizelows.

Richetts; Fifth Massachusetts, Captain C. A. Phillips; Xinth Massachusetts, Captain John Bigelow. Scond Odunker Brigade: Captain E. D. Paft commanding— Battery B. Fist Connection: Battery M. Fist Connecticit; Fifth New York, Captain Elijah D. Taft; Second Connecticut, Jienienant John W. Steirling. Third Volunter Brigade: Captain James F. Handington commanding—Batteries F. and G. First Pennsylvania, Captain R. E. Ricketts; Battery H., First Obio, Captain James F. Hunington; Battery A. First New Hamp-shire, Captain F. M. Edgell; Battery C., First West Vir-eries, Cantonia Wallers Elife.

shire, Captain F. M. Edgell ; Battery C, Flest West Vipginia, Captain Wallace 1ills.
Faurth Volunter Brigads: Captain R, B. Pitchagh commanding—Battery B, First New York, Captain James
McRotty (killed); Battery G, First New York, Captain
Albert N. Ame; Battery K, First New York (Captain
Albert N. Ame; Battery K, First New York (Edweath
Battery attached), Captain Robert II. Pitchugh; Battery
A, First Mayland, Captain James II Rigbry; Battery A,
First New Jersey, Liestenant Augustin N. Parsons;
Sixth Maine, Leitenant Edwin P. Dow.
Train Guard: Major Charles Ewing commanding—Fourth
New Jersey Libestery.

New Jersey Infantry.

Headquarter Guard: Captain J. C. Fuller commanding— Battery C, Thirty-second Massachusetts.

DETACHMENTS AT HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE Ротомас.

Command of the Protott-marshal-general: Brigadier-general
M. R. Patrick commanding—Ninety-third New York, M. R. Patrick Communication—American Art New York, Eighth United States; First Massachusetts Cavalry; Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; Batteries E and I; Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Detachment Regular Cavalry, United States Engineer Battalion, Captain George II, Meadel, United States Engineers.

Guards and Orderlies: Captain D. P. Mann commanding— Independent Company Oncida Cavalry.

RGSTER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE COMMANDING

STAFF. Colonel W. B. Taylor, Adjutant-general, Colonel C. S. Vennble, A.D.C. Colonel Churles Marshall, A.D.C. Colonel James L. Corley, Chief Quartermaster. Colonel R G. Cole, Chief Commissary, Colonel B. G. Baldwin, Chief of Grdnance Colonel R. L. Peyton, Assistant Inspector-general General W. N. Peodleton, Chief of Artillery

Doctor L. Guild, 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-CENERAL M'LAWS'S DIVISION.

Kershaw's Brigade: Brigadier general J. B. Kershaw com-manding—Fitteeota South Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. D. De Saussure; Eighth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. W. Mamminger; Second South Carolina Reg-Coloned J. W. Mamminger; Second south Continua Regiment, Colonel John D. Kennedy; Third South Carolina Regiment, Colonel James D. Nance; Seveoth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel D. Wyatt Alken; Third (James's) Battalion South Carolina Infantry, Lleutenance olonel R. C. Rice

Benning's Brigade: Brigadier-general R. L. Bennis mnading-Fiftieth Georgia Regiment, Colonel W R. Manning; Fifty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. M. panning; raity-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. al. Slaughter; Fifty-third Georgia Regiment, Colonel Junea P. Somms; Tenth Georgia Regiment, Lieutenant-colon-John B. Weems. rks-hale's Brigade: Brigadler-general William Barksdale

kethica Bogina': Drigatier-generii Vitalia Batesanie (kilide)—Thitreeath Mississippi Regiment, Colonel J. W. Carter; Seventecuth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel W. D Dolder; Eightecuth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Thomas M. Griffin; Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment

Taomas M. Oriffin; Twenty-first Mississippi Regunact. Colonel B. G. Humphreys. Wofarat's Brigant: Brigadier general W. T. Woffard commanding—Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, Major E. Griffa; Phillips's Georgia Legion, Colonel W. M. Phil-lipp: Twenty-lourth Georgia Regiment, Colonel Relatt McMillan; Sistreenth Georgia Regiment, Colonel Good Bryun; Colobis Georgia Legion, Licetauant-colonel L. B. Glewn.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE E. PICKETT'S DIVISION Garnett's Brigada: Brigadier-general R. B. Garnett (killed)— Eighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Eppa Banton; Eight centh Virginia Regiment, Colonel R. E. Withers; Nine teenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Benry Gantt; Twen-ty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel R. C. Alleo; Fifty sixth Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. D. Stuart.



CHIMNEY OF A VIRGINIA MANSION IMPROVISED AS A COOK-HOUSE, PROM A SECTOR BY EDWIN PORRES.

Armistoni's Erigude: Brigadier-general L. A. Armistead (killed)—Ninth Virgolia Regiment, Lientenant-coloned; H. B. Gillam; Pourteenik Virgolia Regiment, Coloned J. Q. Ibodges; Thirty-rejighth Virgolia Regiment, Coloned J. Q. Edmode; Fifth: 'arm's 'virgolia Regiment, Coloned John Grammer; Fifty-second Virgolia Regiment, Coloned John Grammer; Fifty-second Virgolia Regiment, Coloned, J. B. Vermiter.

First Virginia Regiment, Cotonel Lewis B. Williams, Jr.; Third Virginia Regiment, Colonel Joseph Mayo, Jr.; Seventh Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. T. Patton; Eleventh Virginia Regiment, Colonel David Funston; Twenty-lourth Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. R. Terry.

Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment, Coloned W. R. Terry, Pomble's Brigolder-general R. Toombus communi-lag.—Second Georgia Regiment, Colond E. M. Butt, Fifteenta Georgia Regiment, Colond E. M. Butt, Fifteenta Georgia Regiment, Coloned I. W. Cummings, Twentletch Georgia Regiment, Coloned I. W. Cummings, Twentletch Georgia Regiment, Coloned I. N. Cummings, Curus Brigolie's Brigolder-general M. D. Corne-communi-dings—Pitreceth Virginia Regiment, Coloned T. P. August; Beventcenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Marton Marye; Thirtieth Virginia Regiment, Colonel A. T. Burrison;

Thirty-second Virginia Regiment, Col. E. B. Montague, MAJOR-GUNERAL J. B. HOOL S DIVISION. toborton's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Robertson com-manding—First Texas Regiment, Colonel A. T. Rainey;

Battalion: Major Henry, Batteries-Beachman's, Rielly's,

Battuner, Major Heury, Luthuris, Gordon's, Luthuris, Gordon's, Battulians, Colonel E. P. Alexander; Major Huger, Batteries—Jordon's Rhett's, Moody's, Parker's, Tarjor's, Battulion's Major Editeman, Batteries—Squires's, Miller's, Richardson's, Norcom'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.

Hays's Brigade: Brigadier-general H. S. Rays commanding

Hayda Infonde: Brigadier-general II. S. Raya commanding— Fifth Loubiana Regiment, Coloned Heary Porne; Stath Loubiana Begiment, Coloned William Monaghan; Sev-enth Loubiana Regiment, Coloned D. B. Fron; Eduth Loubiana Regiment, Coloned D. B. Fron; Eduth Loubiana Regiment, Coloned I. Eary Fifth, Coloned C. A. G. Stafford, Gordon's Drégude: Brigadier-general J. B. Gurlon command-ing—Thirteenth Georgia Regiment, Coloned E. N. Ast-kinson; Thirty-first Georgia Regiment, Major J. D. Harthews; Statish Georgia Regiment, Major J. D. Matthews; Statish Georgia Regiment, Goloned W. H. Stiller; Skuy-first Georgia Regiment, Coloned W. H. Stiller; Skuy-first Georgia Regiment, Coloned W. H. Stiller; Skuy-first Georgia Regiment, Coloned W. H.

T. Mercer; Forty fourtn Georgia Regiment, Colonel

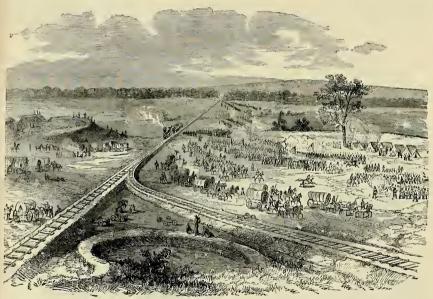
T. Merser; Forty fourth Georgia Regiment, Colonel S. P. Lomplet; Brigadier-general Alfred Ivernos com-manding—Brigada; Brigadier-general Alfred Ivernos com-manding—Brith North Carolina Regiment, Letterant-cellord W. S. Davis; Presudelb North Carolina Regi-nent, Llettenat-colonel N, Slough; Tweety-thred North Carolina Ingiment, Colonel D H, Christia

Noth Carolina Itegianeat, Colonel D. H. Christia.

Ramewale Brighetz: Brigianier-general S. D. Ramseur commandings—Second North Carolina Regiment, Mojor
B. W. Hurt; Pourth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel
Brynn Grinnes; Fourt-valth North Carolina Regiment,
General Colonel P. M. Pariert
Bright St. General Colonel P. M. Pariert
Rodrés Brigante; Colonel E. A. O'Neal communitings—Thath
Alabaman Regiment, Colonel C. A. Bittle; Filld Alabama
Regiment, Colonel J. M. Hall; Stath Alabama Regiment,
Colonel J. N. Lightfort; Twelfth Alabaman Regiment,
Colonel S. H. Pickens; Twenty-Alth Alabaman Regiment,
Colonel S. H. Pickens; Twenty-Alth Alabaman Regiment,
Colonel S. G. Goodgumo.

MAJOR-BENERAL ED, JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Skuart's Brighets Brighter-ventral Gorge II, Steuart com-manding—Tenth Vircinia Regiment, Colonel E. T. H. Warren; Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, Colonel A. G. Tullaforro; Twenty-weenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel T. Y. Williams; First North Carolina Regiment



THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC PASSING OVER THEIR OLD BATTLE-GROUND AT MANASSAS, VA. PROM A SECTOR BY EDWIN FORDES

Fourth Texas Regiment, Colonel J. C. G. Key; Pitht Texas Regiment, Colonel R. M. Powell; Third Arkanasa Regiment, Colonel R. M. Powell; Third Arkanasa Regiment, Colonel Van H. Manning.

Land Brights: Brightle-general E. M. Laws commandterrity and the state of the state of the colonel P. A. Bowle;
Pitteeth Alabama Regiment, Colonel R. H. Perry;
Pitteeth Alabama Regiment, Col. J. E. Repher Perryseventh Alabama Regiment, Col. J. F. Shepher Perrysighth Alabama Regiment, Col. J. F. Shepher Perrysighth Alabama Regiment, Ed. J. F. Shepher Perrysighth Alabama Regiment, Ed. J. F. Shepher PerryRighth Alabama Regiment, Ed. J. F. Repher Shepher PerryRighth Alabama Regiment, Ed. J. F. Repher Shepher Petts Georgia Regiment, Lichtentan-telonel

J. R. Towers; Nicht Georgia Regiment, Loolend B. F.
Beck; Eleventh Georgia Regiment, Loolend H. Little,
Landrad Brigade: Regiment Microscommandlings-Second South Carolina Ridge, Colonel Thomas
Thompson; First South Carolina Regiment, Loolend Regiment,
Col. A. Coward; Sixth South Carolina Regiment,
Col. Journal Statent, Jampinent Legisto, Col. M.W. Gary
Col. Journal Statent, Jampinent Legisto, Col. M.W. Gary-

cation? Cotoner H. G. Cabell; Major Hamilton, Dau-leries—McCarty's, Mauly's, Carlton's, Friser's, talion: Major Dearing; Major Reed, Ratternes—Ma-on's, Blount's, Stribling's, Caskie's.

Smith's Brigade; Brigadier-general William Smith comman lag-Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel J E B, Terrill; Phirty-first Virginia Regiment, Colonel John S. Hoffman : Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Gib

Holland; Forty-mith Virginia Regiment, Colonel Gib-son; Fifty-could Virginia Regiment, Colonel Sidner; Fifty-cighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel F. H. Reart, S. & Brigode; Colonel J. E. Avery cammanding (General R. F. Roke lesing absent, wounded)—Fifth North Caro-lian Regiment, Colonel J. E. Avery; I wearty fort North Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. W. Kickland; Fifty-fourth North, Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. C. T. Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. W. Ritshami; ring-fourth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. C. T. McDowell; Fifty seventh North Carolina Regiment, Colonel A. C. Gedwin; First North Carolina Battallon, Major R. D. Wharton.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. RODE'S DIVISION,

Jandichi Brigude: Beigudier-greeral M. Jenkins command-ing—Scool Stort Carolina Bidies, Colonel Timonas
Tacumpson; First South Carolina Regiment, Lieuteanstcolonel Darid Livingstone; First South Carolina Regiment,
Colon. January Livingstone; First South Carolina Regiment,
Co. Joan Britton; Hampirent Legion, Col.M.W. Gary.

ARTILLERY OF THE FIRST CORFA

Colonel J. B. Vidino commanding:
Colonel J. B. Vidino Colonel Regiment, Lieutent Colonel Colonel
Colonel J. B. Vidino Commanding
Colonel J. B. Vidino Colonel Regiment, Lieutent Colonel
Colonel J. B. Vidino Commanding
Colonel J. B. Vidino Colonel Regiment, Lieutent Colonel
Colonel J. B. Vidino Colonel Regiment, Lieutent Colonel
Colonel J. B. Vidino Colonel
Colonel J. Colonel
Colonel J. Colonel
Colonel J. Colonel
Colonel J. Colonel
Colonel

ing-Fourth Georgia Regiment, Lieut.-colonel D.R. E. Winn; Twelith Georgia Regiment, Colonel Edward Willis; Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel John

Colonel J. A. McDowell; Taltd North Cerolina Rap-ment, Lieutennat-colonal Thurston.

Incomeral! Brigailer; Brigailer-general James A. Walker contransiding—Second Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. Q.
A. Nadonbowel; Fentral Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. Q.
A. Nadonbowel; Fentral Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. J. B. S. Pusi; Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. K. Edmondson; Thirty-third Virginia Begd-ment, Colonel J. W. Holladay.

wis Brigaint: Ririgailer-general-John M. Jones (roundel)— Twenty-first Virginia Regiment Colonal Virginia Regiment, Colonel T. Wentscher Wirthia Regiment, Colonel T. Wentscher Wirthia Begdment Colonal Virginia Regiment, Colonel T. Wentscher Wirthia Begdment Colonal Virginia Regiment Colonal Virginia Regiment

Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, Captain Moseley; Forty-second Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Withers; Forty fourth Virginia Regiment, Captain Buckner; Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel T. S. Garnett;

Forty-sighti Vigina Regiment, Colond T. S. Garnett, Pittett Virginia Regimen, Colonal Vanderoalen, ming. Fittett Virginia Regimen, Colonal Vanderoalen, ming. (General P. T. Nicholts being abreat, wounded)—Fittet Louisiaan Regiment, Colonel J. M. Williams; Tenda Louisiaan Regiment, Colonel J. M. Williams; Tenda Louisiaan Regiment, Colonel E. Waggamen, Founteenth Louisiaan Regiment, Colonel E. Waggamen, Founteenth Louisiaan Regiment, Colonel E. Waggamen, Tenteronth Louisiaan Regiment, Colonel Edward Pendleton,

ARTILLERY OF THE SECOND CORPA Colonel S. Crutchfield commanding.

Battallon : Lientenant-colonel Thomas H. Carter ; Major Carter M. Braxton. Butteries-Page's, Fry's, Carter's, and Reesc's

Battalies: Lieutenant-colonel R. P. Junes; Major Erocken-borough. Betterles - Carrington's, Oarber's, Thomp-son's, Tanner's.

Buttation; Lieutenant-colonel S. Andrews; Major Latimer. Batteries—Brown's, Dermot's, Carpenter's, Raine's.

Battelies: Brown's, Dermot's, Carpenter's, Raine's.

Battelies: Lieutenaot-colonel Nelson; Major Page. Bat-

Battaines: Incutennot-conord Nesson; Major Fage. Battailen: Colonel J. T. Brown; Major Hardaway. Batteries—Dauce'a, Watson's, Smith's, Huff's, Oraham's. Total number of guns, Artillery of the Second Corps, 83.

Lieutenant-general Ambrose P. Hill commanding.

MAJOR-GENEBAL R. B. ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Wileox's Brigade; Brigadier-general C. M. Wileox command Wilea's Religate's Brigather-general C. M. Yillox commund-ing—Eighth Alabama Regiment, Colonel T. R. Reyster; Nitth Alabama Regiment, Colonel S. Heory; Tenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel S. Heory; Tenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. C. C. Saunders; Four-teenth Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. P. Pitking, M. L. Malone's Brigata's Regiment Colonel Colone (Theory of the Private Private Regiment, Colonel C. T. Grey, Twelfth Yirjaha Regiment, Colonel C. T. Grey, Twelfth Yirjaha Regiment, Colonel C. T. Grey, T. W. H. W. W. L. L. Leitenant-colonel (Theory of the Private Regiment, Colonel Colonel (Theory of the Private Regiment, Colonel Colonel (Theory of the Private Regiment, Colonel Colonel (Theory of the Private Regiment, Colonel (Theo

ger; Sixteentli Virginia Regiment, Licuteuant-colonel Joseph H. Ham; Forty-first Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. A. Parham; Sixty-first Virginia Regiment, Colonel

V. D. Oroner.

Poscy's Brigade: Brigadier-general Canot Posey commandgu Brigane: Briganer-general Canot Fosey command-ing-Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Joseph Jayne; Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Samuel E. Baker; Mineteenth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel ARTHLERY OF THE THIRD CORPS.

Colonel R. Lindsey Walker commandia Batteries—Hurt's, Rice's, Luck's, Johnson's.

tation; Lieutenant colonel Garnett; Major Richardse Batteries—Lewis's, Maurin's, Moore's, Grandy's, Battalion: Major Cutshaw. Batteries-Wyatt's, Woolfolk's,

Brooke's.

Betalian: Major Wällie P. Pegram. Datterles—Brunson's,
Davidson's, Cresshaw's, McGraw's, Maryo's.

Betalian: Lieutenpost-colonel Cotts; Major Lana. Batteries—Wingfield's, Ross's, Patterson's.
Total number of guns, Artilley of the Thirl Corps, 83,
Total number of guns, Army of Northera Virginis, 248,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. E. B. STEART'S CAVALRY COMPS.

LIEUTENAN-OENERAL J. E. B. STERRI'S CAVALIT CORPS.

Rigidde-sgenout Wade Hampton's Brigide- Brigadle-squeeral Fit. Hugh Les's Brigade—Brigadler-genout
H. F. Les's Brigade—Brigadler- Brigadlergenout B. H. Robertson's Brigade—Brigadler-genout
Wilkiam E. Jonos's Brigade—Brigadler- genout J. D.
Imbobden's Brigade—Brigadler-genout J. D.
Imbobden's Brigade—Brigadler-genout A. O. Jocklas's
Brigade—Coloned White's Battallon—Batter's Brigade.

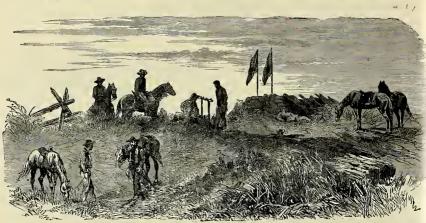
GEORGE GORDON MEADE.

BORN December 31st, 1815, at Cadiz, Spain, where h at that time United States Consul; entered in 1831, the was at that time there States Consul; cacered, in 1831, the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated, June 30th, 1835; was appointed a hrevet-second-lieutenant of the Third United States Artillery, July 181, 1835; receiving his full commission in December of the same year,

wounded at the last-named battle. Although he had its-wise received wounds, and nearly all of his efficers were disabled, he remained on the field and stood at the head of his troops throughout the cogagement. For these services he was promoted to be major-general of Volanteers on the 28th of November, 1802, nearly theory Mexico.

20th of November, 1892.

Upon the recovery of General Hooker, Meade returned to the commond of the Second Division of the First Army Corps, and at Fredericksburg, in December, 1803, he led the attack which broke through the right of Leo's line, and pender the state of the state attick which broke through the right of Lev's line, and po-citated far to the rare of the Confedentes, where he mais-tained his ground until greatly outsumbered and driven bac-tained his ground until greatly outsumbered and driven bac-with heavy loss. In the latter part of December he was po-moted to the command of the Fifth Corps, which figured a Chazacelforwith in May, 1983. He had become so popular, and was so admired for his solider-like qualities, that wha and was so admired for his solider-like qualities, that what Army of the Potomac, the corps commanders requested that Occent Mesale be appointed in his stead, which was done by President Lincoln on the 28th of June, 1983. With his ner With his new 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 carned therefor the thanks of Congress, but was promoted to the rank of briga-BBMAS of Congress, our was primared to the rank of original dielegement in the Regular Army. Dut little was done dur-ing the Winter of 1863-64. Dy the time the season for active operations had fairly reopeed, Beneral O man was placed in emmand of all the armies, with the rank of licuteonal, general, and had taken up his headquarters with the Army opened in May, 1804, with the battle of the Wilderness, and only terminated with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, Meado's ability as a commander was conspicuous



CONFEDERATE SIGNAL STATION, NEAR BEVERLEY FORD, VA. FROM A SERTOR BY EDWIN FORMER

John Mullies; Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel W. H. Taylor, Wright's Brigade; Drigadier-general A. R. Wright com-mandiog—Second Georgia Duttalion, Major G. W. Ross; Third Goargia Regiment, Colonel E. J. Walker; Twenty-second Ocorgia Regiment, Colonel R. H. Jones ; Forty eighth Georgia Regiment, Colonel William Olhson

Olison, Pern's Drigade; Brigadier-general E. A. Perry command-ing.—Second Florida Regiment, Lieutenant-colonel S. G. Pyler; Fifth Florida Regiment, Colonel J. C. Hutely; Eighth Florida Regiment, Colonel David Long.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY BETH'S DIVISION.

First, Pettigren's Brigade: Forty-second, Eleventh, Twenty sixth, Forty-fourth, Forty-second, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second and Seventeenth North Carolina Regiments. Scond, Field a Brigada: Fortleth, Fifty-fifth and Forty-sev-

enth Virginia Regiments.

Phird, Archer's Brigade: First, Seventh and Fourteenth

Paird, Archer's Bryade: First, Seventi and Fourceast Tennessee, and Thirtecast Alabama Regiments.
Fourth, Cook's Brigade: Fifteenth, Twenty-seventh, Forty-airth and Forty-eighth North Corolina Regiments.
Fifth, David's Highade: Second, Eleventh, Forty-second Misslespin and Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiments.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM D. PENDER'S DIVISION,

First, McGowan's Brigade : First, Twelfth, Thirteenth and

"Routecould North Carolina Regiments, and, Lane's Drigades' Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiments, ind, Thomas's Brigade: Fourteenth, Thirty-fifth, Jortyinth and Forty-ainth Ocorgio Regiments.

if the and Forty-ainth Ocorgio Regiments.

urth, Pender's Old Brigade: Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Tw.

second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth North Corolina Regiments

Ho took part in the Florida compaign against the Sembulo Iodians, and resigned from the Army on the 26th or October, 1838, to enter the profession of civil engineer. During the casuing six years he was employed by the Government to ssist in an elaborate survey of the mouths of the Mississippl liver. There he made some original experiments which official cases are made some organic variances in the improve-ment of that river. He was next cogaged in the survey of the boundary-line of Texas, and subsequently in the sur-vey of the northeastern boundary-line between the United vey of the normostern nonnany-nare network and countries. States and Great Britain. In May, 1842, he returned to the Army as second-lieutenant of topographical cogineers, serving in that capacity throughout the Mexican War. He was made a staff officer under Benerala Taylor and Scott, and greatly distinguished blusself in the battles of Palo Alto, Reseau de la Palma, and Monterey, receiving the brevet of first-licuten-ant for gallantry at the last-named engagement. In August, 1851, he was promoted to be first-lieutenant in the topogr 1831, he was promoted to be first-licational in the topographical corps, and national a captulacy in 1835, Durfieg the four years preceding the Civil War he had charge of the good lakes, and in that period added largely to his scientific and engineering reputation. On the 3st of August, 1881, he was appended a hrighed, endered a Heigado of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. The latter after ward constituted a division of the Army of the ward constituted a division of the Army of the ward constituted and vision of the Army of the ward constituted and vision of the Army of the ward constituted and vision of the Army of the ward constituted and vision of the Army of the ward constituted and vision of the Army of the ward constituted and vision of the Army of the ward constituted and the second constituted in the latter, and receiving for bravery the brevet of licatennia-colocol of engineers to the Regular Army. Returning to the faiter, and receiving for bravery the overest of incumuni-colored of engineers to the Regular Army, Returning to the field as soon as his wounds would permit, he was assigned to the cammand of a division, and distinguished himself in the battles of South Mountain and Anticans, belon placed in command of the First Corps whoo General Hooker was

He discharged his duties in each a manner as to comm

He discharged his duties in each a manner as to command the respect and exteem of the liteotanat-general, and his ser-vices were recognized in August, 1884, by his promotion to the nank of major-general in the Regular Army. After the close of hostilities, Mende was, on the last of July, 1865, assigned to the command to the Military Division of the Atlantic, with his headquarters at Philiadelphia. This past to held, with one short period of detached service in @corpia till his death, which occurred at Philiadelphia on the 6th of November, 1872.

JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS.

JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS.

Bonn in Lancaster, Pa., 1809; admitted to the United States Miltary Academy at West Poilas, 1887; gendanted Junes 80th, 1841, and appointed a berret-second-licentant of artillery July 1841, being commissioned continued and the Commissioned and the Commissione Hovemor Cartin in organizing State troops, and under the Act of the Legislature of May 15th, 1861, aided materially in ace of the Legislature of May 10th, 1801, aided materially in the formation of the Peonsylvade Reserve Corps, having the meantime been transferred to the Fourteenth United States Infactry, with the rank of Meutenant-colonel. For his services in misling the above-named organization. he was

presented with a sword of honor of his native State. On the 20th 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 Geoeral G. A. McCall. With this force he assisted in the construc-G. A. McCall. With this force be assisted in the construc-tion of Fort Pennsylvania at Tecallytowa, and afterward Joined the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles af Mechanelweith (Ellison's Willis, Onima's Will, Chickaho-rolny, Cold Harborl, Savage's Statlen and White Galc Swamp (Charles City Cross Rose's, Fracter's Farm, Olendale, Nelson's Parm, New Market Cross Roads, Turkey Bead). He took Parm, New Market Cross Roads, Turkey Beath, His took command of the division after McGall was made a prisoner, during the last engagement, and was himself soon explared and taken to Hickmonf. For his gallantry in the afore-named battles be received the brevets of colonel and of tri-righter-general in the Regular Army. He was exchanged in August, 1882, and placed in command of a division at the second battle of Boll Run, until to the absequant campaign in Maryland, being likewise given rommand of the Po vania Militin called out for the defense of that State, afterward in command of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which took part in the battle of Fredericksburg the Folomac, which 1000 part in the boated of prederikasting under General Franklin, and was promoted to be a major-general of Volunteers, with commission dating November 20th, 1992. His corps formed part of the reserve at Chen-cellorsville, where it was not allowed to participate in the battle, and was afterward taken to Gettyaburg, figuring in battle, and was afterward taken to Gettysburg, figuring in the opening engagement of the first day. Reynolds had tien command of the left wing of the army, consisting of the Figs. The dark Electoth Corps. He had turned over the command or bits First Corps to General Abser Doubleday, and Command Ca but First Corps to General Actor Producing, was indefatigable in the preparations made to resist the advance by the Confederates, especially in the defense of a piece of woods which was deemed the key of the position, just beyond Seminary Hidgo Reynolds was making observations

incloding Spottsylvania. Miscored out of service, July 21st, 1864. Wounded at Monterey, Mexico, Gettysburg, Pr., cz? Spottsylvania, Va. At the time of writing (1885) occupios the prominent position of Clerk of the Superior Court of New York city.

EDWARD EVERETT CROSS.

EDWARD EVERETT CROSS.

BORN SI LARGACE, N. H. COMMERCH IN 68 as journey-man printer. Removed to Cincincat, Oblo, In 1852, and connected blined with the newspaper gress, and In 1854 he convased the State for the Native American Party. He usbasequently went to St. Louis, where he was employed by the St. Louis and Arizona Mioing 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 Encky Mountains. In 1891 he organized the Fifth New Humpshire Hogiment, went to the front as its cholen, and served with distinguished valor, author) Involved. colonel, and served with destinguished water, notatiny in Peniosular campaign, and with Pope, Barnside, Hooker and Meale. At the buttle of Fair Oaks he succeeded to the command of the First Brigade of the Second Army Corps, on the disability of General O. O. Howard Irom being wounded. In a charge, which he was galantly leading, he was struck with a rifle-ball in the thigh, and disabled. He was especially one and the vertical point disabled. He was especially commonded by Grieral Howard. He won especial mention at Fredericksburg and Chancellorwille, and was mortally weamed; at Cettysburg, while leading his gallant Fifth New Hampshire to a charge, July 24, 1893

JOHN SEDGWICK.

Boars in Cornwall, Conn., September 13th, 1813; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in July, 1837, and graduated therefrom twenty-fourth in a class of bers, which included Generals French, Hooker,

less was nearly 5,000 men. Continuing his march teword. Chargellorsville, in pursuance of his instructions, his further advance was checked at Salem Hughts by the bore which advance was casesked at sairm Heights by the 'overwhich General Lee was able to detach for this purpose, after the reputso of Hooker in the morning. After builting all the afternoon with varying success, Sedgwick was ordered to withdraw at dark across the Rappalaannock. In the Pennwithdraw at dark across the Rappalaamock. In the Pernsylvania campaign of 1883, the Sixth Cerus 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 battlefeld of Osttysburg after a feroral march of thirty-fer milles in twenty bours, afterward participating in the battle, and also in the pursuit of the carry, July 8th. At the battle of Itophysiasmock Station, Sedgerick again communicate the right wing offers army, composed of the Erith and the right wing offers army, composed of the Erith and Station. Station Sedgerick again communication of the Erith and Station Sedgerick again. did in the engagement at Mino Run, November-December, 1863. During the Richmond campaign of 1864, he continued 1863, Daring the Illelamord campaign of 1894, he conflowed to commund of the Situl Corpt, and was completions for like bruvery at the battlet of the Whiterness and of Spattayl-rania Court House. While directing the placing of some artillery in an utvanced position, during the last-named congagement, he was struck to the badd by a bullet from a sharp-honter, and instantly killed. A measured vrought of canon captured by the Yikle Corpt was erected to life memory, upon the grounds of the United States Millary Academy at West Polin, in 1889.

HURSON KILPATRICK

Bons near Deckertown, N. J., January 14th, 1837; grad-uated at the United States Military Academy at West Polist, and entered the army as second-licutement of utilitary on the 5th of May, 1801; commissioned capation of the Fifth New York Volunters, May 5th, and wounded at the battle of



BRANBY STATION, VA.





BEALTON STATION, VA.

stong Willoughby's Run, and was in the set of urging on his men to the charge he had ordered, when he was struck the neck by the bullet of a Confederate sharpshooter, which passed through his head and caused immediate death. A ument was creeted to his memory in Philadelphia on the 1st of July, 1884.

J. II, HOBART WARD.

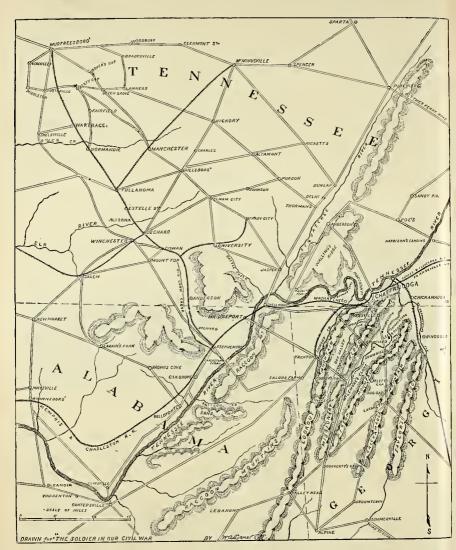
Boan in the city of New York, June 17th, 1823. At the ge of eighteen he collisted in the Seventh United States Infantry, and after passing through various grades, was ap-pointed screening through various grades, was ap-pointed screening and a August, 1845. While at Corpus Christi, Tex., participated in the siege of Fort Brown and the battles about Monterey under General Worth; sulicequently under General Scott at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Humanita, At the conclusion of the Mexican Wer returned Humania, Art to conclusion of the acceptant of restantial re-terior to New York; served five years in that capacity promoted to be commissary-general in 1855, and relified ty expiration of service in 1859.

expination of service in 1859.

In the late Civil War he recruited the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, and was its first colonel. Was copaged at the first kattle of Hull Ron, in which the regiment feet 125 mc.. Participated in all the battles of the Perinaula under McCiolan, including Yerktown, Williamstung, Felt Oaks Seven Picso, Glundaie and Malvern. More of the Colon including Yerktown, Williamstung, Felt Oaks Seven Picso, Glundaie and Malvern. Including the Colon of the Colo during the various battles at second Bull Run, Groveton and Chantilly. On October 4th, 1862, promoted to be brigadier-Chantilly, on Oetober 4th, 1893, promoted to be briguater-general, and aspired to the Array of the Polennae. Com-manded Second Brigance, First Division, "Lant Corps, at Prederickburg, Chancellowskille, Ashburn Mills, and first day at Oettysburg. Commanded First Division on second and third days of the Grubburg, Edilly's Bred and Warphing Bueghts. Commanded brigade at Mine Run, Locust Grove, Wilderness, and the several daily congeniencia up to and

Benham, Arnold, Rmag, Pemberton and Early. He entered Benham, Arnold, Ringe, Peciderton and Erdy. Ho collected the army as second-detection of artillery, such spart in several congenerate against the Semisole Iodicus, and was subsequently engaged upon froutise daty doing the Causalian border, as well as on garrison and recruiting duty, until the year 18th. Ho extend the Mexican War as first -licuteant of artillery, participating in the size of first distribution of artillery, participating in the size of the Mexican Conference and the theorem of Certa Genrio, Chum-Vera Cruz, and In the battles of Cerrit Gerino, Courn-buses, Molion del Rey, Chapulteree, and in the assault upon the capital. For this gallantry in the abovecomme actions, he received the brovets of capital and of major, and in the year 1835 was transferred to the Second Cavalry, with the full rank of major, becoming its Beutenant-colouel in March, 1861. On the 28th of April following he was appointed 1861. On the 28ds of April following he was appointed colonel of the First Regular Caudry, whence how was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry four mustis later, receiving the commission of Argueller general of Utilet States Volunteers on the 31st of August. In the Vignish Pendanslav compared to 1882 he contamable a division of Summer's Second Copys, with which he took part in the sleep of Yorktown, and at the head of which he autosquarinty paramed the Cardelonnias up the Puniovità. He especially distinguished little, but better of Fair Galax, where, after the 180 no brief allows the success that the success the total not be fair the success. battle of Fair Gales, where, after a tellsome march, be suc-ceeded in bringing his trough in position to decide the success of the day. He also figured very prominently in the battles of Savage's Station, of Glenalder, and of Antibetan, where he was twice wounded. He was on the 23d of December ap-pointed major-general of Voluntieers, to date from July 4th, 1962, and when fully recovered from his wounds was placed in command of the Nidel Corp., from which he was transin command of the Ninth Corps, from which he was trans-ferred to the command of the Sixth Corps in February, 1983. 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 Frederickshurg, and to effect a junction with the main army at Chancellers Ille. On the moraing of Sanday, the 3d of May, 1863, he executed Hooker's orders, after a series of cogagements in which his

Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. Upon his recovery he was made licutenant-colonel of the Second New York Volunteer Cavalry, becoming its colonel in December of the following year, and receiving the promotion of brigadler-general of Volunteers in June, 1863, for services rendered throughout Volunteers in June, 1893, for acrises rendered throughout the Rappulannois, as well in in Pope's and the Maryland complexity. He is a Pope's and the Maryland complexity that the proper such that the command of all higher of Stonema's exactly, scaling his focus to within a distance of two miles of the Confederate capital, and destoring many thousand dollars worth of property lastice and about the fortillestices, as well as much of the line of the Relmand and Prodrefskatty Ruliway, beededs capatring many prisoners. He also took a leading part in many expeditions exameted with the pursie of the Confederate, at the time of Leeb second invarion, and at Confederates, at the time of Lee's second invasion, and at the battle of Gettysburg was in command of the Third Dithe natio of certisoury was in command of the Third Di-vision of the Cavaly Corps. In April, 1884, he was ordered to duty with Sherman In the West, and was severely wounded at the hattle of Reseas the following month. During Gen-eral Sherman's march to the see, and bis subsequent com-paling through the Cavolinas, he had command of the covalry, eral Sherman's march to the feel, and the interceptor marginal through the Carolinas, he had command of the covalry, and took part in many important coaggacents. He was made to be mapple-reserved of Volunteers in June, 1865. He resigned his commission in the Regular Army in. The Carolina of June, 1865, and had been been been been declared to the same pure, and his Volunteer for June, 1865, in June, 1865, in



MAP

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 - CHATTANUOGA - 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 Murfreesbore', or Stone River.

On the 3d of February, 1863, an unsuccessful attempt was made, by Generals Wheeler, Forre and Wharton, to recapture Fort Donelson, then held ty 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 Fuir Play took part, the Confederates were driven away, with the loss of nearly six hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners

On the 5th of March, Van Dorn and Forrest

bundred of Baird's and Gilbert's divisions, made a Corps would take the extreme left, upon a long nine thousand.

Ten days later General J. J. Reynolds, with a force under Colonels Wilder and Minty, advanced upon and attacked a Confederate past at McMinusville, capturing one hundred and thirty prisoner and destroying much valuable railway and other property, with the loss of only a few wounded.

On the 3d of May the Confederates effected the capture of what remained of the "Independent Provisional Brigade" under Colonel A. D. Streight, which consisted of the Fifty-first (Streight'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, Streight reached Eastpori, Ala., where he was joined by General Dodge's force; but after captur-

total of forty-three hundred, as against Van Dorn's delour by way of McMinnsville; and while Thomas's Fourteenth Corps was proceeding toward Manchester by way of Hoover's Gan. Granger's Reserves 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 Normandy Roads. Willich's brigade, leading Johnson's force, entered the Gap, where it had quite a scrious encounter with part of Cleburne's force, which it defeated with the subsequent assistance of Miller's brigade.

The Federals bivouseked 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 protonged fight, in which Colonel J. F. Miller, then commanding one of the Federal brigades, was mortally wounded. The Con-



A SOUTHERN CARRICATURE. -"GENERALS WHEELER AND WHARTON FALLING SLOWLY BACK, CONTESTING EVERY FOOT OF THE WAY." PROVES SERVICE BY AN OFFICER OF Greenest Branch Anne.

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 tifteen killed and wonnded,

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 Vaught'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 Hull's strong position that they lost nearly one-fifth their number, while the Federal loss was barely sixty killed and wounded.

On the 10th of April, Van Dern 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 Stan-'ey's cavalry, although the latter comprised but twenty seven hundred men, which, with the sixteen

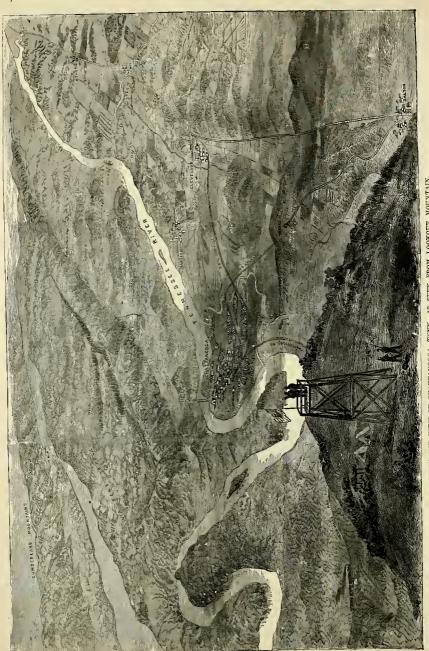
ing Tuscumbia, the two commands had separated, Dodge cutering upon a raid through Northern Alabama, before going to Corinth, while Streight made his way toward Rome and Atlanta. When near the first-named city, Streight's detachment, then consisting of thirteen hundred and sixty-five men, was surrounded 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 itisfied that Bragg was sending reinforcements to Johnston, who was operating in the rear of Grant's army, then investing Vicksburg. He necordingly determined to attack Bragg, then at Shelbyville, and to relieve East Tennessee by driving bim into Georgia.

The Federal advance began on the 23d. The next day, in the midst of un extraordinarily heavy June, 1863. raiustorm, General McCook's tieth 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 federates had to fall back to Bellbuckle, in the Jirection 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 Gup. Wilder's mounted infantry, which led 'he 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 be 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 Confedcrates 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 Christiana, 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.

to proceed with it to Rellefonte, while Davis's divi-

sion would go by the way of Mount Pop and the Big Crow Creek to Stevenson.

vision was to join it from Cowan, and

two hours' engagement. Tuey 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

Wilder's brigade had at about the same time airprised and captured the town of Manchester where Reynolds's entire division immediately followed him, and where Roseerans 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 Munchester, 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, ander Colonel Munroe, found the bridge strongly

guarded by Wither's division, which prevented its

Crittenden's corps was to proceed along the north-ern part of the Sequatchie Valley; Palmer's division erossing the mountains at Dunlap, and Wood's division at Thurman's; while Minty's cavalry would go by Sparta, in order to cover Van Cleve's left flank, after which it was to move on Pikeville. Crittenden was to send heavy detachments, under General Hazen, from the Valley over Wallings's Ridge, to make demonstrations above Chattanooga. so as to lead Brugg to believe that Rosecrans contemplated giving battle at the last-named place.

Of Thomas's corps, Reynolds and Brannan wer ordered to go from University along the Buttle Creek, taking position near the latter's month, and relieved by the Meserves under General Granges then but a short distance away.

Four days after the crossing was completed, Chattanooga was entirely abandoned by Brugg, who took his forces through the gaps of Missionary Bidge, and posted them along the West Chickamanga River, between Lafavetto and Lee and Cordon's Mill, opposite the eastern slepe of Pigeon's

Crittenden occupied Chattanooga carly 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 Russville and Ringgold Road. His advance was, however, arrested by the appearance of a heavy Confederate force along the Chickamuuga 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.

barning, and part of which pursued the Federals Negley and Baird were to follow the Big Crow so actively that they were forced to go in the direction of Tantalon 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 Tonnessee River at Bridgeport to Chattanooga, where it arrived a few days later,

Rosecraus'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 rouls all but impossable. The advance finally reached the fact of the Cumberland Mountains, the railway was put as 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 Bellefonts, Caperton's Ferry, Bridgeport, Buttle Creek and Shellmount, orders were issued for a general adCreek, and take position between Anderson and Stevenson. To the extreme right three brigades of cavalry

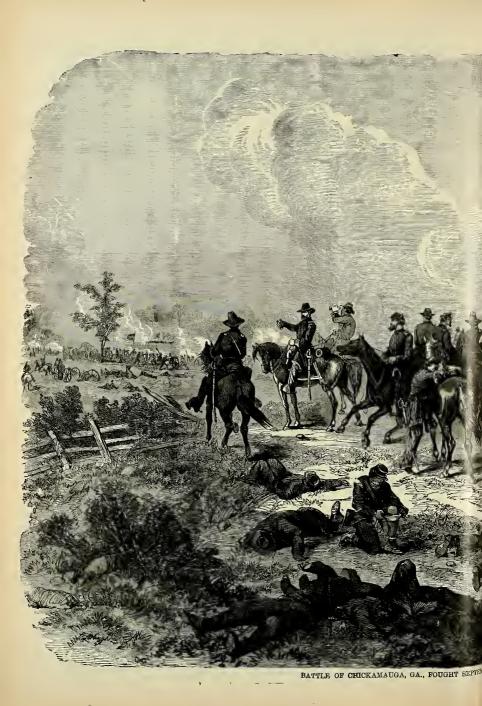
were to be sent out as far as Atliens and Whitesburg, thus making the entire movement cover the Tennessee as far as Ellythe' Ferry, a line nearly one hundred and fifty miles in extent.

All these movements were completed late on the The entire army was across the Cumberland Monntains, and Crittenden at once sent out reconnoissances across Wullings's Ridge to Harrison's Landing, whence Hazen advanced his force against Chattanooga. The town was homburded the next day from the opposite side of the river, and the shelling was so severe that the Confederates withdraw from the place beyond the range of Hazen's

The I clerals began crossing the rive, on the 29th, and sy the 4th of September the whole army September, 1803. Occupied the southern bank of the Tennessee, Baird's brigade alone re-

Thomas's force had meanwhile reached Tranton, 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 thirtytwo miles from Chattanooga.

The Federals soon found that the enemy did not intend fulling back to Rome, as had been erroneously supposed, but that a stand was to be made in the vicinity of Lafayotte, 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 northwardly from Lee and Gordon's Mill, with heavy reserves on both his extreme right and left. He also maining to guard the railway nntil it could be placed strong forces at Reseville and at the







Dougherty and the Bluebird Gaps, leading into his successful attack in conjunction with the forces 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, carly on the 19th, to move part of his force toward Alexander's Bridge, while Branuan would advance along the read leading to Beed's Bridge, which latter had been destroyed the day previous by a small detachment under Colonel D. McCook.

At shout ten o'clock Croyton'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 ougaged Croxton more flercely than over; 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, whon,

Croxton's amnumition being ex-hausted, 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 sucessively 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 Chickamanga Creek, and were compelled to abandon the two batteries which Baird had previously

Cheatham's heavy division next came up to Walker's assistance and ussailed the Federal left, which was made to yield its position after an obstinute resistance. The retirement of Johnson was followed by that of l'almor's division, and finally by I an Clove's, which had come up to Palmor'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 Shoridan, and the Federals once more bent their energies toward destroying the apparently over-increasing Confederate lines.

Assault upon assault followed in rupid 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 offert made by the Federal left gave it the victory. The Confederates were again forced to yield the ground, with the lass of

a number of guns and of many prisoners.

Shortly before three e'clock a full in the battle took place, and daring the interval Boscerans posted t heavy force of artillery especially along his more exposed centre, 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 commended by General A. P. Stowat, had already reached the field when Davis made of Wood and Sheridan, while General Preston's division remained posted upon Bragg's extreme left.

The Confederates were the first to renow the conflict, by harling their masses against the right Federal centre, held by the traops under Van Cleve and Reynolds. They were met by the beavy grape and eanister fire from Bosecrans's well-posted artiflery, as well as by steady volleys from his in Jantry, all which opened immense laues into their serried ranks; but regardless of the frightful losse: 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 mged furiously, the assailants manifesting a high degree of bravery, and making clurge after charge upon the Federal centre, until the latter was broken, and they were unable to enter the road leading to Lafayette. Seeing this, Bosc crans immediately ordered the divisions of Generals Brunnan and Negley to leave respectively the extreme left and right and to go to Beynolds's assistance. The centre, thus reinforced, arrested the

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

progress of the Confederates, who, after bitterly contesting the ground until nightfull, were obliged to return to their former positions.

The succession of charges and counter-charges which signalized this day's events along the Chicka mauga Creek were, however, not yet at an end. Late in the ovening Cheatham's division and part of Hill's corps, under General Cluburno, were dered to advance from Bragg's right across Tedford's Ford, and attack the new lines which Rosecrans had just formed upon his extreme left. Confederates fell heavily upon Johnson and Buird. hut the Federal artillery was once more brought rapidly and effectively into play, and they had to rotire after suffering additional heavy losses. eral Preston Smith, of Cheathum's force, was killed at the commencement of the action.

During the ensning 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 reinferced 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 Lieutenantgenerals Polk and Longstreet.

To the last-named, who reached the field at eleven o'clock in the evening, was given the left wingembracing the six divisions of Generals Lafayette McLaws, J. B. Hood, T. C. Hindman, A. P. Stewart. William Preston, and Bushred R. Johnson; while Lieutenant-general Polk was placed in command of the right wing, made up of the five divisions of Generals B. F. Cheatham, P. B. Cleburno, John C. Breckinridge, W. H. T. 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 Twon-tieth Corns, ombracing the divisions of Generals Davies and Sheridan; of Crittenden's Twenty-first Corps, embracing the divisions of Van Cleve, Wood and Pulmer; 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 B. S. Granger, James B. Steedman and James D. Morgan. The Cavalry Corps om-

Crooks and of Colonel E. M. McCook and was in charge of General B. B. Mitchell, as General D. S. Stanley was at that time too ill to take the

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, SETTEMBER, 1883 all proparations for meeting the impending struggle had long been completed on hoth sides

Upon the Federal line stood Baird. covering the roud to Lafayotte, on the extreme left; then came Johnand Pulmer, stretching from Buird's right to Reed's Bridge Bond. with Wood and Van Cleve in reserve, followed, in the order named, by Reynolds, Brannan, Negley, Davis, and Sheridan, on the extreme right.

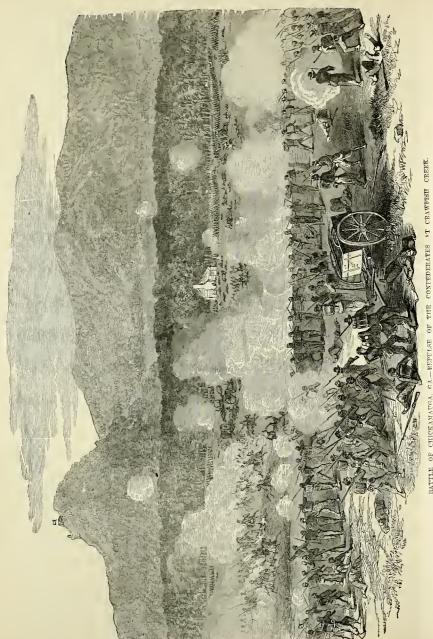
Upon the Confederate right stood Breckinridgo's force, slightly overlapping Baird's, and next to Cle-burne's division, with Cheatham, Walker and Liddell in reserve, followed in order by the divisions of Stewart, Johnson and Hindman. The latter occupied the extreme Confederate left, and was supported 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 fold

Shortly before ten o'clock the Confederates opened battle, after nearly a full hour's heavy skirmishing, espe-

cially along the extreme Federal left. Bentty's brigade, which had been brought up on Baird's left, was strongly assailed by two of Breekinridge's brigades, consisting mainly of Florida and Louisiana regiments, under Generals Stovall and Adams. The latter force occupied Breckinridge's extreme right, and fell upon Beatty 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 Cleburno's division.

Before the rear could be gained, however, the force operating upon Buird's and Johnson's front had been so thoroughly beaten back, and reinforcements had come up from the divisions of Nagley 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 extremo left. After two hours of steady fighting, the divisions of Palmer and Rev. nolds, as well as the reinforcoments 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,



General James Deshler, belonging to Cleburno's

While all this was going on, the Confederates had been enabled to sever the Federal right from the main hody, and in defeating it with heavy loss. General Wood, who had been ordered early in the day to take Negloy'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 gup reported as existing in the line where Brannan first stood, Roseerans then ignoring the fact that Brannan had retired en (chelon to a line of woods sitnated but a little distance from the front, and that Reynolds's right was thus in reality still protected.

I'pon receiving the order, Wood took position in Brannan's rear, where Roynolds was then posted, thus creating a worse gap in the front, to which Longstreot'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 mon could reach the spot, in accordance with McCook's orders.

Hosel was supported by Stewart, and throat himsolf 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 usoless. The tide swept all before it, and in a short time the entire right wing was sent flying in the direction of Rossville and Chattaneoga, losing many guns, and sustaining heavy losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Thomas alone remained in his original position. with Baird, Johnson, Palmer and Reynolds, as well as such truops of Brannau'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 renowed 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," hetween the Dry Valley and Lafayetto Roads, where he promptly crected breastworks and brought together all his artillery. Here he was quickly attacked by the Confederates, who had abandoned the pursuit of

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 al-most overwhelming mass debouched from a gorgo leading to Thomas's rear just as mother heavy force was advancing against his flanks—a movement which, though ever so well resisted by a greatly inferior and wellnigh oxhansted 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 Rossville, had taken upon himself to send as heavy a force as he could spare to Thomas's assistance. The two brigades of Generals Whittaker and Colonel Mitchell were advanced forward under General Steedman, necompanied by Granger himself, who left the force urder 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 impetnously, 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 renelled 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 con-

junction with the well-directed fire from the infantry, that when the ammunition was wellnigh 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 hattled 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 Chickanauga," which was then bestowed upon and has ever since attached to hun.

The troops which had been driven back from the extreme right and centre had attempted to offect junction with Thomas's force, but this being found impracticable, Roseerans had them rallied along the Dry Valley Road, whence they were finally taken to Rossvillo. There a stand was ordered to he made, while Roseerans himself went to Chattanooga to make arrangements for bolding the place in case his army should be compelled to fall back unon it.

He then sent General Carfield with orders for Thomas to assume command of all the troops at the front, and to withdraw his army to

Brannan's division especially distinguished itself, saw this nearly completed, he repaired to Rossville. while Wood's force did scarcely less moritorious work in company with Generals Gronger and Garfield, in its defeat of Johnson's and Anderson's united and established a new line of defenses around the last-named town.

He deployed McCook's corps from Chattanoega



B. F. CHEATHAM.

Creek to the Dry Vulley Road, whence Reynolds's division extended to the right of Negley's force, posted upon the Ringgold Road, and to the left of hich latter stood the whole of Crittenden's corns, All the other troops were held in reserve.

No effective pursuit could well be made by the badly punished Confederates, nor was any attempted cither 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.

Rosecraus immediately set to work strongthoning 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 hole front of Missionary Ridge, and massed his troops into the Chattanooga Valley.

The entire Federal losses were reported at 1,687 killed, 9,394 wounded, and 5,255 missing-total 16,336; 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

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA.

RIGHT WING.

Lieutenant-general Leonidas Polk. MAJOR-GENERAL B. F. CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Jackson's Brigads: Brigadier-general J. K. Jackson-First Confederate Battery, Fifth Georgia, Second Georgia Bat-lery, Fifth Mississippi, Eighth alississippi, Erogin's (Georgis) Bettery,

Muncy's Brigade: Brigadler-general George Muncy-First

Manafy Brigade: Birgadies-general George Manay—First Tennessee, Twenty-overalt Tennessee, Fourth Tennessee, Stalt Tennessee, Stalt Tennessee, Manafy Tennessee, Barth Tennessee, Manafy (Tennessee) Bastalton, Smith's Misseleppi) Battery (Tennessee) Bastalton, Smith's Misseleppi) Battery (Tennessee) Tennessee, Tennessee, Bastalton, Brigade: Brigadier, general Percessee, Tennessee, Twenty-online Tennessee, T

Tennesse, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee, Scotter (Cennessee) Battery, Wright's Brigade's Brigadies penemi M. J. Wright—Eightt Tennessee, Tennessee, Thirty-eighth Tennessee, Thirty-dight Tennessee, Petry-dight Tennessee, Charles Seed and Seed and

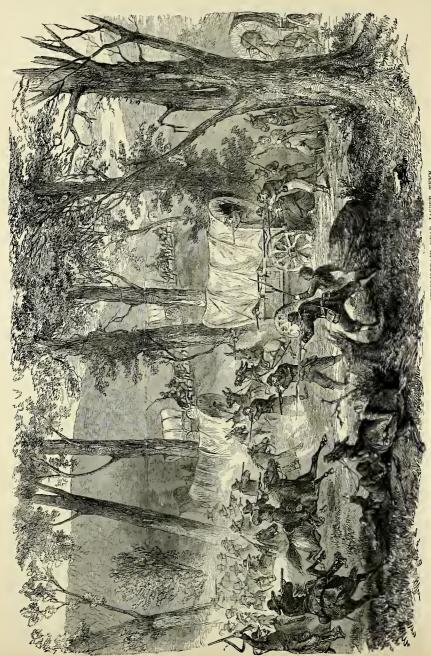
Hun's Cours Lieutenant-general D. H. BEL.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. B. CLEBERNE'S DIVISION their flanks and rear. In these repeated attacks, drawing his troops as directed, and as soon as he Arkansa, Third Confidence, Fifth Confi



JOSEPH WHEELER.

the retreating right wing through the Dry Valley. A vory prolonged on counter took place, and charge after charge was brilliantly repulsed by Thomas's Rossville. Thomas maintained his position until



Connessee. Thirty-fifth Tennessee. Forty-eighth Tennessee,

Pannesse, Thirty-60th Tennesse, Porty-cighth Tennesse, Calvert's (Pennesse) Battery, 19-of & Brigoth's Brigoth's Brigoth's St. M. Wood—Six-19-of & Brigoth's Brigoth's Brigoth's Brigoth's Thirty second Microsippi, Porty-6fth Missispipi, Hankin's Batalino, Semple's (Alabama) Battery, Doblet's Repleyte: Brigother-general James Dealher, Colo-nel R. Q. Mills—Nicoteuth Arkaness, Twenty-fourth Ar-kaness, Sixth Texas, Tenness Twenty-fourth Texas, Tecohydin Texas, Deaglasse (Texas) Battery, Tecohydin Texas, Douglasse (Texas) Battery, Texas, Douglasse (Texas) Battery

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. DRECKINGIDGE'S DIVISI Helm's Brigade: Brigadier-general B. H. Helm, Colonel J. H. Lewls — Forty-first Alabama, Second Kentucky, Pourth Kentucky, Sixth Kentucky, Ninth Kentucky, Cobh's

(Kentucky) Battery.

Adams's Brigade: Brigadier-general Daniel Adams, Colonel R. L. Gibson—Thirty-second Alabram, Thirteenth Louisiana, Twentieth Louisiana, Sixteenth Louisiana, Twenty fifth Louisiana, Nineteenth Louisiana, Austin'a (Louisiana) Bat-

Blocamb's (Louislana) Battery.

Storall's Hrigads: Brigader general M. A. Stovall—First
Florida, Third Florids, Fourth Florida, Farty-seventh Georgia, Sixtleth North Carolina, Mebane's (Tennessee) Butlery.

MAJOR ORNERAL W. R. WALKER'S DIVISION. Gist's Brigatic: Brigatier-general S. R. Gist, Colonal P. R. Jolquitt — Forty-sixth Georgia, Eighth Georgia Battalion, Humphreus's Brigade: Brigadier-general B G. Hum-

phrays—Thirteenth Mississippi, Seventeenth Mississippi, Eighteenth Mississippi, Twenty-first Mississippi, Bryan's Brigade: Brigadlar-general Goode Bryan—Teoth Georgia, Efficht Georgia, Filty-first Georgia, Filty third

MAJOR-RENERAL J. B. HOOD'S DIVISION.

MAGG-BERRAL J. B. ROOD 4 DIVISION.

Lawe's Brigade: Brigadler-general E. M Lawe, Colonel
Sbeffield—Pourth Alabama, Fitteenth Alabama, Forty-fourth
Alabama, Forty-seventh Alabama, Forty-selath Alabama.
Belevitoni Brigadle: Brigadler-general J. B. Babertson— Third Arkansas, Eighteently, Fourth, and Fifth Texas,

hird Arkansas, Eighteenth, robrid, and river reveal.

Anderma's Beigade: Brigadier-general George T. Anderma-Seventh Georgia, Eighth Georgia, Ninth Georgia.

Eleventh Georgia, Fifty-ninth Georgia,

Benning's Brigade: Brigade: Brigadic-general H. L. Benning Serond Georgia, Fifteenth Georgia, Seventeenth Georgia, Twentieth Georgia,

Iwenneth Georga, Artillery: Major Frank Huger—Fickling's (Virginia) Bat-tery, Jacoban's (Virginia) Battery, Moody's (Lauksana) Bat-tery, Parker's (Virginia) Battery, Taylor's (Virginia) Battery, Woodfolie, Virginia, B. Woolfolk's (Virginia) Battery.

MAJOR-OENERAL T. C. HENDHAN'S DIVISION. Anderson's Brigade; Brigadier-general Potton Anderson Anderson's Brigade? Brigadic growth Friton Abactson, Colonel J. H. Sharp—Seventh Mississippi, Ninth Mississippi, Tenth Mississippi, Forty-first Mississippi, Forty-fourth Mis-sissippi, Ninth Mississippi Battalico, Garrity's (Alabama) third Alabams, First Alabama Battalion, Second Alabama Battalion, Third Alabama Battalion, Sixty-third Tennessee

Battery.

Trigg's Brigade: Colonel R. C. Trigg-First Florida Cov

Trigg i Brigada: Doloud R. C. Trigg—First Florida Ca-alry, Sixth Florida, Seventh Florida, Fifty-fourth Vinginia, Peeple's (Georgia) Battery, Krilly's Brigada: Colonel J. H. Kelly—Sixty-fifth Georgia Fifth Kentucky, Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Sixty-thial Virginia, Battery.

BRHIADIER-GENERAL B. B. JOHNSON'S DIVISION,

unnadica-ordenal, i. ii. Johnson's invition, Grog's Brigade: Brigadis-record John Grogg, Colonel C A. Sagy—Third Tennesse, Touth Tennesse, Thiritish Tennesse, Porty-flest Tennessee, Fiftfelth Tennessee, First (Twentish) Tennessee Battulion, Seventh Texas, Biedsock (Missouri) Battery,

McNair's Brigade; Brigadier-general E. McNair, Colonel

Metall's Brigane; Briganer; Second Arkansas Billos, Fourth Arkansas, Twenty-fifth Arkansas, Thirty-fifth Ar kansas, Culpeper's (South Carolfan) Battery.

CAVALRY

Major-general Joseph Wheeler,

DRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. WRARTON'S DIVISION

First Brigade: Colonel C. C. Crewa-Seventh Alabama Second Georgia, Third Georgia, Fourth Georgia, Second Brigade: Colonel T, Hurrison, Third Confedente, First Kentucky, Fourth Tennessee, Eighth Texas, Eleventh Texas, White's (Georgia) Battery.



WILDER'S MOUNTED INFANTRY PASSING THE BLOCKBOUSE OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD. PROM A SACTOR BY J. P. E. HILLEN.

Sixteenth South Carolina, Twenty-fourth South Carolina,

Statement South Carolina Freedy-Journ South Carolina State Progressiva (South Carolina) Battar M. D. Eron-Alabenta Battalion (Stoney), Mississippi Battalion (Foundry), Nimb Texas, Teuth Texas Cavalry, Founteenth Texas Cavalry, Contendent Texas Cavalry, Contendent Texas Cavalry, Wilkow's Expected Colonic C. C. Wilson—Twenty-fifth Georgia, Tweaty-ninth Georgia, Thirtteeth Georgia, First Georgia Battalion, Fourth Louisonin Estation, Battery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. J. R. LIDDELL'S DIVISION. mickorikofken, s. s. h. Liddick's byvistox.
Liddic's Hoppier, Colonel D. C. Grown—Second Arkansos,
Filteenth Arkansos, Filth Arkansos, Thirteenth Arkansos,
Stich Arkansos, Seventh Arkansos, Eighth Arkansos, Fiste
Louisima, Swett's (Mississpip), Batulion.
Waltadil's Robject's Higgsdice-guaceri E. C. Walthal's—
Waltadil's Robject's Higgsdice-guaceri E. C. Walthal's—
Freety-fourth Mississippi, Twenty-seventh Mississippi,
Thirty fourth
Mississippi, Towier's (Alabumo) Hattery.

LEFT WING.

Lieutenant-general James Longstreet.

MAJOR-GENERAL LAFAYETTE M'LAWS'S DIVISION. Kerdour's Brigade; Brigadler-general J. B. Kersbaw— Second South Carolina, Third South Carolina, Seventh South Carolina, Eighth South Carolina, Fifteenth South Carolina, Third South Carolin: Battallon.

Wofford's Brigade: Brigadier-general W T Wolford-Satesuli Georgia Eighteenth Georgia, Twenty-fourth Georgia, Third Georgia Battalion, Cobb & (Georgia) Legion, Philips's (Georgia) Logion.

Boxie Brigade: Brigadier-goaeral Z. C. Dess—Ninetsenth Alabama, Twenty-second Alabama, Twenty-fifth Alabama, Tritry-night Alabama, Britest, Alabama, Bentery, Manipanter Brigade: Brigadier-graceral A. M. Minigantle-Twenty-fourth Alabama, Twenty-sighth Alabama, Thirty-fourth Alabama, Twenty-sighth Alabama, Thirty-fourth Alabama, Tenth South Carolina and Minetenth South Carolina consolidated, Water's (Alabama) Battery,

BUCKNER'S COR Major-general S. B. Buckner

MAJOR-GENERAL A. P. STEWART'S DIVISION.

Johnson's Brigade; Brigadier-general B. R. Juliuson, Colu-Johnson's Brigade; Brigadier-general B. R. Johnson, Com-nel J. S. Puthon—Seventeath Tennessee, Twenty-liked Ten-nessee, Twenty-fifth Tennessee, Forty-fourth Tennessee, Ninth Georgia Artillery, Battery "E." Brown's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. C. Brown—Eight-

centh Tennessee, Twenty-sixth Tennessee, Thirty-second Tennessee, Forty-fifth Tennessee, Newman's (Tennessee) Bat-

tallon, Dawson's (Georgia) Battery,

Bute', Brigade; Brigadler-general W. B. Bato—Fifty-eighth Alabama, Thirty-seventh Georgia, Frurth Georgia Buttalion, Fifteenth Tennessee, Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Twentieth

Temessee, Gliver's (Ataluam) Artillery.

Clayton's Brigadic: Brigadicr-general H. D Clayton—
Eighteenth Alabama, Thirty-sixth Alabama, Thirty-eighth Alabama, Humpbreys's (Arkansas) Battery.

PRICADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM PRESTON'S DIVISION Gracie's Brigade : Brigadier-general A Gracle Jr - Porty-

BRIGARDIER-GENERAL W. T. MARTIN'S DIFFISION.

First Brigade: Colonel J. T. Morgan—First Alabama Third Alabama, Fifty-first Alabama, Eighth Confederate Scond Brigade: Colonel A. A. Russell—Frurth Alabama* First Confederate, Wiggins's (Arkanasa) Battery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. D. BODDEY'S BRIGADE.

Fourth Alabama*, Fifth Alabama, Fifty-third Alabama Fornest's (Tennessee) Regiment, Perrell's (Georgia) Battery

Fornest's Coars Major-general N B. Forrest.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. C ARRISTRONG'S DIVISION, Armstrong's Brigade: Third Arkansas, First Tennessee,

Armstong's Brigate: Third Arkansas, First Tennessee, Second Tennessee, McDoundl's Battalion.

— Brigade: Fourth Tennessee, Eighth Tennessee, Ninth Tennessee, Tenth Tennessee, Freeman's (Tennessee) Battery, Mirital's (Tennessee;

BRIGADIES-GENERAL JOHN PEGRAM'S DIVISION

Deridon's Brigader, Brügsdier-general R. B. Davasou-First Gesarde, Sixth Georgie, Sixty-fifth North Carolina, Reuker's Legola, Huwalfa's (Genesses) Battery, South Brigader, Colonel J. L. Soute-Teach Contested, Fist Louisdam, Fifth Tempesco, Twelth Tempesco Rot tallon, Stucenth Teanesco Bettallon, Louisiana Battery (one scriptor)

^{*} Two regiments of the same designation. Lieutenant-colors longson commanded that in Rodder's brigade.

RESERVE ARTILLERS

Barret's (Missonri) Battery, Darden's (Mississippi) Battery, Haris's (Alabama) Battery, Le Ganlewi's (Louislann) Gat-cery, Lumsden's (Alabama) Battery, Massenburg's (Georgia) Battery,

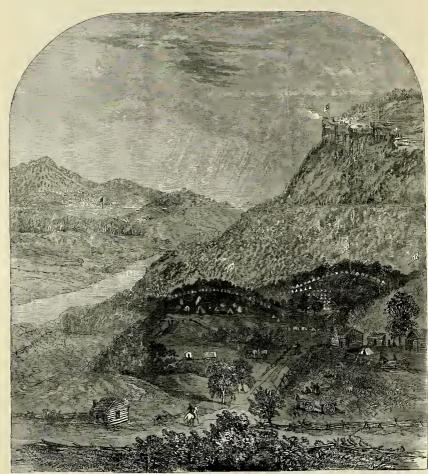
WHILE the Federals were fortifying the approaches to Chattanooga, Bragg was cutting off all its communications, and in a short time the only roud left open to the Federals for replenish-

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 Brigaile: Colonel William Grosc—Fifty-ninth Illis nois, Sercaty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-fourth Illinois, Ninta Indiana, Thirtieth Indiana, Thirtiy-sivila Indiana, Twenty-fourth Ohlo, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Artillery, Fifth Indiana Battery, Fourth United States Artillery, Company "H"; Fourth United States Artillery, Company "M".

MAJOR-GENERAL P. R. SHERIDAN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general J. B. Steedman-Thirty-sixth, Forty fourth, Seventy third, Seventy fourth and



LOCKOUT MOUNTAIN AND ITS VICINITY, FROM THE POSITION OF THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS. PROM A SKETCH BY SURDEON J. E. TREXLER, SEVENTY-THIRD PERMEVLVANIA REGIMENT.

ing their much-reduced supplies was that over Walling's Ridge, toward the Sequatchie Valley.

On the 16th of October, Rosecrans's Department of the Camberland, Burnside's Department of the Ohio, and Grant's Department of the Mississippi, wers, by order of the Sceretary 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 Camberland in place of General Resecrans, who

The new organization of the Army of the Cumberland, under Major-general George H. Thomas, was as follows:

FOURTH ARMY CORES Major-general O. Oranger,

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. PALMER'S DIVISIO First Brighot: Brighter goneral Charles Craft-Twenty-first Brighot: Brighter goneral Charles Craft-Twenty-first unit Eighty-first Indiana; First Kentucky, Second Kontucky, Ninetieth and One Hundred and First Ohlo.

Scool Rilgade: Brigadler general W. C. Whitaker— Niecty-sixth Illinois, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Indiana, Eighty-fourth Indiana, Eighth Ken-tucky, Fortleth Ohio, Eighty-fourth Indiana, Eighth Ken-

Eighty-eighth Illinois; Twenty-second Indiana, Twenty-first Mich., Second and Fifteenth Missouri, Twenty-fourth Wis. Second Brigads: Brigadier general G. H. Wagner-Ont Second Brigads: Brigadier general G. H. Wagner-Out Inndredth Illicols, Pitteetal Indians, Porticle Indians, Fifty-seventi. Indians, Fifty-eight Indians, Thirt-wall Schelgan, Twenty-skith Ohlo, Ninely seventh Obles. Third Brigads: Colonel C. G. Harker-Twenty-seventy, Fifty-fiels, and Seventy-rectly-seventh, Forty-second, Fifty-fiels, and Seventy-rectly seventh, Forty-second, Fifty-fiels, and Seventy-and One Hardredt and Twenty-fifth Other. Arthitety: First Illimica Kartlary, Company "M", Tesell Indiana Battery; First Missouri Artillery, Company "G."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. J. WOOD'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Brigadier-general A. Willich-Twenty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Illinois, Elghty plath Illinois, Thirty

second Indiana, Sixty-eighth Indiana, Eighth Kanasa, Fif-centh Ohio, Forty-ninth Ohio, Fifteenth Wisconsin. Bound Brigads: Brigadier-general W. B. Hazen-Skath Indiana, Fifth Kenitzky, Sixth Kentucky, Twenty-third Kentucky, First Ohio, Eixth Ohio, Forty-first Ohio, Ninety-

Keatucky, First Ohlo, Eixth Ohlo, Favrty-first Ohlo, Ninety-bird Ohlo, One Humlerd and Twenty-fourth Ohlo.

*Third Ohlo, One Humlerd and Twenty-fourth Ohlo.

*Third Brigode: Brigadisc-general & Bestty—Feory-fourth Ohlo, Strategies of the Strategi

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ABMY CORPS. Major-general Joseph Hooker commanding.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-general O. O. Howard, BRIGADIER-DENEUAL A VON STEINWEIR'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

New York, One Handred and Fiftieth New York, Third

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN W. GEART'S DIVISION. First Brigade: Fifth Ohio, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-nluth hlo, Sixty-sixth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, One

Handred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade: Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, O dred and Ninth Jennsylvania, One Hundred and Eleventh

Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade: Sixtleth New York, Seventy-eighth New York, One Hundred and Second New York, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, One Hundred and Forty-intih New York.

onth New York.

Artillery: First Buttalion Tenli Maine Volunteer Infantry;
First New York Artillery, Company "M"; Pennsylvania
Battery, Company "E"; Fourth IInited States Artillery,
Company "F"; Fifth United States Artillery, Comzany "K."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUNTON, UNASSIGNED ARTILLERY Second Kentucky Battery, First Michigan "E" and "M" Twentieth Indiana Battery, First Kentucky Battery, First Ohio Artillery, Company "E"; Tenth Wisconsin Battery.

Becond Brigade: Brigadier general J. Bentty—Third East Tennessee, Fifth East Tennessee, Sixth East Tennessee, Sex cuty-eighth Illions, Nicety-eighth Ohlo, One Hondred and Thirteenth Olio, One Hondred and Twenty-first Ohlo. Third Brigade: Colonel D. McCook—Eighty-fifth Illinois,

Third Brigade: Colonel D. McCock—Eighty-fitth Himais, Elghty-fitth Himais, One Hundred and Teath Hilmais, One Handred and Twenty-fifth Hilmais, Fifty-second Ohio, Twenty-second Michigan _Intillery: Second Hilmais Artillery, Company "I"; Second

Minnesota Battery, Pufth Wiscowin Battery

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. BAIRD'S DIVISION.

First Brigate: Briguler-general J. B. Turchin-Eightysecond Indian, Elevent Ohio, Seventeenth Ohio, Thirtyfirst Ohio, Thirty-sixth Ohio, Eighty-ninth Ohio, Ninetysecond Ohio.

second Olio,

second Olio, and James George—Seventy-fifth
Indiana, Eighty-seventh Indiana, Our Hundred and First
Indiana, Second Minacesto, Nath Olio, Tutiev-fifth Olio,
One Hundred and Fifth Olio.

Third Briguile: Cubent E. H. Phelps—Teath Indiana,
Seventy-fourth Indiana, Foorth Kentucky, Tenth Kentucky,
Eighteenth Kentucky, Founteenth Olio, Thirty-feighth Olio Brigade: Colonel James Oc



FROM A SKETCH BT J. P. E. HILLEN,

d Brigade; Thirty-third Massachusetts, One Humired and Thirty-sixth New York, Fifty-fifth Ohio, Seventy-third

MAJOR-GENERAL C. SCRUKZ'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Eighty-second Illinois, Forty-fifth New ork, One Hundred and Forty-third New York, Sixty-first Ohio, Elghty-second Ohio,

Second Brigade: Flity-eighth New York, Sixty-eighth

New York, One Hundred and Niceteenth New York, One Hundred and Forty-first New York, Seventy-fifth Pennsyl-

Transic Twenty-sixth Wisconsin.

Artiflery: First New York Artiflery, Company 1".

Thirteenth New York Battery, Independent Company, Eighth
New York Volunteer Infanty; First Olito Artiflery, Company 1".

First Olito Artiflery, Company "K"; Fourth
Thirteenth New York Battery, Company "K"; Fourth United States, Company "G."

TWELFTH ARMY Major-general II, W. Slocum,

PRIGADIER-GENERAL A. S. WILLIAMS'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Fifth Connecticut, Twentieth Connectleut, Third Third Maryland, One Hundred and Tweety-third York, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York, Furtysixth P_nnsylvenia.

Twenty-seventh Indiana, Second Mus chosetts Thirteenth New Jersey, One Hundred and Seventh

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS. (1) Major-general George B. Thomas (2) Major-general John McCauley Palmer, EDIGADIES-GENERAL W. P. CARLIN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade: Colonel O. F. Moore-One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, Thirty-eighth Indiana, Forty-second Indiana, Lighty-eighth Indiana, Fifteeath Kentucky, Second Ohio, Eichty-eight hadian, Fifteeuth Kentocky, Scond Ohio, Dirtyrshird Ohio, Nursty-Gunt Ohio, Tenth Wiscondin, Scond Brigade: Colonel M. P. Moore—Ninetcenth Hins, Eleventh Sideli-an, Eghteenth Ohio, Sity-indth Ohio, Fifteenth United States Infantry, First and Second Battaler; Sixteenth United States Infantry, First and Second Battalion; Sixteenth United States Infantry, First Battalion; Sixteenth United States Infantry, First Battalion; Third Brigade: Colonel W. Sirvell —Twenty-foorth Ohio, States, Second Battalion, Third Pringular: Colonel W. Sirvell —Twenty-foorth Ohio, Seventy-Glighth Pennsylvania coventy-shirth Promstylvania, First Wiscondin, Prennsylvania Congramy "C"; First Ullicola Artillery, Company "C"; First Ullicola Artillery, Company "A"; Fifth United States Artillery, Company "H."; Pifth Drinted States Artillery, Company "H."; Pifth Dri

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JEFF. C. DAVIS'S DIVISION. First Brigade: Brigadier-general J. O. Morgan—Tenth linois, Sixteenth Illinois, Sixteeth Illinois, Tenth Michigan. Fourteenth Michigan

Artitlery: Seventh Indiana Battery, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Fourth United States Artiflery, Company "I."

ARTILLERY RESERVE

Brigadler-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 "B"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "C"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "G"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "G"; First Ohio Artillery, Company "M"; Eighteenth Ohio Bat tery, Twenfleth Ohio Bat tery, Twenfleth Ohio Battery, Twenfleth Ohio Battery

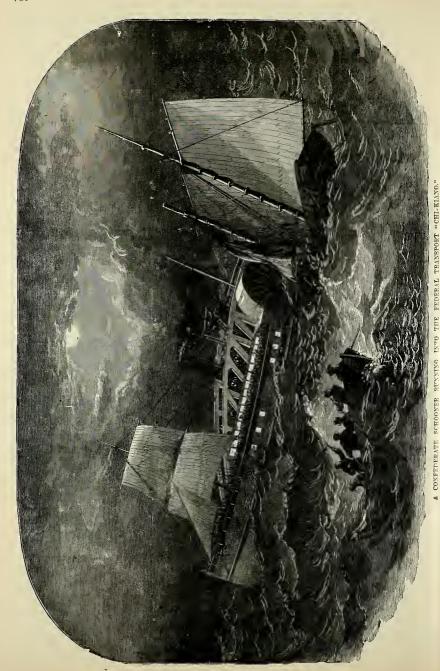
SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade : Captain Satermeister - Fourth Indiana Bat-

First Brigide: Cappian Satermeister—Fourin indiana Battery, Eight Indiana Battery, Eleventh Indiana Battery,
Twenty-first Indiana Battery,
Soond Brigide: Captain Church—First Miehlgan Artillery, Company "O"; First Middle Tennesse Artillery, Company "A"; Third Wisconsin Battery, Eighth Wisconsin

pany Battery. Coburn's Brigade: Thirty-third Indlana, Eighty-fifth Indlana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin, Ninth

United States Forces, Gallatin, Tenn. : Brigadier-Oeneral E. A. Paine-Ninety-first Indiana (First Buttallon), Fiftleth



Ohio (First Battellow), Seventy-first Ohio, One Hundred and later, with Oeneral O. O. Sixth Ohic, Thirteenth Indiana Bettery

NASHVILLE, TEXNESSEE. Briga/Her-general P. S. Granger commonding Post,

Ward's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. T. Word-One Hundred and Fifth Illino's, One Hundred and Twenty ainth Hilinois, Seventiein Indiana, Seventy-ninth Ohlo, First Michigao Artillery, Company "E."

260 Arthery, Company Unansigned: Elightenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Twelfit Imliana Battery, Clarkerly, Tran. : Colonel A. A. Smith commanding part—Elighty third Illianis (First Battalion), Second Illinois

Artillery, Company " 11."

**Uhattanooga, Tenn.: Tenth Ohio Yolunteer Infantry, First Battallon O. S. S.

CAVALITY.

PERST DEVISION Brigadfer-general R. B. Mitchell.

First Brigade: Colone A. P. Campbell—First East Ten poster Cavalry, Second Michigan Cavalry, Ninth Pennsylva-

Second Brigads; Colonel E. McCook-Second East Tennessee Cavalry, Third East Tennessee Cavalry, Second Indiana Cavalry, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, First Wisconsin Cavalry,
Third Brigade; Columel L. D. Watkins—Fourth Kentucky

Cavalry, Fifth Kentneky Cavalry, Sixth Kentneky Cavalry, Seventh Kentneky Cavalry, Artillery: Section 1, Ohio Artillery, Company "D."

SECOND DIVISION

Brigadier-general George Crook

First Reignde: Colonel R. L. Minty-Third Indiana Cayrerat Hirgade: Colonnel R. Jr. Mudy—Palird Bultana Cav-dry (Datedinirud), Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Seventh Penn-sylvania Cavalry, Faurth United States Cavalry, Second Beigade: Colonnel E. Long—Second Keniucky Cavalry, First Ohin Cavalry, Thint Ohio Cavalry, Fourth

Cavary, First Onn Cavary, First Onn Cavary, First Onn Cavary, Third Brigade; Colonel W. W. Lowe-Fith Iowa Cavary, First Middle Tennessee Cavary, First Otion Cavary, Captala Stokes's Illinois Tattery, Fifteenth Pennsylvani, Volunteer Cavary, Colonel W. J. Palayer,

Volunteer Cavarry, Cotonel W. J. Palinger.

Miller's Brigade Mounted Lefactury; Colonel A. O. Miller—
Ninely-secural Illinois, Ninely-eighth Illinois, One Hundred
and Twenty-third Plannis, Seventeenth Indiana, Seventysecond Indiana, Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

UNITED STATES FORCES, FORT DONELSON Lieuteuant-colonel E. C. Brott.

Eighty-third Illinois (Detachment), Second Illinois (Detw liment), Second Illinois Artiflery, Company "C.

UNASSIGNED INFANTAY.

Thirty-fourth Illinois, Righisett Illinois, One Hardred and Second Illinois, Thirty-iniath Indiana, Pitty-farst Indiana, Second-y-third Indiana, Twenty-farst Kentacky, Thirty-third Indiana, Twenty-fract Kentacky, Twenty-righth Kentacky, Third Ohio, One Handred and Second Ohio, One Handred and Eighth Ohio, Teath Tennessee, Thirty-draw Wisconsia,

General Hooker had been sent from the East to Rosecrans's assistance immediately after the battle of Chickemanga, and crossed on pontons at Bridgepart, October 26th, reaching Wanhatchee two days

Howard's Eleventh and General H. W. Sloenm's Twelfth Corns, which Hallock had, on the 23d of September, ordered detached from the Army of the Potomae, Hooker was now in position to threaten Bragg's flank after having insured the protection of the line of the Chattanooga Rulroad, so that supplies could be accumulated and held at Stevenson pending their possible transmission to Chattanooga-a plan for receiving which, by way of Brown's Ferry, Resecrans had already in view.

Roserrans's plan for opening the desired commun tion was not, however, fully carried out until after Grant assumed command on the 23d of Octuber.

Simultaneously with General Hooker's advance in the Lookont Valley, General take a di-Palmer was to vision across the river to Brown's Ferry, and march thence through Whitesides to Rankiu's Forry, 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 lodgmeat upon the range of bills commanding the road to Kelly's Ferry.

Of his force, General Smith selected 1,200 mon, who were, early on the morning of the 28th, taken by Ceneral Turchin across Moceasia Point to Brown's Ferry, while the remaining 1,800 men, under General Hazen, were being floated in pontons a distance of nine miles lown the river, and reached the same destination a few hours later.

Three batteries of artillery under Major J. Mendeniall protected the landing of the troops and the building of a ponton-bridge. The latter was com-pleted at about four o'clock in the afternoon, under a continued fire from the Confederate pickets and from the batteries on Lookout Mountain, Huzen's troops i wing 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

stubborn engagement, the Confederates were suceessfully driven away the valley toward Chat-taneoga, with a less to the Federals of 38 killed. wounded and missing, the Confederates losing nearly an equal number of killed and wonnded, in addition to six prisoners, and being besides forced to abundon a large quantity of pro-

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 Wanhatchee, The formation of these two camp had been keenly watched from "Signal Rock" by McLaws's division of Longstreet's corps, occupying Lookout Mounand shortly after milnight their butteries opened upon Geary's camp, while part of McLaws's force dashed furiously upon his troops. This attack of Longstreet's men was hravely withstood, and although at

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 proceeded 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 Steinwehr, had to he 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 intreachments, 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 Forry to Kelly's Ferry

was completed by the 1st of the following month, 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 attuck 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 Monaphis on the 4th of October, and Bridgepurt late on the 13th of the following morth. 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 erul Charles R. Woods; Second Brigade, Colonel J. A.

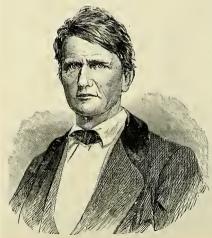
Second Dickion: General Morgan L. Smith—Pirst Brigade, General Gibs A. Smith; Second Brigade, General J. A. D.

General Matthias; Second Brigade, Calonel G. B. Baum Ti int Brigade, Colonel J. J. Alexander.

Fourth Division: General High Ewing—First Brigad General John M. Corse; Second Brigade, Colonel Loomis; 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 Rrown's Ferry, and cross on pontons opposite to the month of Chickamauga Creek, under cover of the artillery. Sherman was to take position on the northern end of M'ssionar- Ridge, and with the aid of part of Jeff. C. Davie's force, cane time Geary was al- try to seize the heights as for as the connel





PRANK P. BLAIR JR

warle a demonstration was being reade against Lookout Mountain in the vicinity of Treaton, 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 1'. Er ith's division was the only one that excited the river on the 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 Fourieenth Corps. This was allowed, and Osterhaus was ordered to re port to General Hooker, whose force was to operate against Lookout Mountain.

Upon learning that Shorman's movements in Lookout Valley had been discovered by Bragg, Howard was ordered to cross into Canttanooga, so as to lead Bragg to believe that the new troops were intended to re-inferce the latter place. On Monday, the 23d, Thomas ordered General Grunger make a demonstration against the Confederates, who were fulsely reported as having commonced a retreat northward. The Confederates were forced back until their first line of rifle-pits was reached, when a chargo took place for the possession of the bat-teries lining Orchard Knob, which were captured after a brief encounter, and placed in

urge of General Oranger's force.

During a drizzling rain Sherman's men advanced from the river at one o'clock in the afternoon of NOVEMBER, 1863. the ##th, 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 murched on the extreme left, along Chiekamanga Creek.

When they reached the summit of the first ridge, after quite a lively skirmsh with the Confederate pickets, it was found that a deep hollow intervened between the hill upon which the funnel was located, and it was then decided to intreuch 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 strengthened from both his right and left, and although subjected to a most damaging fire from fifty pieces of ar-Ellery well posted upon the summit of the hill, they buttled 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 Smally driven up the ridge with great toss 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 hatteries along the erest, whose fire could not be effectively returned, that the troops raoved ahead, ascending the ridge of their own ac-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 flercely made that resistance scenaed useless. contest ended in the defeat of division after division, and in the final rout of the Confed. erates, who, pame-stricken, were captured in large numbers.

The batteries were then turned upon the retreating Confederate centre, and Sheri-dan's division followed their rear-guard afterward capturing another strong posi-tion protected by eight pieces of urtiller, as well as a number of prisoners and a large quantity of stores and small arms.

In the meantime Hooker had carly on the 24th, marched his force toward Lookout Mountain, but his advance was cheeked by the necessary building of a temporary bridge over Lookout Creek, which later had me very much swollen by heavy rains. While this was being done, he sent Genry with a strong force to effect a landing a Wanhatchee, A thick mist honging over the mountain enabled Genry to reach the right bank of Lookout Creek and to full upon the Confederate pickets, with which lively skirmish took place before the alarm was given to the troops under Gen eral Stevenson, then guarding the strong line of carthworks which stretched along the entire northern ridge, and protecte all the appreaches from either the Look out or Chattanooga Valleys.

A second bridge was built by the time Geary reached the enemy's flanks, and Hooker first sent over Wood and Greek who joined their forces with Genry's on the right bank, while Hooker's artillers was placed in position to cover the pre liminary 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, Cohham, Graighton and Wholtaker had marched from the Pulisudes, 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 nove ment, there was almost incessant fighting and with varying success until about one o'clock, when by well-concerted effort the Confederates were driven from the crest toward the Chattanooga Valley.

Hooker now rested his force for a while and commomented with General Thomas, who sent Curlin's brigade to Hooker's assistance, the thick mist

having meanwhile settled so lor to prevent all further mivanes.

Earthworks were thrown up, and the troops remained in possession during the ensuing night, being for only a short time subjected to heavy fire upon the extreme right, where an attempt to enter Heaker's lines was bravely repulsed by the force under General Carlin. 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 summet of the mountain, and had proceeded by way Summertown toward Rossville Hooker was ordered in pursuit, and at about ten o'clock in the morning he renched the Chattanooga Creek where he found that the Confederates had destroyed the bridge. The advance under Osterlaus managed, however, to cross upon the stringers, and drove the Confederate pickets toward Rossville, whence the forces 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



JOHN A. LOGAN.

marched in so custorly direction, and Cruft took the centre. The latter soon reached the line of earthworks which Thomas had ordered thrown up after the battle of Chicksmanga, 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 compelfed 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 successful troops, who kept up a running fight till late in the night.

Before morning the Confederates were withdrawn

west of Missionary Ridge, while Osterhaus's force burne's force, covering Bragg's retreat. This en- formed part or the Chattancoga campaign. He gagement, called by many the battle of Ringgold, sted 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 recompoissances northward as far as the Hiawassee 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.

had retired to Providence, R. I., after being relieved of the command of the Army of the Poto mae in January, 1863 (Vol. II., page 13). On the 15th of March following ho was called to take the place of Ceneral Heratio 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, Burnsido would move into East Tennessee. On the 2d of June, the latter's headquarters were transforred from Cincinhich had been cent to aid Burnside, and to move nati to Lexington, and shortly after the Ninth once toward Knoxville. Organ was detached from Burnside's command to The late-named place was reached on the 6th of sasist Grant's operations before Vickeburg.



FEDERAL PICKETS APPROACHED BY CONFEDERATES DISCUISED IN CEDAR BUSHES, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

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, 1861. 26th the Federals started in pursuit of Bragg's army, then flying in the direction of Ringgold, Sherman going by way of Chickmanaga Station, while Hooker and Palmer proceeded by the rand 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.

Shorman directed Howard's force to destroy the line of nulway 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 Gmysville to the State line.

On the same day Hooker had a severe engage ment close by Taylor's Ridge with part of Clethe following month, two days after Longstreet had abandoned it upon his retreat DECEMBER, 1803. 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, 4,529 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 be sides 40 guns, 7,000 stund of small arms, many wagons, and a large quantity of other property. The Federal list of killed embraced the names of Colonels Putnara, Torrance and O'Meara; the wounded, Generals Matthias, Corsa and Giles A. Smith, as well as Colonels Wangeline and Baum,

"urnside'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 II. S. Sannders, which saccoeded in breaking up much of the line of the Virginia and Tennessec 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 Monnt Vernon, London and Wil liamsburg, 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 larg. quantity of small arms and ammunition. In fourteen days Burnside bad 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 Buraside reached Knexville, 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 Clarksvilleearrying out un extensive raid upon which he had embarked as early as the 27th of June.

Oeneral Morgan bad 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

Lonisville 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 noved in separate parties, and visited successively the towns of Osgood, Harrison, Van Wedder's, Glendale, Springdale, Sharon, Reading, Montgomery, Minmiville, Williamsburg, Sardinia, Winches-Piketon, 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, Shackleford, 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 Wellsville. 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 McGhee, Burnett, Shelton, Taylor and Hookersmith, succeeded in entting 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 Barnside's army, which, during the absence of the expedition against Morgan, had invested and taken Cumberland Gap after an exciting shirmish at Tazewell, capturing General Frazier, with 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery

Two days after the surrender of Cumberland Gap, the following message was sent by General Halleek :

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C. September 11th, 1863.

" Major-general Barnside, Cumberland Gap:

"I congratulate you on your success. Hold the gap of the North Carolina Mountains, the line of the Holston River. Hold the gsp of



CAISSONS AND HORSES ON THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

the three hours' fight that followed. He then mule an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Green River Bridge at Tcbbs's 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 Mariou County, Ky., then garrisoned by 400 men of the Twentieth Kentucky, ander 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 engrander

The Confederates then rapidly moved upon Springfield, Shepherdsville, Bardstown and Brandenburg. Morgan's advance reached the last-named place on the 7th of July, and captured the steamers McCombs and Alice Dean, both of which were the next day made to convey the Confederates across the Obio River, after which the Alice Dean was burned and the McCombs 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 Chards, besides burning the

The Federals reached Shepherdsville on the 7th, and on the following day crossed the Obio, which latter was being patrolled by gunboats brought up mainly from Louisville by Lieutenant-commander Fitch, so as to prevent Morgan's escape south of the river. Ceneral Judah's force advanced from Portsmouth along the river road, and the remainder of Hobson's commund 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 Buffington 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 remainter of his force up to Belleville, 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 Creck, struck for New Lisbon; but Hobson and Shackleford followed close upon him, and with the nid of the gunboats compelled the surreader of Morgan him- they had entered into Virginia, nearly ten miles

or some point, if there be one, to prevent access from Virginia, and connect with Gaueral Russeraus, at least all your eavaly. Centeral Russeraus will occupy Dalon, at some point on the militand, to close all access from Athents, and also the mountain-passes in the West. This being them, it will be determined whether the movable force we are the deception and Abbaham, or into the Valley of Virginia and North Carolina

" H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief." This was followed by other disputches 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 ferce under General Sam. Jones made a demonstration against Burnside's left early the following menth. On the 10th of October, 1863, the Ninth Corps, supported by a strong force of Shackleford's car alry 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 Bead. Jones's force was defeated, with the loss of many killed and wounded, after a desultary fight which lasted antil late the following day, and finally escaped Colonel Foster's attack by withdrawing from Blue Springs during the ensuing night. General Shaekleford pursued the Confederates mail

beyond Bristol, login. , all told, about 100 men, as against the less by the Confederates of nearly twice as many killed and wounded, besides 150 prisoners.

Confederates then encamned at Itorersville, Jonesboro' and Greenville. Colonel Carrard'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

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 Oeneral 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 deen al best to concentrate along the north side of the river at and neur London.

Here Burnside transerred his headquarters on the 28th, and remained until the 31st, whon all immediate danger of further attacks being apparently passed, he again withdrow to Knoxville, which was then being strongly fortified under the direction of

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 Hartranft with a portion of the Ninth Corps, while the main body proceeded by way of the Loudon Read, and formed within the Knoxville lines of fortifications.

Longstreet followed closely, and on the 18th Knoxvillo was completely invested by the Confedcrates. 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-muth Massachasetts and Seventy-ninth New York, as well as by detachments from the Twentieth Michigan and econd and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments.

The main assault was made by a force embracing

erakes were repulsed after a bitter contest, wherein the Third Michigan, Twelfth Kentucky, Forty, was given a cadestellp at West Polist, and enter-other United Sitts Ohio and One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Refined to the a prominent part, and in which general Sandera was wounded by a sharpshoeter's bullet, which caused his dash the following day. Burnside made his preparations for attacking Burnside made his preparations for attacking content of the Tolking Congression of t and coing overview a inst-neutenant for gamatery. He was placed on garrison duty from January, 1842, until 1845—at New Orleans: Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor: Fort New orleans; Fort Mouthreim Charleston Harbor; Fort McHenry, Baltimore; and Corpus Christ; Traxs. He took part in the Mexican War, and engaged in the battles of Monterry and of Buena Vista, for his distinguished services in both of which he received the brevets of captain and major. After the battle of Buena Vista he went late garrison at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and remained 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 to Florida. In December, 1859, he was given commend of Fort Independence, Boston, Harbers, and in Darch of the following year was assigned to duty at West Point as fa-siruter of cavaty and artillery. On the 24th of Decem-ber, 1853, he was promoted to a full capitalizey; and in 1854 was ordered to Fort Yuana, California, remaining there with his regiment until May, 1855, when he was appointed major of the newly organized Second Cavalry. Of this justify col-brated organization Albert Sidney Johnston was the relined; Robert E. Los, the Bustuants-to-doct; and William J. Hardee, the sector major; while among the younger officers were Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, Hood, Fitzbugh Lee, and many olbers who afterward became celebrated on the Confederate ide. With the Second Cavalry he was assigned to Jefferson



HOSPITAL SCENE .- BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED AFTER THE BATTLE

Captain O. M. Poc. While at Knoxville he was visited by the Assistant Sceretary of War, Charles A. Dana, and by Colonel Wilson, of Grant's staff, both of whom consulted with him regarding forther plans of action,

It was soon learned that 12,000 infuntry and 5,000 cavalry had been detached from Bragg's army to operate against Burnside, who thereupon moved his advanced post toward Lendon.

After a forced march, Longstreet had crossed the Tonnessee 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 endeavered 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 Brigadier-general Julius White's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, and with part of the Ninth Corps, which had been hurried forward from Ken-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. Sunders, 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 McLaws's division; but all offorts to scale the sides of the fort proved useless. Ceneral Ferrero's gans and Recmer's and Benjamin's batteries did such effective work that the assailants 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.

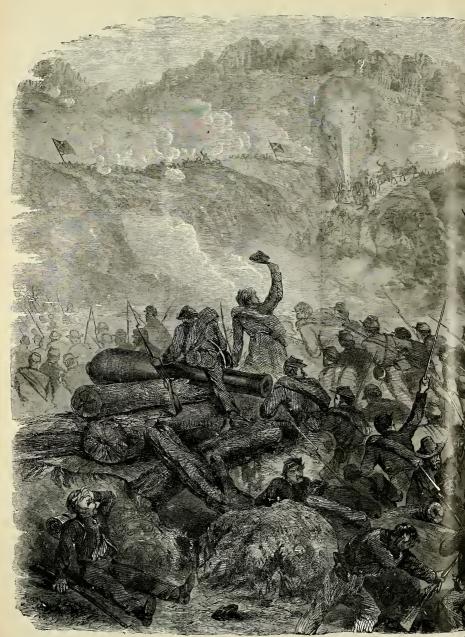
Apart from another less important and equally unsuccessful assault upon the position held by Shackleford's command on the southern side of the Holston River, no other attempts were made to dislodge the Federals. During the night of the 4th of December, Longstreet raised the siege and fell back to Morristown, on the line of the East Tonnessee and Georgia Railway, whence he shortly after entered Northern Virginia.

On the 7th of December, President Lincoln issued 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.

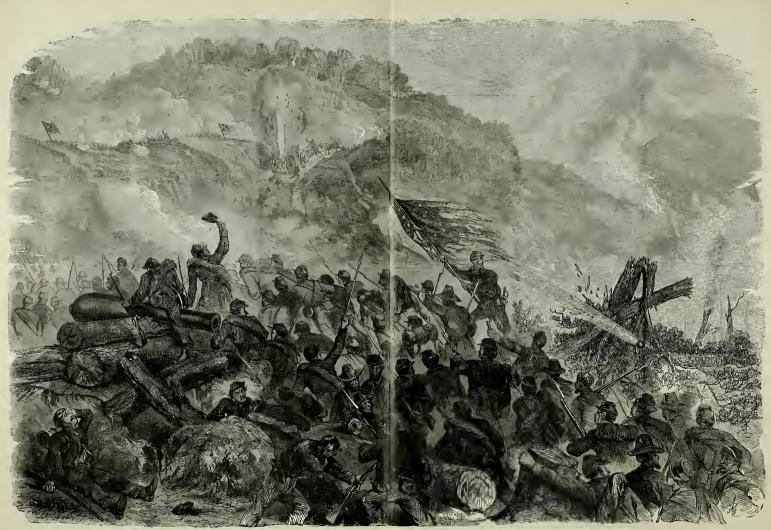
GEORGE HENRY THOMAS.

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 Hugucaot-French stock on his

Barracks, Mo., and served in Texas upward of five years, He took part in many important expeditions, and during a skirmish with Indians, near the Clear Fork headwaters of the Brazos River, in August, 1860, received a severe wound the prizes river, in August, 1899, received a severe wound in the face. The went East on a leave of absence during the following Nevember, and withe visiting his native State, received from the Counonwealth of Virginia a splendld sword in token of its appreciation of his services in the Wun with Mexico. After a short have of absence—the second in more thun twenty years—he was ordered to Carlisle Barrucks, Pa., where his regiment which in the following August PA, where his regiment which in the following August became the Fifth Cavalry, had been sent in a disorganized condition and without its equipments, which had been con-flexated by the commander of the Division, General Twiggs, Thomas tost no time in roregalizing the regiment, of which he became the licutement-colonel and colonel, on the 23th of April and the 3d of May respectively. During the last-named month he was transferred to the field of active openamed month ne was transferred to the field of active ope-rations in the Sucandosh Valley, and was assigned to the command of a beigade in General Patterson's army. When that general was mustered out, Thomas served in the same capacity under General Banks. He took part in the engage-ments at Falling Waters, Martinaburg and Bunker Hill, and on the 17th of August was promoted to be a brigadier genera-of Volunteers. On the 26th of the same manth he was ordered to report to General Robert Anderson, then commanding the Department of the Cumberland, and men his arrival in Louisville, on September 6th, was given the command of Camp Dick Robinson, in Southern Kentucky, where mand of Camp Dick Robinson, in Southern Kentucky, where he set about mustering and organizing the First Brigade, which formed the nucleus of the First Divideo of the Army of the Ohio. In Soon established a new camp, designated Cump Wild Cat, and on the 28th of October Sought the battle of the same nanon, under General Schoogh. Ho made preparations to advance Into East Tennessee, but before this could be completed, he was ordered by General Hiddle



HOOKER'S BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS, AND CAPTURE OF THE CONFERENCE FROM A SECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF TH



HOOKER'S BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS, AND CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE POSITION AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., NOVEMBER 287st. 1863.

Proof. A Serieu wi J. P. E. Billey

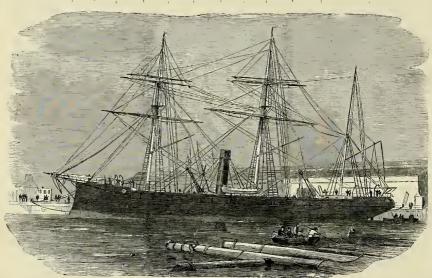
proceed to Lebanon, Ky., there to prepare for an active cam-paign. He was given the command of the First Division of the Army of the Oilo when Beell was assigned to the com-mand of the new Department of the Chio, and early in Jan-ony, 1983, fought the battle of Mill Springs, which resulted in the defeat of General George B. Criticeolen, C.S.A., and was the most Important visitory by a statissed in the West. He remained in command of the division until September 99th, 1992, except during the advance upon and sign of Corioti, when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tenesce. He was suggest in the movement on Nativille, and also took part in the Tenesce and Mississippi capacity, as well as in the march on Pittsing East-ling (Silisib), where his force constituted the reserve, On April 26th, 1972, he was commissioned a major-general of Velouteers, and on the 1st of the following manth was remarked to the Army of the Tenesce he order of General e defeat of General George B. Critteoden, C.S.A., not volunteer, and or the 1st of the following mann was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee by order of Geeeral Halleck. He remained there but a short time, however, and was re-transferred to the Army of the Obje, being appointed second in command of the latter upon its advance into Kensecond to command of the latter upon its advance into Ken-tucky. Ho commanded the right wing at the battle of Perrys-ville and in the subsequent pursuit of Brage's army. In the little part of October, 1980, the Army of the Cumberland Lexance known as the "Fourteenth Army Corps." General Posserans was placed at its bride, and organized it into three grand divisions. Thomas was assigned to the centre, and in the battle of Stoon Revro, or Murfresbern's, stopped

ome 50,000 men of all arms, but his advance was skillfully sisted at Duck River and Spring Hill. On November 30th some 50,000 men of all arms, but his advance was skillfully resisted at Duck River and Spiring Bill. On November 30th occurred the battle of Fracklin, and on the 18th-16th of the censuing month was fought the lattle of Nathrille, 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 Reguler Army, and of the advancent medium Courtess tendented bits as where next appointed a major-general to the Regular Army, and at its subsequent merting Coogress tendered line a vote of thanks, while the Legislature of Tennessee presented bim a magnificent gold medal in recognition of his distin-guished services. After the close of the Civil War he comnumber of the Military Division of the Tennessee (1865-66); the beartment of the Tennessee (1866-67); the Third Military Instrict (Georgia, Florida and Alabama), and the Department of the Camberland (1897-99). From November, 1888, to May 18th, 1839, he was president of a court of inquiry in the case of Georgia Dyer, chief of ordennee; after which he commanded the Milltary Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, where his death occurred, March 29th, 1870. Congress passed resolutions of sympathy, and military bonors were paid him at Troy, N. Y., where his re-

JOSEPH WHEELER, JR.

Bons in Augusta, Ga., September 19th, 1836; educated in he North. Was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Polot, from Georgia, in 1854, and grad

joined on the right. On February 8d, 1863, he led the unjoined on the right. On renturary on, 1996, he led use un-successful attack upon the Federal gartison, under Colonel Barding, at Fort Donelson, and afterward opposed the sit vance on Dalton, Ga. July 22d, 1863, he occupied Decatur vance on Dalton, Ga. July 22d, 1883, he occupied Decisir Ga, by making a wide circuit in Schennach var, and solvequently entities the railread at Manta, returned up the read to Chattanoope, and did much damage both at Chattanoope, and Gimen the Mange low the Chattanoope, and Knoaville. After the battle of Chickannanga he crowed to Tenesses with 5,000 covary and artillers, and manched in a nontherly direction, destroying 200 wagous belonging to the Doutteenth Corns holded with mammatisine and acoustic. in a nontherly direction, distruying 200 wagons belonging to the Fourteenth Corps, baded with mammalition and engalies, which he overfook in the Sequatchio Valley, about teenty miles in the rar of Rosecrasia surps. As he was leaving, Colonel Edward McCook's covalry came up and gave bin, a running field to Dualap, Coffee County, in which he lost 100 mea. He then advanced on McSillian, socked the 100 mea. He then advanced on McSillian, socked the proceeded to McTreesborr and Stellaytilla, at which latter place, after firing the town, he was natacked by Colonel Fronk, who killed 120 of his mone, capturing 300 prisoners and 3 pieces of artiflery. He retired to Pacetteville, and was again avertaken and lost 500 more prisoner, retenting serves the Tennesson. He opposed Huward at Ocore Bridge, Gen-tler Stanesson. He opposed Huward at Ocore Bridge, Gen-tlew Tennesson, the opposed Huward at Ocore Bridge, Gen-tlew Tennesson of the March Tennesson of the Corp. Tennesson of the McCorp. T was the means of greatly obstructing the progress of the



THE CONFEDERATE RAM "EL TOUSSON." CONSTRUCTED BY LAIRD.

the progress of Bragg's army, which had driven back the Federal right wing. In January, 1883, the "Fourteenth Army Corps" (Army of the Camberhaul) was divided into three separate corps, knowe as the Twentich, Twenty-first and Fourteenth. Thomas was assigned to command the hist-named, with which he engaged in the campaign of Middle Tennesce. At the battle of Chickmangar he especially distinguished himself while in command of the extreme left, with which he succeeded in maintaining his hold of the Rossville Read, leading to Chattanoogs, for the possession

rossiving read, assume to chandamong, or the possession of which the battle was nectually fought.

After this battle, where he wou the title, "Rock of Chickmangs," he retired upon Chattamong, 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 stormlog of Missionary Ridge, as well as throughout the casoing campaigo, resulting in the capture of Atlanta. On the 27th of September, 1864, Thomas was detached from the main army in Georgia and given a prominent command in main army in Georgia and given a prominent command in Tennessee, with large discretionery powers, it being at this time a matter of doubt what were the real intentions of the timo a matter of doubt wast were the real intentions of the Confederate general Hood, who was moving anothward in the lope of estasing Sherman's withdrawal from Georgia. Saerman, having determined to ent loose from his communications and strike for the ceast, detached the Fournt and Tweety-third Corps to Thomas's support, leaving the latter to look out for Hood and drive him out of Trogesses should be attempt invasion, or to follow him closely in event of his tarning on Shorman. By November 5th, Hond was en-arped slong the banks of the Tennesses with a force of

sted therefrom in 1859. Entered the United States Arm brovel-second-licutenant of envaley, July 1st, 1859, and attached to the First Dragoons. Transferred to the Mounted Ridemen, with full rack of second-licutenant, and sent to the feather. By the resident of the contract of frontier. He resigned his commission, April 22d, 1861, and joined the Confederate Army. He became an attacké of Rragg's staff at Peosacola Navy Yard. He was promoted to a coloneley, and assigned to General L. P. Walker's staff, a colonerey, and assigned to Concern L. F. wanter's want, which commission gave him the command of the Nineteenth Alakuan Valunteers, which he organized at Runtsville, Ala. He greatly distinguished bimself as its commander, and at General Bragg's request was promoted, receiving a coman deficion brings request was promoted, receiving a com-nicion as brigadier-general in the Provisional Army. After some correspondence between the Coefederate Senate and General Brings, earned by the extreme youth of the proposed brigadier-general, during which limgs offered to appoint him on his personnal staff as a diplant-general, President Davis deciding that if General Bragg had so high an opicion of the young soldier, he would make a safe brigadier-general with a young soliier, he would unke a safe highalder-gueend with a cummand, gave him the uppolatuoust. Commanded the First Brigote, Second Corps, Second Grand Division, Army of the Missistopi, under General Leoniats Polis, 1982. Took a posmionent part at the battle of Shifho, or Pittsharg Landing, in April, 1882; and at Farmington, Miss. May 10th, 1982, commanded the advance-guard of Withere's division, in April, 1882; and at Farmington, Miss. May 10th, 1982, commanded the advance-guard of Withere's division, Belanging to the Army of the Mississipp, and toward the end of the same month was placed at the head of the First Rejude, near Railwin, Miss. 7 in the 98th of the causing December, Wheeler's covariey brigate guined the rear of Rosenar's arm, and destroyed second hundred wagoon-loads of supplies and baggage, made the elevant of the enemy, and

Federals in their advance toward the sea Federals in their advance toward the sea. The whousaid destruction of property of all kinds which necessarily at-tended Sherman's successful movements brought about the following correspondence between Wheeler and the Federal ommander, which is worthy of notice:

"GRAHAMS, S. C., February 7th, 1863.

"Greenate: I have the honer to propose their life the tops of your army to required to discontinue burning the houses of our citizena, I will discontinue burning of the houses of our citizena, I will discontinue burning of their and the proposed of the surface of the good faith as neither a proposed of the proposed bases of cotton as burned, worth in Now Yark over a quester of a million, and in our currency one and a half radicton.

I first my budge commerced will east you to use your influence to harver the acceptance of the proportion by your whole many, and the proposed of the pro

"Banquarran Matrant Devices of the Medistrian in the Field Februarran Matrant ("Greatest Nows," the Field Februarran Mat. Matrant ("Greatest Nows," the Field Februarran Matrant ("Greatest Nows," the Field Februarran ("Greatest Nows," the Field Februarran ("Greatest Matrant ("Gre

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHEATHAM.

BONN In POLYTION COURT, Tenn., wh've his family galoed point distinction. During the Michael War, rulew'd a commendation of the court of the Michael War, rulew'd a commendation of the court of the cou

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.

Bonn et Levington, Ky., Pebruary 19th, 1821, and graded at Princeton in 1841. He thus began the study of iow, and was admitted to the Bar to 1848, catering soon after the political field, being elected in 1850 a member of the United States Concress by the Free Soil party of St. Lonis, M. He offered his services to the Federal Government upon the breaking out of the titled Government upon the breaking out of the Lines Government upon the breaking out of the Lines Government upon the breaking out of the Lines Government Sigel, he added General Lyan in breaking up Government Sigel, he added General Lyan in breaking up Governor Jackson's camp of State Guarde, then under Govern Freek, son's camp of State Guarde, then under Govern Freek, son's camp of State Guarde, then under Govern Anckson's camp of Fifteen Company with which he again the ce elect service during the Chalamong compution. In the Army of the Trincouse, and with the latter took part in the company with the control of the Company of the Princouse of the Company of Athira in September of the Lyan Army of the Trincouse, and with the latter took part in the company of the Presidency. He was subsequently seed to the Missouri Company of the Presidency. He was subsequently seed to the Missouri camp in the United States Seanel. He took his seed, January SSD, and refered at the end of his term in "2. Resuming the residence in 4 St. Louis, how one the life of Jalu, 1875.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

Bonx at Hinstellle, Alta, June 14t, 1820. Served In a rearby regiment thring the Meckano War, and subsequently became u manufacturer of bagging at Lexington, Ky. At the time the Civil War horks on the was a planter of considerable necase, and left this plantation to take plane in the division of Brigardier-general Wilsiam J. Handree. In September, 1901, be organized the Lexington Rifles, with whom the joined General Buckner in the Confederate service; commonded a squadron of cavalry at Shiolo, or Pinthurg Landson and Confederate service; commonded a squadron of cavalry at Shiolo, or Pinthurg Landson, and the Confederate service; commonded a squadron of cavalry at Shiolo, or Pinthurg Landson, the Confederate service; commonded a squadron of cavalry at Shiolo, or Pinthurg Landson, the Confederate service; commonded a squadron of cavalry at Shiolo, or Pinthurg Landson, the Confederate and Confederate

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

Bonast Tyre, Senen County, N. Y., May 28th, 1880; gradnated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and entered the army as brevet-second-dieuterum of artillery, July 141, 1882. In this capacity he fill duty in currison and on the Texus Fronzier until 1833, when he was promoted to be full second Fleutenant, and was engaged in Florida 1894-509 on topographical duty. In a skirnish with the Seminoles be was severally wounded, one full remaining in this chear until his dath. "Pour 1356 to 1850 he was on duty

at West Point, as assistant instructor of utility; taction. Prom 1880 to 1800 he served on frontire duty at 1807 Maskin no. While in execution of his dary he was a passener on the steamer Londy Edgia, which was wrecked on Lake Mithisma, his escape being made by seizing a piece of dusting inher, on which he was wanted asione. In March, 1804, he was promoted to a captaincy and made assistant adjunctories of the case of the control of the captaincy and made assistant adjunctories, and the control of the captaincy and made assistant adjunctive control of the captaincy of the case of the captaincy o



GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Bermuda front of the slege-works before Petersburg assuming command of that ety on its equipme, and subsequently of the District of Nottoway, which command he held till be was manetered out of the Volunteer service in August, 1885, He afterward re-smed duty in the adjustant-general's department, with the rank of Discintent-cloude, and served in various military districts and divisions until June, 1871, when, sull suffering from his wind, the was retired from active service on the full mark of major-general, Petited States should be a supplied to the superior of the supplied of the history labeling American improvements in artillery to European attention. His death occurred at New York, May 10th, 1874.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Jours A. Looan was been in Jackson County, III., on the offi of February, 1828. He is the son of Dr. John Loop of the of February 1828. He is the son of Dr. John Loop an Irish physician, and that few injuritudies of acquiring an interpretable of acquiring the properties of the cauchy of the capture of the

tie left bis seat in the halls of the Legislature during the extra session of July, 18-41, on enter the ranks of Colonel. Richardson's regiment of Michigan Voluntees, and exhibited creat howered during the first battle of Bull Ruo, July 21st 18-61. He remred to Congress after that battle, and urged upon the Government the necessity of radiags a sufficient force to put down the Confederates in arms. He then, at the close of the session, went to the native State and course-tendly called upon his countrymen to rully around the flory of the first state of the control of the control of the control of the control of the first state legislating and the flory of the control of the first state legislating the control of the country of the control of the control of the control of the common of Hinals Volunteers was raised and organized at Curico on September 18th, 1831. He was chosen colonel of the regiment, with a coumplisher dating from August 10th 1981, and look part shortly afterward in the sengularly battle of Belimot, where he led a hayonat-charge which broke the Confederate lines, and sevel a partition of the commond from of Fort Heavy, and with sevent hundred control protection and captured ciglit of the compress game. He also took an active part in the reduction of Fort Danelson, where, not withstanding severe womals, he had his position until reinforcements arrived. Shortly after he was attacked with a scious Hose, and for some time hope of the recovery we given up. He reported for duty as some as shirt to do active a vice, and phind Grant H Pettodray Landing, buring means on the bits of March, 1832. In the following Lays be showed hisself a layer seal skillful capturing Lays and of Ceriath, and after use of skillful capturing the garded the nall communications with Ackeson, Toru.

nications with Jackson, Trum.

During the Summer of 1982 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 the, if seed be, which he said: "I have one the the field to the, if seed be, pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact stabilished." He displayed such skill and bravery in Grant's campaign of Northern Mississippl in 1882 and 1864, that he was much a majure-general, the commission shafing from November 20th, 1882. As the commission of the Third Divideous, Presented naviva of the following from the object of the commission of the Champfeach 18th, 18th,

He was natural at manes. He has no definite Winter, Winter, having successful against Stevania and Communication of the Particion of the Missiship was making acquested between the Particion of the Missiship was making acque for "Sterman's March to the Sea." General Legan but the Army of the Transasce upon the right of the grand march, and was ans-castively engaged in the battle at Researc, in the reputies of Hardec's forces at Dullas, at Little Kenesaw Mountain, and in the discipented battle of Peuch Tree Creek, where General Legan took the latter's place, and successfully led the Pederals in the many important engagements that followed. In face, he participated in every bardle manes that followed. In face, he participated in every bardle of Atlania, on the 2d of September, Afrey Hilley to the fast of Atlania, on the 2d of September, Afrey Hilley to the Fast of Atlania, on the 2d of September, Afrey Hilley to the fast the Community of the Presidential campaign of that your made by any specific for Linonia in the Western States. He fained bits command again at Savannah, and numerich with Silerman through the Curolinias, and, after Julination's surreader, it Washington. On the 23d of Miny, 1863, he was appointed it secreed descrated Howard in the common of the Army of the secreed descrated Howard in the common of the Army of the

In the Autumn of 1805 Problem Johnson offered him the portion of Minister to Maxion, which he declined, and in 1806 he was nominated by the Republicans of Illinois to represent the State at targe in the Perricha Congress, and was elected by over 00,000 majority. He was one of the Manacres on the part of the Hause in the improchaman trial of the Manacres on the part of the Hause of 1807. He was returned to the Hause of Representatives by re-develops in 1808 are returned to the Hause of Representatives by re-develops in 1808 are the results of the Maxion Minister of the Maxion Minister of the Maxion Minister of the Maxion Minister of the Season of the Maxion Minister of the Season of the Season of the Maxion Minister of the Minister of th

oncerning rewards to soldiers, and army matters many Hills o in general. At military reasions he has always been active. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Re-He was one of the fonders in the Orman Arty of the public, which originated at Decaur, 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.

Bonn In Danver, Muss, on April 12th, 1831. Ho studied onder Alden Partridge at Norwich, Vt., receiving a thorough scientific and military education. During the year P&I bermowet to Illinois, where he was employed in the surveys of the prioripal railroads of that State until 1834, when he

temporary command of the District of the Mississippi, and superintended the reconstruction of the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad after the battle of Coriuth. October, 1963, he was placed in full command of the district. In December was placed to full command of the district. In December was intached to the Secreteenth Army Corps, under Welberson. 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

at the beginning of 1844, commanded the Second Division of the same corps, operating in Northern Alahama. During Sherman's Georgia company of May, 1844, Geneml Dodge commanded the Sixteenth Army Corps, and behaved so gailmuth at Resace that he was promoted to the ranks angio-general. General Dodge originated the Jamons Don-key Brigode, which during 1842 operated no successfully in the mutaken of Northern Alabama.

of fortifying and holding the strategical points on the Mis-sissippi River, and President Davis offered bira a contribution as major-gament. He took wivies of Essiop Mewsh of Yir-giula, who referred him to Robert E. Lee. The latter un-hesitatingly advised him to necept the commission, which he hesitatingly advised him to accept the commission, which he idi, and was placed in command of the array operating on the Mississippi River, with headquarters at Menphia, He effected the science of Hickman and Columbus, At the battle-of Shinho, or Pittsburg Landing, he commanded the First Corps of the Army of the Mississippi. Ho also glured pra-minently at the battles of Murfresobors' and Chickmanage, ranking in these engagements as Bicuctanni-geomet. At the battle of Chickmanages he was relived of his command of General Barge for ablobelience of the Mississippi. and ordered to Atlanta. Soon after, he was given command



WOMEN OF THE SOUTH COMPELLEB BY HUNGER TO APPLY TO THE FEDERAL COMMISSARY FOR POOD.

was engaged in a similar capacity in the State of Iowa. At the connencement 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, 18th, he was commissioned coloned of the Fourth Iowa Volunteers—one of the best regiments from that State. that State.

Colonel Dodge's regiment served in Missonri during the early part of 1861, and was in February, 1862, attached to the cohima which marched nader General Curtis to North-westero 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 gullantry on this mension he was promoted to the rank of brigndier-general of Volunteers, with a commission dating Tous March Stat 1809

LEONIDAS POLK.

Bonn at Raleigh, N. C., in 1806; was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and upon graduating from it, entered the narmy as a Bestenant of arti-lery in July, 1827; but, having been induced by Bishop McRyaine, then chaptain at West Point, to study for the milistry, he resigned from the service, December 1st of the Cotone Dodge's regiment served in Missouri during the missisty, he malgood from the service, December 1st of 'de arty pars of 1804, and was in February, 1862, attached to make year; received his collision in the Protestant Egistic resteron Arkansas. At the batted of Pen Ridge, March 6th, the resteron Arkansas. At the hasted of Pen Ridge, March 6th, the restrease regiment of the Arkansas and the and 8th, 1862, Colonel Dodge commanded a brigatic ent of part of the Indian Territory, and given provisional to extreme right of the Federal intens, and although servedly clarks of the Director of Arkansas, Misselpit, and Louis considerable to the first of the Protestic of the Arkansas and particular to the Protestic of the Arkansas and particular to the Protestic of the Arkansas and particular to the Protestic of the Pr

of the comp of prisoners puroled at Vicksburg and Port of the comp of prisoners periods at visashing and re-flutison, and in the Winter of 1863-48 bed temporary com-mund of the Department of the Mississippi. Here he dis-played great skill in the disposition of his troops, and was soon afterward restored to full command, when he united his forces with Johnston at Resara. He was killed during an action at Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14th, 1864, while reconmotiving upon the emicrace, in the company of Generals Joseph E Johnston and William J Hardee, It is said little when General Thomas observed his group he ordered Knapp's Battery to fire in its direction, immediately causing Kanpré Battery to fire la lis direction, immediately consider retirement of the librae generals to a place of greatir safety; General Pulle returned, and was struck and kilded by mother abell, whileh, ike the first shot, was fired by William Atwell, of Alleghany City, Pa., of the same batter, On taking possession of the eminence, affixed to a stake was found a paper, on which was written: "there General Polic, use kilded by a Nance shell." He favous buried in the yard of the Episcopal Church at Augusta, Ga. CHARLESTON-1863-1864.

SHORTLY after the attack of the rams Pulmetto State and Chicora upon the blockading fleet (Vol. II., page 31), General Beauregard issued the following proclamation:

"Headquaiters Naval and Land Forces, "Charleston, S. C., Jodday Sisi, 1863,

"At the hour of five o'clock this moraleg the Confederate States naval forces on this station attacked the United States blockading flost off the harbor of the City of Charleston, and sunk, dispersed or drave off and out of sight, for the time, suns, inspersed or orace on and not or signs, for the time, the entire boutle fleet. Therefore we, the indensigned com-manders, respecifiely, of the Confederate States Naval and Lond Forces in this quarter, hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said City of Charleston, mockage by the nined States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be mised by a superior force of the Confedenth States, from and after this Sitt day of January, A.D. 1803, "G. T. Beautenanth, "General Commanding, "General Commanding,

"D. N INGRAHAM,

"Commanding Natual Forces in South Carolina. "(Official.) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff."

The erreneous report of the dispersion of the leet and of the consequent mising of the blockade, immediately upon the reduction of the forts. The will be seen, failed to reduce the sonadron, as Confederate defenses, and General Seymonr's force

could therefore take no part in the operations.

Early on the 6th of April the fleet approached the line of the blockeding squadren, and the moni tor Keokuk (Commander Rhind) was sent with the Coast Survey schooner Bibb (Commander Beutelle) to buoy on 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 men the mist had cleared away sufficiently for the pilots to discover the main obstructions, and the fleet moved, in accordance with Bear-admiral Dupont's orders, as follows:

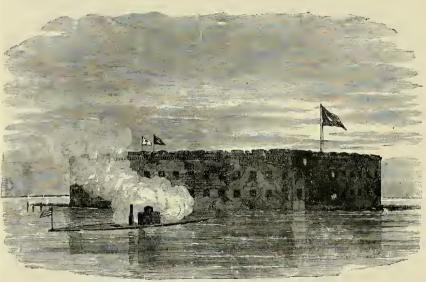
"The squadron will ness up the main ship-channel without returning the fire of the butternes on Morris Island, unless signal should be made to commerce action, "The ships will open fire on Fort Sumter when within

casy range, and will take up a position to the northward and westward of that fortification, engaging its left or northwest

Nearly an hour's delay was caused to the fouling of the grappling-irons attached to the Weehawken's tornedo-raft, which became entangled with her anchor-cable, but after that the advance continued unbroken.

The fleet passed by Morris Island numelested, but when, shortly before three o'clock, the vessels came within range of Fort Sumter, and of the batteries along James C. 1 Sullivan's Islamis, the signal wes given for the epening of a concentrated fire from Forts Moultrie, Sumter, Putnam and Beonregard, and from the entire line of batteries. All oppeared at first to be concentrating upon the Weehawken, in whose immediate vicinity a terpede had exploded without, however, doing any damage. The Wee-hawken 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 Sulliven's Island, the wes headed for

The Weshawken was closely followed by the Pas



THE FEDERAL IRONOLAD "WEEHAWKEN" ATTACKS FORT SUNTER, APRIL 778, 1863. PROM A SURFER BY W T. CRAFA

was likewise communicated by the Confederate was nkewise commonwated by the commonwater of the Secretary of State through circulars addressed to all the foreign consule in the Confederacy. A full refutation was, however, immediately issued by the commanders of the United States steamers Housetonic, Flag, Quaker City, Memphis, and Stettin, 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, pre-parations were made for a ranewed attack against Charlesten. As fast as vessels could be got ready for the preposed expedition, they were ordered to rendezvous at the mouth of the North Ediste River, and by evening of Sunday, the 5th of April, Rear admiral Dupent 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 Dapont's vessels, and they were accordingly sent apon Folly Island, close by Lighthouse Inlet, in sharge of Hunter's chiof of staff, Ceneral Traman Seymour. This land force was provided with artillery and with a number of pontons, with which it

face et a distance of frem one thousand to eight bundred yards, firing low, and siming at the centre embrasars

"The commanding officers will instruct their officers and
men to carefully ...oid wasting a shot, and will enture upon

nen to carefully "John wasting a sout, out with regain types, them the necessity of precision rother than raputals of fring "Each ship will be prepared to reader every assistance possible to reseals that may require it.

"The special code of signals prepared for the trunciad

rossels will be used in action
"After the reduction of Fort Summer it is probable to
next point of attack will be the batteries on Morris Island order of battle will be the line ahead in the foliow:

cossion:
1. Weehawken, with raft, Coptain July Rodgers; 2, Pus-"I. Wodarska, with raft, Captain Juha Rodgers; 2, Pasa sair, Captain Percival Drayton; 3, Morhauk, Commander John L. Worlen; 4, Potapoo, Commander Daniel Amona; 3, 8 New Invasita (flagship), Commander Daniel Amona; 6, 6, Cataliti, Commander George W. Rodgers; 7, Nataback, Commander Douald Nex, Falfaria, 8, Mohan, Commander John Downes; 9, Meska, Commander Alexander C, Ribind, "A squadron of reserve at which, Commission," 2, 2, 2,

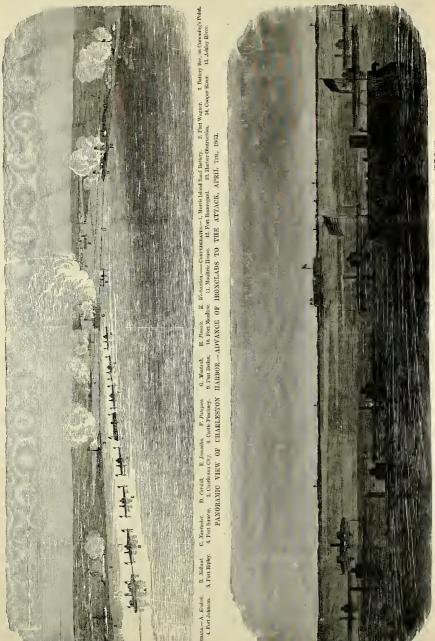
"A squadron of reserve, of which Captain J. F. Green will be the senior officer, will be formed outside the bar and will be the scaler officer, will be formed omisile the brr and one rine enterine buoy, consisting of the following rescales: Canandaigun, Captain, Joseph F. Grover; Unsafella, Lieu-tenata-commander S. P. Quack-budal; Houselands, Captain William R. Taylor; Wixahokhan, Lieutenant-commander A. J. G. Davis; Hraon, Lieutenant-commander G. A. Stevras; and with be held for realities to support the fronclads when they attack the batteries on Nation 28 of the con-

"S. F. BUPONT,
"Rear-admiral Cam. South Atlantic Blockade Squadron."

saic, the Montauk and the Patapsco, which fired respectively thirteen, twenty-seven, and ton shote, from their 11-inch, 15-inch, and 150-pounder rifled guns, being subjected in return to heavy firing that temperarily disabled the turnet of the Passaic. as had sirendy been that of the Weehawken, and for a time likewise disabled the Patapsco's 15-inch rifle. Although struck fonrteen times, the Monlauk suffered comperatively little injury.

As the last-named vessel was about turning seaward, she enddonly refused to obey her helm. The progress of the Patapsco was therefore impeded, and she was asturally subjected in consequence to an additional heavy battering from the forts until the Montauk could be driven shead, though without experiencing any material damage.

The Cutskill, Nahant and Nantucket meanwhile passed the New Ironsides, which latter had become altogether anmanageable in the strong tide, and had in consequence raised the signal to "disregard the motions of flagship." The Keekuk had followed the others, and by reason of the narrowness of the chancel had found it necessary to devance the Nahant at about half-past three o'clock. For nearly an hour both vessels were subjected to a terrible fire



NIGHT AFFER THE FIGHT.-THE IRONOLADS AT ANCHOR OFF FORT SUMTER.-From a Section of W.P. Change.

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 ber steering gear, while the Keoluk bad her 6-inch turrets completoly riddled, and had besides her hull so thoroughly pierced in nineteen different places that sho 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 us 3,000 sent by the Confederates. Of the latter number the fleet "coived 515, distributed as folcasement batteries. The garrison consisted of seven companies of the First South Carolina Artillery (Regulars), ander Captains D. G. Flemming, F. H. Harleston, J. C. King, J. C. Mitchel, J. R. Macbeth, W. H. Peroocean and C. W. Parker. The guas brought into action were: two 7-inch Brookes, four 10-inch columbiads, two 9-inch Dahlgrens, four 2-inch columbiads, four 8-inch navy guas, seven banded and rifled 42-pounders, thirteen smooth-born 32-pounders, and seven 10-inch sea-coast morturs-in all, forty-four gans and

"Next in Importance was Fort Mealtrie, under Colonel William Butler, assisted by Major T. M. Baker, with five companies of the First South Carolina Infantry (Regulars), mmanded by Captalas T. A. Huguenio, R. Press Smith, S. Burnett, C. H. Rivers and Lieutenant E. A. Erwig. The guns engaged were: nine 8-inch columbiads, five rifled and banded 32-pounders, five smooth-bore 32-pounders, and two 10-inch mortars-in all, twenty-one gans and mortars,

Rear-admirat Supont being satisfied that no reut rogress could a made without the co-operation of strong land ferce, took the whole floot, with exoption of the New Ironsides, to Port Royal, on the 12th of April. Three days later he addressed the fellowing to the Navy Department in instification 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 entangled the vessels and held them number the most severe fire of heavy orderance that has ever been delivered, and while it is barely 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 eccounter other powerful batteries, with which the whole harbor of Churiston has been lined.



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, AS SEEN FROM THE LOOKOUT OF THE TUP 'ET OF THE IRONCLAD "WEEHAWKEN,"

lows Weehaw 1-on, 60; Passaic, 53; Montauk, 20; Putapsco, 45; New Ironsides, 65: Catskill, 51; Nantucket, 51; Nahant, 80; Keekuk, 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. casualties in the latter were 26 wounded, principally on the Nahant and Kenkuk; 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 op-Lesed to the progress of Dapont's fleet:

"Yirst among them was Fort Sumter, under Colonel Alfred Rhett, with Lieutenant-colonel J. A. Yates commanding the opet guns, and Major Ormsby Blanding in charge of the

"Battery Bee, on Sullivon's Island, was under Lieutenant-"Dattery noe, on Sumvan's Island, was under Lichtenante coloned J. C. Sinkins, with three compaties of the First South Carobina Infantry (Regulers), Captains R. de Treville, Warren Adams and W. Tabourne. The guns it used against the fleet were: five 10-Juch and one 8-linch columbiads—ia

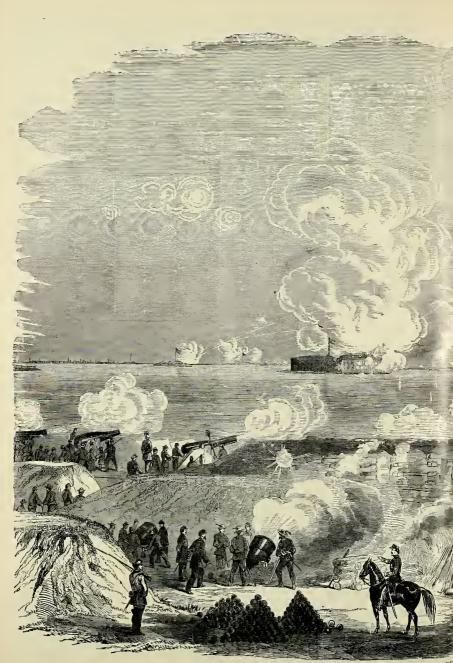
ali, six guns.
"Battery Beauregard was under Captain J. A. Sitgreaves. "Batery Beaucegard was under Capitals J. A. Sitgrawas, First South Carolina Artillery (Regularo), with two companies, one from Fort Sunter, the other from Fort Moultrie, The first was communiced by Licetonant W. E. Ewde, the second by Capitals J. H. Warley. The guat coggod were; one 8-beh and two 83-poundare, rifed.

"Batery Wagner was under Major C. K. Haiger, with two companies belonging to the First South Carolina Artillery (Regulard). One gun was engaged—a 83-pounder, rifed.
"At Cumming's Point Battery, Licetteauth II. R. Lessan communied. I, with a detachment of the First South Carolina Artillery (Rendard). The guas seemed were; seen 1940-196.

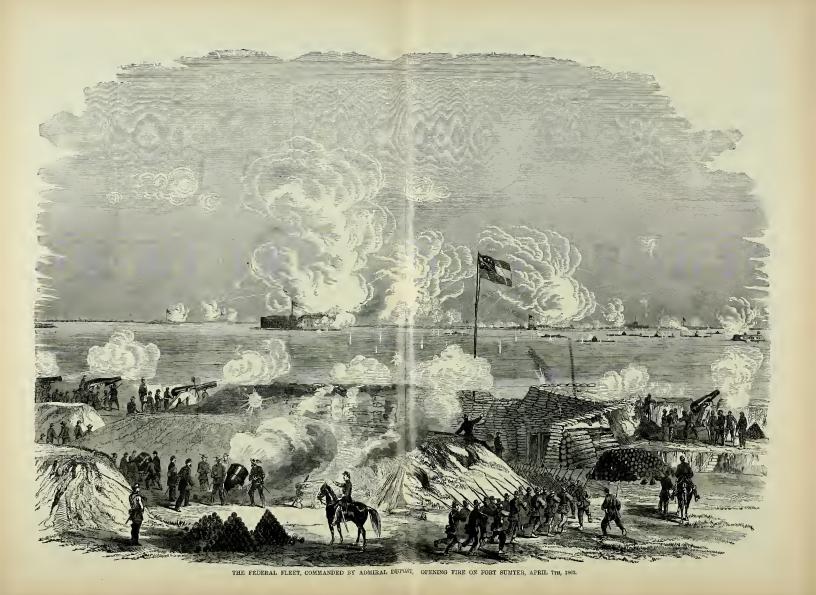
Artillery (Regulars). The guns engaged were: one 10-inch columbiad and one 8-inch Dahlgren—two gunr."

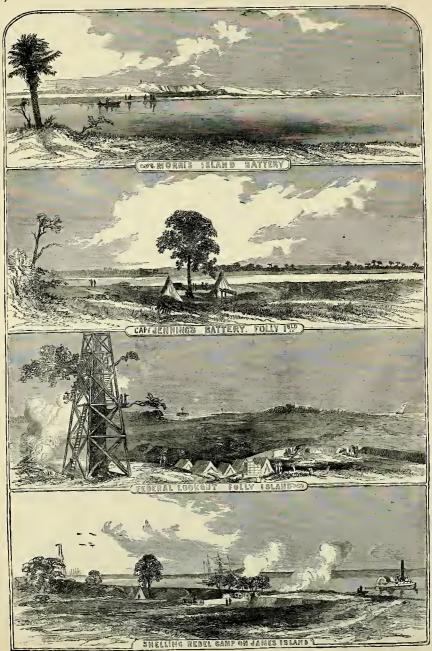
had bound that the codurance of the tronclads would lave had loped that the continuous of the impositions would are calcide them to have borne any weight of fire to which they might have been exposed; but when I found that so large a portion of them were wholly or oue-half disabled by less than an hour's engagement, before attempting to avercome tions an about suggestion, weener accompany to the vertice 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 invended facet, and in leaving many of them hesde the harbor to full late the hunds of the center. The aboverse of our fire, and our tability to occupy any battery that we might allesce, or to exceed its taken reduced noted, ever as the washest week. prevent its belog restored noder cover on the night, were difficulties of the gravest character, and until the outer forta should have been taken, the army could not enter the harbor, or afford me any assistance

As Admiral Dupont bad been instructed by Pre-sident Lincoln to hold his "position inside the bar, "and not to "allow the enemy to erect new



THE FEDERAL FLEET, COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL DO





VIEWS FROM FOLLY ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR.
FROM SECTIONS OF LIBERTAN CHARLES C. COLEMAN, ONE HUNDREDTH NEW YORK VOLUMENCE.

parteries or defenses on Morris Island," he caused ever, taken suddenly ill, and died in New York the latter section to be carefully watched, leaving

On the 2d of June, 1863, General Q. A. Gillmore relieved General Hunter of the command of the Department of the South, and reached Dilton 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 un armament of two 7-inch and two 6 4-10-inch rifled

Dupont sent the monitors Weehawken and Nahaut 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 Wechawken and Nahant turned and apparently retreated, seeing which, the Atlanta followed rapidly,

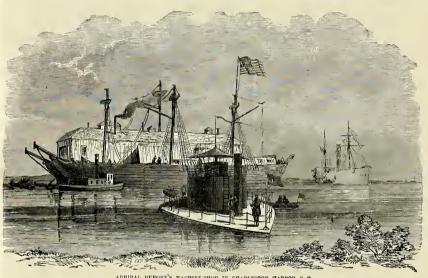
City on the 26th of June. Admiral John A. Dahl-gren was then ordered to relieve Dupont of the command of the squadron, and reached Port Raval on the 4th of the following menth.

Preparatory to the attack on Charleson, Gill-more had caused the erection, through General Vodges, of strong butteries south of Lightbouse Inlet on Folly Island, to cover those of the Coufederates on the southern end of Morris Island. Immediately after their completion, the attention of the Confederates was detracted from Morris Island by an expedition consisting of about thirtynine bundred men, under General A. H. Terry. which was sent up the Stone 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 Sayannah Railroad.

The feint 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

the Third New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, Ninth Maine, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. and the Forty-eighth and One Hundredth New Yora Regiments. The Federals reached the parapeta, but, as General Gillmore reported, "the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up." The assailants were, in Inct, met by such a terribly destructive fire, that they could not do otherwise than Iall back, and this they were, fortunately for them, able to de without a very serious loss

General Beauregard had meanwhile received fresh troops from Virginia, which had been sent the Federal force then established on James Island, and early on the 16th of July an attempt was made to enpture Terry and his commund. 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, Marblekead, May-flower, and John Adams, all which lay in the Stona 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. O. FROM A SKETCH BY W. T. CRU

and soon fired a rifle shell, which, however, did no amage. She then stopped her engines, and the Weehawken advanced toward hor, and, when about three hundred yards distant, opened upon the ram with her 15-inch gan. 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 aver age 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. Licutenant Webb then banled down his flag, and mised 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

Immediately after his arrival at Hilton Head. General Gillmera 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-

10th of July, Vodges's batteries opened upon Morris Island in conjunction with a heavy fire, mainly directed against Fort Wagner, from the monitors Catskill (flagship), Commander G. W. Rodgers; Weehuwken, Commander E. R. Colhonn; Montauk, Commander D. MeN. Fairfax; and Nahant, Commander John Downes.

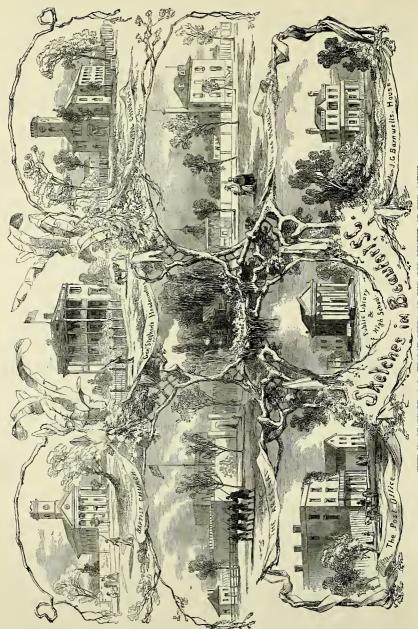
After an incessant bombardment of nearly two hours' duration, a strong force under General George C. Strong was thrown against the Confedearthworks. A prolonged and hotly contested fight ensued, and the Confederates were compelled to fall back toward Fort Wagner, with the loss of eleven guns and much of their camp equipage. Strong pursued the enemy until within masket-range of Fort Wagner, when his men rested, and the monitors, which had moved in a line parollel to the advance of the troops, kept np a bombardment of the forts and batteries. The latter replied until about noon, when Dahlgren withdrew the monitors for about an honr, and then renewed the bombardment until nearly six o'clock in the afternoon.

At daybreak on the 11th, General Strong led in person a charge upon Fort Wagner with his own and General T. Seymour's brigade, consisting of

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 Fort Wagner. Terry's command was withdrawn from James Island, and batteries were creeted across Morris Island, mounting 29 beavy Parrott guns and 14 largo mortars. These were placed in position to bear directly upon Fort Wagner at distauces of from 1,300 to 1,900 yards. Shortly before noon of the 18th the batteries

opened upon Fort Wagner simultaneously with July, 1963. heavy firing from the monitors and from the gunbeats. The monitors were led by the Montauk (flagship), Commander Fairfax; the latter being closely followed by the New Ironsides, Captain Rowan; the Catskill, Com-mander Rodgers; the Nantucket, Commander Beanmont; the Wechawken, Commander Calhoun; and the Patapaco, Licutenant-commander Badger; while the gunboats Paul Jones, Commander Rhind, and the Ottana, Seneca, Chippewa, and Wissahickor,



LEW IN BEAUFORT, S. C., HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

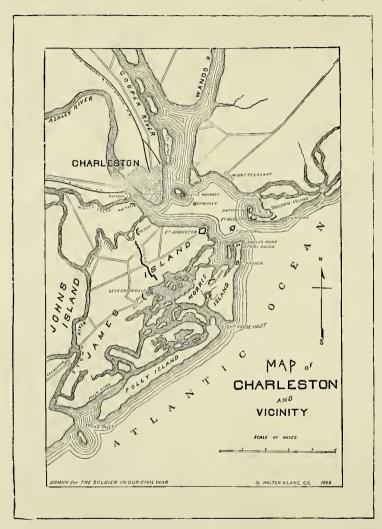
From a Skeptu by W.T. Chark

respectively in charge of Lientensat-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 Confedcrates replying only at intervals, and awaiting under cover of their comb-proofs the land attack which they expected seen to follow. Just before dark the

Strong was composed of the Third New Hampshire, Colonel Jackson; the Sixth Connecticut, (with time. Strong led his men ap to the ditch, then part of the Seventh Connecticut), Colonel Chat-containing about four feet of water. It was crossed field; the Ninth Maine, Colonel Emory; the Forty- under a continued heavy fire, the colored Massaeighth New York, Colonel Barton; the Fifty-fourth chusetts regiment taking the lead and soon reach-Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel Strawbridge.

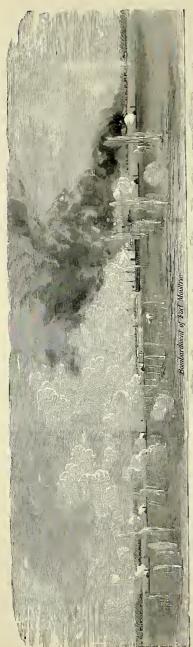
The Federal progress was arrested but for a short colored) Massachusetts, Colonel Shaw; and the ing the parapet, where a frightful hand-to-hand encounter followed. Colonel Shaw was one of the Strong's force moved slowly up the beach natil first to fall, mortally wounded, and Color-sergeant



The leading column under grenades from the parapet-New Hampshire

firing of the fleet was observed to cease, and in within about half a mile of Fort Wagner, when the Carney received a severe wound in the thigh while the midst of an unusually heavy thunderstorm the Federals were put on the double-quick; but before in the act of planting the regimental standard upon troops were formed along the beach for the grand they came within musket-range of the fort their the parapet. The Confederates, were, however, in advance was checked by a transendous discharge of The storming party, in charge of General Tru-shot, shell and canister from the Wagner bastions, man Seymonr, advanced in two columns, led by as well as from the guns of Fort Sumter and Bat-General George C. Strong and by Colonel-acting tery Gregg, supplemented by volleys of muslery Brigadier-general-II. L. Patnam, of the Seventh from the garrison, and by the throwing of hand

such large numbers that the Fifty-fourth was com-pelled to fall back after the loss of half their number. The Sixth Connecticut, Ninth Maine, Third New Hampshire, and other regiments, fol-lowed in turn, but the farious storm of fire that was hurled against them proved so destructive that





A BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MOULTRIE AND BATTERIES BEE AND BEAUTREGARD, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., SEPTEMBER 7ru-8ru, 1863.

steneral 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 sovere 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 Sixtysecond Ohio, Colonel Steele; and the Sixty-seventh Ohio, Colonol Voorhees-then came forward,

For nearly half an hour the contest was once mure kept up, the parapet being again scaled, and many sovere 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 Patnam, 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 ehiefly 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 damas

Early on the 17th Gillmore opened upon Fort Sumter and Battery Gregg from all his batteries, while Admiral Dahlgren opened upon Fort Wagnor with the Weehawken (flagship), New Ironsides, Calekill, Nahant, and Montauk, supported by the Canandaigna, Cimarrone, Dai Ching, Lodona, Mahaska, Olfawa and Wissahickon. Forts Moultrie, Sumter, Wagner and Gregg replied vigorously for a time to the attack from

"The battery of Parrott guns is asstant from Sumter two

and five-eighth miles,
"The missiles used are 200-pound bonts, eight inches in
diameter, two feet long, with flat bends of chilled from
Shells of the same dimensions are also used.

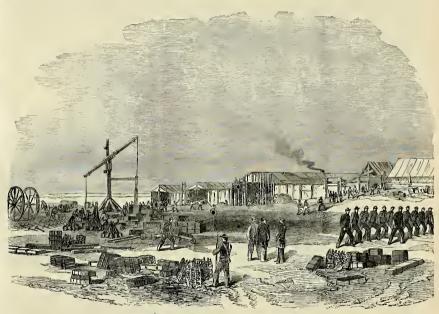
"Up to Wednesday night, the third day of the attack, 972 of these missiles struck Sumter, and, including to-day, 9.500 baye struck.

"The damage is of caurse considerable, and for the last two days all the guas on the south face of the fort have laen disabled "

"CHARLESTON, Friday, August 21st. "The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been beavier The are of the enemy's med datteries has been beavier than ever to-day. A new battery of Parrott guns append on Sumter this morning, and the fires have been concentrated upon the east battery and its guns. The south wall of the fart is now a pile of rubbish. On the north the wall is also fart is now a pite of rainas. On the more new war as used crumbling late a heap of rains. The flag has been shot away twice to-day, and six times during the attack. The flagstaff is shot off, and the flag files from the rains of the

"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 794 struck the fort,



ENGINEERS' DEPOT, MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C. PHON A SERVICE BY W. T. CHANE.

of his troops, General Seymon: baving been wounded earlier in the day. The Federals reoccupied their original position,

and Oeneral Gillmore ordered the lines of butteries to be advanced, and more formidable earthworks erected. By the 17th of August Gillmore's pre-August 1831. parations for another attack were complete. He had aused the construction of a series of parallels extending from the bearls 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 contained 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 further 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 sileneed, Gregg partly so, and Sumter's wall considerably injured. Just before noon Admiral Dahlgren transferred his flag to the Passaic, and accompanied by the Patapsco, 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 theso 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. Wamplar, 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:

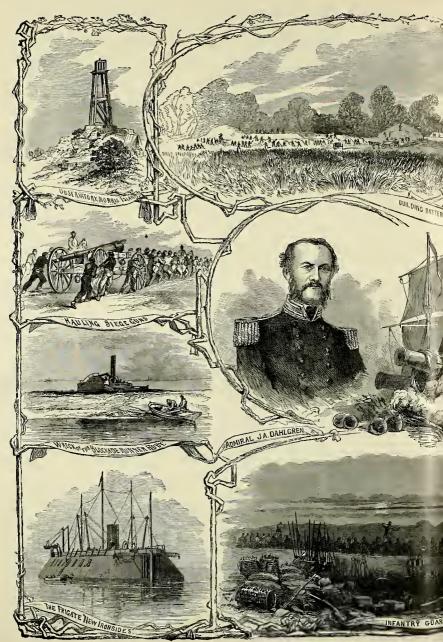
"CRARLESTON, Thursday, August 20th, 1863, "The firing of the Parroll guas upon Fort Sumter to-day was exceedingly heavy, but not so accurate as heretofore. About noon the flag was abot away, but soon replaced.

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 were disulted. The flag was shot down four those Five privates not troe negrees were wounded. The seemy's fire an Wagner caused five causalities, including Captain Robert Pridge, killight, About 2 o'clock this morning the enemy began throwing shells into the city from a battery on the morning between Mourism and James Islands, and distant five miles from the city. Twelve S-lands Parriott shells full in the city, internaced an examilies. The shelling find a good effect in historing the exoluse of non-comistants. At day-less this morning the conduct fire vibrorantly on Sumthe trib morning the enemy opened fire vigorously on Sun-ter. The Iransides has since opened. Sunter is replying. Wagner is firing briskly on the enemy's advanced works, Wagner is firing brakey on 1824 450 yards from our battery."
CHARLESTON, August 22d.

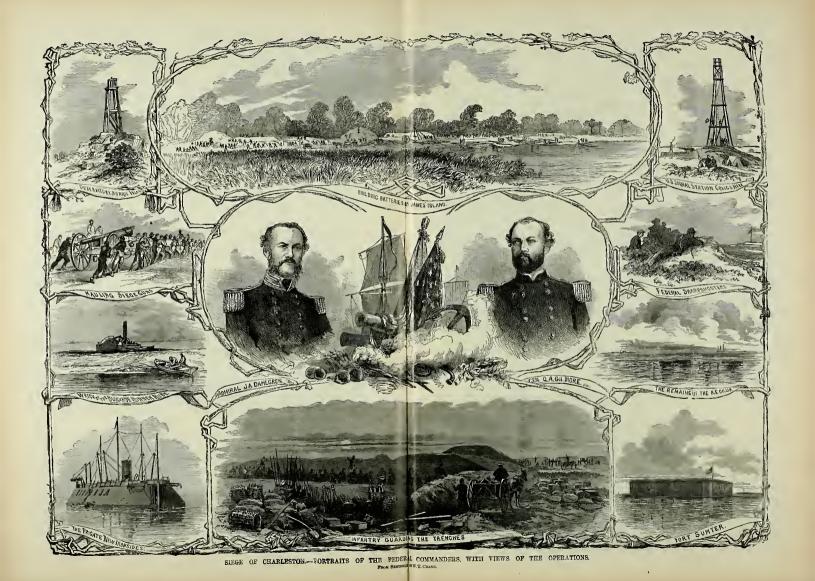
"The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Fort Sumer, and more guas disabled. There was only one fort Sumer, and more guas disabled. There was only one casualty. There was also a heavy fire on Buttery Wag ore from the fleet and land, also on Buttery Gregs. The casualties at Wagner were one officer and four privates.

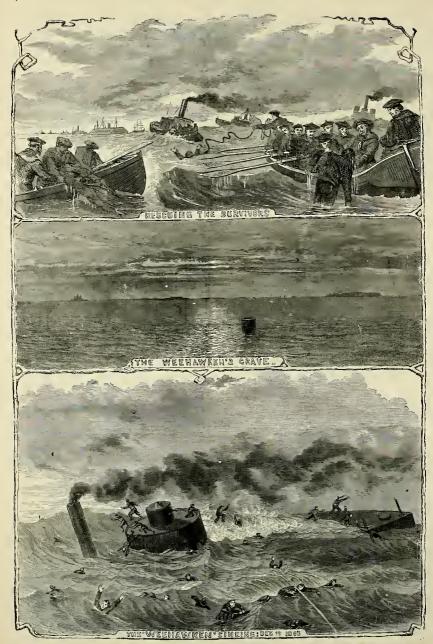
"CHARLESTON, Sunday, August 28d

"To-day the land batteries opened from south to the north, and the monitors from east to weat, coming close up. The fire was very damaging. The east wall was cracked and breached and the shot swept through the fort. As not



SIEGE OF CHARLESTON .- FORTRAITS OF THE F





SINKING OF THE MONITOR "WEEHAWKEN" AT THE SIEGE OF CHAULESTON, DECEMBER 1211, 1802.
PROS. 6 SERVES BY W. T. CRASE.

hurs, amiding Lieuteoart Boyleston, Jolonel Rhert and three other officers. The fort la now in ruins. Colonel filtet is ordered to hold this outpost even as a forfern hepe, anti-relieves or taken. Colonel Galllard was killed. "General Gillmore sent a communication at II c'alock

ving notice that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open fire on Charleston."
"CHARLESTON, Monday, August 24th,

"The enemy's fire on Suinter slackened to-day. The fleet has not participated. At 12 o'clock last night the enemy's guns opened on the city, firing fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells.

No casualties resulted. Non-combinates are leaving the city in continuous strains.

Colonel Alfred Rhett, commanding Fort Sumter, made the following record of shots fired at the fort from August 16th to August 23d, 1863 :

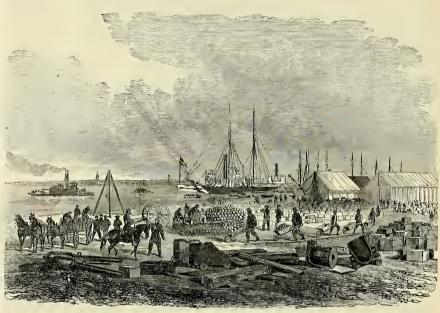
	158h	17kh	18th	10th	94h	2tst	251	234
Struck autoido. Struck intide Missed	30 10 8	445 233 270	452 244 180	408 241 181	408 208 175	445 250 219	203 216 185	309 227 158
Total							604	

a commonlection was r-ceived at these headquarters, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., Ar Just 21st, 1863, demanding the humediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sunter by the Confederate forces, on the allegest 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 cer-tainty, and if this letter was not complied with, or no reply tainty, and if this letter was not compiled with, or no reply was reverbed within four hones after it was discreted into the basels of my subordinate commander at Fart Wagner for transmission, a fire would be opened on the City of Charleston from letteries and the communication of an adventure and the communication of the communi-cation to a parties was shown to the city of consuc-tories. As a substantial parties was the consumer and the consumer and the communication of the fact that the communication of the communication of the communication of the fact the communication of the communication of the communication of the fact the communication of the communication of the communication of the fact that the communication of the communication of the communication of the fact that the communication of the communication of the communication of the communication of the fact that the communication of the and one city, the minas, and of unbode, of course, were asteep and unwarned. About 0 o'clock the next morning the communication alluded to was returned to these leadquarters, bearing your recognized official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate and official sea. Among unloan not burbarous, the usages of war prescribe that where n city is about to be attacked, lundy notice shall be given a

fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it into the you do the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open on, and threw a number of the most destructive missites ever used in war into the midst of, a city taken unawars and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad emi-nence in history—even in the history of this war. I am only uence in history—even in the history of this war. I am only surprised, fir, of 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 elty, why did you not include the works on Sullivan and Lan or Islands !

ince 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 war-fare 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 1-hand batternes without giving a somewhat more reasonable time to remove the non-com-banats, i shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retailation as may be available during the continuance of

"Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris Island nor Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand which you



GRDNANCE DEPOT. MORRIS ISLAND, CHACLESTON HARBOR, S. C. PRON A SERTCH BY W. T. CRANE.

On the 21st of August a demand was made for the evacuation of Morris Island and of Fort Sumter, leading to the following correspondence:

"READQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 21st, 1868. ** Reneral G. T. Beauregard, Communical 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,

by the Confederate forces.

The present condition of Fort Sunter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is analorgoing from my batteries, seen to reader its complete themsition within a few hours a matter of certainty. All my heaviest gues have not yet opened. Should you recipie compliance with this femand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four bours after it is delivered into the hands of your medorificate out Prit Wagner for transmission, I shall open five on the City of Charleston from batteries in ready established within away and effective range of the heart of the city.

"On, any one of the complete of the city of the complete of the city of the complete of the city of the complete of the city."

"On, any one of the complete of the city."

"On any one of the complete of the city."

"On any one of the complete of the city."

"On any one of the complete of the city."

"On any one of the complete of the city."

"On any one of the city."

" Brigadier-general Commanding."

"READQUARTERS SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22d, 1863. 'Siz: Last night, at fifteen minutes before 11 c'clock,

by the attacking community, in order that non-combatants shall have an apportunity of withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally the time allowed 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, know-lng 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 surreader, but to force me to exacuate those 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 latteries on Morris Ishard, and in distance therefrom ranging from half a mile to two and a quarter miles.

"This city, on the other hand, is to the nurthwest, and quite five miles distint from the battery which opened against it this morning. It would appear, sir, that, despairing of reducing these works, you now resert to the novel measure of turning year guns against the old men, women, and the hospitals of a sleeping effy—an uet of inexcushle barbarity, from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sunter within a

few hours by your guns seems a matter of certainty.

'Your omission to attach your signature to such a graya 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 nave need pleased to make. Attenny, nowever, a nor taking measures to remove all non-combatants, who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands. "Respectfully, your obsilient servant, "G. T. Beauredand.

To Brigadier-general Q A Gillmore, Commanding United States Forces on Morris L'and,"

"Headquarters Department of the South, Models Island, S. C., August 22d, 1864—0 p.m.

General G. T. Benutegard, Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.

Unitrolon, 8 to.

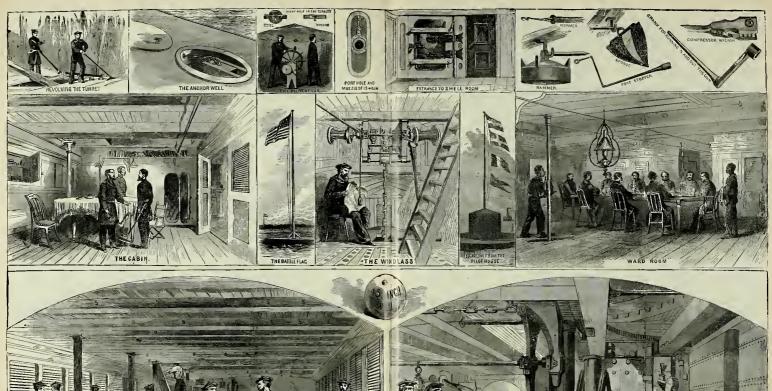
"San: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of your communication of this date, complaining that one of any batteries has opened on the City of Churchetan, and thrown 'a number of heavy shelfs into the city, the inhabitants of which, of sources, were adeep and measured.'

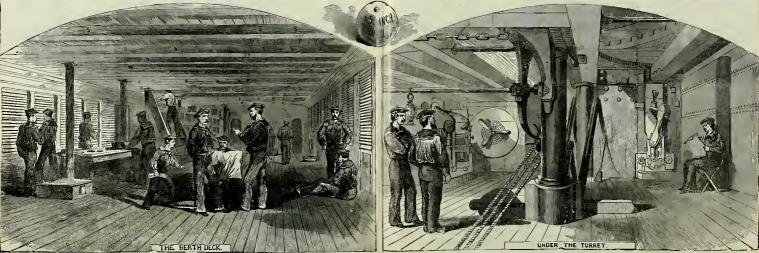
"My letter to you demunding the surrender of Port Surren and Morris baland, and threatening, in default thereof, to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wag-

to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Weg-ner al II-15 o'clock Aut. on the 25f, instarts, and ishould have arrived at your headquarters to time to have permitted your answer to have recheck me within the limit assigned, vie., four hours. The fact that you were absent from your break-quarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the City of Charleston, but on for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter be-date at my headquarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of most in officer of my staff.

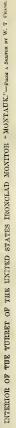


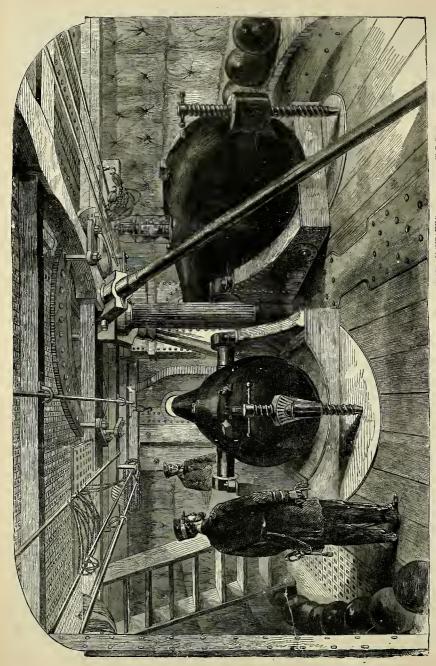
INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE UN





INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES MONITOR "MONTAUK."





The inservent omission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleeping some and children and numeral men.

Your threat of retaliation for acts of mine, which do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civil warfore, except as to length of time allowed as notice of my jutentions, are passed by without comment.

pinellous, are passed by willout comment.

"I will, however, call your attention to the well-established principle, that the commander of a place attacked, and of hivestel, labering its avaision of escape tops and practicable, has no right to expect any notice of an intended translaturable in signal by the threat-colog attitude of his adversary. Even but this letter not local written, the City of Charleston has hall, according to nor rows tromputation, forty days' acides of her danger.

"During that time my attack on her defenses has steadily progressed; the ultimate object of that attack has at no time congressed; the attimate onject of that attack has at no time on doubtful. It, under the circumstances, the life of a negle non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first added to remove the non-combutants, or to secure the safety (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 Buttery 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. Hallock, General-in-Chief.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last alght our suppers mined the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea point, usmasking all its gues, and an order was fasued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hoar of low tide

'About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evac unting the Island, and all but seventy-five of them mushe grounded, and was subjected to a severe fire from Forts Moultrie and Sumter, as well as from the Sullivan Island batteries. The Weehawken was struck 24 times, and fired in all 46 shells at Fort Sumter, besides 36 at Fort Moultrio and at Buttery 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. Weehawken was got affoat 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 buttering by the Confederates.

Late on the 8th an masuccessful attempt was made to capture Fort Sumter by a boat expedition in charge of Lieutenant-commander T. H. Stevens, of the Patapseo. The flotilla consisted of five di-visions, of five and six boats each, commander respectively by Lientenant-commander E. P. Williams, Lieutenants Preston, Remey and Higginson,



THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., FIRED BY EXPLOSIVE SHELLS FROM GENERAL GILLNORE'S GUNS IN FORT PUTNAM, JANUARY 3D, 1864. PROX A SERTCH BY W. T. CRANE

a period of nearly two years and a half, in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterward refused to accept the cross upon which the bombardatent might have been

"From varians sources, official or otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the womec and children of Charleston were long since removed from the city; but upon your as-strance that the city is still 'tall' of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until II 'delock P.M. to-morrow, thus giving you five olays from the time you acknowledge to have a vertical my communication on the 21st instant.

Yery respectfully, your obelient servant,

"Q. A. Gramonic,

" Brig

The "Swann Angel" had in the meantime been made completely ready, and as General Beauregard did not reply to Gillmore's last communication, etern 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 gan burst into fragments.

General Gillmore determined to compel the surrender. He moved forward all his approaches and advanced his gans, under protection of part of he fleet occasionally firing upon the Confederates, the obstructions could be cleared, but in so doing sell, with the cigar-shaped torpedo boat Davids

"Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was com-"Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was com-manded by Colonel Keiti, of Sauth Carolina, and purfiscond by 1,400 effective mea, and Distery Greeg by between 100 and 200 men. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formid-able kind. Its bombproof believe, capable of containing 1,800 men, remains intact after the most terrific bombrad-We have can ment to which any work was over subjected. We have cap-tured 19 pieces of artiflery and a large supply of excellent ammunition.

amounted.

"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. Gillemons,

"Brigadier-general Commanding.

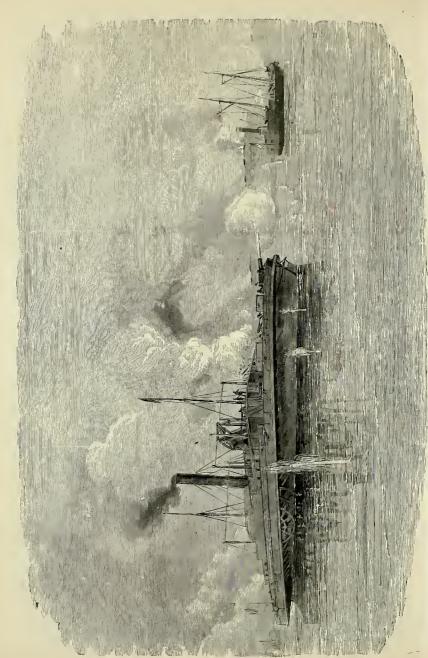
The surrendered fort and battery were at once enlarged, and several earthworks were erected so as to command Fort Sumter as well as the City of Charleston, into which shells were so effectually threwn that much of the city had to be abandoned by its inhabitants.

On the night of the 7th of September the Wee-SEPTEMBER, 1863 channel between Fort Sumter and the Cumming's Point Battery, in order to see if

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 seeled the ruins in expectation of completely surprising the garrison. They, however, counted without their host, for Major S. Elliott had received intimution of what was going on, and as the Federals advanced they were met by a perfect shower of musiket-bulls and hand-groundes from the gurrison, 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 soffer by Confederates on hoard 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 Glas-



made an attempt to blow up the New Ironades, then watching the main ship-channel, The boat was hailed at a quarter past 9 o'clock in the evening, but failed to unswer, and immediately discharged a torpedo, which, how-

Exactly three weeks after the last-named attempt the Federals opened upon Fort Samter from their butteries on Morris Island, in ropjunction with a cross-fire from the heavy guis on board the Lehigh and Patapaco. the 6th of December the Wechawken sank while attached to one of the mooring-buoys off Morris Island. This was owing to the bad trum in which she was left after the addition of quite a heavy weight of ammunition, and in onsequence of which a large volume of water gas admitted through the ports as well as down with her 4 officers and 20 men before the proper assistance could reach the sinking

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 inforcement of a rigid blockade of the harlor, during the observance of which several important blockado-runners were destroyed by the fleet. The Confederates made repeated attempts to blow up some of the blockading vessels;

but aside from the destruction of the Housalonic by a "fish torpedo bout" on the 19th of February, hey were all misuccessful.

The ongineering ability displayed by the rival commanders-Beauregard, on the part of the deonse, and Gillmore, in managing the operations of the besieging army-was unsurpassed by any angineering skill mentioned in the world's history The heavy guns employed in the unsuccessful atthe novol use of ironclads, and the planting of neavy batteries on swampy ground, had never bethe battery known as the "Swamp Angel" was the work of Colonel E. W. Serrill, First New York Columteers, assisted by Captain McKenna and Lieu enants Parsons and Edwards, who, under hot fire from the Confederate batteries, erected, in a swamp where an iron rod by its own weight would bury itself, this monster buttery, which threw 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 Croaker."

Nore,—It due to Mr W. T. Crane, who furnished the lecteds from which our illustrations of the slege of the theoretical forts have been taken, that the fol-leving letter be here published:

"Headquarters Department of the Soi "Mornin Island, S. C., August 31th "Having found it necessary to employ M. W. T rane in make sketches of the progressive demailties of Fort sunter by our batteries, I most cheerfully bear elimon; to the general necessary of his delineations, "Brigadier-general Commanding,"

GEORGE CROCKETT STRONG.

Bons at Stockbridge, Vt., in 1883. His father died when he was but eight years of age, and he was adopted by his nucle, A. S. Strong, of he was adopted by his uncle, A. S. Strong, of Exshampton, Mass, through whom he first en-ter'd Union College, and afterward the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated among the first five in the class, on the 20th of June, 1877; was unpointed a hrever second leasterous men and the confinence copy of the amony, and given charge of the Stickshotz Ar-and, being thence considered to Fortress Monand to Mount Vernou, Ala He subsequently charge of the Watervillet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y., and upon the breaking out of the McDowell as ordnance officer. In this capacity he distinguished himself at the first battle of Dill Run, and afterward served on the staff of General McClellan until September, 1861, When he was transferred to the staff of Gen-oal Buller, then operating in the Department of the Gull. He had, in 1890, becc made a licuteant in the Regular Army, and in October, 1941, was applicated mediated adiptant general el Volunteers, with the rank of major. He at one entired upon the organization of the New Security of the Computer of the Computer of the John Security of the Security of Security of the Security of the Security of the Security of Security of the Security of t cand to Eiloxi, Miss, as well as the perilon



the troops, that he was an severely wounded as to have to be taken from the field. He died of lockiaw on the 30th of July, 1863, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. W. A. Budd, in New York City.

CHARLES P STONE

Bons in Greenfield, Mass., in 1824; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1841; and, baving graduated in 1845, was commissioned brevet-second-licuten ant of ordnance; served through the Mexican War, as I, 16 distinguished services, as well as for special gallantry at Molino del Rey, September 8th, and at Chapultepec, Septem-ber 13th, 1847, received the brevets of first-lieutement and of captain. Studied the great armies of Europe in 1848-49-50, In 1851 was placed in charge of the Ordinance Department of the Division of the Pucific, Selected the site and commenced the construction of Benicis 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

CHARLES P. STONE adventure up the Tangapaho River. Among the first to enter New Orleans, he shortly after became General Butler's chief of stuff, but sickness soon compelled him to return North.

In November, 1972, he was appointed a brigadler-general of Volunteers, and in June, 1893, was assigned to command the Original which, in the operations paginal Charleston, effected the harding on Marris Island, July 19th, 1983. General Strong led the party which captured cight Confederate halteries at the sea call of that island, as well as the ineffectual season of the original control of the Confederate halteries at the sea call of that island, as well as the ineffectual season of the control of the c

of the scientific commission for the survey and exploration of

GEORGE CROCKETT STRONG

Sonora, and in 1839 for Lower California, in which position be continued until called into the military service as Inspector-general of the District of Colum hia, January 1st, 1861, and mustered folto service January 2d, 1861, on special application of Lieutenant

January 20, 1991, on special approach Society.

He was the first man mastered into service for the defence of the national capital, He misca, organized, defilled, 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 force which the Government bad for maintaining the capital in its possession up to April 34th, 1841, who the National Guards of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, legan to arrive. Was commissioned co-lonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, May 14th, 1861, and brigailler-cearcial of Volunteers, May 17th of the same year. Held command of all the outposts of Washing.

year. Held command of all the oniquests of Washington from April 10th, 1811, to June 7th, oner year, General Stone commanded the naturance-gount in the passage of the Fotomac for the cupture of Alexandris, May 24th 1861; and commanded at Alexandria, Valuring two olays after its capture of Mesandria May after St. 1811, 1811 the Fisheral side, 49 officers and soldiers were killed, 159 were wounded, and 714 were missing; of the latter,

710 were taken prisoners, and 4 drowned. The enemy lost 30 killed, 117 wounded, and 1 missing, who was taken prisoner, For this result, greatly exaggented and rule-represented in the newspapers of the day, Giourni Stone, though not responsible for the disseler, was taken severely to account. In order to allay all possible chance more determined. the responsibility, he immediately proposed to General McClellan a court of inquiry, which, however, was decreed

nuncessary, as was also the subsequent imputy suggested by the Hause of Representatives.

In face of the blame apparently stracked to General Stone throughout the country, McColman not only devenued it just to return him his farmer command, but showed bits full conreturn lum in his former command, but showed bit full con-ditions in State and sparty, affility, and extractives of purpose, by increasing his forces to 12,000 men. The Secretary of War, lowever, yielding to political pressure, oneleved the arrest of General Shoe, which took plane at mibright, February 8b, 1802. It was especially ordired that he be allowed one communication with acy person, and in consequent conditions of conference and took took one cody. He was was insegned for the arrives. Stones inameneative) commensurely commented in charges mult frid, but got no reply. He was louried off to Fort Lafayette, and there held a close prisume incarry law nombies, constantly demanding knowledge of any charges, and apportunity to meet them, but always without an answer. Then he was transferred to Fort Hamilton, where he was alluwed afer exercise and commandation with his friends, but his demands for investigation and charges were disregarded. Finally, after more than six months of traordinary treatment, he was, on the 16th of August, ully released from arrest, without a charge, or even on allegation of wrong, having been made against him. September, 1862, General McCtellan applied to the

Secretary for General Stone's services in the Antictam campaign, but was refused. The following Winter, General Hooker applied for thim as his ebict of staff; General Stone accepted, but the

eibid of staff; General Stone accepted, but the War Department refused. In May, 1868, General Stone was ordered on duty in the Department of the Galf, then under the command of General Banks, and served be-fore Port Hulson, where he was the scaling officer maned on the commission to receive the surrender of the place. He also commanded the forces soot from Port Hulson for the relief of Donadsownide, when it was activeded by Gene Donaiosouvine, when it was accined by Ordered Green'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 be served faithfully and efficiently, Taking part notably in the compaign of the Teche, and in the bettles of Salbine Cross Roads and Pleasant Rill, He also served before Petersburg in 1884, where he contracted a melarious fever that compelled his retirement from the army. In 1870 he entered the military service of

in 1870 he catered the military service of the Richiev of Egypt as briggider-general and chief of staff, when he origanized the Egyptas Army on a forning of 60,000 men, with military schools and proper catablelaneasts; and organized and directed many expelitions is to the Sondan and Central Africa. He was these promoted in the grad of flectional spent of 1873, and remained 't _____at service until 1883 reviving high deconations 'f root the Kindite of the Richiev the Sultan and the King of Indy. He was in strendance on the Kindite odrige the boun the Sulfaq and the Ring of Thaty. In the born bardment of Alexondria by the British fleet, in July, 1882, and was subsequently selected to command the inflitting expedition against the

[•] Grand Officer, Order of Osmanich; Grand Officer Order of Meditalich; Commander, Order of Crown of Hais; Knight, Star of Egypt.

stable, in the Souden, in October, 1882; but, as his estimates of the force necessary to accomplish the destruction of the pretender were regarded as too high by those then ruling the destinies of Egypt, and the proper amount of force was retused, 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 cogaged in General Stone is now (1884) Engineer-in-Chief copgared in creating an Bedieve falout, New York Harles, the pedestal for the coloxed statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," as glif from the people of the Republic of France to the people of the United States of America. He holds (1984) the position of Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic in the City of New York, He is an Homograp Corresponding Marsha, of the York, 1984.

Grand Army of the Republic in the City of New Yurk. He is an Honoury Corresponding Nember of the Royal Geo-graphical Society of London, and of the Imperial and Royal Geographical Society of Vicana, Honoury Mumber of the Geographical Societies of Rome, of Lielson, and of Eastern Switzerland; Acudemician of the Royal San Fernando Academy of Fine Arts, of Madrid, etc., etc.

THE FLORIDA, TEXAS AND RED RIVER EXPEDITIONS.

Ox 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

quantity of equipage and storce.

At Baldwin, eighteen miles from Jacksonville they captured, carly 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. 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 ascortained 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 further in the interior. On the 18th Seymour took

where they took 4 gans, several prisoners and a don's, and Hamilton's batteries, which respectively occupied the right, left and centre, and all of which opened with canister at short range.

Additional Confederate troops soon reached the scone, and the ongagement then developed into a battle which raged fariously until dusk. The Eighth Unite | States Colored Regiment bravels maintained its ground at the outset in support of Colonel Abbott's force, until its commander, Colonel Fribley, 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 leri gade finally became ongaged, and was followed in turn by Colonel Montgomery's colored troops. These fenglit admirably, and although losing specessively all their leading officers, maintained their ground so well in the immediate front that a delermined charge on part of the enemy was arrested, and Soymour was meanwhile enabled 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. Seymonr reluctantly ordered retreat, which was conducted in successive lines of battle until it was found that the Confederates made no offorts to fullow.

Seymour's loss was nearly 1,250 killed, wounded,



BANKS'S ARMY CROSSING VERMILION BAYOU, OCTOBER 10tm, 1863.

organize such expeditions in the Department as Admiral Dahlgren and himself might decide upon, Availing of this discretion, and acting under the udditional authority given him one mouth 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 organ PERSTARY, 1864. ized and placed in command of Gen-oral Truman Seymonr. 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 gunbont Norwich, landing at Jacksonville late on the 7th, without much opposition. General Soymour was accompanied by Major John Hay, and was soon followed by Oeneral Gill-

During the afternoon of the next day, Seymour commenced his murch toward the interior. His force was divided into three columns, commanded respectively by Colonel Scammon, 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 contre of the advancing force. The three commus proceeded in the direction of Baldwin, uniting later on upon the line of the railroad, and during the ensuing night made a dash upon . Confederate carp, which they surprised, and

upon himself the responsibility of advancing toward the Suwance River, and notified General Cillmore of his intended movements. The latter protested against the advance, and sent his chief 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 Oinstee.

The Federals had been moved forward in three columns, commanded, as before, by Colonels Scammon, Hawley, and Barton; and at about 2 o'clock in the aftereoon, 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 to which the Federals were on all sides subjected, that General Finnegan had disposed quite a large force in ambash 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 white bid fair to result in the extermination of the whole of Seymonr's force. This was alone prevented by the prompt arrival of Colonel Abbott's Seventh New Hampshire, accompanied by Elder's, Langand missing, or about twice that austained by the Confederates. A temporary halt was made at San-derson, and after destroying nearly all of his stores in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enomy, 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 Hadson. Their arganization was left entirely to General Banks, who, with the assistance of Admiral Farragut, completed his arrangements on the 4th of September, 1833, for an important demonstration by way of the Sabine

To Major-general W. B. Franklin was given command of the land forces, numbering about 4,5(4) men, while the naval force was placed in charge of Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, who made his was gunbeat Clifton the flagsbip, and who was accompanied by the Sachem, Lieutenant Amos Johnson; the Granite City, Acting Master C. W. Samson and the Arizona, Acting Master H. Tibbets.

The expedition sailed from New Orleans, Sep ember 5th, and two days later urrived off Salane Pass, crossing the bar early on the 8th. Late in the afternoon the gunboats Clifton, Sachen 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 dirision of troops under Pass were successively occupied by the troops under receive such additional forces as might be spared General Weitzel.

The attack of the gambeats was not responded to ntil they were abreast of the carthworks, when a are from eight guns was opourd fiercely upon them A few moments later both the Clifton and Sachem were struck in their boilers, and immediately became s, enveloped in steam that they got aground, and and 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.

Ocneral T. E. G. Ransom, the last-named point being taken by assantt 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 Mustaug Island, was likewise occupied, and on the 19th. General C. C. Washburne raoved upon Pass Cavallo, defended by an extensive work called Fort Esperanza, then garrisoned by about 2,000 men. fort was immediately invested, and several important skirmishes took place up to the 30th, when the Confederates blew up the magazine and re-treated to the mainland.

from Grant's army to aid him in the proposed

The objective point was the town of Shreveport. close by the line segurating Texas from Louisiana. Preparations were to be hastened so as to take ad vantage 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, nuder General Richard Taylor, Goueral Price's line extended from Monroe, in Louis-



A CHARACTERISTIC ARMY SCENE, - WEIGHING RATIONS PREPARATORY TO A CONTEMPLATED MOVEMENT, FROM & SKETCH BY RUWIN FORBES.

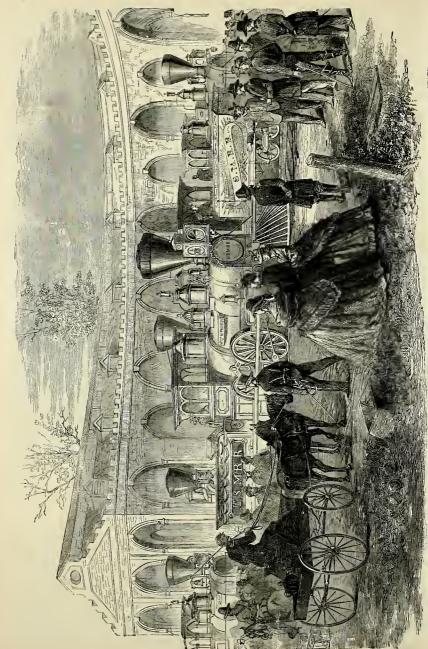
Another expedition was soon after organized, and sailed from New Orleans, on the 26th of October, directly for the Rio Grunde. It consisted of 3,500 men, under command of Major-general Napoleon J. T. Dana, and was accompanied by General Banks, as well as by the three gunboats Monongabela, Owasco, and Virginia, in charge of Captain James H. Strong.

After being scattered by quite a severe gale, the flect arrived off Brazos Santiago, and the latter point was occupied on the 2d of November. A skirmish followed with the Confederate cavalry stationed in the immediate vicinity, and the Fedends succeeded in driving the Confederates beyond Brownsville, which was taken possession of on the 6th. Point Isabel, Mustang Island and Aransas 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 footbold baving thus been obtained in Toxas, General Banks left General Dana to guard the Rio Grande, and returned to New Orleans in order to perfect plans for the repossession of Galveston, as well as of the works held by the Confederates at the month of the Brazos Biver. While completing his arrangements for another expedition, Banks received a dispatch from General Halleek 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

The Federals took possession of the fort and of lana, through Camden to Arkadelphia in Arkanas, whence it could check any possible movement of Steele in a southernly direction, while General Morton's force lined the country to the southwest from Mouroe to the Red River, and a division under General Walker covered the Red River and the Atchafalaya from Fort de Russy to Opelonsas. General Magrader'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 Canten on the 28th of the last-named month, and after stopping at Vicksburg, proceeded to New Orleans, where a conference was hold with General Banks



and Admirs. Portor. It was agreed between them erates within Fort de Russy, which latter was as-that while General Steele's force was advancing sanited the following day by both the land and from Little Rock on either Shreveport or Natchitoches, Banks would proceed from Franklin by way of Opelonsas to Alexandria, which latter place it believed could be reached by the 17th of March, and where he would be met by Porter's feet as well as by the troops called for from the teroy of the Tounessee

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 tuken

from the First and Fourth Divisions of McPheron's Sventeenth Army Corps.
On the 17th, Smith reached the month of the lied River, and there met Admiral Porter, who had gith him the most formidable feet ever seen in

sanited the following day by both the land and naval forces, and cantured 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

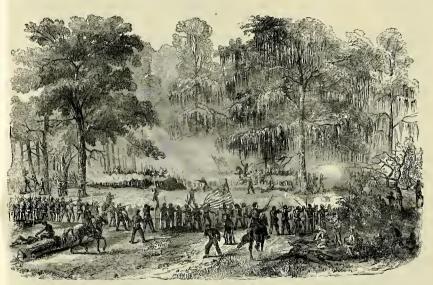
After destroying the Confederate works, the fleet was ordered to proceed to Alexandria. The advance reached the last-named place and occupied it late on the 15th, after a brief resistance, the remaining vessels of the fleet coming up the day following with Admiral Porter and about 7,500 of

Smith's troops,

On the 19th, General Charles P. Stone, chief of Banks's stuff, 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 bri gule under Colonel II, Robinson, After a two hours' fight Green was compelled to fall back on St. Patrick's Bayon (Bayon de Paul) where a much superior force of Confederate infantry and artilery was found to be stationed.

Colonel Rubinson decided to await reinforcements, and hulten for the night. Upon the arrival Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Corps, he moved



BATTLE OF GRAND COTEAU, LA., NOVEMBER 30, 1862. - FURIOUS ATTACK OF THE SIXTLETH INDIANA REGIMENT, COLONEL OWENS, Phone v Saleren na C. E. H. Boxwell,

sels:

x, Communiler Robert Townsen Eastport, Lieutemant-communder S. L. Phelps, Black Hawk, Lieutemant-communder K. R. Breese, Lafagette, Lieutemant communder J. P. Fuster. Benton, Lieutenant-communder J. A. Greer Louisville, Lieutemant-communier E. K. Owen, Carondelet, Lieutemant-communier J. G. Mitchell, Orage, Lieutemant communier T. O. Selfridge, Orage, Lieuteman commander T. O. Selfringe, Ouachila, Lieutemant Commander Byron Wilson Lerington, Lieutemant G. M. Bache. Chilliothe, Lieutemant S. P. Couthony. Pitsburg, Lieutemant W. R. Hoel. Mound City, Lieutenant A. R. Langthorne, Nosho, Lieutenant Samuel Howard. Arama, Lieutenant Sannet Howard.

Ozark, Lieutenant G W, Browne
Fort Hindman, Lieutenant John Pearce,

Cricket, Master H. H. Gorringe.

Gazelle, Muster Churles Thatcher.

Early on the 12th of March the fleet was divided to two squadrons. One, accompanied by Admiral Porter, and consisting of the Benton, Pittsburg, Louisville, Corondelet, Gazelle, Chillicothe, Lexington, Quachita, and Mound City, proceeded up the Atchafaluya, while the other, in charge of Licutenant-commander Phelps, moved up the Red River.

After removing the obstructions in the channel,

the troops were enabled to land at Simmesport on the 13th, compelling the retirement of the Confed-

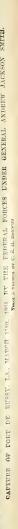
Western waters. This consisted of the following placed in charge of General W. B. Franklin, who had not received his orders until the 10th, too late to reach Alexandria by the 17th, as originally intended. He was able to leave the Teche only on the 13th, and the last of his troops reached Natchitoches between the 2d and 3d of April, after engaging in several skirmishes with the Confederates.

The latter had meanwhile been driven APRIL 1861 back by Smith's troops under Brigadier-general John A. Mewer, 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. Kilby 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-dranght gunboats Cricket, Osaye, Chillicothe, Hindman, Neosho, Lerington, and a few other vessels. Their aim was to reach Loggy 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, clore by Sabine Cross Roads, This was about three mul a half miles south of Mansfield, and the main Confederate army, under General Dick Taylor, was found partly conceated in the dones woods bordering the Shreveport Road.

Some heavy skirmishing followed, but no decided ngagement 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 Fe 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 assaulted the Federals along their entire front

Their attack was soon directed mainly upon tha Federal right and centre, and to meet this the left had necessarily to be weakened. This was abserver by the Confederates, who strengthened their right, and then fell heavily upon Bunks's extreme left, which was driven back with great losses in killed and wounded, and was compalied to shandon three of the guns belonging to Nims's battery, nearly every horse belonging to which had been shot down early





The Federal centre and extreme right were next heavily assaulted, but managed to hold their ground well in face of the superior forces burled against them, until General Cameron's brigade of Indiana troops belonging to the Third Division of the Thirteenth 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 lines, 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 read, 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 force was next assailed vigorously that McMillan's reserves had to be called up. The entire line was soon curaged, 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 Humbred and Sixty-second and the One General Ransom's staff; among the wounded being Generals Franklin and Raacom and Colonel Robin 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 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 fou-



METROPOLITAN SANITABY 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 muss of wagens and lines of males which crowded the nurrow 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 apon General W. II. Emory's First Division of the Ninoteenth Corps, which Franklin had ordered to form in line of battle at a place called Pleasant

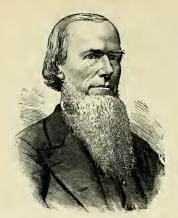
which brought the fight to an end.

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, lifteen 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 miss-The list of killed embraced the names of

Hundred and Seventy-third New York Regiments, o'clock and opened upon General Emery's extreme right as a preliminary to the attack along the whole line which soon followed the first assault.

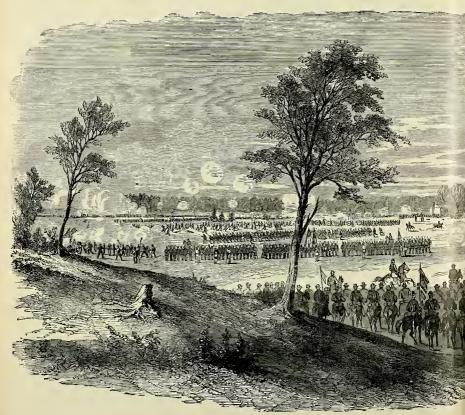
The Confederates had been strengthened by the addition of Churchill's division, consisting mainly of Arkansas troops. These were placed upon the extreme right of the advancing columns, and next to these came the troops under Generals Walker, Polignac (late Monton's), and Green, the last-nomed occupying 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 occapied the extreme left. The artillery was distributed in the imme-Colonel Kinsey bud the One Hundred and Sixty-General Monton, C.S.A., Colonel Vancs, of the diate rear, four pieces being placed upon an ensecond New York Regiment, belonging to the Third Ninety-sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-colonel Webb, of inence communding the 'cft of the road, close Bruxade, deployed as skiumishers, the remainder of the Seventy-seventh Ghio, and Captaio Diokey of by Colonel Benedict's position. General Smith's



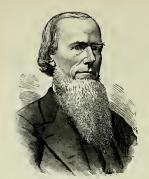
JOSEPH E. BROWN.



BATTLE OF WILSON'S PLANTATION, LA., BETWEEN



THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL, LA., BETWEEN GENERAL BANKS FROM A SECTION OF



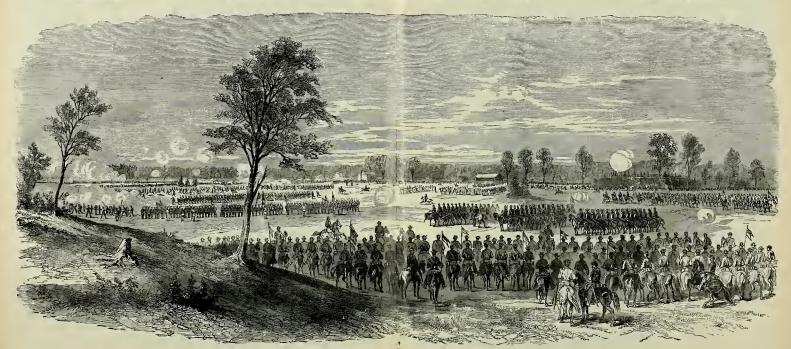
JOSEPH E. BROWN,



BATTLE OF WILSON'S PLANTATION, LA., BETWEEN GENERAL LEE AND GENERAL GREEN, APRIL 718, 188



WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,



THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL, LA., BETWEEN GENERAL BANKS AND THE CONFFDERATE GENERAL DICK TAYLOR, APRIL 9718, 1864. FROM A SENTIL OF C. E. BOWNELL.



RANKES ARMY. IN THE ADVANCE ON SHREVEPORT. CROSSING CANE RIVER, LA., MARCH 31st, 1864.-Phola & Serici By C. E. H. Boywill.

troops, under command of Ocneral 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 tirand Ecore.

When ready for the grand assault, the Confedtrates 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 ltegiments, which formed Benedict's brigade. The wildly into the opening, where they were nnex-pectedly met by General Smith's reserves. The and narrow channel, and had overcome the numer itter opened upon the Contederates from all of their gans, and soon threw their ranks into confu-This was followed immediately by a countercharge 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 Bene-dict's left, as well as two of the guns that had been taken from Nims's battery.

ous 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 nerosa 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 Conshattee



CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON GENERAL LEE'S WAGGN TRAIN AT MANSFIELD, LA., APRIL STH, 1864. FROM A SERVICE BY C. E. F. BONY

atter poured into the enemy's ranks volley after volley at cloze 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 thom; 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.

Emory's right and contre were next most fiereely engaged, and after a gallant fight were compelled to full 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 easualties were very heavy on both sides, the official report showing un 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 Shreveport; 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 eaten 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 sharpshnoters 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 Conshattee (Conshutta) the boats received the fire of General Liddell's and Colonel Harrison's forces, numbering together nearly 2,500 men, from both the high northern and southern banks; but although the Confederates were to a great extent enubled with impunity to fire down upon the decks. the protection ufforded 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 comparativel?

important attock. After Admiral Portor had gone ahead with several of the vessels, the gunboat Osage 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 honrs, and resulted in the with drawal of the Gonfederates, who suffered great lusses, especially from two 13-inch Rodman guns the Emerald, and from the four s 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 Pholps had already moved most of his vessels over the har, and these were followed shortly ofter by the division which had been left in charge of Lientenant-commander Selfridge, which likewise r. oved toward Alexandria.

While on its way down, the Eastport was sunk

The tollowing day was to witness a still more engaging in a number of ekirmishes during the baving been completed without meeting any serious encampment at that place, and early on the 23d the advance cavalry under General Arnold, accomponied by Captain Classon's artillery, engaged strong Confederate force, led by General Bee, at Monet's Bluff, on the Cane River. A severe en-counter 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' light near a place called Cloutierville, located on the same river.

Gn 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 wes 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 lielow the rapids.

There seemed to be no way out of the difficulty until Lientenant-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

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.

Gn the 20th, General Edward R. S. Canby relieved General Banks, who at once praceeded to New Gricans, and General A. J. Smith's force embarked for Memphis, which it reached after ongaging and driving back into the interior a large party of the enemy found located near Columbi

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. Leo. 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 cap-ture 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 MATAMORAS, MEXICO, OPPOSITE BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

by a torpedo, but she was raised on the 21st with the nid of two pump-boats, and managed to go a Aran, 1861. distance of about twenty miles, grounded soveral times afterward, and was on each occasion floated off, until the 26th,

when her condition became hopeless. Her crew was then transferred to Lientenant Pearce's vessel, the Fort Hindman, and the Eastport was fired and

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 Cricket, then lying close to the bank. A steady fire of grape and canister, however, prevented their capture, and the boats met with no further molest-ation until they had reached a point about five miles above the mouth of Cane River, when the Cricket, 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 decks 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 erow. She soon came upon the Osage and Neosho, 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 hattery during the ensuing night, the pump-boat Champion having alone been destroyed.

The army loft Grand Ecore on the 22d, after

dam, which was completed on Sunday, the 8th of May, when the Osage, Neosho and Fort Hindman went esfely through. These were followed by the went safely through. Lexington, and on the 11th and 12th

May, 1861 the water was high enough to admit of the passage of the Carondelet, Mound City, Pittsburg, Ozark, Louisville, Chillicothe and other

For the invaluable services which Lieutenantcolonel Bailey thus rendered the expedition, be 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 lightdraught gunboats Covington and Signal, which we attacked by a very large force of Confederates and had to be surrendered to them, with the transport Warner, which they were convoying, 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.

Gn 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. Morganzia Bend was reached on the 21st, the entire march

led by Generals Davidson, True, Brown, Blunt, and Colonel Clayton, were nevertheless able to copy successfully with the large bodies of troops raiding the country, under such men as Price, Marms dule, Holmes, Quantrell, Shelby and Coffee, and had before the middle of the ensuing Getcher occupied Brownsville, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff and Arrow Rock.

In necordance with General Grant's instruction 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 Conderates, whose large cavalry detachments, under Generals Marmaduko and Cabell, were raiding the country in all directions, and remained at Arksdelphia two days, waiting for Thayer, who had been detained on the way by several important encount ers into which the latter's force had been drawn, and which could not unito 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'Anne, where General Price's force was badly

defeated, after a series of encounters extending over two entire days.

The news of the Sabine Cross Roads disaster soon reached Steele, and since it had become imperible

to reach Shreveport, he determined to move upon liave been brought to the notice of the Government, and will Camden, which latter place was also the objective point of Colonel Powell Clayton, then advancing with a small force taken from Pine Bluffs.

The Confederate General Fagan succeeded in drawing the Federals into many engagements, but they novertheless reached Camden on the 15th, Steele remained there, bowever, only a short time, for it was learned that the Confederates had been very strongly reinforced by General E. Kirby Smith. were making preparations to attack Little Rock.

Late on the 26th of April, Steele crossed the Wachita and commenced a retreat, which was, how-ever, 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 Subine River.

The Confederates were led by Generals Smith Price, Walker, Churchill and others, They first attacked the Federal rear, covered by the Thirtythird lown, and pressed it back, as they did also the Ninth Wisconsin, the Twenty-minth lown, and the Fiftieth 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 unavailing efforts to flank formish a page in the history of this war in which you n 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 sta-tioned at different parts along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, between Huntsville and Scottsbore', until late in January, 1864. JANUARY, 1864. He was then ordered to proceed to

Vicksburg for the purpose of organizing expeditions whose first duty would be the in conjunction with another force operating directly from Memphis against the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railway.

To 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 Hurlbut took the lead,

The army then marched through Hillsborn' and Decatur, and after completing a new bridge over the Oktibbeha River to replace the former one, which had but recently been burned by the retreat ing Confederates, Meridia was occupied late in the afternoon of the 14th. Sherman's force had thus murched 150 miles in eleven days without necting much opposition from the 9,000 infantry under Generals Polk, French, and Loring, or the 4,000 cavalry led by Generals Adams, Leo 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 retrent across the Tombigheo River, and the army therefore restell on the 15th, when the following order was issued:

"Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, "Membian, Miss., February 16th, 1864.

"1. The destruction of the railroads intersecting at Merithan is of great importance, and should be done most effect ually. Every lie and mit for many miller in case discretion should be absolutely destroyed or lajuved, and every bridge and culvert should be completely destroyed. To insure this end, is General Hurblut is intrusted the destraction cast and north, and to General McPherson the reads 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. AVER

the Federals, led by Generals Rice, Saloman, Thayer, Ingleman, and Colonel Barton, and during which churge after charge was made and repulsed, General Smith's force was driven away, and Steele was en-abled 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 i-sued:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, May 9th.

"To you troops of the Seventh Army Corps, who pr "To you troops or the excention Army corps, in the parent in the recent campaign designed to compense with General Banks's movement against Shrevport, the major-peneral commanding tenders his carnest and grateful thanks. Although you were compelled to full back without seeing Although you were competted to tail back without seeing the main object of the expedition accomplished, you will have the satisfaction of knowing the you have besten the seeing wherever he has not you in force, and extricated yourselves from the perfloss position in which you were bleed by the revenes of the co-operating column. These let loose upon you a superior fores of the enemy, under one of their best generals, causing the less of your trains and the their rost generals, cassing the loss of your trans 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

The patience with which you have endured hardships and privations, and your hereic conduct on the battlefield.

Southern Tennessee. Demonstrations were meanwhile to be made by Brigadier-general Hawkins in the rear of Vickshurg, toward the Big Black River, and possibly by a joint hand and naval expedition, under both Colonel Coates and Licutenant-commander Owen, clong the Yazoo and its tributaries.

Sherman left Vicksburg on the 3d of February, FREEDRARY, 1864. with a force made up of the divisions of Generals Croeker and Leggett, belonging to McPherson's Seventeenth Corps, and of the divisions of Generals Ventch and A. J. Smith, be onging to Hurlbut's Sixteenth Corps, to which wore added a brigade of infantry under Colonel Chambers, a brigade and a battaliou of cavalry under E. F. Winslow and Captain Foster, besides two pioneer corps and seven batteries of artillery. This force moved in two columns, Hurlbut's by the railway, and McPherson's by way of Mcssenger's. Sherman accompanied the last-named column.

The Big Black River was crossed, and after of gaging in almost a continual skirmish from the time Harlbut 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 pontous which had been abandoned by the Confederates when Jackson was occupied, and marched snecessively through Brandon and Morton, at which latter place Mclinerson's

be begun at once, and be prosecuted with all the energy ne begun at once, and be prosecuted with all the energy possible. Working parties should be composed of about one-half the command, and they should move by regiments, provided with their arms und haversacks, resdy to repel the attacks of cavalry. The other buff in reserve will be able to watch the enemy retreating castward,

"2. Colonel E. F. Win-low, commanding cavalry, will keep his cavalry in advance of the parties working eastward, and will act as though this army was slowly pursuing the

ay.

Special instructions will be given as to the general oces now in Meridian with under supply count and the todge new to architect was a mental proper brigade parties, collect meal, meat and supplies. The destruction of buildings must be deferred fill the last mo meet, when a special detail will be made for that purpose.

By order of "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 120 miles of railway, 61 bridges, 20 comotives, 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 Present, 1861. Memphis and Collierevillo before the 11th of February, whon he started out with General Grierson and three brigades of

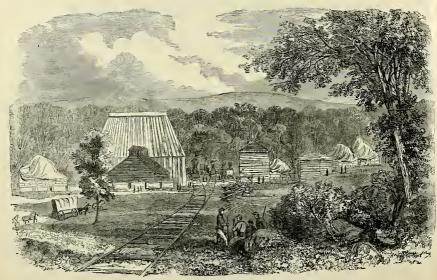


MCPHERSON'S ARMY CROSSING BIG BLACK RIVER AT MESSENGER'S FERRY, OCTOBER 1576, 1863.

and some artillery.

cavalry ander Colonel Waring, of the Fourth Missouri; Lieutenant-colonel Heyburn, of the Second Colombus, while Smith toch the remainder of his Iowa; and Colonel McCrellis, of the Third Illinois force in the direction of West Point. Before reach-Regiments, accompanied by a brigade of infantry ing the latter place he was informed that the Con-and some artillery. Smith crossed the Tallahatchie at New Albany, is with a large force, and in therefore concluded and proceeded along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad best not to eugage the enony, whose real strength, and the direction of Okolona, which they surprised as was afterward proven, did not exceed 3,400 men, and the tendence of the control of the

As soon as Smith commerced 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 prelonged 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 horzest, Smith and Grierson continued their retreat, and reached Memphis during the night of the 25th



STEVENSON, ALA., DEPOT FOR GENERAL ROSECRANS'S ARMY

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 nimself would proceed in a northerly direction with Hurlbut's column and the cavalry, The latter passed through Marion and Muckalusha (Old Town) to Union, and after dispatching cavalry toward Columbus, 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 as made across the Pearl River, at Edwards's Station and at the Rateliffe Ferry, to Canton, 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 Odund, 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 mand of Major Booth, and the white troops under he made a stand with the aid of the two gunbouts Peosta and Paw Paw, under Captain Skirk, U.S.X. On the 25th of March the following correspondence was exchanged:

"HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALAY CORPS,
"PADUCAR, 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 Padecan, "Padecan, Kv., 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

Early on the 12th Forrest approached Fort Pillow, and suidealy attacked the intrenchments outside the fortification, with Bell and McColloch's brigades of General Chalmers's divi-

Aran, 1864. sion, which were led by Generals J. R. Chalmers and himself. The Federal pickets were driven in, and a sharp encounter followed immediately before the cutworks, 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 gueboat No. 7, New Era, Captain Marshall, of the Mississippi Squadran, 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 afterneon, 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.

PROM A SERTOR BY C. E. H. BONWILL,

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 6,000 men, with which he moved northwardly, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railway, into West Tennessee. capturing Juckson 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. Hieks, with the troops of Colonel Canningham, Major Barnes, and Major Chapman, belonging 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,

here by my Government to defend the post. In this, as well as all asher orders from my superior officers, I feel it my the ensuing twenty minutes.

In reply, Major Bradford asked an hoor's delay respectfully decline surrendering, as you require.

In reply, Major Bradford asked an hoor's delay the properties of the consult with his officers and those of the consultance of the fort within the consultance o Very respectfully.

"S. G. HICES " Commanding Post."

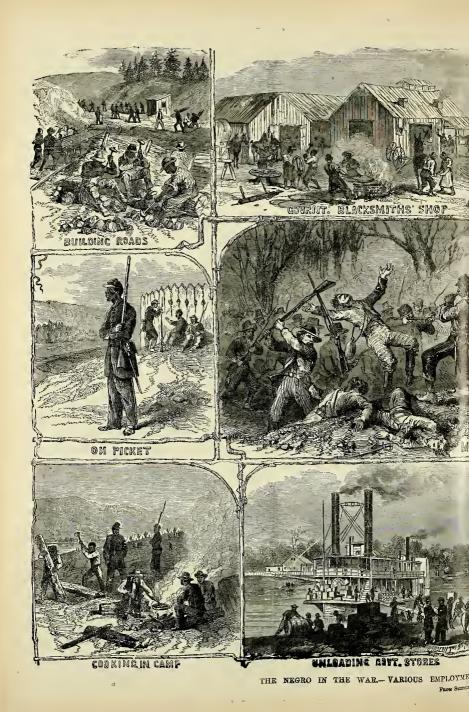
The houses and other buildings in the immediate vicinity were then occupied, and two successive uttacks were made upon the fort, and kept up until half-past eleven o'clock at night, when the assailants retired before the steady fire of both the garrison and gamboats. In the assaults the Federals lost 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.

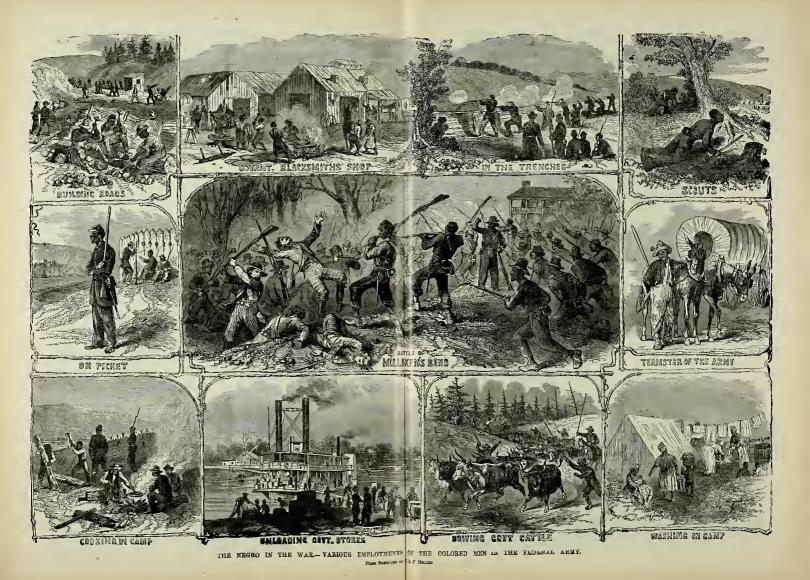
Forrest remained two days at Padneah, when he was informed of the near approach of Federal reinforcements from Cairo, and hurried off to Fort Pillow, located about seventy miles above Memphis on the Mississippi River. The fort was then held by Major L. F. Booth, with 550 men of the Sixth United States Heavy Artillery and the Second Umted States Light Artillery, both colored, as well as of the Thirtcenth (white) Tennessee Cavalry. The colored troops were noder the immediate com-

in order to consult with his officers and these of the New Era. A second demand for the surrender rapidly followed. General Forrest offered to allow twonty minutes in which to move the treeps from the fort, adding that if the latter was not evacuated in that time he would order a general assault.

Major Bradford refused the surrender, and immediately thereafter, at hugle-sound, some of Forrest's men, who had concealed themselves along the ravines and in the neighboring buildings while the negotiations for a surrender were going on, made a dash in different directions, and obtained possession of the fort, with the cry of "No quarter!" But little opportunity was offered for resistance. The Federals threw down their arms and sought escape down the high bluffs upon which the fort ras situated, as well as throughout the lown. They were pursued, and an indiscriminate slaughter followed.

Inside and outside the fort nearly all were murdered. Pollard, in his "Third Yest of the War," says: "There is no doubt that for some moments the Confederate officers lost control of their men





who were maddened by the sight of negro troops opposing them. It is to be romarked, too, that the Vankees and negroes at Fort Fillow neglected to hard down their flag. In trutb, 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 three down their arms, and fell as if they were dead. They perished in the pretense, or eachl only be restored at the point of the bayonet. To resustitate some of them, more terrified than the rest, they were rolled not the trenches made as receptualer for the fallen."

The scores that followed the capture of Fort Pillow became the supject 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 und doliberately shot down.

From Fort Pillow, General Buford was sent to Columbus, and upon his arrival there issued the following summons:

"Headquarters C.S.A., 1864.

"Headquatters C.S A.,
"Before Columbus, Ky, April 13th, 1864.

To the Commander of the U.S. Forces,
Columbus, Ky,

"Fully expelled of taking Columbus and its garrison by force, I desare to avoid steelding blood. I therefore demand the unconditional surrender of the forces uniter your emmand. Should you surrender, the ne greet now in arms will be returned to their masters. Should I be compelled to take the obscur by force, no quarter will be shown



THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

negro troops whatever; white troops will be treated us prisoners of war.

"I am, sir, yours." A Broops

"A. Burord,
" Erigadier-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 bud been ordered to intercent thom.

intercept thom.
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

Aran, 1861 wooks later he started again for Memphis, upon learning that Forrest was getting together the largest force he had ever communded.

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 coutheasterly, 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

for the assistance of Sturgia's troops, then about six miles in the rear. The latter were pushed forward as rapidly as the hot san 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



MAPHERSON'S TROOPS FORAGINO AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL WRITFIELD,

the Federals. They had been given in 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 seen 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 injudiciously 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.

Juce, 1894. If consisted of about order A. J. Smith, and advanced in the direction of Tupolo, skirmishing all the way to that place, and reached to on the 14th, after defeating the Confederates in quite a severe cavalry timek npon Mower's train shortly fifer its leaving Pontotoc.

At Tapele, Forrest was reported to have about 14,000 effective men. As soon as the Federols approached the town they were attacked by heavy numbers, but succeeded in repulsing every usanit, and in at last compelling the withdrawal of the Confed-

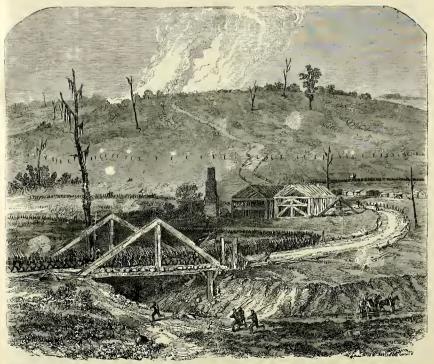


JAMES B. MCPHERSON.

erates, who were followed up and again badly punished the following day in a cavalry fight lose by the Old Town Creek. Ferrest rapidly withdrow bis forces, and Smith fell back to Memphis, whence he once more went in search of Ferrest on the 4th of the ensuing month.

Smith moved by way of Helly Springs, and reached the line of the Tallahatchie River on the 17th, but 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 mon, and charging through the eity, had first visited the Gayose House, where he expected to find Generals Huribut, 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. For-rest 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 Soptember, when, nader the direction of General Hood, he made a dash across the Tomesses River.



GENERAL MCPHERSON DRIVING THE CONFEDERATES FROM THEIR POSITION ON THE CANTON ROAD, NEAR BROWNSVILLE, MISS

TROMAS EDWARD OREENFIELD RANSOM.

tions at Norwich, Vt., November 20th 1894. Left an explan early in life, he had to struggle for the means of aub-sistence like the most of the boys of that period. Yet, by industry and thrift, he managed to acquire a good effection, and started forth to curve out his own career to the world. He first taught mathematics in a school at Middletown, Conn.; then was employed to survey the Connecticut River, Conn.; then was employed to survey the Connecticut Wiver, and afterward vas engaged as a teacher at a military school in New Jersey; again at Frysteville, N. C., and at Washington, G.; at Pensacho, F. ho, he was Professor of Mathematics in the Urilod States Navy. He was afterward employed achief engineer on the public works at Milanda, and finally defilted book almost to the point whence he had started—Marvick, VII—where the beams the principal of started—Marvick, VII—where the beams the principal of started—Norwich, VL—where he becume the principal of Capitala Miken Partridlez's Millary School, then, we show, an newberny of great renown. This military school at one time almost rivaled the United States Millary Academy at West Point. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he embed, on the 30th of April, 1844, in Company E, Eleventu Illinois Infantry, and was at once elected capitals of his company, As soon as the companies of the returned had see-embed, on the 8d 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 Divi-sion 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 competted him to leave, and the command of that corps de-voived on the youthful Geoeral Ranson, who commanded it at the battle of Jonesborough, and at the capture of the

if 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 afthough unable to ride his horse by ruson 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 attend October, 1864. Observing Istal symptoms, its kind attent ants laid carried bim to a farmhouse by the roadslde, and there, lying on a bed, he said: "As a soldier I have tried to homy duty. I do not claim that all I have done was owing to patriotism alone, through I believe I have as much of that as most of more. Partiotism and inclination have led me the

and appointed general superiotecdant of millitary rubroal. In the District ". West Tennessee during the ensuing arough of June. For 15 is gallantry at Cortain he was promotes no be a major general of Volunteers, with remainsion datage from October 8th, 1882. It is brilliant career, from 250 expanse of Fort Heory in 1882 up to the subreader of Vichshalt and the State of Fort Heory in 1882 up to the subreader of Vichshalt and the State of Fort Heory in 1882 up to the subreader of Vichshalt and the State of Fort Heory in 1882 as a brightness of Fort In 1882 up to the subreader of Vichshalt and the State of Theory of Vichshalt and State of Vichshalt has following in an extract with the following is an extract 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, Shifoh, and at the slege 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 oneer and regimer, as services were conspicious and inguiry mentorious. At the second buttle of Corinth his skill as a solitier was displayed in auccessfully currying reinforcement to the besinged garrison when the enemy was between him and the point to be reached. In the advance through Central Mississippi, General McPherson communited one wing of the army with all the ability possible to show, be having the lead in the advance, and the rear, retiring. In the campaign and siege terminating with the full of Vicksburg he has filled



MASSACRE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULLOW, APRIL 1210, 1804

sad were with the regiment to the capital of the State (Spring-Gold), and not Caim and Bird's Fourt. Here, on the 30th of July, the three mouths for which the regiment had been added expired, and it re-calitated for three years; Rassom as a detectal flustranatic-cloud, and sobsequently, on the 15th of February, 1862, when his colonel, W. H. L. Wallace, was first property of the state of the S and went with his regiment to the capital of his State (Spra

White at the head of the Eleventh Illinois, Rausom shared every engagement with General Grant about Cairo, at a every engagement with General Grant about Cuiro, at Forrs Hunry and Donelson, at Shiloh and Carinth, and as brigadier general was at Oxford and Vickeburg. Ite was wounded in Southeast Missouri on the 19th of Angust, 1861; at Donelson, February 16th, 1862; and again at Shiloh, April 6th, 1962, and again at Shiloh,

Agail (sh., 1802).
After the capture of Vlekchurg, Ransom was ordered to Louisian and Texus. In the Ranks expedition up the Red River, early in 1984, he commanded two divisions of the Thictestalt Corps, and at Sahine Cross Rouis, April 8th and the salienths line, the was again wrammful (for the fourth the salienths line, the was again wrammful for the fourth was sent to the rear, and had to return to Change for treatment. But so impartion was listed to the first first of the fourth of the salienths line of the salienths line of the salienths line of the salienths and the salienths are salienths and the salienths and the salienths and the salienths are salienths and the salienths and the salienths are salienths and the salienths and the salienths are salienths and the salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth and the salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienths and the salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienths and the salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienths and the salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienth salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienth salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienth salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienth salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienth salienth salienth salienths are salienths as a salienth salienth salienth salienth salienth salienths are salienths as to return to Chicago for freatment. But so impatient was lie to do his full share of work, that he applied for duty, and was ordered to report to demont Sherman in Grorgia. This was on the 3d day of August, in the midsummer of 1864.

the Tennessee has decreed a monument to be raised to his memory, and his name has been given to several prominent Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the different States,

JAMES BIRDSEYE MCPRERSON

Bonn in Sandusky County, G., November 14th, 1828; grad Bons in Sanamssy County, 43, November 14th, 1828; grant-nated at the United States Military Academy at West Point at the hard of his Class, July 1st, 1833, and was appointed a bre-vet-second-licement in the corps of engineers. His superior qualifications caused lim to be retained at the Academy as an assistant instructor of engineering notil 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-licuteonat of engineers; three years later he was placed in charge of the construction of Fort Delaware, and subsequently of the defences on Alcatroz Island, San Fran-elseo Harbor, Cal. In 1958 he was promoted to be a firstcheo Harbor, Cal. In 1958 he was promoted to be a flexi-lutionant, and early In 1861 was ordered to Boaton, Mass., where he gave his attention to the organization of a corps of engineer troops, belien made a copial of engineers In August, 1891. During the subsequent Navember he was chosen by General Halleck and id-exam and exettant engineer of the Department of Missouri, with the rank of limitenant colonel, being primaried to a coloneley in Vax. 1862. He was shortly ster made a briggelize-general of United States Voluntera,

day agalost an obstinate attack. His energy, the advance always under his immediate e.g., were the phosecus in the movement from Port Gilson to Hawkinson's Ferry. From the north fork of the Bayon Pierro to Black River it was a constant skirmish, the whole skillfully managed. From Hawkinson's Ferry to Jackson, the Seventeenth Army Corps Hawkinson's Ferry to Jackoon, the Seventeenth Army Corje-marched on roats not traveled by other troops, fighting the endire buttle of Royanoid alone; and the halk of Johnston's army was fought by this corps entirely under the manag-ment of General McPherson. At Chunghon Hills the Sev-cnteetth Corps and General McPherson were complement for the result of the 22d of May on the fortifications of the distinct of the Corps of the Corps of the Corps of the Victolang, and during the entire seeg. General McPherson and his commined track unfedding laurels. He is one of the ablest engineers and most skillful generals. I would respect-

ablest engineers and most skillful generals. I would respectifly but arguedly recommend his promotion to the position of beignider-general in the Regular Array."

Upon this recommendation General McDhenson was, for the 1st of August, 1853, appointed to the desired position, and soon after surprised the Confederate cump at Canton, Miss. In February, 1804, he accompanied General Sherman's flowers with the Medilian as second to economical and in March was unsligated to extinate the Preparation of which he devised several weeks, preparatory to the invasion of Georgia. Data this flower is the properties of the Confederation of Wich he devised several weeks, preparatory to the invasion of Georgia. Data this flower companies of the Confederation of Wich he devised several weeks, preparatory to the invasion of Georgia. Data this flower companies of the Confederation of Confederation of Mission of Confederation of Confe

regue to and including Kenesaw Mountain, he was controlers eg up to and including Kenesaw Mountain, he was conspler-ons and greatly distinguished hinself. In the battles before Atlanta he commanded the Left Grand Dickson, and it was while at Decatur, Ga., that he was killed by a shot fired from an ambuscude, on July 23d, 1881. On the 24th of the same an ambuscade, on July 224, 1884. 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 umbuscade about noon yesterday. At the time of this fatal shot be was an horseyesterialy. At the time of tens into riot in was on norse-back, placing his troops in position near the City of Atlanta, and was passing by a cross-road from a moving column to-ward the flank of troops that had already been established He had quitted me 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 sailed from his intrenchments of 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 action; so that General M-Pherson fell in battle, booted and spurred, as the gallant kaight and gentleman should wish. Not his the boss 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 Potomae, 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 stuff of the Army, and Generals Sherman and McPherson were respectively assigned to the command of the inflitary 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 Cumherland, 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 Dodgo; 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, as the Ninth Corps, to merly belonging to it, had left East Tennessee between the 17th and 23d of March, and proceeded to Annapolis, joining the Arm; of the Potomae, 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 force under General Joseph E. Johnston, then at and about Dalton, it being understood that Grant was to make a simultaneous movement from Culpepper.



NEGRO RECRUITS TAKING THE CARS FOR MURFREESBORO', TENN., TO JOIN THE FEDERAL ARMY. FROM A SERTCH BY C. E. F. HILLEN

auntrys, and this army will moura his death and cherish Riuggold, under the command of General George 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 vindente the honer and integrity. Bistory tells of hat few who so blended the grace and gentlemes of the friend with the dignity, courage, faith and mantiness of the solder, Ill spublic enemies, even the men who directed the fatal series. His public enemies, even the men who directed the fatal shut, never apoke or wrote of him without expressions of marked respect, those whom he commanded loved him even to feld-stry; and I, his associate and commander, fall in worsts attenuate to express any publics of his great worth. I feel assured that every patriot in America, on hearing this sadequate to express any publics allows, and the country generally will realize that when the expression of the ex

RESACA AND ATLANTA.

Two weeks after General Sherman's return to Canten on the 12th of March, 1864-President Lincoln retired Major-general Halleck as Generalu-Chref of the Armies, and appointed in his stead Ulyases S. Grant.

H. Thomas, comprised the Fourth Corps, General Howard; the Fourtcouth Corps, General Palmer; and the Twentieth Corps, General Hooker. Army of the Tennessee, stationed at Lee and Gordon's Mill, under General J. B. McPherson, em-

> • WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-Washington, March 12th, 1864, (General Order No. 98)

The Precident of the Tueller States on the tollower.

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1) Major-excend Hamilton States on the tollower.

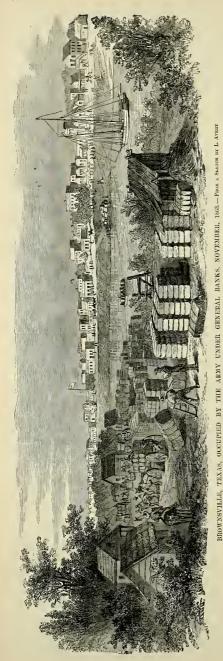
1) Major-excend Hamilton States on the States The American States of the Major and Lectoward record Ir. Strain adjusted to the command of the Armées of the United States. The adopted to the command of the Armées of the United States. The American States of the States Ir. Sta

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 50,000 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 o total of about 98,000 men.

Sherman's preparations for the advance were not completed until late on Friday, the 6th of May, MAY, 1861. and early the following day Thomas advanced the Fourth, Fourteenin, and Twentieth Corps into Dogwood Valley at and about Trickum, while McPherson moved toward Ship's Gap and Villanow, and Schofield marched the Twenty-third Corps in the direction of Lec's and Catoosa Springs.

After meeting some opposition in front of Buz-2ard's Roost Gap, where Newton's and Geary's divisions had a skirmish with the Confederates, Thomas occupied Tunnel 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. McProrson advanced in





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 Kipatrick's cavalry anddealy came upon the Resaca arcthworks late in the afternoon; but he found the place so strongly fortified, and so well goarded by Canty's brigade, that it would have been nursies of he an attack with his then small force, and he therefore returned to a strong position at the southern and of the Gan.

There was almost continued skirmishing between the apposing armise 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 Roest of divert the enemy's attention, the entire army advanced at sunrise on the 12th through Snake Creek day upon Reseach, Kilpatrick's cavalry taking the least, and being closely followed by McPherson's central column along the nain road, as well shy Nebloded and Thomas upon the extreme right

Part of Wheeler's cavalry force, which had the day before entered upon an extended re-

connoissance against Schofield's left, which it had unsuccessfully engaged, now attacked Kiljmtrick, when the latter was alumt two miles distant from Ressen, and a spirited engagement followed, in which Kilpatrick was so builty wounded that he bud to turn his command over to Colonel Murray. Wheeler's men were promptly dispersed, and McPherson afterward struck the infantry pickets, which he dreve within their intrenchments, being thus enabled to take up a strong position upon a ridge, with his left abreast the town, and his ex-General Thomas then brought up his force upon Mcl'herson's left, an Schofield placed the Twenty-third Corp amon a grown of hills to the south of Til on, on the Dalton and Resaca Road.

It was then ascertained that General Jacks had not the 9th dispatched three of looks distributed three of looks distributed to the comminder of his army had since followed, leaving Datton in passession of Howard's force, which had afterward 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 penton-bridge

Mar, 166

of Calhoan. The latter place was to be freatened by Sweeny's division of the Sixteenth Cops at the same time that Ground Garrard's cavalry would proceed loward Rome to destroy the line of railway helow Calhonn and above Kingston, and while the main army would attack Reseas from different points.

The Confederate army was in a strong position behind Camp Creek. It occupied the forts as well as a high hill, whence inhustrals with the confederation of t

Johnston's urtillery could command the orallway and all the bridges thrown across the Oostenutha—the extreme left, under Polk, resting upon the latter river, and connecting with the centre, nuder Harder, while the extreme right, under Hood, extended around Bessen in a northcesterly direction to the Commanga.

During the afternoon of the 14th, Sweeny and Garrard entered upon the proposed movements, while McPheron got arross Camp Creek and drave may Polk's force from his commanding position, where he promptly secured a good bedgment for his artillary. Thomas followed closely along the Camp Creek Valley, where Schuloid met him late in the day, and took position apon his left, close to Reseas, after marching most of his force by way of the Kome and Datton Road.

Orders were issued by Johnston to attack the next morning, but when it was learned that Calloun was threatened, and that Polk could not well manitain the position to which McPhersen had driven min, Walker's division was sent to Calloun, and what promised to develop into an important hattle was confined to a sortes of infantry skirmishes, sasting until the afternoon. These occurred mainly apon 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 Geary and Williams. cas sent forward to test the enemy's strength along the front, and soon came upon Hood's advance. under Stevenson, whose gans 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 bettle-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



being nearly equally divided between the Army of the Cumberland and two divisions of the Army of the Ohin. The Confederates reported their total loss at aluent 2,200.

Another ponton-bridge had in the meantime been created and the meantime bear Greek, and Shorman's lines were gradually being drawn so closely around Reseac, that, with the threatening of the railway at Callionn, Johnston saw no likely chance of extricating himself should he attempt a further stand against the leavy force opposing him. He therefore abandoned Reseaching the night of the 15th, and burning the rulerod bridge behind him, retreated across the Oesteanah is the direction of Callborn.

Early on the 16th, Sherman entered the town of Resaca and set about repairing bridges and sending

Nor, best list troops across the river. The carard divisions of Generals Stoneman
and McCook were disputched in pursuit of the
enemy, and General Thomas's force crossed the
Ressaw, while McPherson's crossed the Oostenanh
at Luy's Ferry, and Schofled's forded the Connasanga at Pito's Perry, and the Coosawattee at
McClarc's Perry.

With the exception of Jefferson C. Davis's divi-

sion, which meed alone to Rome, where, without much apposition, it succeeded in taking possession of several heavy guns, and in capturing as well as destroying much valuable property, the whole arm marched southward by different roads, and after engaging in several skinnishes with the Confederate rear-gunral at Abulisville and cleewhere, besides preparing to give battle at Kingston and at Cassville, where the enemy apparend disposed to make a stand, Shorman rested his troops along the banks of the Etowah River.

Early on the 23d, Sherman ordered nu advance.
The troops and wagons were provided and leaded with subsistence for twenty days, and garrisons were left both at Rome and Kingston, while latter was announced as it emporary base of supplies. The Federals then crossed the Etowah River, and marched in three columns; Thomas in the centre ria Enhartee and Burnt Hickory; McPherson crossing on the right at the mouth of the Conasene Creek, near Kingston, and cia Van Wert; and Schofield taking the Casswille Roud,

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 Wort.

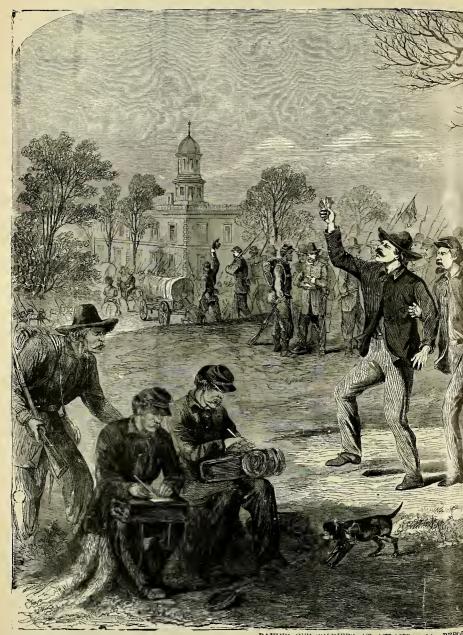
In order to ascertain definitely whether Sherman's whole army had abandoned the line of the Etovahi, Johnston ordered Wheeler to make a reconnoissance toward Cassville. This was alone late in the evening of the 23d. Wheeler succeeded in clading Kilpatrick by crossing several miles to the right, and took advantage of the opportunity to attack the small force left in charge of the Federal supply-trains at Cassville. There could be hat little resistance offered to Wheeler's heavy force of evaryly, 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 our hundred prisoners.

Wheeler returned and reported that Sherman's arny was on its way to Dalhas, where the Federials knew Johnston Indi concluded to make another stand, and the Confederate lines were at once Jisposed to meet the coming force. Hardew was already near New Hope Church, with his left across the Stilesbord, Dalhas and Polk was placed in the curter, with Hood apun the extreme right, the latter's centre being directly at New Hope Olture.

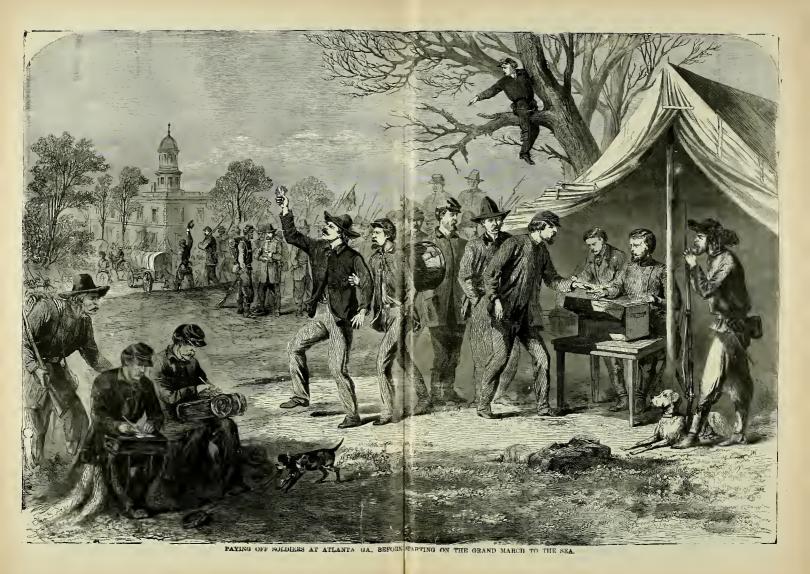
Hooker's corps led the advance, and when near Owen's Mills, on the Punpkinvine Crees, Gaery's division came apon a body of Confederate cavalry, which it drove back a distance of nearly two miles, when it met Hood's advance infantry, under Colonel Bash Jones, and consisting of Austin's sharpshooters and of the Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiments.

A sharp conflict took place, and Sherman harried to the front, but as the divisions of Generals Ward and Williams, also belonging to Hooker's corps, were on different roads, it 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 Acworth, Dallas and Marietta Roads. Ho d's position was violently assaulted, but under cover of their carthworks the Confederates were enabled to successfully resist every attack along the neighboring ridge and dense woods, and at dark the Federal 'o best a retreat. During the ensuing stormy night 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 mere strongly intranctical, with well-developed lines extending from Dallas to Mariette. Sherman had meanwhile brought up Howard's Fourth Corps to Hooker's apport, and ordered McPherson's to Dallas, upon which Davis was then advancing to take position on McPherson's left, while Schofold was directed to leave Hovry's division to protect the trains, and to advance with the other divisions to Owen's Mills. The example unner Stoneman was



PAYING OFF SOLDIERS AT ATLANTA. GA. BEFO





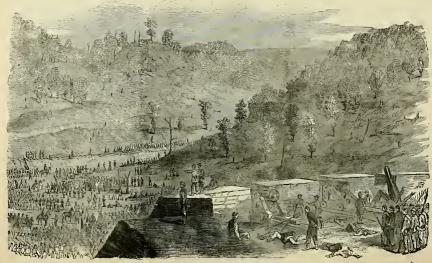
GENERAL GEARY'S HEADQUARTERS AT ATLANTA.



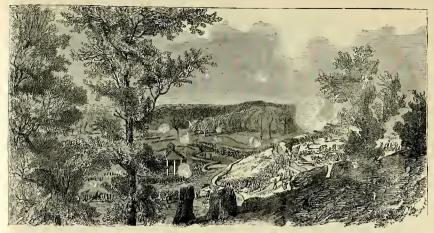
THE CITY HALL, ATLANTA.



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

avalry was to protect the rear.

The continued storm had rendered the roads so d, 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 burassed by the enemy's sharpshooters, and were t the same time drawn into many a skirmish at different points.

While these movements were being perfected, tho immediate front of both armies was likewise kept on the alert. On the 26th, McCook's cavalry had quite a lively tilt with Wheeler's force, from which

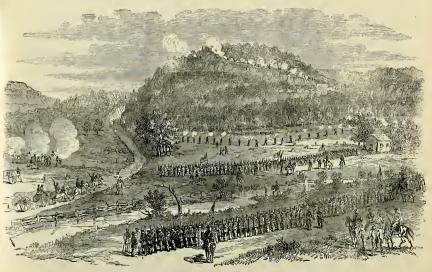
of Newton, Stanley and Wood led to quite a lively encounter in the vicinity of Pickett's

Mill. The Federals were travely met by the divi-sions of Generals Cleburne, of Hardee's corps, and lindman, 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.

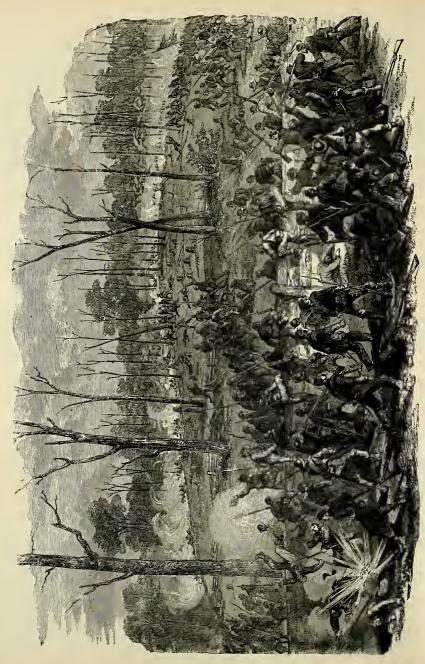
On the 28th, McPherson was boldly attacked by part of Hardee's force, just as he was bringing up his troops upon Thomas's left, the better to envelop the enemy's right; but the temporary earthworks

to aid Schofield, and Garrard was to operate in latter it captured nearly 50 prisoners; and on the erected by the Folicrals enabled them to successfully conjunction with McPherson, while McCook's 27th, reconnoissances by the divisious 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 or the entire Federal line to the left, and by the 1st of June the movement was effected. The reads to Allatoons and Acworth were seized, and General



OEARY'S SECOND BRIGADE CHARGING UP THE MOUNTAIN AT THE BATTLE OF RESACA.





KINGSTON, ON THE ETOWAH RIVER, GA, OCCUPIED BY SHERMAN, MAY 14th, 1864,
FROM A SKITCH BY C. E. P. DILLEY.

Stoneman's cavalry was sont toward Allatoona, at the castern and of the Pass, while therard's horse proceeded in the rear by the west end, thus turning the Pass and compelling its evacuation.

The total Federal losses for the mouth of May acce 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 mount 4,700, to which must be added some 3,250 presences taken by the Federals, making the total exaulties nearly equal on both sides.

Orders were immediately given to reconstruct the rollway from Kingston to the Etowah, as well she bridge at Etowah Station, and on the 4th Shernan 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 Hope Clurch, wherein Sherman had the him, and to move his army toward the hills protecting Marietta; where the next stand was to be made.

At Acworth, Shorman was joined on the 8th by Gonoral Frank P. Blair, Jr., who had with him Colonel Long's brigade of Garrard's exalty, and two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps—in all about 9,000 mcn—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 Acyrotth and Kenesaw.

Between Accords and Marietta intervenes a very mountainous district, having three detached and well-lefined summits, the most exterty of which is called Konesaw 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 further to the north, and nearly milway 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 ubatis, as well as several successive lines of intreachments. Betind the latter lay a force sublicient to check and materially damage any advance toward the Kenesaw, which was the controlling point of the whole region, as it completely commanded both the line of railway and the toward Mariotta.

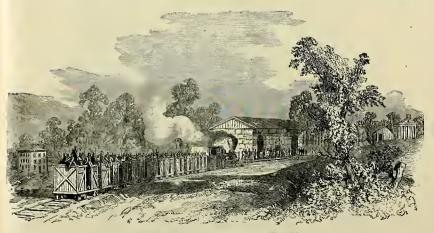
Along the summit of the mountains, notably on the Konesaw, rising to a beight of nearly 1,200 feet, Johnston had placed a heavy line of artillery, and nuder its cover lay his infantry, then consisting in all of nine divisions of about 7,000 each. The latter were well supported by the Georgia Militia, called out by Governor Brown, and placed in charge of General G. W. Smith. Hurdeo's corps held the extreme Confederate left, resting upon Lost Monniain; Polk's corps, the centre; and Hood's corps, the right, extending across the A-worth and Marketta Road. The cavary, estimated at about 15,000 men, was left to operate on the Banks and in the Federal rear.

operate on the flanks and in the Federal rear, substant's army advanced as before in three columns, Schoffeld toward Lost Mountain, McPherson toward Mariotta, and Thomas on Koneaw 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 Kenesuw and Pine Mountains.

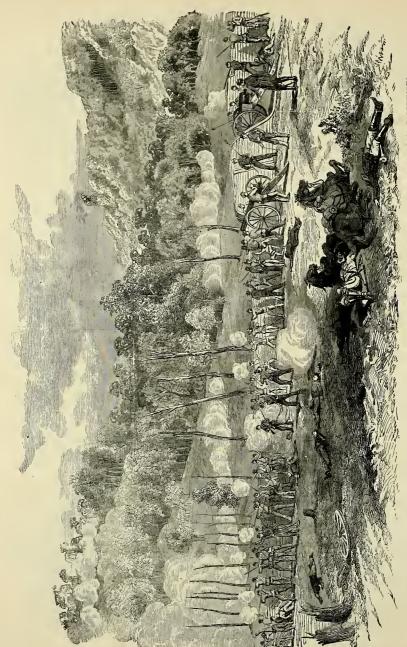
During the afternoon of the 14th there was a temporary eessation of the drenching rains which had lasted almost continuously since the beginning of the month, and the whole from was

Justs, 1864. Advanced close to the Confederate works, wherein the onemy'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 nyon 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 SERVER BY C. E. P. HULLES



ENGAGEMENT AT KULP (CULPS) HOUSE, JUNE 22D, 1864. THE FEDERAL ARTHLERY DRIVING HOODS MEN BACK TO THEIR EARTHWORKS. FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. HILLER.

range of the guns upon the hills overlooking their and Williams's centre, at the same time Hascall lines, they were once more subjected to a very damaging fire from the enemy.

At one time several groups of Confederate officers eppeared reconneitring 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 Generale Johnston, Hardee and Polk, who had come together at the suggestion of General Hardee, who justiy 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 fregments of another shell fired from the same battery, which caused his instant death. The command of Polk's corps then temperarily devolved upon the senior division commander, General William W. Loring, whose division was given to General W. S. Featherstone, 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 Kenewas attacked by Stevenson, and the enslaught was the 1st of June to the 2d of July, were as follows: made with such impetuesity that for a while th Federals were driven back in the semewhat marsh ravine separating the forces of Williams and Ceary

The advantage thas gained was but temporary however, for a converging fire of grapeshet and canister directed by the Woodbury and Winega batteries of rifled guns, as well as by the Thirteentl New York Artillery, proved so destructive tha Hood's men had to fall back, and were finally driver to their earthworks with the loss of nearly 1,00 men. The Federal loss was reported at about 40 in killed and wounded.

Two days after the engagement at "Kulp (Culp's Hense"un assault was ordered to be made, on Mor day, the 27th, simultaneously at two points sent of the Kenesaw, upon Jehnston's left centre McPherson was to attack the Little Konesaw, whil Themas 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 cannonade, the Federals advanced apon the enemy, talling most heavily upon the forces of Generals Hardee and Loring; but after a very hotly contested engagement of a little over an honr's duration, the assailants had to retire with saw Mountains, having practically abandoned Pine the loss of about \$5.500 men, as against one-sixth Mountain. The latter was immediately taken the number lost by the Confederates. Among the

The official reports of losses on each side, from

e	Army of the Clomberland.	Killed and	Hounded.	Total
	Howard's Fourth Corps	603	1.543	2,144
	Palmer's Fourteenth Corps.	353	1,466	1.819
d	Hooker's Twentieth Corps.	822	1,246	1,568
	Army of the Tennesses,			
Т	Logan's Fifteenth Corps	179	697	869
h	Dodge's Sixteenth Corps	52	157	200
t	Blair's Seventeenth Corps	47	213	259
n	Army of the Ohia.			
0	Schofield's Twenty - third			
ō	Согра	105	862	467
	Cavalry	130	69	108
(Grand Total	1,790	5,740	7,630
-	Wanter to Comme	200	4 400	
h	Hardee's Corps		1,433	1,683
	Hood's Corps	140	1,121	1,261
	Loring's (Polk's) Corps	128	926	1,054
0	Grand Total	468	3,480	8,948

Johnston prevented Sherman's intended attack pon his flank and rear by making a forced march to the railway crossing, and erecting there some earthworks, besides opposing an intrenched line across the read at Smyrna Church, with flanks resting behind the Rottenwood 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 rife pits



NORTHERN VIEW OF HOVEY GAP, GA., SHOWING JOHNSTON'S RESERVE CAMPS. FROM A SKETCH BY C. E. F. BILLEN.

possession of by the Federals. The remainder of Federal killed were Generals C. G. Harker and the 15th was occupied with almost incessant skirmishing, which extended as well throughout the 16th and up to the time the Federal army advanced apen 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 conneeting it with Kencsaw 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 bent still more behind Noses Creek, so as to protect the line of railway communicating with the Chattahooches.

The lines were every day drawn tighter around the Confederate position until the 22d, when the eustemary skirmishing gave place te Just, 1861. quite a sanguinary engagement at what was known as the "Kalp (Calp's) Honse." southwest of Marietta. Schofield had just taken position upon Hookor'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, Gasry and Hascall, 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 nine o'clock on the morning of the 3d.

Daniel McCook, and Colonel Barnhill, of the Fertieth Illinois Regiment; the wounded including General G. D. Wagner and Colonel Elliett W. Rice On the 1st of July, Sherman ordered Hooker and

Schofield to advance some two miles to the right.

July 1861. whither they were followed the next day by Generel McPhersen, 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

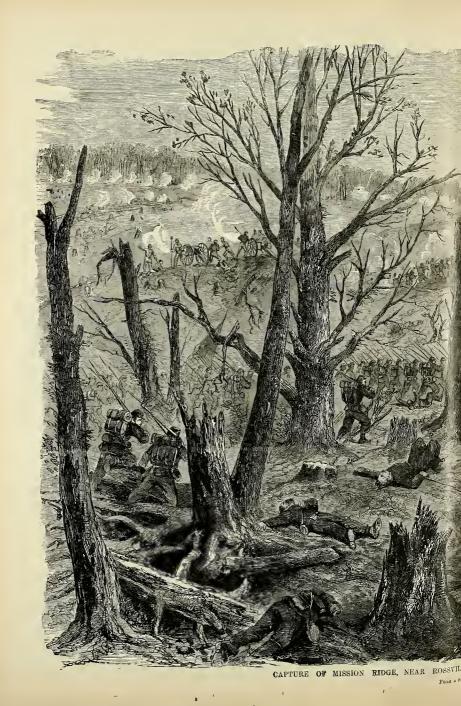
threaten the Confederate rear. General Johnston saw that Sherman's plan was to completely turn the Confederate left, thus eutting him off from Atlanta, and he, therefore, concluded to abanden his strong position upon the Kepesaw so as to fall back upon the Chattahosehee. The movement was commenced late on the 2d, and early the following marning the Federal

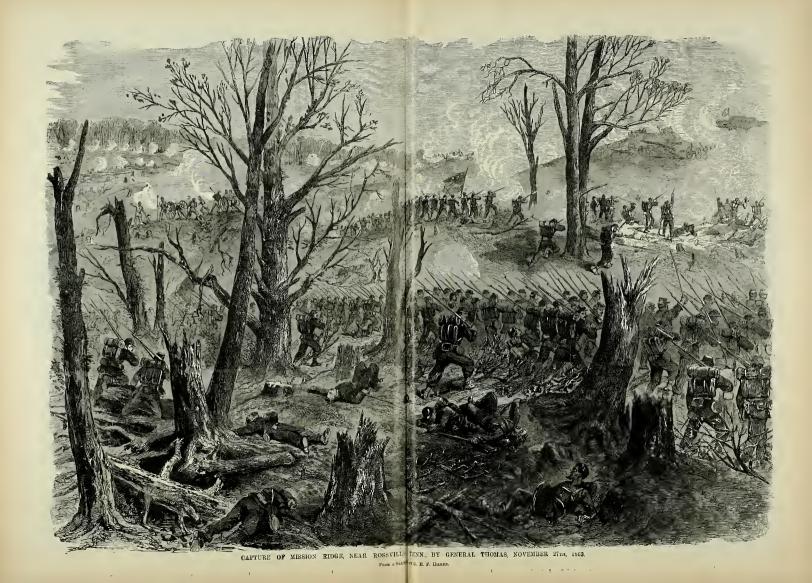
pickets occupied the crest of the mountain. Orders were at ence given to pursue the fastretreating Confederates. General Thomas moved forward along the railread to Marietta, and thence, in a southwardly direction, to the Chattahoochee, while General Logan's force was ordered to Marietta by the main road, and the remninder 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 along the main read, 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 Read to effect a ledgment 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 Chattahooebee at Powell's Ferry, and established himself upon the east bank after capturing a gun and a number of prisoners. Garrord occupied Reswell, where he destroyed several woolen 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 railes below the bridge. General Schofield strongly intrenched himself and hegan the construction of ponton and trestle bridges, while Howard was building a bridge at Power's Ferry, about two miles below Schofield's

General Newton's division having been sent to hold the ford at Reswell, the Federels 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.





ROSTER OF THE FEDERAL FORCES. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Major general Wm. T. Sherman com

ABMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Major-general George H. Thomas commanding.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

 Major-general Oliver O. Howard.
 Mujor general David S. Stanley. PHEST DIVISION,

(1) Major-general D. S. Stanley (2) Brigadier-general Nathan Kimball. First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Charles Craft;
(2) Colonel Isaac M. Kirly,
Seonal Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Walter C. Whitta-

Second Higgade (1) Brigader-general Watter C. Whitta-ker; (2) Coloned Jucob E. Taylor. Third Brigade; Coloned William Gross, Artillery: Battery 'B,' Independent Pennsylvania, and the Fifth Indiana Artillery.

SECOND DIVISION

(1) Major-general John Newto (2) Brigadier-general George D. Wagner First Bregads - Brigadier-general Nathan Kimbah Second Brigade: Colonel John O. Mitchell.
Third Brigade: (1) Colonel Daniel McCook; (2) Colonel
Caleb J. Dilworth.
Artillery: Second Mianesota, "I" Second Illinois, and Fifth Wisconsin Butteries

> THIRD DIVISION. Brigadier-general Absalam Baird.

First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general John B. Turchin; (2) Colonel Morton C. Hunter. Second Brigade : (1) Colonel F. Vanderveer; (2) Colonel Newell Gleason,

Third Brigade: Colonel George P. Este Artillery: Seventh Indiana and Nineteenth Indiana Bat-

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS. (1) Major-general Joseph Hooker,

(2) Majnr-general Henry W. Slocum. FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Alpheus S. Williams. First Brigade: Brigadier general Joseph F. Kulpe.

Second Brigade: Brigadier-general Thomas II. Ruger.

Third Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general II. Tyndale; (2) Colo-

es S. Boli ol James S. Boltinson,
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. Logun.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-general Peter J. Osterhaus (2) Brigadier general Charles R. Woods. des (1) Brigneller-general Charles R. Woods

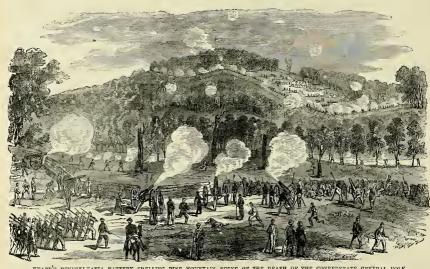
Print Brigade: (1) Briganier-generia Cuaries R. Woods (2) Coloned William B. Woods. Second Brigade: Celonel James A. Williamson. Third Brigade: Celonel Hugo Wangello. Artillery: Battery "F," Second Missouri, and Fourth Oldu Independent.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigodler-general Morgan L. Smith,
 Brigodler-general J. A. J. Lighthurn.
 Brigodler-general William B. Huzen.

First Brighte; (1) Briguiller-general Giles A. Smith (2) Colonel J. S. Martin; (3) Colonel Theodore Jones, Scood Brigade; (1) Briguiller-general J. A. J. Lightburn; (2) Colonel Well S. Jones. Artillery: Battery "H." First Illinois, and "A," First

Illinois



KNAPP'S PENNSTLYANIA BATTERY SBELLING PINE MOUNTAIN, SCENE OF THE DEATH OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL POLK,

Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general G. D. Wagner;

filinois.

THIRD DIVISION

Brigadier-general Thomas J. Wood, First Brigade; Colonel William II. Gibson, Scoud Brigade; (1) Brigadler-general William B. Hezen; (2) Colonel P. Sidney Post. Third Brigade; (1) Brigadler-general Samuel Beatty;

(2) Colonel Fresterick Kueller.

**A-tillery: Sixth Ohlo, and Bridges's Illinois Batterles

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

(1) Major-general John M. Palmer. (2) Brevet-major-general Jefferson C. Davis. FIRST DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-general Richard W. Juhnson, (2) Brigadier-general John H. King. First Brigade: Brigadier-general William P. Carlin, Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general John II. King; (2) Colonel William L. Stoughton,

Third Brigade: (1) Colonel James M. Niebling; (2) Colonel Poulamin F. Scribner. Artillery: Batteries "A," First Michigan, and "C," First

SECOND DIVISION

 Brigadier-general Jefferson C. Davis.
 Brigadier-general James D. Morgan, Bret Brigade : Brigadier-general James D. Morgan Brigadier-general John W. Geary.

Third Brigade: Colonel David Ireland,
Artillery: Butter, "E," Independent Penusylvania, and
Thirteenth New York.

THIRD DIVISION.

(1) Major-general Daniel Butterfield. (2). Brigudier general William T. Want. First Leipade: (1) Brigadler general William T. Ward); (2) Colonel Benjamia Harrison. Scond Brigade: Colonel John Coburn. Third Brigade: Colonel James Wood, Jr. Artillery: Batteries "(C, First Ohio, and "1," First Artillery: Latteries "(C, First Ohio, and "1," First

Michigan. CAVALRY.

Brigndler general W. L. Elllott, Chief of Cavalry.

PIRST DIVISION Colonel Edward M. McCook.

First Brigade: Colonel A. P. Campbell. Second Brigade: Colonel O. H. Lagranga Third Brigade: Colonel L. D. Watkins, Artillery: Eighteenth Indiana,

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier-general Kenner Oarrard. First Brigade: Colonel William B. Sipes. Becond Brigade: Colonel R. H. G. Minty. Third Brigade: Calonel A. O. Miller. Artillery: The Chicago Board of Trade Battery.

Brigndier-general John E. Smith. First Brigade: Colonel Jesse I. Alexander, Second Brigade: Colonel Green B Raum. Third Brigade: Colonel Janez Banbury.

> FOURTH DIVISION. Brigadler-general William Harrow.

First Brigade: Colonel Beuben Williams. Second Brigade: Colonel Charles C Walcutt, Third Brigade: Colonel John M. Oliver Artillery: First Iowa Battery.

> SINTEENTH ARMY CORPS. Major-gen-rel Grenville M. Dodge,

SECOND DIVISION. Brigadier-general Thomar W. Sweezy
 Brigadier-general John M. Corse.

First Brigade: Colonel Elliott W. Blcc.
Second Brigade: (1) Colonel P. E. Burke; (2) Colonel
August Mersy; (3) Licutenant-colonel Pailips; (4) Colonel

R. N. Adams Third Brigade: (1) Colonel M. M. Bano; (2) Brigadier-meral William Vanderveer.

Artitlery : Battery "H," First Missouri Light Artitlery.

FOURTH DIVISION.

(1) Brigadier-general James C Veatch, (2) Brigadier-general John W. Fuller, Mest Brigado: Brigadier-general John W. Fuller. Second Brigade: Colonel John W. Sprague.

Third Brigate: (1) Colonel John Tillson; (2) Colonel James a Howe Artillery: Fourteenth Ohio Battery.

SEVENTERNIH ABMY CORPS.

Major-general Francis P. Blair, Jr THIRD DIVISION

Brigadler general Mortimer D. Leggett, First Brigade: (i) Brigadler-general Manning F. Force; First Brigate: (1) Brigattler general Manning F. Force; 22) Colonel George E. Bryant. Scond Brigade: (1) Colonel Robert K. Scott; (2) Lieuten-snt-colonel G. F. Wiles.

Third Brigade: C.Jonel Adam G. Malloy, Artillery: Third Ohio, Battery
Michigan Battery,
FOURTH DIVISION. Third Ohio, Battery "D"; First Illinois, Eight!

Rrigadier-general Walter Q. Gresham.
 Brigadier-general Giles A. Smith.

First Brigade: (1) Colonel William L. Sanderson; (2) Colo-

Second Brigade: Colonel George C. Rogers. Third Brig Third Brigade: Colonel William Hall. Artillery: Company "F," Second Illinois

Besides the artiflery above mentioned, the following Beddies the strillery above acettomet, the following batteries were in the Arny of the Tennessee, viz. Illinois, batteries "E." "P" and "G" of the First Light Artillery, and Cogeneil's Battery. Indiana, Third, Ninht and Poartreeath, Michigan, Second Battery, Minnessta, First Battery, Ohio, Seventh, Eighth. Tenth, Piffecent and Tennyisitth bat-

CAVALRY-ARMY OF THE ORIO. Major-general George Stoneman commanding FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel Israel T. Garrard.

The cavalry of the army, though nominally connected with the three subordinate armies, was, during the active compaign, organized into four commands, which were signed to duty by General Sherman as circumstances requir signed to duty by General Sherman as circumstances required, and as will be seen by the narrative of the compaign. One division was usually upon each flonk and one covering the communications at the rear, whilst the fourth was restly for expeditions in front which might be ordered. The nearest subordinate army commander usually exercised nuthority over the cavalty cooperating with him.

in the War Department records for June, they are stated

Principal Carolry Commanders,—Major-general George Stuneman, Brigadier-general Judson Klipatrick, Brigadier-general Kenner Garrard, Brigadier-general Edward M. McCook.

ROSTER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE. GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON COMMANDING.

HARDEE'S ARMY CORPS. Lieutenant general William J. Hardee.

MAJOR GENERAL B. F. CHENTHAM'S DIVISION -Brigades-Muny's, Wright's, Strahl's, Vaughn's.

RESERVE BATTALIONS -Eight batteries- Williams's, Palm s, and Waddell's battalie

DETACHMENTS. ESCORTS (CAVALRY).—General Johnston's Headquarters—Company "A" and Company "B." Headquarters—Cheat ham's, Cleburne's, Walker's, Bate's, Hardee's, Hindman's

Jiam's, Cleburne's, Walker's, Bale's, Flavine's, Hubuman's Stevenson's, Stewar's, One company each, ENONERH TROOPS (Mijlor J. W. Green).—Divisions— Cheatham's, Cleburne's, Stewart's, Hindman's, Buckane's Detachment of Suppers and Miners. One company each.

IRWY OF WISSISSIPPI Major-general W. W. Loring.

Major-oeneral S. G. French's Division,-Reignles-

Major ornella, W. W. Lundo's Division (Brigadier W. S. Featherstone). - Brigades-Adams's, Feather stone's Scott's

MAJOH-GENERAL EO. C. WALTHALL'S DIVISION.—Brs. ndz.—Quarles's, Canty's, Reynolds's.

CAVALKY.

Brigmiter-general W. H. Jackson. Buioadien-oeneral W. H. Jackson's Division.—Bri-udes—Armstrong's, Hose's, Perguson's.

ESCORTS (CAYALRY).-Three companies. ARTRILERY.

Brigades-Storre's, Meyrick's, Preston's, Waltie's, Three Interies each



PROM A SKETCH BY D. R. BROWN, TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT. THE MILITARY COLLEGE, MARIETTA, GA.

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 Hicken looper, Chief of Artillery.

TRUCK OF THE OUTO

THEATY-THIRD ARMY CORPS. Mujor general John M. Schofield communiting. FIRST DIVISION

Brigndier-general Alvin P. Huvey.

Perst Brigane: Colonel Richard F. Borter. Second Brigade: (1) Colonel John C. McQuiston; (2) Colo cel Peter T. Swaine

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Henry M, Judah.
 Brigadier-general Milo S. Hascall.

First Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general Nathaniei C. McLeau;
(3) Colonel Joseph A. Couper. Second Brigade: (1) Colonel John R. Bond; (2) Colonel William E. Hobson.

oltani E. Hobson.

Third Brigade; Colonel Silns A. Strickland.

Artillery: Shielib's Nineteenth Ohlo and Paddock's Sixth Artitlery: Michigan Batteries, THING DIVISION,

Brigadier-general Jacob D. Cox nle: Colonel dumes W. Reilly.

Second Brigade: (1) Brigadier general M. D. Manson; 3: Colonel Daniel Camerou; (3) Colonel John S. Casement. Third Brigade: (1) Brigadier-general N.C. McLean; 2) Colonel Bobert K. Byrd (3) Colonel Thomas J. Hen-

Artillery: Harvey's Fifteenth Indiana; Wilber's Twenty hird Indiana and "P" First Oblo (Cockerill's).

MAJOR-BERAL W. H. T WALKER'S DIVISION -Bri-

MAJOR GENERAL N. II. HAZARDA MAJOR GENERAL PAT. R. CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.—Bri-unica—Polk's, Lowry's, Govan's, Smith's. guites—Polk's, Lowry's, Govon'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— Deas's, Colonel J. G. Colurt commanding; Manigault's; Tucker's, Colonel J. H. Sharp commanding; Waithall's,

Turker's, Colond's, It Sharp Commonling,

MAJOH-OLNERAL C. L. STEVENEOS'S DEVISION.—Brigades—
Brown's, Cummings's, Reynold's, Petus's.

MAJOH-GENERAL A. P. STEWART'S DEVISION.—Brigades—
Storull's, Clayton's, Gibson's, Baker's.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS

Major-general Joseph Wheeler. WILLIAM T. MARTIN'S DIVISION .--

MAMOR OF MARIAL WHIGHES BRIGHES-ARIEN, SPETCHOS, BRIGADER OF MERCHAL J. H. KELLEY'S DIVISION.—Hri-gacks—Anderson's, Dibbrell's, Haudoof's, BRIGADER OF MERCHAL W. T. C. HUME'S DIVISION.—Bri-gades—Arbhy's, Hurrison's, Williams's,

ARTILLERY,

Brigadier-general F. A. Shoup-

BATTALIONS ATTACHED TO HARDEE'S CORPS (3 batteries cach battalion—Colone) M. Smith).—Battalions—Haxton's. Hotelikisa's, Martin's, Cobb's. BATTALIONS ATTICHED TO Hoop's Conps (Colonel B F.

Bockhands Artalions—Courtney's, Eldridge's, Johnston's,
Wheelers's Corps (identenal-colone F. W. Robertson).— Pier botteries

JOHN M. SCHOFFELD.

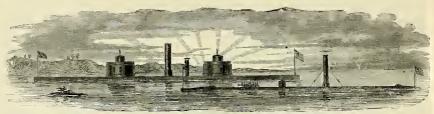
Bonx in Chantauqua Caunty, N. Y., September 29th 1831; graduated at the United States Military Academy, and promoted brevet-second-licutengut of the Second Artiflery, July 1st, 1833, and captain of First Artiflery, May 14th, 1801. promoted heree-second-identisms of the Second Artillery, July 14, 1831, and equits of Yest Artillery, July 10th, 1861.

From 1853 to 1861 he was Professor of Natural and Experiments of the Second Artillery, July 10th, 1861.

From 1853 to 1861 he was Professor of Natural and Experiments of the First Levillery, St. Louis, Mo. Appointed major of the First Missourk Volunteers, April 28th, 1861, he served with General Lyon as chief of stuff in the operations in Missourh, particle putting in the lottless of Dug Spring and Wilsson's Creek. Commissioned brignifier, general of United States Vulnateers, and of Missouri Wilstia, November, 1861, he commanded the State troops and the District of St. Louis, and in Ostobar 1862, he was placed in command of the Army of the Ostobar 1862, he was appeared in command of the Army of the Wilstian Missouries of Missouries of St. Louis, and the District of St. Louis, and the District of St. Louis, and to Ostobar 1862, he was appeared in command of the Army of the Oblic; was the was appointed to command the Army of the Oblic; was the immediate command of the Twesty-third Corps in Sherman's Georgia Compalgo, participating in the almost constant serves fighting, ending with the capture of Almona, September 2d, 1864. In November, 1864, he was placed in terms dealered from General Sherman's Missouries and the Command of the forces detached from General Sherman's command of the forces detached from General Sherman's army to strengthen General Thomas at Nashville, being constantly engaged with Hood's invaling army in Tennessee and defeated it at the battle of Franklin, Nov. 36th, 1864 and acterated it at the battle of Frieddin, Nov. 30th, 1864, joined General Thomasus the next day, and commanded the Twenty-third Corps at the battle of No-brille and it in sequent junsuit of Hood's may. For his services at Frank lin be was appointed in Hood of North Corollan, and placed in the was appointed the command of North Corollan, and placed In command of that Department, Privacy vol. 1865, he could yet Wilmicroton, February 220, frough the battle of Elaster with Wilmicroton, February 220, from the battle of Elaster



THE OCEAN MONITOR "DICTATOR."



DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITOR "MONADNOCK" AND THE MONITOR TORPEDO-BOAT "NAPA," IN FIGHTING TRIM.



ONE OF THE TORPEDO-BOATS.



LIGHT-DRAUGHT MONITOR "TUNXIS."



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 81,1–8th, and joined General Sherman at Goldsbury, March 221, 1985. Upon the surrowder of General Idention's stary (April 20th), he was appointed to execute the terms of the Convenilon. In command of the Department of North Carolino until stare, 1989, and of the First Milliary Dis-trict of Viginia, 1980–47; Secretary of War of Interim, May, 1985.—March, 1980, when be was promoted to be major-general, United States Amy, and assigned in com-nantal the Department of Missouri. In May, 1980, he secured command of the Division of the Parific. Served as Superintendent of the Utiled States Milliary Availary of War Paris Commandation. at West Po'nt from September 1st, 1876, to January 21st 181, when his was appointed to the communit of the 18i, when he was appointed to the commund of the beyarment of Peass, with headquarters at San Auto-ule. On November 181, 1883, he was appointed to the constant of the Division of the Missouri—on the pro-auton of General Sheridan to the command of the Army—with headquarters at Clargo, III, his jurishi-line embracing the Departments of the Platte, Daketa, Missouri and Teass

JAMES C. LANE.

HORN 5t. New York City ("Greenwich Village"), July 23d, 1823. After proscenting a thorough line of scientilla studies, he made a specialty of architectore and of civil engineering in all its branches, establishing therein a succesaful business, which he carried on in his onlive State until the year 1851. He was then called to all in the until the year 1851. He was then called to abl in the construction of the Illiumi-Central Railroad, number Colo-nel R. B. Muson, and was prominently connected with Lant enterprise until late to 1832, who he entered the United States Coast Survey at Washington, D. C. By cleave of the latter, and at the express solicitation of President P M. Kelley, of the Interneunic Canal Asso-ciation, he fall several important expinentions in New Societies, the state of the Computer of the Control of the corresponding to the Control of the Control of the Control to the first of the Interneunic Control of the Cont 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 Volunteer

Hubbred and Second Regulated of Acw york york york As such, he took charge of McCall's camp at Dancesville-and of the defenses of Harpir's Ferry during the months of April and May, 1882, heing promoted to the lieutenatic-colo-oley of his regiment on the 16th of the cusning July. In the following month he commanded the regiment at the

Varch 8th-19th, and joined Greeral Sherman at Goldsburg', battle of Cedar Mountain, where, during a bitter encounter March 231, 1865. Upon the surrender of General Johnston's of less than two hours' duration, the One Handred and John 2015, he was appointed to execute the terms of Second foot 137 mean and 11 officers. It afterward partial cipated in amoy of the battles attending Pope's refrest, and

JAMES C. LANE

as in command of the regiment at the second Bull Run lattle, as well as at Chnotilly and Antictam, in September, 1862. Three months later be received the coloneley of the regiment, and with it took a leading part in the buttle of Chancellorsville, where the regiment remained in the rifle-pits with the Sixtieth New York, when all the rest of the Third Brigule, Twellth Corps, had refired on account of the terrible artillery fire which enfluded them. The ton-federates, yelling like devils, rashed down upon the Federals and the Twelfth Georgia Beginnert spring in among the

learness, veilling like devils, resided down upon the Federials of the Twelffu Goorpia Regiment sprang in among the One Bonnired and Second, reliting onl., "You are out of the One Bonnired and Second, reliting onl.," You are out to discovered the Georgia Fastiffu, Inking their stand of cellurs, and the reliable of the Goot Binderly and Second; and they discovered the Georgia Fastiffu, Inking their stand of cellurs, and the misted of the fight mareling them of prisoners of war. While this was going on, a Confederate officer impaged to among them, and seeing the man inval—built pumped to among them, and seeing the misted—built pumped by a mong them, and seeing the misted only a "White Seliphum Serials of the Second Second Kew York Regiment to this Pite One Hundred and Second Kew York Regiment was organized in the Fall of 1804, and proceeded to the seat of war, Murch 10th, 1802. It was he the bickeet of the fight at White Seliphum Springer, Antietam, Chancellowsville, Georgiang, Lookeau Mountain, Ringsold and the second Built Harm deep the second Second Kew House and the second Second Kew House and Second Kew House in command of a brigney, and during the three-days fight he received a severe wound in the right three days fight he received a severe wound in the right membrane absolute Mountain, taking illeveive a pro-

advance on Lookout Mountum, taking likewise a pro-minent part in the engagement along Misslemury Ridge; uninent part in the emperoment along Mischamy Bildge-is well as in many of the principal brittle constituting the Georgia campaign. While forentia part of Green's brigade, the regiment empired from Xapoleson brass-guas at Resacs, and made Important recommissances, notably at Sanke Gup, Dallas, Alletsona Creck, and at Pine Bill. Was mustered out of service by crassibilation of regiments, at Allanota, July 15th. 18th, intering received the invertes of brigadier-general and of major general of Volunteers; and shore the close of the term has been engaged in minerabelent surveys in California, Arizona, Newada, and Lower California, as well as fa topo-and as chief engineer of the South Side and of the New York, Woodhuwen and Rockwarp Ballacouts of long Island, besides cogading in the practive of general mining and civit engineering. At the time of writing (1889) he is engaged as

regimeering. At the time of writing (1885) he is congaced as engineer of the Commission appointed by the Supremo Court for appraising new parks for New York City.



WIFW OF ALLATOONA, GA., SCENE OF THE WATTLE ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1884.



THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. MEADE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN

ASIDE from the reoccupation of Hurper'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 Lec's second repulse from Maryland and Pennsylvania (Vol. 11., page 133) until

the 17th of July.

The skirmish at Shepherdstown resulted in the toss of about 100 men on both sides, and in the defeat of a body of eavalry under the immediate command of General Fitzhugh Lee, who was at-tacked on the 16th by General Gregg's force, taken from the Tenth New York, and the First, Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, But the

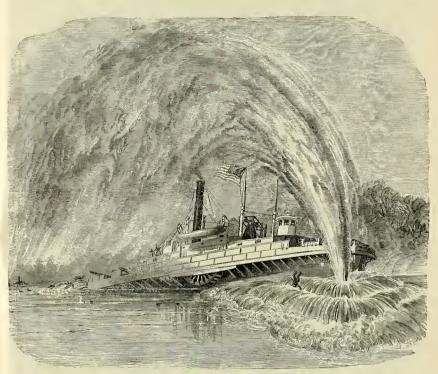
Gnp to Culpepper. General Franch had been ordered on the 22d to march to Manassas Gap as soon as a sufficient force could be got together, it being Meade's intention to flank Lee's army before it could proceed further on its retreat. But there was so much delay at the Gap by reason of a series of engagements 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 Hill's force, while Ewell was thus barring the Federal progress, and the latter anceeeded in reaching Front Royal after a brisk ougagement, called by many the battle of Wapping

Confederates then marching through the Chester Culpepper Court House, which they set apont strengthening in every way, while the Confederates were interaching 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 Cumerland then operating against Chattanooga (Vol. 11., 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 4711, 1863. PROM & SERVER BY C. E. H. BONWELL

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 gnns, 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 Mende's troops.

On the 17th of July, the Federals began crossing the Potomac on ponton-bridges at Berlin and at Harper's Ferry, and after passing through Lovettsville (19th), Union (20th), Upperville (22d), Mark-ham Station (23d), and Salem (24th), they reached Warrenton on the 25th. Meade had taken possession of the Bine Ridge Gaps, and had advanced so capidly that a day's halt had to be made at Union, lest his right should be left unprotected, and be

Heights, in which the troops under Generals J. II. Hobart Ward, Prince, and Spinola, succeeded, with the aid of Buford's cavalry, in driving back the Confederates with heavy loss.

The latter engagement came to an end at nightfall, 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 learn-

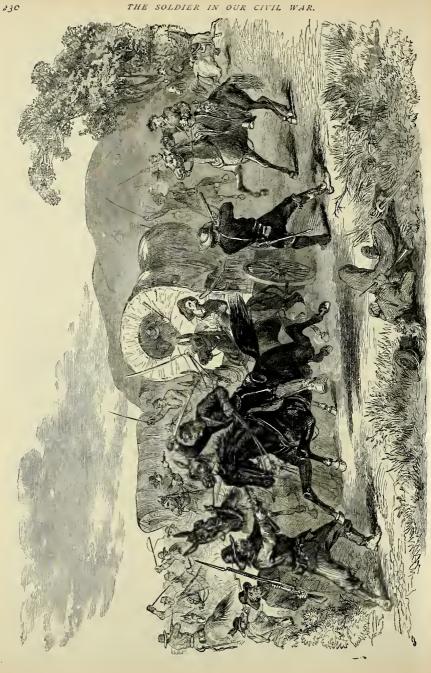
SETTINGER, TWO Kilpatrick, Buford and Gregg, that Longstreet's corps had been detached and sent to the assistance of General Bragg in Tennessee.

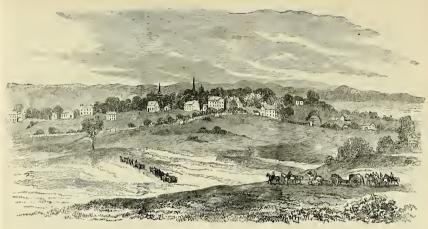
Lee's army fell back without bringing about any subjected to an attack from the strong bodies of general engagement, and the Federals occupied

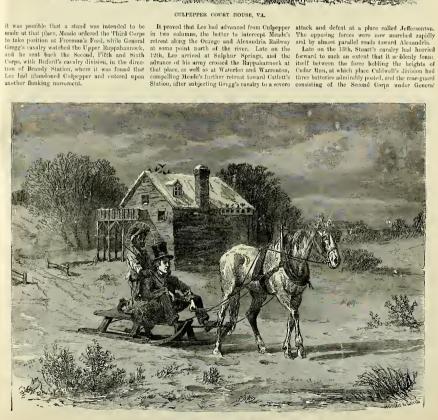
determined to assume the offensive, and that the Confederates were already advancing by way of Mudjson Court House to attack Meade's right; but it was not until later in the day that he become satisfied as to Lee's real intentions. Meade's advanced posts at (Robertson's Run) James City, then held by 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

wounded and prisoners. Realizing the danger he was in, Meade abandone! Culpepper early on the morning of Sunday, the 11th, and after recrossing the river, destroyed the Rappahannock Station Bridge, continuing his retreat along the line of the railroad running to Alexandria. On the 12th, however, he was informed that Lee had not gone beyond Comenner, and us

back to Culpepper with the loss of many killed,







CHARACTERISTIC VIRGINIA SCENE - A PARMER ON HIS WAY TO THE MILL. PROM A SERTCH BY EDWIN FORMA





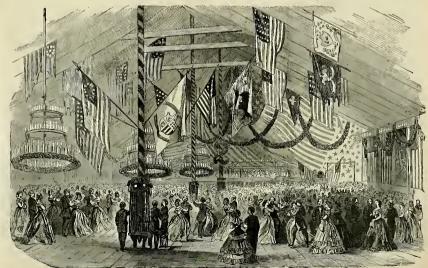
VIRGINIA FARMERS' PAMILIES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FEDERAL COMMISSARY FOR PROVISIONS. PROM A SERTCH BY POWIN FORES

managed to send messengers through the Federal lines asking for reinforcements.

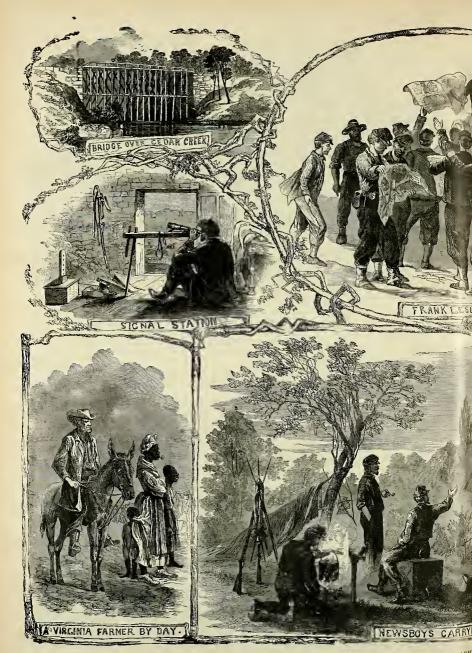
noise of musketry reached his cars, before daylight the two fires; but General Hays rapidly three fortunate. It was throughout sharply ongaged by the following morning, Stnart opened so fieredy across the northern side of Codar Run two regi-

Warren, supported by Kilpatrick's cavalry. There and suddenly upon Caldwell from his place of con-being apparently no chance for escape without cealment, that the Federals fell back to the opposite of the control of wich. The Confederate advance struck Warren's troops, and for a while it looked as if the latter The latter were promptly sent, and as soon as the would be completely swept off the field between noise of musketry reached his cars, before daylight the two fires; but General Hays rapidly threw

Ewell's troops were driven away, and Stuart managed to escape without much suffering; but the cavalry, led by Colonel Thomas Ruffin, was less



CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY BY A BALL AT THE SECOND COMPS HEADQUARTERS. FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

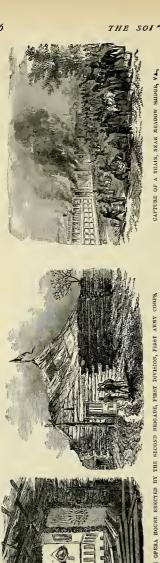


VIRGINIA DURING THE WAR-SCENES IN THE ARM

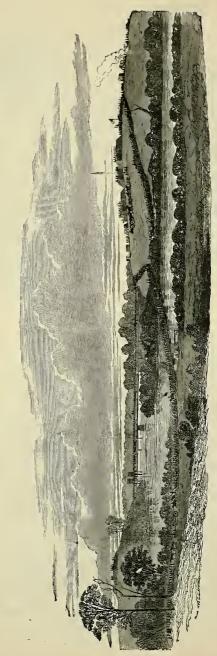


VIRGINIA DURING THE WAB-SCENES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SEFTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1863.

BY GENERAL STONEMAN.



ENTERIOR AND ENTERIOR OF THE OPERA HOUSE ERECTED BY THE SECOND BRIGADE, PIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS, C



GENERAL AEADF RECROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OCTOBER, 1863. BEFORE LEEFS ADVANCE.
Phon a Serrie sp Days Pomes.

Jundred and Twenty-sixth New York Regiment, lest its commander, as well as many of its b-avest officers,

Both armies soon resumed their march, Meade forcing the way along the railroad toward Centreville, where be had decided to halt and give battle, Lee made Bristoe Station his objective panet in order to anticipate the arrival of the Federal troops. Meade's army had, however, except Warren's corps, Meade's army 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 Anburn, and now suddenly came apon Hill, in the location he had expected to find Sykes. His position was critneal, as Hill turned his batteries from Sykes's retreating forces upon Warien's advance, before he could get s men into position.

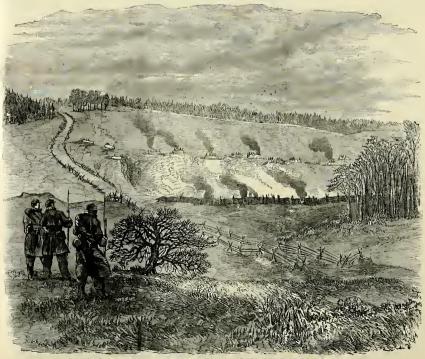
When Warren got really, however, an artillery dust followed, in which the Federals certainly obtained the advantage. The latteries of Arnold, theorem and Ricketts were brought to heart quan the Confederates from the tear of an embankment, whence they could indict heavy losses upon demandation of the first attack had fallen caninly upon Colonel Heath's First Brigade and General Mallow's Third Brigade of General Webb's division, as well as unor General Owen's Third was well as unon General Owen's Third



SAMUEL COOPER

Brigade of Genemi Hays's division who had been ordered forward open 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 battleflags. The loss on the Federal side flags. The loss on the reacral sace was 51 killed and 359 wounded, General James E. Mullon being among the killed. While this was a temperary 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 retrogade 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 SEATOR BY EDWIN FORDER

warmly with Hampton's division. He forced the crossing of Bread Ran at Buckland Milts, on the south bank of which Hampton was posted. Stuart directed the mancenvre 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 Nove aber. The Fifth Corps, followed by the First Cr ps, was to cross the Rapidan at Culpepper Mine Ford and proceed to Parker's Store. The Second Corps was to cross at Germunna Ford and proceed to Robert's Tavern. The Third Corps. fol. lowed 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 Genoral French, the whole army was detained some three hours; a second obstude 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.

The left wing, under General French, 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 Rirney erossed 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, earried the rifle-pits and captured 500 prisoners. In the meantime Early held the north bank of the river at Rappahannack 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, Culpopper Mine, Germanna, and Jacob's Mills, uncovered. Ewell's corps held position from Morton's Ford to Ocange Court Honse; Hill's corps was south of that point along the railroad to year Charlottesville, leaving an interval of several miles between the two corns.

Meade planned to cross the Ranidan at the lower NOVEMBER 1887 fords, turn the Confederate right, and advancing toward Orange Court House, connect that place with Fredericksburg.

instead of making the passage of the river early in the day, was not neross until the following morning On the 27th the corps were again in motion. Mean 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 inde-

The 28th of November was passed in making econnoissances, which were not completed until late on Sunday, the 29th. So it was resolved to make the attack on Monday morning. Early ov 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 The movement was begun at dawn on the 26th powerfully strengthened that flank by placing arti-

lery in position and infantry behind breastworks and abatis. Warren saw that an attack was neeless, and re-solved to sacrifice himself rather than his command. He assumed the responsibility of suspending the

sttack.

theneral Meado afterward became convinced that the indement of Genand Warren was correct. The troops now being nearly exhausted, and their rations limited, General Meado during the following night withdrow the army across the Rapidan, and it resumed its old camps. Lee did not attempt to follow.

The movement of Mine Run terminated for the season the operations in Virginia, and the army established next three months. During this pariod of dullness there were one or two envalry expeditions planned with the aim of capturing Richmond.
The first was devised by General
littler. Believing that Richmond
had been stripped of its gargisun for the purpose of strengthening the Confederate force operating in North Carolina under General Pickett, General Butler formed the design of emoping down on the Confederate capital with a cavalry raid, by way

New Kent Court House, on the Peninsula. The raiding column, under General Wistar, left temporarily commanding the Army of the Potoma and on Murch 1st draws up before the fortifications (New Kent Cent't House on February 5th, and in the absence of General Meade, threw Kilpatrick's of Richmond. In the neuntine, Colonel Dubligron cached the Chickshoming at Bottom's Bridge on extartly division across the laquidum at Ely's Pord, amortived at the Jammes River, where the obtained

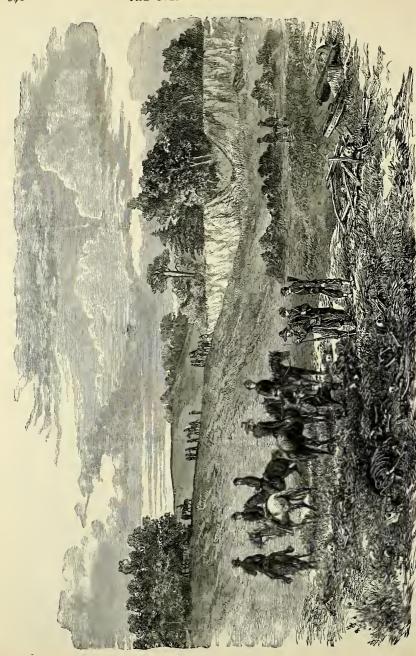


WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

and Merritt's division at Barnett's Ford, while two divisions of the Second Corps made the passage at Cermanna Ford by wading. The rain amounted to nothing. General Wistan found Bottom's Bridge blockaded, and after reconneitring the position la returned.

A fow weeks later a bold expedition was fitted out, with the view of releasing the large body of Federal prisoners hold at Riehmond. This interprise was under command of General Kilpatrick, with some three or four thousand cavalry, seconded or four thousand cavairy, seconded by Colonel Ulria Dublgren, a young officer of extraordinary dash and daring. It set out on the 28th of February, after Selgwick's corps and Custer's cavalry had made a demon-stration on Lee's left. Crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, the marched to Spottsylvania Court House, Here Colonel Dahlgren, with 500 picked men, pushed forward to-ward the James River. The column under tioneral Kilpatrick struck the Virginia Central Railroad at Reavor 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 following day. On the 7th, General Sedgwick main column then advanced with little opposition,





a guide to lead the party to a ford not far from major-general, June 22d, 1863, he engaged in the numerous Richmond, but who treacherously conducted the column to near Goochland 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 Dahl-gran's column, became fearful us to his safety, and decided to full back down the Peninsula. Duhlgren 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. tolonel Duhlgren, with a hundred horsemen, became separated from the rest of his command, and talling into an ambush, he was killed, with some of his men, the remainder surrendering. Tho other portion succeeded in reaching Kilpatrick's rolumn, which returned to the Army of the Potonao by way of Fortress Monroe, Both armies now

major-general, June 22d, 1895, he engaged in the aumerous actions preceding Gettysburg, where he also commanded in chief the cavalry. Transferred to Missouri in 1861, he drove the invaling forces of General Price from the State. Mus-tered out of the Volunteer service, January 18th, 1865, he resigned in 1868 his commission in the Regular Army, and for several years was United States Collector of Internal

RICHARD STODDARD EWELL

Bonn in the District of Columbia, October, 1816; gradu-ted at West Point in 1840; served on the Western Frontier, ated at West Point in 1840; served on the Western Frontier, 1840–45, on coast duty, 1846; in the War with Mexico, 1840–48, capaged at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contrens, Churubusco, Melino del Rey, and Chaputhege. Became captain of Dragooss in 1840; did frontier duty in New Mexico, 1859–51; and engaged to the Gils and Pland Apache expositions, 1877–30, coccuntering the Apoches on the Gils River in a Sirrable. Resigning May Tab, 1931; from the HAVET IN a SALTMAND. RESIGNING, May 7th, 1891, from the United Studes Army, he joined the Southers forces to the Civil War; serving to the Manassas empalga, 1891; copenged at Whife Oak Swamp, Cedar Monatola, Kettle Run and Manassas, 1862; to the Muryland campaige, 1892, in which he was serverly wonted it; become licentenant general to 1803, and succeeded Stonewall Jackson at his request, being in

"for meritorious conduct." On July 18th, 1852, Colone. Cooper was promoted to the grade of adjutant general of the whole Army of the United States. On Murch 7th, 1861, three days after the imaguration of President Lincoln, Cotothree days after the linsuguration of President Lincoln, Cobo oed Cooper resigned, and offered his services to the Confed-ency; he was at once appointed to the head of their Adju-tantageauch Department. After the battle of Roll Run In was created a general of the Confederate States Regular Army, and ranking officer eart to the Confederate Presi deat. Died at Cameron, Va., November, 1876.

WILLIAM W AVERELL

Bonn in the State of New York in 1830; graduated at West Point in 1855; appointed licutemat, Mounted Riths ma; served on frontier and fighting Indians till 1850, when wounded. During the Civi War he was present at the battle of Bull Run, Julig. 1861; colond, Pluid Pennsylvania battie of Bull Run, July, 1861; coteoul, Third Pennsylvanda Cavaliry, 1861; commanded exvaliry brigate about Wush-ington, D.G. In the Virginia Peolosula campalga, 1802, was cogaged at Vocktown, Williamsburg, Fuir Oaks, Maiverb Hill. In 1860 he was appointed brigadler general of Yolunteers; engaged at Fredericksburg, December, 1862; in command of Kelley's Ford, March, 1863; participated in Stoneman's cavalry expedition toward Richmond, April and



SOLDIERS LOOKING AT A SHOW, NEAR CULPEPPER, VA

settled down into Winter cantonments to recuperate from the trying season of 1863. At the beginning of the Spring campaign of 1864, General Gunt assumed command of the Army of the Potomac.

ALFRED PLEASONTON

Bonn in the District of Columbia, December, 1823; grad-Bons in the District of Columbia, December, 1823; grad-uated at the United States Milliny Academy, Vest Point, July, 1844, when he was appointed brevet second-lieuteman of First Deugoose. He took part in the War enables Mexico, gaining the breves of first-fleuteman for gulluttry at Palo Alto and Reacase de la Palmar, subsequently, prior to ISGI, served on frontier duty with bis company, and as action substant adjutant-geome. In February, 1861, he was ap-loited major of the Second Cavulry. In the Chil Wor he commanded his regionest on its march from Unit to Wesla-loston, with which he continued to serve throughout the Virials Poilisants compaign of 1883; amondited brigable: notion, with which he confuned to serve throughout the Virgiala Pevinisals compains of 1883; appointed brigabler present of Volunters, July 16th, 1869; he commoded in September the division of crawler (Army of the Pertonne) following feet army fravaline Marvinod; capaged at Boons-south Monatoh, Anticina, and subsequent pursuit, south Monatoh, Anticina, and subsequent pursuit, burg, and the subsequent of the receipt's cavally at Predericks-burg, and the subsequent of Stonemal Jacksey's corns, which threatend to story all before it. Promoted for this valuable service to be served in the subsequence of the

commond of the Second Corps at Winchester, Gettysburg, Committed of the Section Corps at a microscopy of the Wildermes, and subsequent operations of the compaign, and was coptured, April 6th, 1865, at Sullor's Creek. He was a bold, blunt, hooest soldier, and no the collapse of the Confederacy, accepted in good fulfil its results. Died, January 25th, 1872, our Spring 1110, Tean.

SAMUEL COOPER

Bonx in the State of New York to 1795; graduated at West Point on December 10th, 1815, and was appointed brevet-second-distribution of Artiflery, being attacked to the Light Artiflery Corps. On the 15th of December, 1817, be was fully commissioned a second-distribution of this branch of the United States service, and when the Regular Army of the country was reorganized, on the 1st of June, 1821, Lieu teaant Cooper was retained as a second licutement of the First United States Artillery. On July 6th, 1831, he was sures cutted states Artillary. On July 6th, 1831, he was breveled captain "for ten years' faithful service in one gratle of mak" in the United States Army. Durine 1836 Captain Cooper natificial awark cuttled, "A Concles System of Instruction for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States," In 1838 he was promoted an nesistant additional. instruction for the Multin and voluntees of the United States," In 1878 he was prompted an assistant adjudnat-general, with the brevet rank and pay of major. In 1817 he was appoint off lieutenant-coloned During the War with Mexico Lifettenant-colonel Cooper devoted binnelf with great determination to the accomplishment of the object of the war, and was alter the close of the same hereted colonel

May, 1863; cogaged io, and in command of, skirmlshes, actions and ruids in West Virginia, Tenessee and Sheamadah Vialley; at Openqua, Spetember 1918, 1884; and Fisher's Hill, September 2361, 1884; captain, Third Cownlry, United States Army, July, 1882; and bareed successively major, licutenant-coloud, brigadles-general and major-general, Dasied States Army; resigned May 1896; appointed United States Consult-gracent to Comoda, 1886; at present, prosident of a manufacturing company in New York.

ULYSSES S GRANT.

Boan, April 27th, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont ounty, O. His father was of Scotch descret, and a dealer COUNTY, O. HIS father was of Scotch hosvent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen young Grant entered the Millitary Academy at West Point, and four years later grad-unted twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of brevet-accord-licutemate. He was assigned commission of brevet-recond-licutement. He was assigned to the Fourth Infontry, and remoised in the Army eleveo years. Was connected nevery buttle of the Mericus War, except that of Bonca Wist, and received two hereasts for gallantry. In 1848 he married Julis, shaughter of Frederick Dout, a promisent merchant of St. Lowis. He congoed in farming, but met with small success, and in 1860 he eather the leather tends with his father at Galeon, Ill. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Great was thirtwine years of ace, but entirely unknown to public men, and without r y personal acquaintance with great affairs. The President's





ALFRED PLEASONTON.



BATTLE AT RAPPAHANNOCK CROSSING, VA., NOVEMBER 77H, 1863.—A PORTION OF SEDGWICK'S CO







ALFRED PLEASONTON.



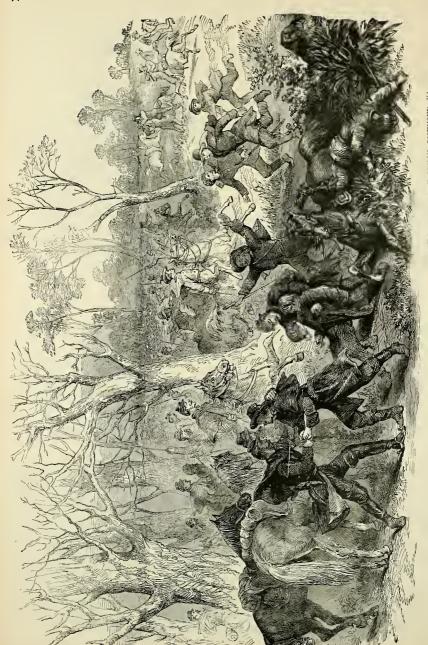
R. S. EWELL,



J. T. SPRAGUE,



BATTLE AT RAFFAHANNOCK CROSSING, VA., NOVEMBER 7:11, 1863.—A PORTION OF SEDGWICK'S CORPS AND THE SKIRMISHERS OF THE FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS



THE ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANTA CAVALINY COVERING THE ESCAPE OF FEDERAL PHYSOVERS FROM LIBBY PHISON, RICHNOND, VA.

gret coll for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of Volunteers at Galena. He also differed bis services to the adjustan-geomed of the Army, but reserved no reply. The theorems of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of Volunteer troops, and at the cold of five weeks he was ap-pointed reslored of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported to General Pope in Wisconf. On August 17th by were considered In June, and reported to General Pope in Miscouri. On August 7th he was commis-sioned a brigadler-general of Volunteers, the appointment being made without his know-ledge. He but been usualimously recom-mended by the Congression from Miscois, not one of whom had be personally know, On September 1st, he was placed in com-On Explember 1st, he was pluved in commond of the District of Southwest Missouri, with Investment and on the calle, without orders, he schrel Duducah, at the month of the Tennessee Hiver, commoning the nowigetato both of that stream and of the Ohlo. This stroke secured Kantoky to the Federal cause. Early in November he was ordered to make a demonstration in the direction of Helmonta, point on the west bank of the Mheissippi, about eighteen miles below Cairo. The object of righten miles below Cairo. The object of the demonstration was to prevent the cross-ing of the Confederate troops late Missouri. Grant received his orders on the 5th, and marced on the 6th, with 3,100 men, on tangeparts. On the 7th, he landed at Belmust, broke up and distrayed the under a heavy fire from Columbus, and was returning to his transports, when large rein-funcments arrived from the castera bank the months arrived from the canten back to interest this in interest bills. But Grant, thoughing the carry, cut his way out, reached the steam, exe, and returned to Cairo, having fully aleyed his unders, and accomplished the object of the expedition. In the affair of Bulmont the Confederates had 7,400 mer canguaged against Grant's 3,000. Their loss was 482, and his 485. Early in February 1982, after presented applications to General 110 feek, life lumeshints superior, he was family allowed to move up the Transacce with a usual force. The gumbons silened the fort, which sorreulered on the 4th, before the through arrived. Grant immediately made preparations to attack Zort latted North.

dialety made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, above twelve miles off, on the Camberland River, Donesing, 1892 Weev's mints oil, on the Cumberhand River, Without widtige for orders be moved his trops to the latter point, and on the 12th tegin the siege. This position was varrency strong, and the garrieron numbered 21,000. There was lard flighting on three successive days, and on the 17th, Ornit carried by assault the words which were the key to the place. On the 16th, the Confederates surrendered mentalitionally.

13th, Orant earriest by assault the Works which were size, key to the place. On the 16th, the Confederates surren-dered unreaditionally.

This was then first Important success won by the Federal troops thring the Wor. Its strategic results were marked; troups intring the Wor. Its strategic results were marked; the entire States of Kentetky and Tennessee in more fell into Februa hands, and the navigation of the Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers was opened for builties of miles. Grunt was made a major-general of Volunteers, and placed la command of the District of West

ULRIC DARLGHEN.

In March he was ordered to move up the Ten-Technosoc, In March he was ordered to move up the Ten-noseve River toward Corbit, where the Confederates were concentrating a lorge army, he was directed, however, not to attack. His forces, numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittshurg Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee, waiting the arrival of General Buck, On April 6th, the Confederates came out from Corinth and On April 6th, the Confedentes came out from Corinth and natackel Grant violently, toping to overwheth him before Buell could arrive. Both sides longht ileredy, but the Fed-ent forces were pushed back to the river. Then, however, Grant held out till dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the feld. There was no zone heavy light long that night; but on the 7th, the condition! Federal arrives attacked, and drava the Confedente forcy, who retreated as far as Corinth, niceteen miles. Grant was senior in rank to Buell,

and commanded on ooth days. His entire and commanded on ooth days. His cuttre loss was 12,17; that of Beauregard was 10,017; but the ground remained in the hands of Grant, and the object of the attack was unsattained. Two days afterward Hal-leck arrived at the front and assumed com-mand of the army, Grant remaining at the mand of the right wing and the reserve. On head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 80th, Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates, although no fighting bad oc-curred since Shilloh. In July, Halleck was made Granni-In-Chief, and Grant succeeded curred nince Stalleh. In July, Halleck was under Genan-Ho-Claff, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Properties of the him to command of the Properties of the test of the Holleck o

charged out by China Murphy, who was discussed from the mary in consequence. This compelled the abandonment of the rampalen, and forms returned to the neighborhood of Curinth. Shermon's assult on Industrial In

sleshpl Bleer from its course; a third, to
find or make a circulatory assage to the rear
of the town through the lorinous streams
on the north and east. But all these failed,
and in April, Great marrhed his array
to a place beton Vicksburg, wills the gusboats and the
tensport fleet ran the hatteries under a terrible fire. On
April with the crossed the triver, and landed at Brain-burg,
they make a first the strength of the desired proposed to him. Penlawton
defended Vicksburg, and Johnston, with a smaller out rapdefended Vicksburg, and Johnston, with a smaller out
Great ut once absonboard all communications with the river,
and pushed into the latterior between the two houlds armles.

Grant at once anguinged an communicanous with unit vir-and pushed into the laterior between the two hostille armies. On the 1st of May he met and defeated a portion of Fem-berton's cummand at Port Gibson: then, advanting castward, on the 12th he fell upon sud destroyed a force coming out on the sam he tell upon and descripted a toric 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 regted

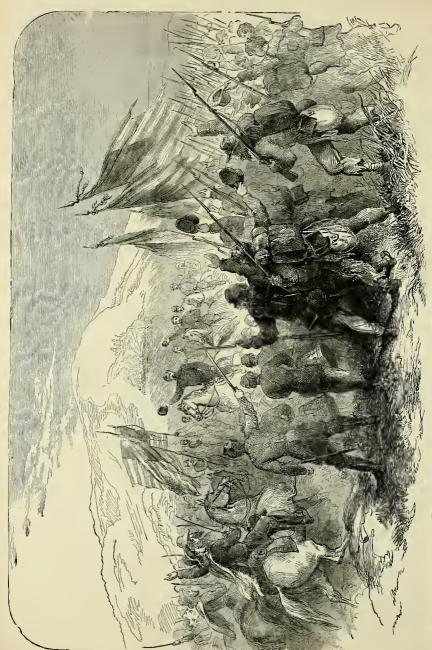


JAMES B. FRY.



WILLIAM T. CLABE.

DLYSSES S. GRANT



THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEDERAL ARMIES -RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

remperton's entire force at Champion's Hift; on the 17th, conscious scatter notes at Champhon's Hill; on the 17th, pursuing holty, he caine up with the enrury, and best him again at Black River Bridge; and on the 18th drove him late Vicksburg, enruring in his rear, with his own base one more on the Micessippi.

once more on the Microsippi,
'in the 19th oul 231 he mode tracuccessful assaults, and
on the 231 began a regular slege. On the 4th of July the
place surroutlerd, with 31,000 mea and 172 canon, at that
time the largest capture of mea and an material ever mode to
war. During the entire compaign the Confederates had lost
10,001 prisoners, levalits 12,000 in Rilled and wounded, and

10,000 prisoners, beshis 12,000 in killed and wounded, and alout 18,000 by divesce and strayeling—discocker an army of 60,000 mes. Grant's cutier loss was 8,878.
The great river was thus opened to the sea, and no more important fighting occurred in the Mississiphi Valley; Grant being and an ambory-aread in the Regular Army, and placed to command of the Ollikary Division of the Mississiph, which included the Armies of the Ohio and the Cumberdan, as well

as that of the Tennesses

as that of the Tennessee, Chattanoga was it this time beleaguered and almost sur-rounded by hoelle forces, and the Army of the Comberland, which defeated it, was in imminent danger of starvation or capture. Grant reached this place on October 23d, and on

stead, and for some months was a member of Mr. 'oht qua's States: on the expiration of the term of office in 1872, he States; on the expiration of the term of office in 1872, he was re-elected by the largest majority received by Jany condi-date 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 renowated tent around the world. He made the circuit of the globe in 943 days, arriving at Philodelphia, the point of his deporture, on the 18th day of December, 1973, having widthed all the important centures and antique of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and receiving the heapi-tality of the secved radies, as no preferous American travelter tables of the properties of the properties of the properties and the properties are not the properties and the properties are not to the properties are not to the properties are not to the properties are not the propert on honored

In 1880 he was placed before the people as a candidate for renomination for the Presidency by the Republican party but as the popular feeling against a third term overtoppes the universal desire to honor Grant, he failed of the renominathe universal steller to honor Grant, he failed of the economiation, and entered into the banking business in New York-City, which resulted disastronely; and, reduced in health and fortune, he is now, Murch, 1885, thing in retirement in the City of New York.

On March 4th, 1883, the last official net of President Ar-

to "nominate Ulysses S. Grant, foreseriy General

Capitol. With the anti-Corpe in the corpe in Burnside at the sleep of Knowne, where he defended Fort Standers regions the assault of Longstreet's veterans; and his name will ever be associated with the gallant defense of the capitawill ever be associated with the gallant detense of the capits. of Tennesse. Returned to the Array of the Petomac, and commanded a division of colored troops at the slegs of Peterbatry, which he led with great skill; and on December. Sol. 1854, was made major general by Brevet. He was mustered out of the Volunter exercite, August 24th, 1857, and is now engaged (1885) in business in New York City.

ELRIC DAHLGREN.

Born in 1842, he was the son of Rear-aduliral John A. Dahlgren. He entered the Navy as a milebipnam, before the breaking out of the CVIII War. At the time of the attack upon Fort Samter, he was traveling in the South. Hasterion, howe, he assisted his faither in the Ordance Department, when home, the assisted his father in the Orthance Department, who is not him to place the guns in position on Maryhanl Heights, and to take charge of the battery. He executed his duty with genet skill, and when General Sige relieved General Saction of his command, he found young Dahlgren at his post as capitain of artillery, and took him at nuce upon his staff.



RECEPTION OF THE SECOND NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES, COLONEL BURNS, BY CHIEF DECKER AND THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1864.

the 27th the battle of Lookout Valley, fought under his direction, relieved the Army of the Comberland. On N vember 231, 24th and 25th he fought the battle of Chatt

weather 23al, 24th and 124th he frought the battle of Chatta-nooga, defenting Brage, expuring over 5,000 prisoners and 10 pieces of artillery. The victory of Chattanonga overthree the last important hoeffle force west of the Alleghousies, and opened the way for the Federal armies into Georgia. In February, 1844, Grant was made linetonant-general, and assumed command of the armies of the United States. Scading Sherman into Georgia, he directed Sight to pen-trate the Valley of Virginia, and Buder to capture Brant mand. He fought bit own way from the article 10,000 cal-diances On May 4th the work of the Chatter 10,000 cal-diances of the Chatter of the Chatter of the Chatter of the Wilderson Sworterslows North Annua and Cold Harder were James On May 4th he could put into bettle 110,000 soliders, Lee conformed him with 75,000. The lattle of the Wildermas, Spattsylvonia, North Anna and Cold Harbor Wee Wildermas, Spattsylvonia, North Anna and Cold Harbor were the hardest Grant ever fought, but after each he advanced, and Lee wittlylwer. When the final campaign began, Lee And collect of 7,600 may at Belimond. Grant bata 110,000 in the Words before Pricesburg and Richmond. Pederaburg (61 on April 93), and Richmond on the 3d, Lee retreating unsuad Lyuchburg, and no 1-big surromaded, he surrendered with 61 th of April 1957, at Appointants Court House. All the rather Confederate arrives soon after surrendered, and the consent solid way on before years at no not.

the other Confedence armses soon after surrequered, and organized civil war in hietory was at on end.

Grant returned to Washington to superintead the dishandment of the armies. Upon President Johnson's suspending if Stanton the Secretary of War, Grant was placed in his

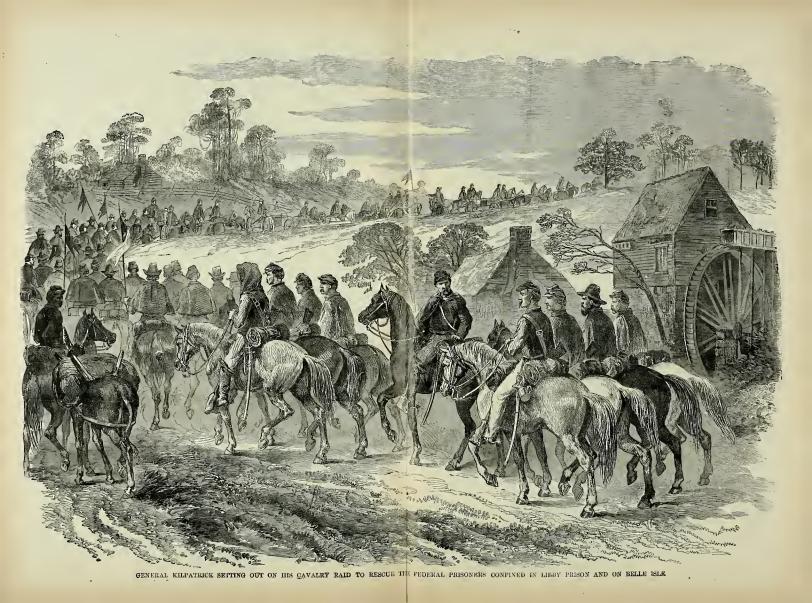
Commanding the Armies of the United States, to be General on the Refred List of the Array, with the full pay of such rank," which nomination was accommonsty confirmed by the

EDWARD FERRERO,

BOMS In Mulrid, Spain, in 1832, Cume to the United States in 1834, He inherited a military indication, and entered the Millist of New York Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control Regiment, New York Notional Guard. In the Summer of 1981, in certainted the Fifty-fart Regiment, New York State Volunteers, known as the "Stepherd Riffics." He led his regiment at the buttles of Roundon's Island and New Herms with great dash and effect, and won the premotion to the command of a brigade, distinguishing himself again at the command of a brigade, divinguishing blusself ngain at the second battle of Bull Run and in covering the retreat of the Federal army the next day at Chandilly. After the death of Run, at South Monatols, Ferroro look command of a brigade, and on the battleddl of Antifetam received promo-tion to brigadine-general. In the depende pilet at Frede-ricksharg, not of the 1,700 mea that be took into the fight, be leet 500, killed and wounded. At the attack on Yikekharg bits brigade made up part of the Nieth Corps, and Wickharg bits brigade made up part of the Nieth Corps, and the part of the Nieth Corps, and the Nieth

He served in Fremont's mountain campaign, distinguishing He serced in Fermant's mountain campaign, distinguishing binself at Crass Keys, and served through Dop's campaign, acting as chief of artillery under Sigel at the second battle of Bull Run. In 1828 he was engaged under Ganeril Stahi, and when the Aray of the Potonauc moved down into Vis-glain in November, 1828, he made an attack upon Frede-rick-lung, at the head of Nigel's bodyguard. For his gad last uct, General Bursaik debailed him as a speciful old upon this staff. He rejoined Guessen has garent was relieved of concentral General Booker multips the have Cantallo Bolderen Comment. General Booker multips the have Cantallo Bolderen into winter-quarters, and when that general was reviewed or command, General Hooker pupiled to have Capitalo Dubligren trunsferred to his staff. Ho again distinguished limiself at the battle of Chinocellorsville; was with General Pleasonato in all of the cavalry raids in the Buil Bun Mountains, and at Ablie. When General Mende succeeded General Hooker he requested Captula Dahlgren to remain upon his etaff. Before the battle of Gettysburg he obtained from General Pleasonton the battle of Gettysoung he obtained from General reasonation a bundres, believed men, with a roving commission, scoured the contry in search of a bearer of sispatches whom he knew to be on his way from Jefferson Davis to General Lee, captured him and his escort, secured the dispatches, and by captored and and his essent, secured the displaced, and the most skillful managaving, succeeded in reaching General Mende's tent after the first day's buttle, and Isld these import and papers before him. On Lee's retreat he fed the famous charge into Hogerstown, when of five officers in the charge two were killed; he was wounded, He was brought to Washington, and his ieg amputated. For his gallantry in







QOLONELS OF VETERAN REGIMENTS WHO RE-ENLISTED FOR THE WAR.

this compaign be was made colonet, and as soon as be was this coupling to was more content, and as a law as a new was belle to move he returned to carlive service. In connection with General Kilpatrick, he planned the rail toward Rich-mond, hundred to release the Federal prisoners than suffering so terrility at Libby Prison and Belle Island. Accepting tim-most dangerous part of the duty, he was tell into the midst most dangerous part of the duty, he was fed into the midst of the unearly like trencherous guide, and t^2 -fiel while embeavering to fight his way out. With w^2 -solant com-ments, the Confederates published papers, which they as-serted were firmul on like preson, giving instructions to his men to hum Heinlannad, and even just opportunities of the way of the property of the property of the property of the work bear forgonic to England. His friends ascerted that they were base forgonic

WILLIAM T CLARK

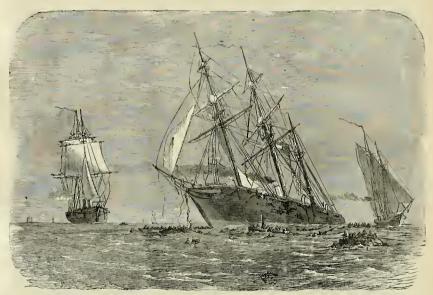
Boun in Connectical and satiled in Iowa. Entered the Army of the breaking out of the Civil War, and served as adjutant-general and chief of staff to General Grant, with the adjulant-general and chief of staff to General Graat, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonal, At the slege of Yicksburg he distinctished bimself, and was promuted aucressively colonel, brandler general, and breset-inajor-general, and necesiopanied Sherman in his march major-general, and necesspanied Statiman in his mark-through Georgio, and from Savannah tw Washington, being in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Fif-teenth Army Corps. Was mustered out of the Velunteer service, February 1st, 3866

until the Bureau terminated by law, August 28th, 1866," is until the Bureau terminated by law, Aggust 28th, 1898," is published in Part 1 and IL as a Coggrassional document. Promoted through verious grades to instrument colored in the United States Army; served since 1896 as adjunct the United States Army; served since 1896 as adjunct general of the Mintery Divisions of the Parith, the South and the Atlantic. Was retired from active service at his own request on the Mintery Divisions for the Parith, the South and the Atlantic. Was retired from active service at his own request on July 54, 1881, after our histy years' service in the United States Army. He is now 1984 in New York Carlo. City.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE

Bonn at Newburyport, Mass. White a mere lad, his other, who was a surgeon in the United States Army, both at Accountyport, stass, white a new lost, use father, who was a surgeon in the United States Army, settled in Detroit, Mich., where young Springue became a lavorite of Genetal Case, and accompanied him to Washing-ton when he was called to the War Department by Presiton when he was called to the War Department by Presi-dent Jackson, Sprague was einched in that department till 1843, when he was appointed in fisioteomi in the Marico Corps Served in the Orcck and Frontis Wars, and was appointed quartermaster and commissary of troops in the field. General Jassup, on assoming service speciations, made him an old-decamp. At the close of hostilities, Lioutenaut Spraguel and Corps of the Indians to Fire Glicon, Ark, When Calmel Worth arguinted the Epithi Infantry, Sprague was made first-festionant. Under General Macouth be joined in

English flog at the form of the Fuglish pull stoomer 1/2bana, or (** 290 **), in the harlor at the Azores, and startoo on a cruise which lasted nearly two years, and during which on a cruise which isstel nearly two years, and during which time she sains, hurned and destroyed, or captured and ran somed, among others, the following-named vessels, salling under the United States day: The ship Comulger, of Mar-thu's Vineguarl; barks Med, Virginia, Ediska Dunbor, Lathis's Vineyard; tasis, Alext, Frygria, Etaka Dinaer, La-fquite, Myr, Schooner Kingliker; ships Golden Rule, Lett Starbuck, and Benjamin Tucker, of New Bedfard; ships Thomas B, Walka, Panjanb, Morning Star, Nora, Chartes Hull, Anne P, Schmutl; barks Sen Bridt, Ancomino, Olive Jane, Parker Cook, Leverietta, Lamplighter; brigantine Chas-Jane, Father Cow, Lawretta, Empigener's our gramme Chair, and Schooner Staright, if Biston; bork Ocan Roor, at New London; schooners Wertherpage and Ourser, of New London; schooners Wertherpage and Ourser, of Powincetown; brigantian diffamath, of Sippirans; ship Lafagette, of New Haren; brigantiane Baron de Coofine, of Castlace; schooner Chion and bark Journa, of Bultimoru; Castine; schooner Caion and bark Justina, cf Bultimore; shift Express, of Pertsmonth; Jih Tumacatata and lark Cownel, af Philadelphia; shift Jubez Sause, af Bucksport; shift Lauss Hatch and Devidual, Tadger, af Bucksport; nathue Kete Corg, of Westport; shift John 1. Parks, at Hollowell, shifts Tulinans, difference, Sa Lock, Bercas Prince, Washington, Mandester and Brilliant; barks Ware Crea, Golden Bels and Crinia July's schooners Printetts and Creadone; hriganine Dunkick and stemoer Iried, of New York; and the United States steamer Listence, to It use



SINKING OF THE "ALABAMA" ("290"), CAPTAIN SEMMES, AFTER AN HOUR'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE "KEARSARGE," CAPTAIN WINSLOW, OFF CHERBOURG, JUNE 1978, 1864.

JAMES B. FRY.

JAMES B. FRY.

Hours, February 221, 1879, in Carrollton, Greene Councy, Bl.; gradinated at the United States Milliery Academy in 1841; ran commissional as brovel-second-induction in the Third United States Artfillery, and joined it in the City of Mexico during the Mexican War; served as assistant-instructor of artillery at the Milliary Academy in 1851, and an adjutant of the Milliary Academy in 1853–50; appointed assistant-daylutant-general, 1851, taking part in the 5th Anti-the Bull Bing; third of staff to General Dublin to 1851–62, taking part in the battle of Staffan, Berneral Lander and Staffan service after the system of voluntary collistment had proved inadequate. As provest-marshal-general he put into the manaquate. As provisemania-georgia be par and me Army, by consectption, sub-vittition, and videntury calistiment, 1,126,621 men; arrested and returned to the Army 76,562 describers; made an exact variablem of the National forces, showing that there remained in the reductry liable to conscription but not earlie on 1, 2,53,10cl mori; and collected, under a mosey-commutation cause of the Europineer Act, 25,30cd,10cl and 1 feet of the Operations of the Bureau of the Provest-marshul general of the United States Couch the commencement of the business, March 17th, 1883,

the Florida campaign against Wild Cat is 1839, a became adjutant to General Worth. Beceived the brevet of captulo for gallmarry at Phicklikiho, in which engagement Halbeck was defeated.

Hillieck was defeated.

In 1846 Cuptain Springue's regiment was sent to Texas, and he was assigned to the command of the Department of Flo ida. He wrote a history of the Florida War, which is clair. I as one of the great histories of the country. In 1848 bn was breveted major and sent to Texas, and was nelively employed in New Mexico. When the Civil War unively employed in New Mexico, When the Civil War-troke not the was of rariously, and not once reported for duty, and asked the War Department not to order him back to Treass under General Twigers, but his request was disre-garded, and on his way back he was arrested in San Antonio, in March, 1881, and Intalked in General Twigers' capitula-tion. He was subsequently parolel, and was placed on duty of Albany, N. 7., as mastering and diddersing officer. He became: Adjutant general of the State under Governor Seymour.

THE "ALARAMA" OR " 200 "

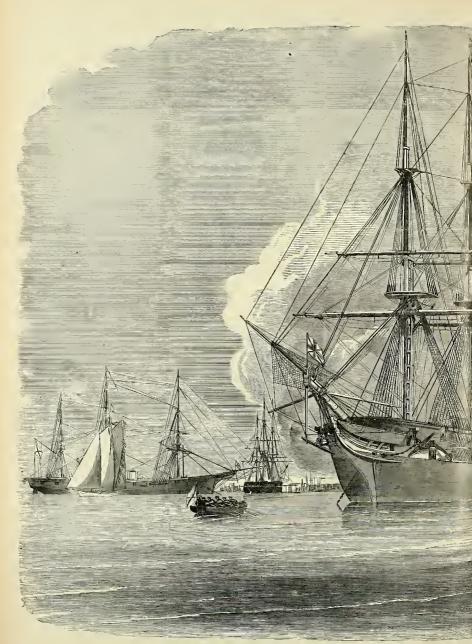
THE "ALABAMA," OR "290,"
ON Sunday, the 24th of August, 1820, Capitain Rophael
Senames, with John Law, of England, as first affrer, C. S.
Tullam, Rull, England, as second offlow: D B Liewellyn,
Easton, Wille, England, as surgeon; C R Yange, Savannah,
Ga, as paymater; J McZinf, England, as their engineer,
with 35 offleers and 85 mm, two thirds of whom were
English, holsted the Confederate Bag at the peak, and the

19th, 1864, the United States steamer Kearserge, Captain John A. Wigsboy, destroyed the Abibrara off Chechourg, Int. her commander escaped through the ze-sistance he received from the yacht Decelonal. When the Abibrara was sinking. from the yucht Beechound. When the Abblooms was sinking, the Decchaust uppeared, steaming up to the Karasing. On being asked to try and pick up the scores of the Contect ships ever sun offliers who were swimmling about, he lowered his yacht-boats. One of them, commanded by a man annead Adams, was steering effectly into a group of a dozen stringeling person, when it possed a drowing man with an affect set open on the men in the best crick out, "That it Scamme is" and the drawning man said; and make captable, so of men't another key up any longer." am the capitain; save inc; I cannot keep up any ionger 'Adam's succeeded in dragging that into the best Senames then said; "For Got's sake, don't put no on board the Karserge, but put me on beard your yacht."

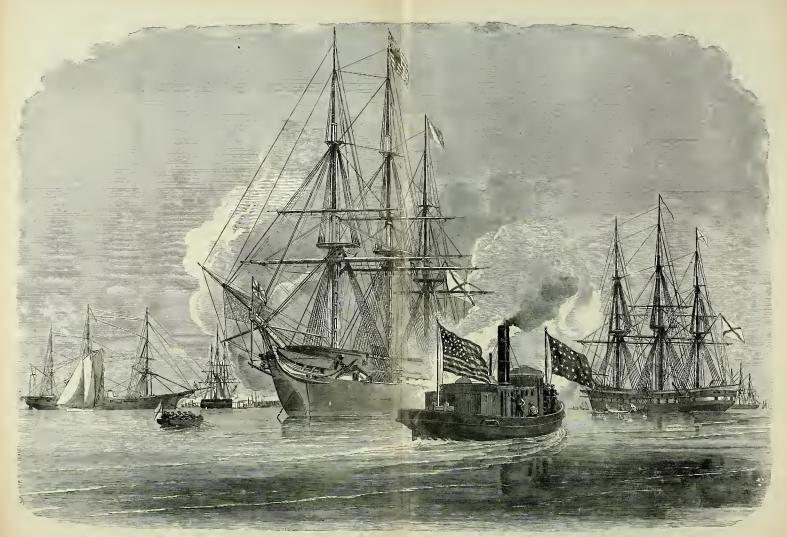
Adams promised to do so, and hid Senames down in the

Acams promised to up so, and not a connect note in the bottom, and covered him with a sail, to conceal him from the Eurostey's beats, which were evidently anxiously searching for bim. When Adams had savel a boatbaal, he took them no board the yacht, and Seames was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, the Devilsond steered to Southampton.

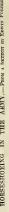
It is said that the day before the engagement Captain bourg sixty-six chronometers, his will, his money and the bills of ransomed vessels, and induced the yacht Derrhound to follow him. This latter statement has been nemed.



The russian squadron in the harbor of New York. October, .863, on a $\mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{U}\mathrm{L}}$



THE RESSIAN SQUADRON IN THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER, .863, ON A SUPPOSED SECRET MISSION, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PEDERAL GOVERNMENT







GENERALS MEADE AND GRANT IN CONSULTATION DURING THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS. N C SECTED BY J. C PITERATER

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

GENERAL GRANT having been commissioned Lieutenant-general on March 2d, 1864, and placed in supreme communa 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 everceme by the same means be had employed against Pemberton and Bragg, and he set himself the task to make the Army of the Potomac do that which he thought t never yet had done. At this time he openly gave his preference to hard blows ever manusuring.

"Continuous hammering" was his metto.
Grant's objective was Lee's army, and as long as Grant's objective was Lee's army, and as long as Grant's objective was Lee's army, and as long as Guenar Lee held to the defense of Richmond, that city was the goal. "On to Richmond?" meant anothing; the real object being to destroy Lee's army. In reorganizing the Army of the Petermary. In reorganizing the Army of the Petermary Lee's army. In reorganizing the Army of the Petermary Lee's army. The First and Second Univisions of the Phila Cone were transferred to Ouvisions of the Third Corps were transferred to

the Second Corps, preserving their budges and Borth Brown: Brigadier general James 8, Walswortt distinctive marks. The Third Division of the Third Corps was transferred permanently to the Skith 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 thstood as follows:

FIFTH CORPS Major-general Gauverneur K. Warren. Inspector general and Chief of Smff-Licute aut-colonel Henry C. Bankhend. Chief of Artillery-Colonel Charles 's, Walnwright,

Chief of Artillery—Colonel Churles S, Walnwright,
Firth British, Finguler spented (Derliss Griffle),
Fire British—Brignider general James Barnes,
Seonal British—Brignider general James Barnes,
Seonal British—Brignider general James Barnes,
Seonal British—Brignider general James B. Ayres,
Seonal British—Brignider general Henry Barter,
Third Bridgale—Brignider general Henry Barter,
Third Bridgale—Colonel Hiram Leonard,
Seonal British—Brignider general Henry Barter,
Third Bridgale—Colonel Andrew W. Dennison.
Third British—Brignider Smorth Smorth W. Crawford,
First Britishe—Colonel William McCandless,
Seonal British—Colonel Joseph W. Pybur.

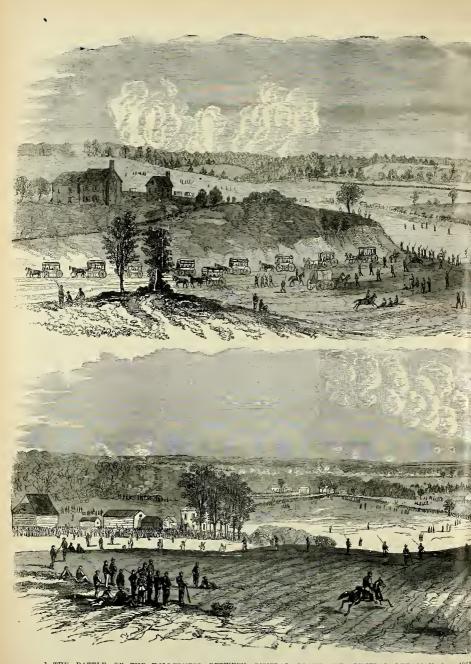
Second Brigade-Colonel Joseph W. Fisher.

Major-general Winfield Scott Hancock. Inspector-general and Chief of Staff-Lieutenant-colone

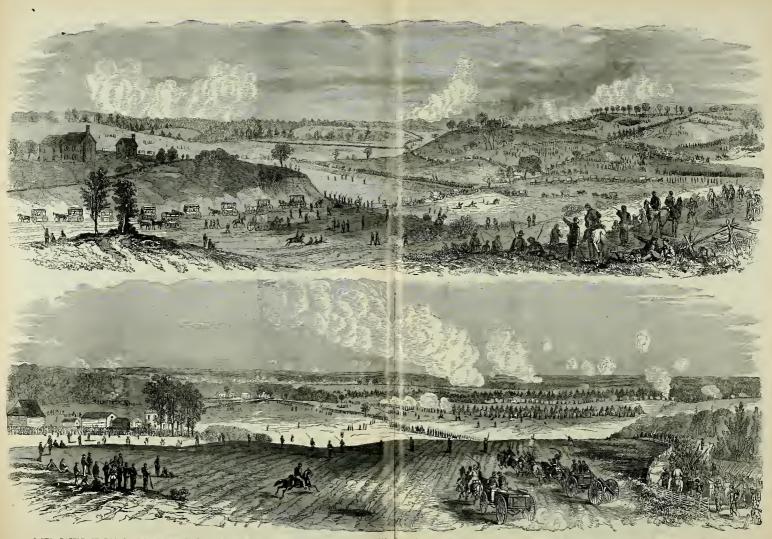
Charles H. Morgan, Chief of Artillery-Colonel John C. Tidball,

First Division: Brigadler-general Francis C. Barlew. First Brigade—Colonel Nelson A. Miles. First Brigate—Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Second Brigade—Colonel Thomas A. Smythe, Third Brigade—Colonel Paul Frank, Fourth Brigade—Colonel John R Brooke, and Dirision: Brigadler-general John Gibbon,

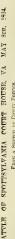
Sound Dirician: Brigadier-puncel John Gibbon.
Fiel Brigade.—Brigadier-genard Alexandre S Webb.
Second Brigade.—Brigadier-genard Joshus T. Owen
Third Brigadier-Colonel Sumel S Carroll.
Third Dirician: Major-general David B. Birney.
Fire Brigador-Colonel Sumel 3. E. Richart Ward
Fire Brigador-Diricial Colonel Office Sound
Fire Brigador-Diricial Colonel Office Sound
Second Brigade-Colonel William R. Brewster.

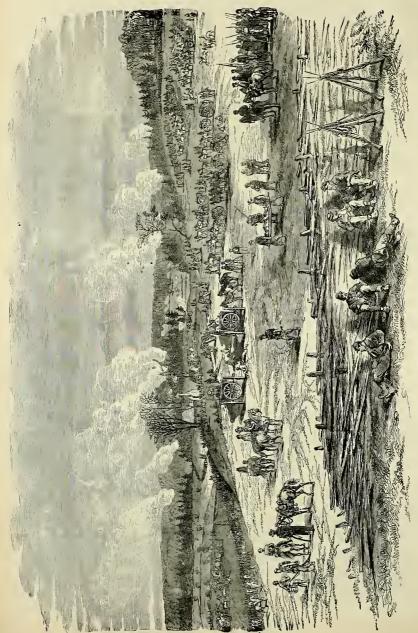


1. THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, BETWEEN GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL LEE, MAY 518, 1865 THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT—BURNSIDE'S AND HANCOCK'S



1. THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, BETWEEN GENERAL CRANT AND GENERAL LEE, MAY 5711, 1864— LOUIS SECTION FOR ENGAGING THE ENEMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE MAY 10712, 1864
THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT—BURNSIDES AND HANCOCK'S CORS ENGAGING THE ENEMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. BECKER.







GENERAL BUTLER LANDING AT FORT POWHATAN, ON THE JAMES RIVER, VA.

STATIL CORP. Major-general John Sedgwick. Inspector general and Chief of Staff—Lleutennat-colonel Murtin T. McMahon, Chief of Artillery-Colonel C. II. Tompklas.

Chief of Artillery—Colonel C. B. Tompdens,
First Blithon. Fulgulaer, coronal Intentio G. Weight,
First Briganles—Heigaulee general Intentio G. Weight,
First Briganles—Heigaulee general Afferst T. A. Torbert,
Second Brigasles—Colonel Emory Upton.
Third Brigaules—Colonel Bromp Burelmon.
Fourth Brigaules—Brigaulee general Meanufer Shaler,
Seond Brigaules—Brigaulee general Frains Whiston.
Second Brigaules—Colonel Frains Whiston.
Second Brigaules—Colonel Lewis A. Grant,
Brigalles—Colonel Lewis A. Grant,
Brigalles—Colonel Lewis A. Grant,
Brigalles—Colonel Lewis A. Grant,
Brigalles—Brigalles general Frains Whiston.
Second Brigaules—Colonel Lewis A. Brigaules
Linkel Brigaules—Brigaules general Million H. Morris.
Second Brigaules—Brigaules general Willion H. Morris.
Second Brigaules—Brigaules general David A. Russell.

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 savoring of both,

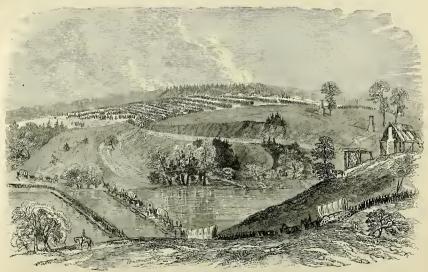
The Army of the Potomac, under Meade, and the Ninth Corps, under Burnsido, was to take the overland route on the east of Richmond. Butler, with 30,000 men (the Army of the James), was to move up the James River. Sigel and Crook were to operate from the debouches of the Shenandoah. Meade had under his immediate command the Second Corps, under Hancock, the Fifth, under Warron, and the Sixth, under Sedgwick. These,

The Army of the Potemac was at and in the with the Ninth, numbered 122,000 men, and 359 guns; headquarters at Calpepper Coart House. Lee confronted this army with the corps of Longstreet, Hill and Ewell-in all, some 62,000 mon, and over 200 guns.

Grant's purpose was to turn Lee's right. Two days sufficed to put 100,000 men across the Radays anneed to put footgom men across no ma-pidan. Warren led, Sedgwick followed, over Ger-nauna Ford. Huncock crossed at Ely's Ford, further east. Burnside was to remain in eaunp a day later. Grant's route was through the Wilderness, due south. Lee made no effort to dispute Grant's crossing, but purposed to attack him while

in these dreary woods.

Meeting with no opposition in crossing the river,
Grant supposed that Lee had retreated to more



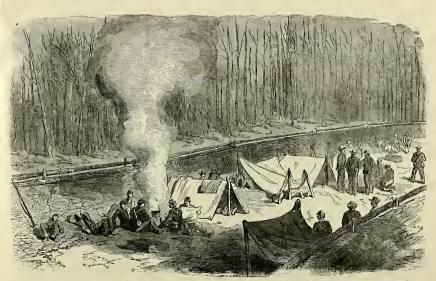
GENERAL MEADE CROSSING THE RAPIDAN, MAY STR. 1864.



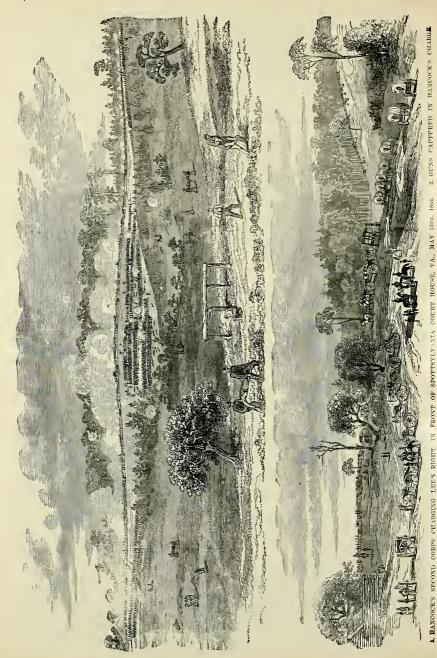


THE FIFTH CORPS HOSPITAL AT THE BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA.

favorable ground. He had no idea of fighting the enemy. Next day Ewell attacked Warren as here, in the forest which had proved so nearly fatal he moved by the flank through the wood roods. Eith Corps. to Hooker. Ou the night succeeding the passage of the Rapidau, both armics campel near by each posed this to be the attack of a simple rear-guard. Wick was ordered to join Warren's right, and Hanother, Grant unsuspicions of the close presence of Before Sedgwick could come up on Warren's right, and Hanother, Grant unsuspicions of the close presence of Before Sedgwick could come up on Warren's right, and Hanother, and the control of the control of



SOUBLE LINE OF BREADTWORKS THROWN UP ON THE NIGHT OF MAY COM, 1884, IN THE WILDERNESS, BY THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS THE FOURTEENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT AWAITING THE ENEMY. PROR A SECTOR BY J. BECKER.



arrival ne promptly attacked Hill. The Warren-Gwell 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 liancock'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

J. E. B. Stuart, there were no further operations on 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 carly on Saturday, the 7th of May, intending to plant his

Beyond a cavalry fight by Sheridan against but not knowing whether towa. Fredericksburg or Spottsylvania, instructed Anderson, who had temporary command of Longstreet's corps, to draw ont his corps from the breastwerks and camp it in readiness to move to Spottsylvania in the morning. Anderson, not finding a good place to bivounce (the woods being on fire), degan the marca that

night, about ten o'clock.

The direct route to Spottsylvania Court House is by the Brock Road, via Todd's Tavorn. On this



THE CONFEDERATE GENERALS EDWARD JOHNSON AND G. B. STEWART TAKEN TO THE REAR BY NEGRO CAVALRY, MAY 1278, 1864.

Hill at fiv. Pelock, and drove him over a mile down the Plank Road, when he stopped to re-arrange his troops. While thus pausing, Longstreet enne 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 Longstract being wounded, the violence of the

Confedente attack subsided.
In the a ternoou Lee again attacked Hancock; night once more supervened. Nothing had been decided. Grant lost 15,000 men. Lee's loss was use by several thousand

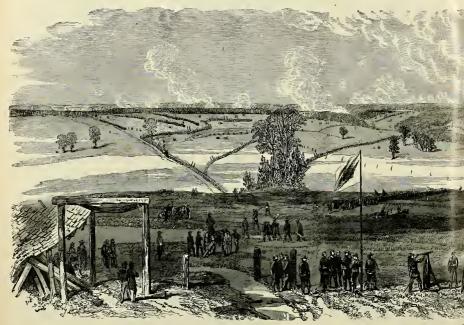
army between General Lee and Richmond by a movement upon Spottsylvania Court House, fifteen

miles southeast of the battlefield of the Wilderness. The infantry were not to march nutil nightfall, but the immense trains were withdrawn in the middle of the after-noon, and sent to Chancellersville. 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 marehed toward Spottsylvania that night. Lee, seeing that Grant was moving off semewhere,

road the Fifth Corps, nuder General Warren, was to take the advance, and by a rapid march seize Spettsylvania 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 Burnside were to move on an exterior route, by way of Chancellowaville. The route of Lee, in order to foil his antagenist's design of planting humself between the Confederate army and Richanod, we-by the road from Parker's Stars to Spottsylvama Court Hones, which runs parallel to the Brock Road, a few miles to the west. The distance in each case is nearly equal.



BATTLE AT JERICHO FORD, ON THE NORTH ANNA RIVER, VIRGINIA, MAY 23D, 1864.
PROMA SERVICE BY EDITIN FORDER.



BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, FRIDAY, MAY 6TH, 1864.-FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL

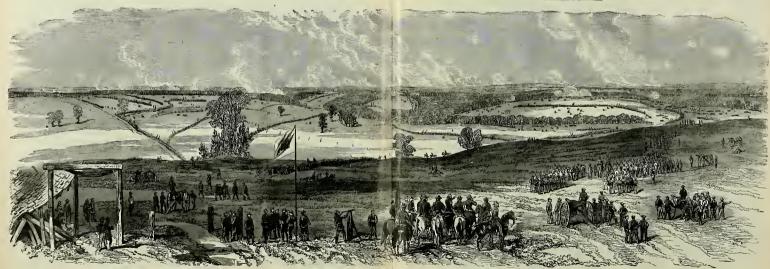


BATTLE AT JERICHO FORD, ON THE NOUTH ANNA RIVER, VIRGINIA, MAY 23D, 1864.

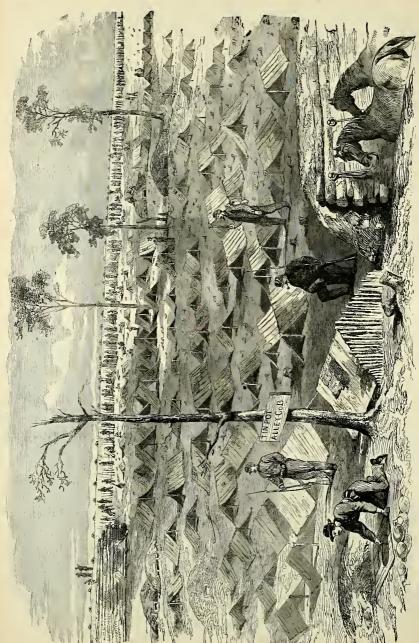
PROBA & SAUTCH OF EDWIN FORMUM.



SATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVAMIA COURT HOUSE-RIGHT CENTRE OF ORANT'S LINE AWAITING ORDERS.



BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, FRIDAY, MAY 97m, 1884.—FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL U.S. GRANT: CONFEDERATE FORCES UNDER GENERAL ROBERT R LEE.—FROM . SKETCH OF J. BICKER.



GENERAL RUTLERS ARMY, SOUTH OF THE JAMES-INCOPS IN POSITION AWAITING AN ATTACK PREVIOUS TO THE ARREAT OF GRANT'S ABAY, HAYE SE, 1884

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 Tayern, he was delayed for an hour and 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 Stnart's cavalry, whom Lee had sent to block the Brock Road. and who still barred further advance.

Morritt, after two hours' of ineffectual effort, position; in order from the right, Hancock, Wargave 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 (Longstreet's corps) had in the meantime arrived at the same place. Warren waited for Scilgwick 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 Potomae 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.

ren, Sedgwick, Burnside. One of the first misfortunes on this fatal ground was the death of the gallant Sedgwick, the heloved chief of the Sixth Corps, who was shot while standing in the breastworks along his line, and almost instantly killed. General Horatio G. Wright succeeded to the command

Hancock crossed the River Po in the hone 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. Noxt morning, the 10th, Hanock was ordered to withdraw two divisions from the south side of the Po to assist in an assault apon the enemy on Warren's front. In obedience to this order, the divisions of John Gibhon and D. B. Birnoy wore 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 apon 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 severa loss. At 3 P.M.

the divisions of Crawford and Cutier, of Warren's corps, bad also made a preliminary attack; but they also failed, and were repulsed with heavy sacrifice.

When Hancock's division joined the Fifth, an ssanlt was made by both corps, at five o'clock; but it mot with a repulse. Among the killed was General James C. Rice, of the Fifth Corps. On the left of Warron 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 brigate in a vigorous charge carried the first line of intrenchments, capturing 900 prisoners and several gaus; 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



OLDIERS 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 1174.



CAVALRY FIGHT AT YELLOW TAVERN, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., MAY 1141, 1844, BETWEEN THE FORCES OF PHIL. II. SHERIDAN AND J. E. B. STUART.

corps was selected for this operation, which was to oe 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 mas Brooke'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; bis 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 Corps, promptly met this attack, and succeeded in

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

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 At midnight, after twenty hours' of 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.

driving the Confederates from the May. 1864. read 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 destrayed 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-squirre! Bridge. Capturing Ashland Station on the 11th, destroying large quantities of stores, Sheridan re-sumed his march toward Richmond. To meet this During the succeeding week various movements advance, Stuart had succeeded in placing himself were made from flank to flank in the hope of between the assailants and the Confederate capital,



COLD HARBOR THE SCENE OF STONEWALL JACKSON'S FLANK MOVEMENT AND OF GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

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 handto-hand combat with the bayonet and clubbed muskets, which resulted in the capture of nearly 4,000 prisoners, comprising the whole of Johnson's dvision of Ewell's corps, including Major general Edward Johnson and Brigadier-general G. H. Stowart, 20 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 me; but at this moment the Sixth Corps resched the ground and relieved the Second Corps from the ea : nt to the right. Its arrival was timely, and

finding a spot where the lines could be broken; the and had massed all his available cavalry at Yell a Confederates extending their line to correspond with the shifting of the Army of the Potomac, and very 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 Honse, 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 nnassailable. Preparations were begun on the 19th; but Lee, observing this, retarded its execution by a hold demonstration against the Federal right. Ewell erossed 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

Tavern, a few miles north of Richmond. Sheridan attacked him on the 11th, and gained ossession of the Turnpike, driving Stuart 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. Purening his advantage gained at Yellow Tuvern, General Sheridan made a bold dash upon the outer defenses of Richmond. The first line was carried, Coster'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 Meadow Bridge, he drove the Cenfederates from his front, and repulsed an attack upon his rear by Confederate infantry from the city. Destreying the rail-road bridge over the Chickshominy, Sheridan moved to Havall's Landing, which he reached on the 14th of May. Here he remained three days to



BUILDING BREASTWORKS AT HAWES'S STORE, VA., MAY 20rd, 1864. PROB A SARTCH BY EDWIN PORKER midway between Shady Grave Church and the Court House

refit, when he returned by way of Baltimore Store, White House and Hanever Court House, rejoining the Army of the Potomac, the 25th of May, on the Pannukey.

The following dispatches will indicate the feeling of the respective commanders after the six-days struggle:

" WASHINGTON, MAY 11th, 11:80 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 have been heavy, as well as those at the enemy. I tunny the loss of the enemy man be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle, while he has taken from us but few except strugglers. I propose to fight it out on the line of it takes all Sunmer. The Government is sparing no pains to support blm.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, " Secretary of War."

The following dispatch of General Lee was sent to Richmond :

"BPOTTSTLYANIA COURT HOUSE, via GURNEY'S, "May 10th, 1864.

*The Honorable Seretary of War:

"General Grant's army is intrenched near this place, un "General Grant's array is intremelved near this place, on both sides of the Brock Road. Frequent skirnishing oc-curred yesterlay and to-lay, each array endeavering to discover the position of the other. To do the nearmy shelled our lines and made several assents with infrastry against our lines and made several assents with infrastry against R. H. Andream, the larty with the strength of the con-ward of the strength of the strength of the con-ward of the strength of the strength of the con-brastworks. They were easily reposed, except in front of General Dules's brigant, where they drove our men from their position, and from a facurean batter them nosted. research Louiss origine, where they prove our men from their position, and from a four-gun buttery there posted. The new were soon rullled, and by dark our line was re-stablished 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

natiway between Shady Grave Charen and the Court House, General Enjly, with a part of Illil's corps, frove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners. Thanks to a mercial Providence, our cassattles have been small. Among the woonded are Brigadier-generals Hayes and H. Ji, 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 Eight-eenth Corps, under General W. F. Smith, and the Tonth Corps, under General Q. A. Gillmore. Eighteenth Corps was composed of two divisions of white troops, under Generals William T. H. Brooks and Godfrey Weitzel, and a division of colored troops, under General Edward W. Hinks. The Tenth Corps was composed of three divisions, under Generals Alfred H. Terry, Adelbort Ames and John W. Turner, General Butlor had in addition a ravalry division, under General Alfred V. Kantz, at Norfolk and Portsmonth,

On May 1st, Butler sent a detachment of his force by water to West Point, across the Peninsula. Kantz with his cavalry was ordered to move north-ward from Suffolk to the south side.

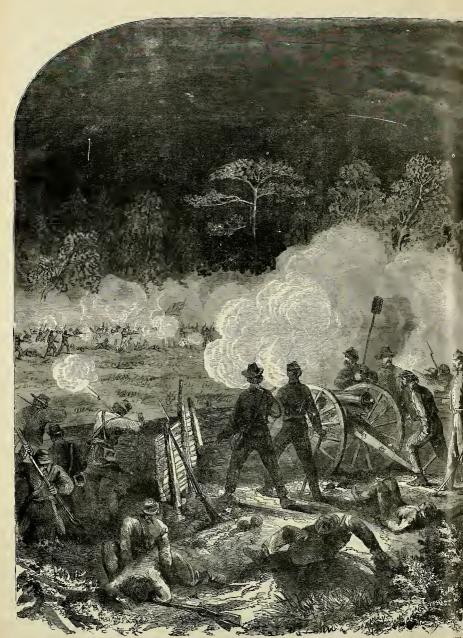
On the night of May 4th Butler's entire command went down the York Rivor on transports, passing Fortress Monroc, and ascended the James River, convoyed by a fleet of gunboats. On the 5th they landed on the south side of the James-a detachment at City Point, another at Fort Powhatan; but the main body 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 at Butler had orders from General Grant to introuch, 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.

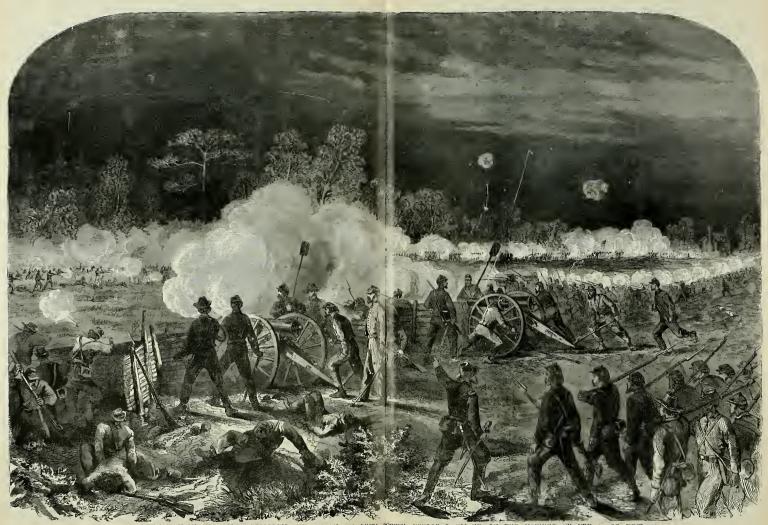
On the 7th of May, General Beanregard with his army reached Petersburg, and when a common of five brigades moved Mar, 1864. ont to destroy the Bichmond and Pefersburg Railroad on that morning, they found the Confederates in a position covoring that road, from Walthat Junction north to Chester Station. Brooks attacked and drove the Confederates some distance, but they seen 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 destroys: the railroad, Butler intended crossing Swift Creek and 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 intrenched 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

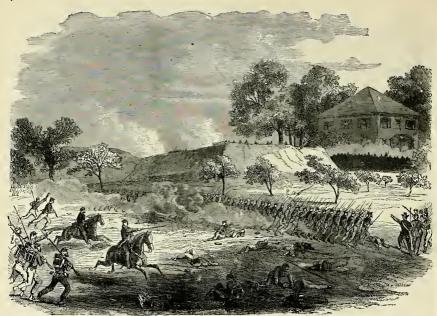


GIBBON'S DIVISION, HANCOCK'S CORPS, REPELLING AN ATTACK

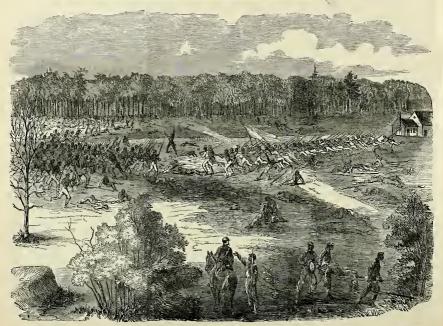
FROM A SERV



GIBBON'S DIVISION, HANCOCK'S CORPS, REPELLING AN ATTACK BY LEE'S FORCES, REFORE DAYLIGHT, ON THE MORNING OF THE SO OF JUNE, 1864.



THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS STORMING THE FORT ON THE RIGHT OF THE CONFEDERATE LINE REFORE PETERSBURG, JULY 15th, 186



THE TWENTY-SECOND NEGRO REGIMENT, DUNOAN'S BRHEADE, CARRYINO THE FIRST LINE OF CONFEDERATE WORKS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

It was then accommon to make an attack on the morning of the 16th. Before dawn, the sleeping camp was addenly areased by a savage outborst of maskerty and urtillery fire along the whole line. General Bearcagard had anticipated Butler, and had begun the execution of a plan of offersive 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 fank 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, Iscaurogard 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 read

force to the assistance of the Army of the Potomac, he gave up this plan, and joined Grant on the Chickahominy.

OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAL VALLEY.

The Army in the Shenandoah Valley and West Vigginia was divided into two columns, one under General George Crook, censisting of a force of infantry, and a division of cavalry under General Wilham W. Averell; the other, under General Fraux Sigel. The first was to move by the Kanawhin to operate ngaintat the East Tennessee and Virginia

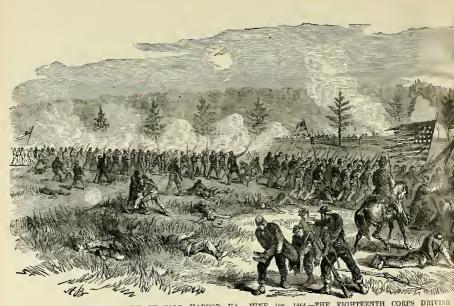


HINKS'S DIVISION OF NEGRO INFANTRY BRINGING IN THE GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE CONFEDERATES AT BAYLOB'S FARM, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., JUNE 1618, 1804. -- From a Sketch by E. F. Mullen.

Beauregard, moving up with his main force from Petersburg to Butter's front, had left one of his divisions, under General William It. O. 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 seddenness of the assault nearly overwhelmed them; but, fortunately, General Butler had assigned three regiments of General Adelbert Ance's division, of General Q. A. Gillmere's copy, 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 Tood on which they were moving crosses the real running back to Burmada Hundred.

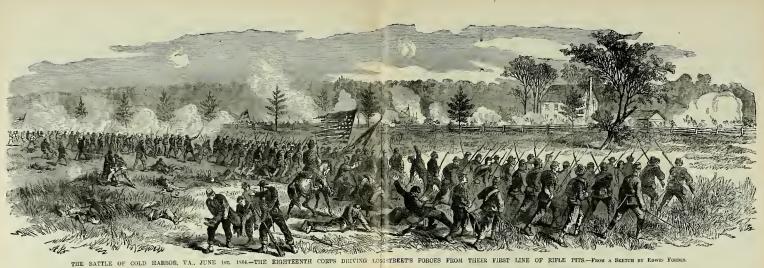
leading back to Bermuda Hundred. On learning of this new movement-which threatened the trains, the communications, and even the depot on the James River-General Smith ordered a retirement to a position in the rear, where he could better cover what was of value behind him. While Smith was thus engaged, 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 withdraw 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 Appomnttox and seize Petersburg, but receiving orders from General Grant to detach the larger part of hi-

Bailread; the latter, to advance as far as possible up the Virginia Valley. Both movements began on the 1st of May. Moving up the Shenandeah Valley, Sigel met the Confederates, on the 18th, at Newmarket, and after a fierce engagement, retired behind Cedar Creek. Sigal was then relived, and General David lunter placed in command. He immediately took up the offensive, under orders from General Carat to move on Stanton and destroy the mitroad thence toward Charletveille. On the 5th of June, Hunter encenhered the Confederates at Piccimont, capturing 1,500 prisoners and three pieces of artillery. Hunter furmed a janction with Croek and Averell as Stantion, on the 5th, from which place they moved toward Upnchulput by way of Lexington. Finning



THE BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, VA., JUNE 1ST, 1864.—THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS DRIVING







BATTLE BETWEEN CRAWFORD'S DIVISION, OF WARREN'S CORPS, AND RODESS DIVISION, OF EWELL'S CORPS, AT BETHESDA OHURCH, VA., MAY SOTH, 1884.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES



WAVERSKIN, AND MODE OF CARRYING IT



SUNALING WITH A PIECE OF LOOKING-OLAS



UTTING CUARSE FORAGE INTO CHAR



HOW THE SECURE A DESCRIPTION



SLED MADE OUT OF A BOUGH





SECTION OF TENT WITH PIREPLACE



1 A BROKEN TONGUE MENDED, 2, FASTENIN HOPES, 3, A STRAP PADLOCKED.



DESCENDING A STEEP HILL







MAKING RUSH-BOTTOMED CHAIR.



SHELTER AGAINST A DRIVING WIND



NODE OF DISTILLING SEAWATER



SAFE MODE OF SLEEPING WITH A LOADED OF

HINTS TO SOLDIERS IN THE CAMP AND ON CAMPAIGN.

Lynchburg well fortified, and reinforcements arrivmg by railroad from Lee's army to the Confederates, while his own supplies were nearly exhausted, he decided to roturn, which he did by way of the Alpine region of West Virginia.

SPOTTSYLVANIA TO THE CHICKA-HOMINY.

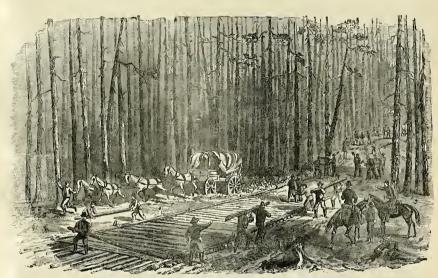
Ox May 20th, General Orant ordered Hancock to withdraw the Second Corps from the right, under cover of the remaining troops, and to march east to Massaponax Church. On the following day he needed southward, pushing his advance seventeen miles to Milford Station. The cavalla ander General A. T. A. Torhert, met General Kemper en route from Richmond to Spottsylvania to reinforce Lee, who held the heligae across the Mattapony. Torhert dislodged the brigade, and captured 66 prisoners. At Bewling Green Hancock remained until the meruing of the 32d. 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 Con-federates with a loss of 350 killed and wounded. Meanwhile Hancock's corps were opposed by a part of McLaws's division, of Longstreet's corps, who plain. Birney's division was the storming party. Colonel Tidball place: three sections of artillery to reply to the enemy's fire. Pierce and Egan's ades 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. Barnside, on attempting to cross at the centre, was repulsed. Both Hancock and Warren were separated from the centre by the 'vor, and from the other wing by Lee's army.

former on the Tolopotomoy, 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 Mechanicsvillo Pike. General Samnel W. Crawford directed the brigade of Beserves, nader Colonel Murtin D. Hardin, to cover that road. Reaching Betheeda Church, on the Mechanicsvillo Pike, a division of Ewell's corps, under Gonoral Robert E. Roder, moving up that road, assaided them furiously on the flank. General Crawford brought up the rominder of the Reserves, and with the brigade of Colonel J. Howard Kitching, took up a good position, and repulsed the impetuous assault of Kodes.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, OR NEW COOL AREOR.

SHERIDAN'S cavalry had, on the 31st, after a severe action, seized Cold Harbor-n place of strategic value, being a centre of roads leading to



BUILDING A CORDUROY ROAD IN THE WOODS, NEAR THE WELDON RAILROAD, VA.

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. Hancook, with the left column, struck the North Anna near the milroad crossing; the right, under Warren, at the Jericho Ford. Bartlett's brigade, at the head of Warren's corps, waded the river, which was brenst-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 hattle was then formed, with Cutler's division on the right, Griffin's on the centre, and Crawford's on the left. They were op-posed by a single brigade of Wilcox's division, of Hill's corps, under command of Colonel Brown. This small force was seen reinforced by the brigades of Sceles, Gordon and Thomas, and, shortly afterward, by Heth's entire division. Oriffin, before he could retroat, 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, specify hutcautiously; the Second Corps acting as the rearguard while the movement was carried out. The onlive army reached Hanover Town on the 27th and crossed the Pamunkey. But Lee was negin on hand, covering the

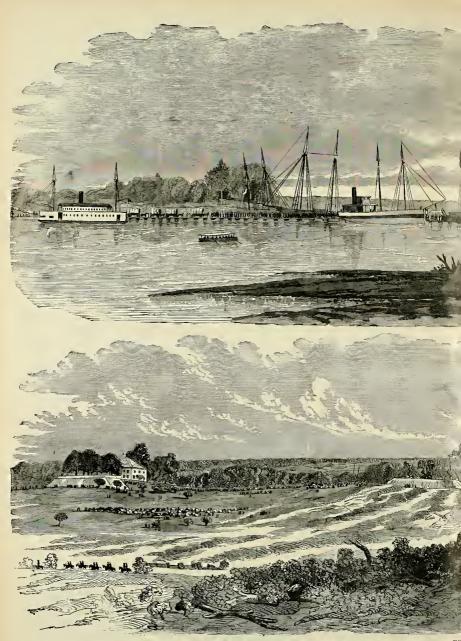
of line of the Chickahominy.

There are two roads leading from Hanover Town direct to Richmond; these Lee defended with his entire force. Ilis position could not well be broken, so Grant moved on the 28th across the Tolopotomoy Creck and toward Cold Harbor. Lec did the same, and, as usual, moved with greater rapidity. The armies now were on the old ground, boing 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 oither the Second or Fifth. General Horatio G. Wright, with the Sixth Curps, reached Honover Court House; but both Hancock and Warren were brought to a halt, the hoth Richmond and White House. Oencral H. O. Wright, with the Sixth Corps, was dispatched with orders to hold it. At the same

with orders to hold it. At the same time General Smith arrived with a force of 16,000 mea, made up of four divisions taken from the Tenth and Eightenth Corps of the Army of the James, and was ordered to coperate 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 maneavres, and moved Longstreet to the same cross-roads, where Wright at Smith Isonah him coequiying a commanding position. They gave him buttle and drove him leyend Cold Harbor. The occupancy of the first line of ride trenches—June 1st, 1864—cest Wright and Smith 2,000 men: they rested on their arms bofore the second line of trenches.

before the second line of trenches. Hancock, on the morning of the 2d, moved the Second Corps to Wright's left.

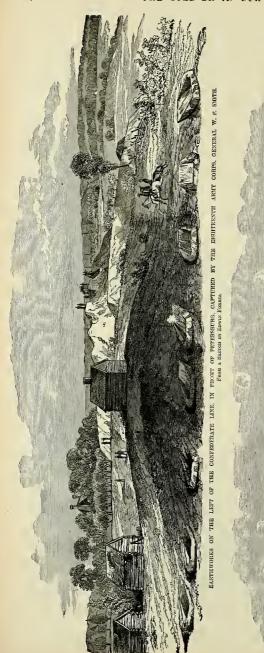
Waren remained on the right, extending his line nearly four miles, with Baraside in supporting listance on the right and rear. The lower fords of the Chickahominy and the roads leading toward the White House, which was now the depot of supplies to the Army of the Potomac, were protected by

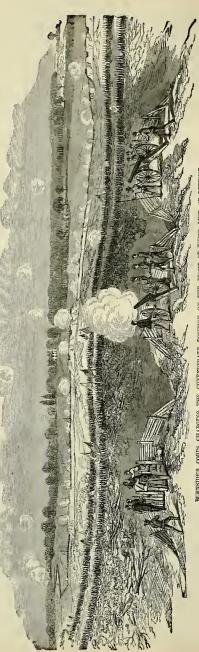


1 THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC CROSSING THE JAMES RIVER AT DOUTHARD'S, NEAR FO 2. THE FORTS AND BREASTWORKS, NEAR PETERSBURG, CAPTURED BY FROM SAFTCHES



1 THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC CROSSING THE JAMES RIVER AT DOUTHARD'S, NEAR FORT POWHATAN, ON A PONTON-BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED RY GENERAL RENHAM, JUNE 14-14, 1864.
2 THE FORTS AND BREASTWORKS, NEAR PETERSBURG, CAPTURED BY TES EIGHTEPITH ARMY CORPS, GENERAL W. F. SMITH JUNE 15-14, 1864.





BURNSIDES CORPS CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION ON THE RIGHT OF THEIR LINE OF DEFENSE. FROM A SKETCE BY EDWIN FORBES

Shorlda support of Warren on the afternoon of the 2d, 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. 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.

valry. Burnside, in moving to the 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, 66th N. Y.V., while

ment, to men; but nobody stirred, the silest buy emphatic verdict being against further slaughter The loss on the Federal side was over 13,000. while the Confederate less was less than as many hundred. Next day, siege operations were but this work also ended in a few days. On the 4th, Col. Lewis O. Morris, 7th N. Y. H. Art., was killed while reconneitring with General F. C. Barlow.
From May 5th to June 10th General Grant had

fought a succession of sauguinary battles, and the esses to the Federal army in killed, wounded and missing amounted in the aggregate to 54 551



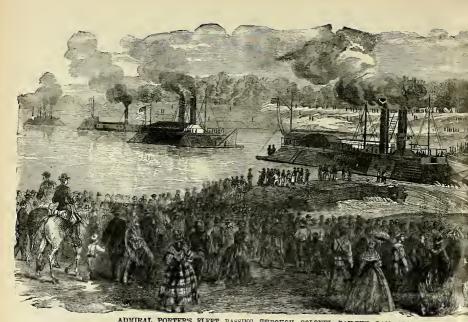
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT IN A COUNCH, OF WAR AT MASSAPONAN CHURCH, VA.

The ceaers were drawn up in the following 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 Telopotomoy Creek, and the former on Dispatch Station Road. Two divisions of cavalry under Sheridan held the lower tords of the Chickshominy 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 3d, 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,

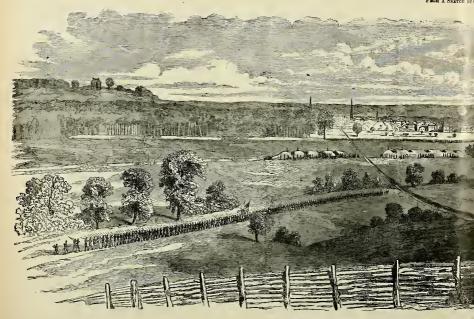
leading charge of 1st Brig., composed of 7th N. Y. H. Art., 5th N. H., 146th Pa., and 5th Del. Vols., Franklin A. Haskell, 36th Wis., and Peter A. Porter, 8th N.Y. H. Art., were killed. The advance of the 6th Corps on the right of Hancock, and that of Smith on the right of the 6th, met with no better 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, enguged 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-

officers and men. The losses were: At the Wilder ness, May 5th to 12th, 269 officers and 3,019 enlisted men killed; 1,017 officers and 18,261 enlisted men wounded; 177 officers and 6,607 enlisted men missing. At Spottsylvania, May 12th to 21st, 114 officers and 2,032 enlisted men killed; 259 officers and 7,697 onlisted men wounded; 31 officers and 248 enlisted men missing. At North Anna, May 21st to 31st, 12 officers and 138 enlisted men killed; 67 officers and 1,063 enlisted men wounded; 3 officers and 324 cubisted men missing. At Cold Harbor, Jnne 1st to 10th, 144 officers and 1,561 men killed; 421 officers and 8,621 men wounded 51 officers and 2,355 men nussing. This I General Grant neknowledged a great musiaka battle

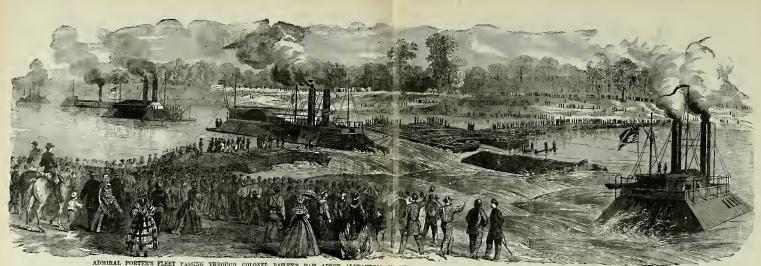


ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET PASSING THROUGH COLONEL BAILEY'S DAM, ABOVE ALEXANDRI



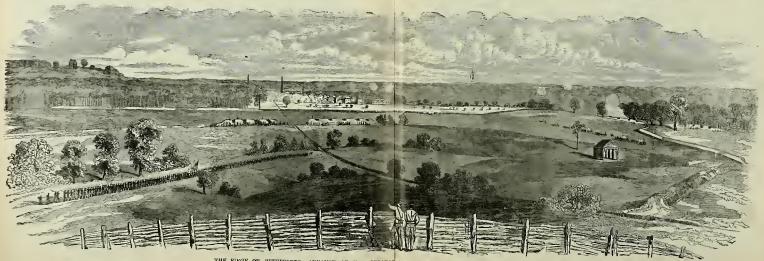
THE SIEGE OF PETERSPURG .- ADVANCE OF THE FEDE

FROM A BRETCH BY



ADMIRAL POPTERS FLEET PASSING TEROUGH COLONEL BAILEYS DAM, ABOVE ALEXANDRIA, ON THE RED RIVER, ARKANSAS, MAY, 1964, AFTER PASSING THE RAPIDS BY ITS MEANS.

POOL 4 SECRET BY C.E. B. STOWNS.



THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.—ADVANCE OF THE PEDEBAL ARMY AGAINST THE CITY, JUNE 1818, 1864.



OF BEAUTEGARD'S LINE, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG. A REGIMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS CARRYING A PORTION

STEGE OF PETERSRURG

GENERAL GRANT having determined on a change of base, transfered the army, by a flank movement, to the south side of the James River.

immediately after the battle of Cold Harber, the Ninth Corps, then helding 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 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 Chickshominy. 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 was caused here by the non-arrival of the ponton-bridges; 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 fathems deep, and the penten-bridge had to be floated to cover two thousand feet in length, the width of the river at this point. The first section was lunnched during the foreneen of the 14th, 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 and deployed in position about 3 P.M.

James River, near Harrison's Landing, A delay on the extreme left, was to threaten the fortifica tions 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 ea possible to the enemy's works; Brooke's division to take 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 with draw 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 Petershurg until noon of the

16th, and the whole force was up



THE FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA, COLONEL PLEASANTS, MINING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, JULY 1579-2079, 1884.

two divisions of cavalry were sent to destroy the the infantry, and General A. V. Kantz in com-Control Railroad

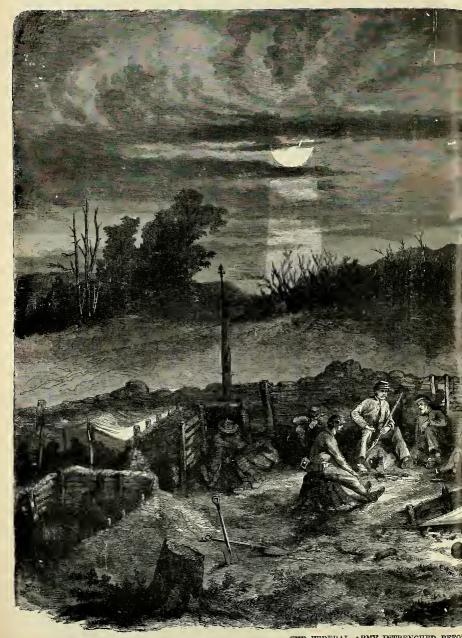
This disposition of the troops placed the army within easy march of the lower crossings of the Chickahominy-Ceneral Warren being about ten miles from Long Bridge.

During the night of June 12th, 1864, the movement to the James was commenced. Wilson's cavalry division took the lead, followed by Warron, who seized the crossings of the Chickshominy at Long Bridge. Hancock's corps then followed the Fifth, and marched to Wilcox's Landing, on the lift mak of the James. Wright and Burnside crossed at Jones's Bridge, and marched to Charles City, on the James. Ocneral Smith's commands returned to Bermuda Hundred via White Нопре

mand 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 manued 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 Bermada Handred, to move against the city. The cavalry division of General Kantz, and a division of colored troops, under General E. W. Hinks, passed on a ponton-bridge to the south side of the Appomattox, and Lee discovered the withdrawal early on the 13th, bridge to the south side of the Appenantox, and and soon after retirely toward Richmond. The on the morning of the 15th took up the seven-federal army had in the meantime resolved the mile march to Petersburg. Kants, with the scral-

In the meantime General Beauregard had, on learning of the movement of Smith and Hancock against Petersburg, withdrawn from his Bermada Hundred line of introuchments General Bushrod R. Johnson's division, and at about 10 P.M. on the 16th, the reinforcement arrived within the Petersbarg 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, car-riages and chassis in the vicinity of the battery, so weR 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 ironelads and other vessels on the river.

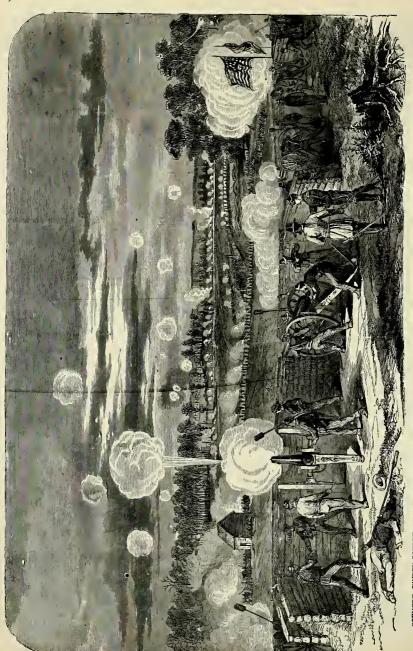


THE FEDERAL ARMY INTRENCHED BEFO



THE FEDERAL ARMY INTRENCHED BEFORE PETERSBURG.—A SIGHT SCENE IN THE TRENCHES,

FROM A SERVICE BY ENGINE COLUMN.



NOMARS THEATY-FOURTH NEW YORK AND TWITCHELLS SEVENTH MAINE BATTERIES. THIRD DIVISION, MINTH ARMY CORPS, SHELLING PETERBURG, PA FROM A SPETCH BY A. MCCALLEW.

General Beauregard now had about 19,000 men his camp-fires originally barning, and sentinets well confronting the Federal army, consisting of Han-cock's Second Corps and Smith's Eighteenth, in all about 40,000 men. durnside's Ninth Corps came np sbont 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 The contest continued long in the odement. sight, and then gradually slackened.

Warren's Fifth Corps did not reach Petersburg netil night, and took no part in the assault of

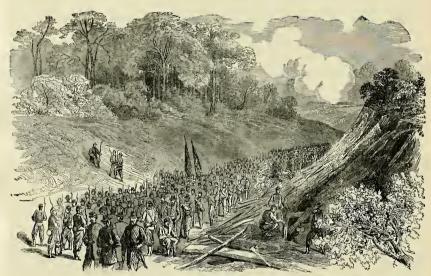
The Federal forces now assailing Petersburg numbered fully 90,000, and Beauregard's force had not been reinforced beyond his 10,000 men. On the morning of the 17th the assault was resnmed, and Hancock succeeded in capturing the hill on which the Haro House stood. Burnside

thrown ont. Before morning he had constructed a new line of defense in the face of an enemy numbering almost ten to one, and aaylight found him in possession of a position which proved almost impregnable, as the same line, 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 Korshaw'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 silines, and haloese and Hame Hone stood. Burnside a force of about 20,000 men they repulsed Meade directed his attack signist that part of the Con- at every point. With the arrival of fresh troops federate line which had not been already assailed, from Richmond, augmenting the Confederates

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 26th of July, General Haucock's Second Corps. with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry, crossed th Deep Bottom, with instructions to praceed 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 dis-puted by Lee. Hancock sent Miles's brigade. of Barlow's division, consisting of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Ponnsylvania, Twonty-eighth 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 Han-cock. General Grant determined, in the absence



THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS AWAITING THE ORDER TO ADVANCE, AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, PETERSBURG, JULY 8078, 1884.

and he succeeded in capturing a redoubt, four guns und 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 force 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 rainforced by Graeic's brigade, of Johnson's division, made another desperate sortie, lasped the breastworks Buruside had captured. and drove the Ninth Corps ont, capturing about 2,000 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 .8th. 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 170 yards to a point under Elliott's salient; then

army to 50,000 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 eavalry; Kautz destroyed miles of the railroad, burning the stations and rolling-stock. On the return, ou 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 onthreak occurred. On the 25th of June. General Barnside detailed

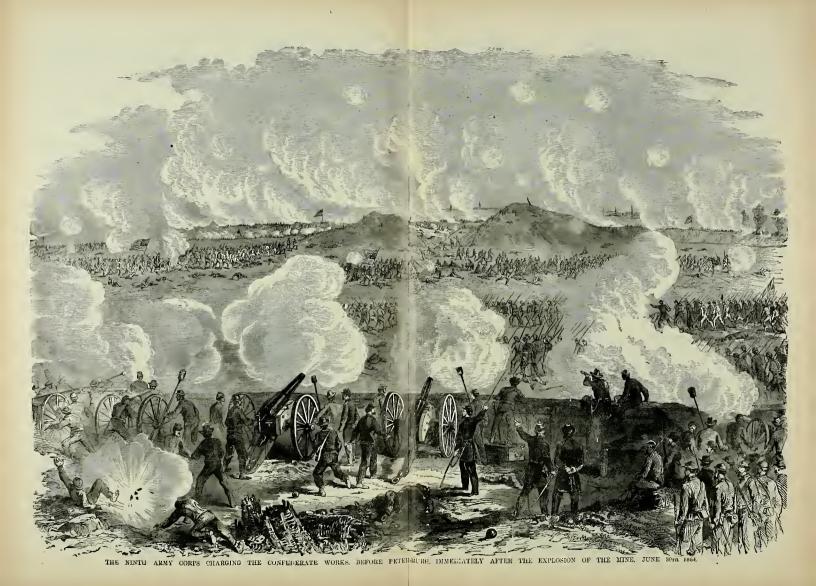
the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, composed mostly of Schnylkill miners, under direction of their colonel. Pleasants, himself an ecomplished engineer, to mine the enemy's works. Starting within the line of rifle-pits, the mine extended nuder Taylor's Creek, and terminated

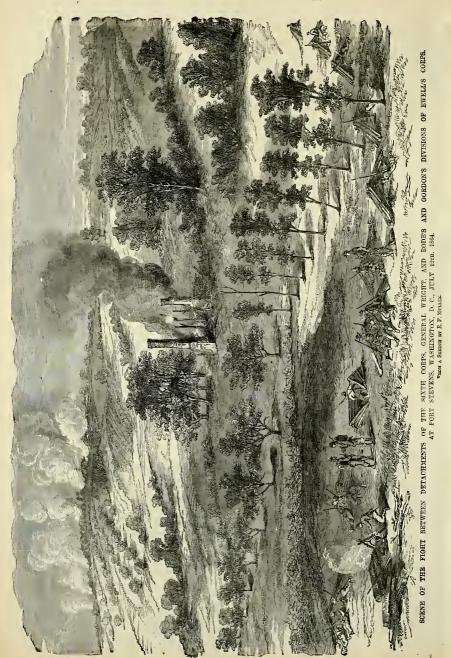
of this force of Lee, to assault Petersburg. Hancock was ordered to withdraw secretly from his lines on the north side of the James, and again took position on the lines temporarily vacated on the 18th, and Sheridan, assembled at Deep Bottom, was to move against the Confederate right by the roads from the south and west lasding 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 50,000 men, exclusive of the eavairy.

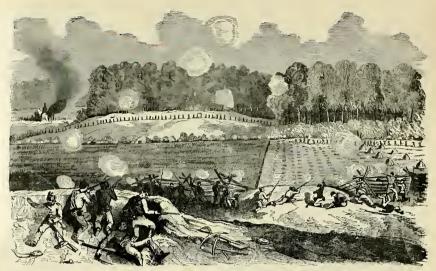
The order to spring the mine was made for 3:30 a.m., on the 30th of July. The match was applied, but with no attendant effect, and a brave lientenant and sergeant of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteered to descend and inspect the cause of failure. They found the fire

had died ont, and tney relit the extinguished fuse, and at 4:44 A.M. the explosion occurred. Bushrod R. Johnson's command was alone defending the trenches, as the balance of Beenregard's and Lee's armies was either on the road to oppose Hancock's demonstration north of the James, or held in resdiness to march. Elliott's salient, the immediate scene of the explosion, was defended by







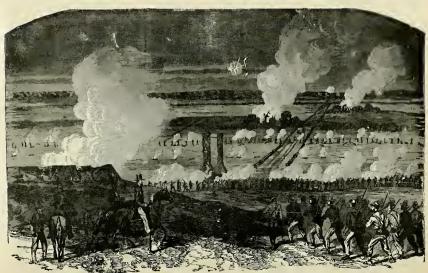


CONFEDERATE ASSAULT ON THE WORKS NEAR WASHINGTON REPULSED BY DISMOUNTED CAVALRY AND MILITIA, JULY 1976, 1894

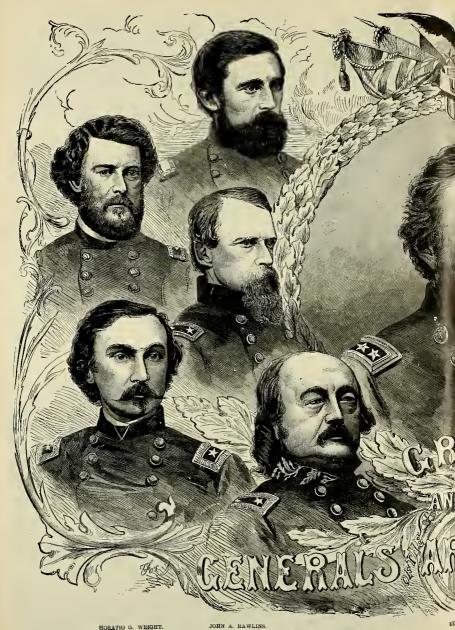
his own brigade, and embraced the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty - second, Twenty - third and Twenty-sixth South Carolina Volunteers, with Ransom's brigade on the left, Wise's brigade on the right and Colquitt's on the extreme right. The right and Colquitts on the extreme right. Ine Federal assaulting party was chosen from the Ninth Corps by lot, and foll apon 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 buried the guns of Pegram's battery and a part of the explosion, which had been accompanied by a simultaneous outburst of artillery fire from all the Federal batteries, siloneing the batteries of the Confederates not directly affected by the explosion, Ledlie's division advanced to the charge. On telegrates not directly absolute up on exposion, using number from into exercise and the telegrate of the classics of the control of the classics o 97 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The explosion bad fairly in the crater. Wilcox's division followed

the Eighteenth and Twenty-second South Carolina Regiments. The crater divided Elliott's brigade, and a pains esized the men who had been so sud-denly aroused from their sleep, and they rushed in



NIGHT ATTACK ON FORT STEVENS, JULY 11TR. 1864. WHILE PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS THERE,



HORATIO G. WRIGHT. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN,

JOHN A. RAWLINS. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.



HOBATIO G. WRIGHT. GOUVERNEUR E. WARREN.

JOHN A. RAWLINS. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

BENJAMIN P. BUTLER.

ULYSES & GRANT.

GEORGE G. MEADE

PHILIP H. SHERIDAN WILLIAM F. SMITH.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDZ WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



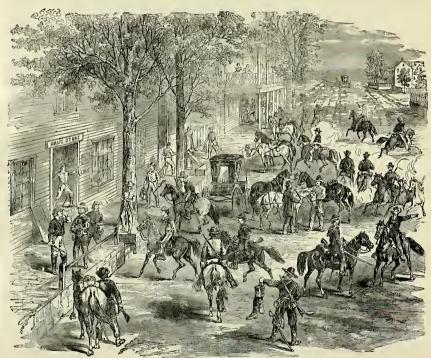
CONTRABANDS COMING INTO THE FEDERAL CAMP IN VIRGINIA.

tedlie, and then Potter's, while the Federal artillery opened all along the lines, concentrating its fire the right and left of the crater. Beauregard had directed, in case of any breach by assault, that ais 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 develved the command of the defense of the creter. A band-to-hand fight ensued, the Federal soldiers, under General Petter, 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 full back. General Ledlie and occupied the crater for two hours, and Burnside

savantage of a favorable opportunity for the men to retire with the least possible sacrifice of life. Hancock's and Warren's cerps had taken no part in the attack, and they received orders at the same time— "12" to asspend all offensive operations." The same order was given to General Ost.

At 11:30 General Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division, drove the Federals from the trenches on division, drove the Federals from the trenches on the right of the crater, which they had capt used in the Federals soon re-occupied them. Beauregard then concentrated all his available batteries upon the crater and adjacent trenches, and propared the combined forces of Mahone and Johnson for a charge; but the cross-fire from the batteries had confined upon the confidence of the c

of invasion, down the Shealmdosh Valley to Martinsburg, where he arrived on the 3d of July.
Sigel, who held the post, retreated
sorns. 1884 Sigel, who held the post, retreated
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. Low
Wallace was in command of a small force at Baltimore. Grant, on learning of the rapid movement
of Early, deteched the Sixth Gorps, forwarding it
hy transports to Washington. General Emory had
just arrived at Humpton Rouls from Now Orleans
with the Ninoteenth Corps. Without leaving their
transports, they were sent up the Potomaco to Washington. Rickett's division, of the Sixth Corps,
joined Wallace, and took position on the Monocaev



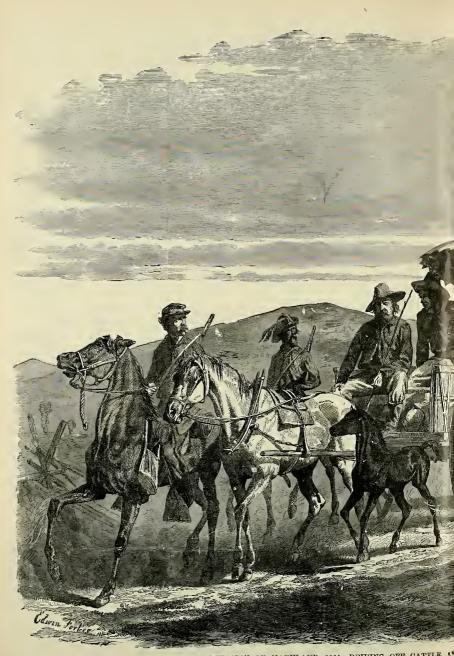
CONFEDERATE CAVALRY RANSACKING THE TOWN OF NEW WINDSOR, MD.

found that the more troops he threw in the greater the confusion. Yet be ordered General Ferrero at 7:30 to push through the breach and carry Cometery Hill with his negro division. Ferrero passed the crater, advanced toward the crest, met a fierce artillery and musketry fire, but his men broke iu disorder. Their commander partly reorganized then, but they seen broke again, fleeing in wild confusion into and out of the crater, back to the remotest of Burnside's lines. This stampede effectuslly disheartened the remainder of the party, who guthered within the croter, 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 beadquarters, a peremptory order was given by Mendo at 3:45 to withdraw his troops, which, however, was so modified as to leave Burnside's discretion the time, in order to take

Beaureganl gives the Confederate loss as 1,172, of which Johnson's division, including Colquit's brigade, temporarily attached to it, how of this loss 922; Elliott's brigade alone losing 672, 256 of thom were victims of the explosion. General Meade reported his loss to be 4,400, killed, wounded and missing. General Badean, in his "Life of General Graut," characteriest this affair as "one of the most discreditable to the National arms that occurred during the War."

In order to diver 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 read to Washington and the North nncoveral. Lee detached a body of 12,000 mm, nnder General Early, over the already beater track to oppose the advance of Early. On the 8th of July they were attacked, and after a gallant stand we e forced to retire toward Baltimore. This opened

the route to Washington, and Early pasked forward in that direction, first sending a cavalry force toward Baltimore, which destroyed the railroad and hurned the viadact, effectually enting of communication with the North and securing their rear Oc the 4th of July, Early reached Rockville, fourteen miles from Washington. The next day, reasoning the march his advance force reached the northern approaches to Washington, defaunded by Forts Stevens and Massachusetts. On the 11th the Confederate force had invested these forts, which were almost under fended. The department clerks and citizen volunteers, however, made a good show, and Early hesitated to attack, and by the afternoon the Sixth Carps. followed by the Nineteenth, effectually manned the fortifications and asaved Washington.



INVASION OF MARYLAND, 1864—DRIVING OFF CATTLE $\Lambda^N_{\text{Prom a SE}}$



INVASION OF MARYLAND, 1864.—DRIVING OFF CATTLE AND FUNDER TAKEN FROM THE PARMERS BY EARLY'S CAVALRY



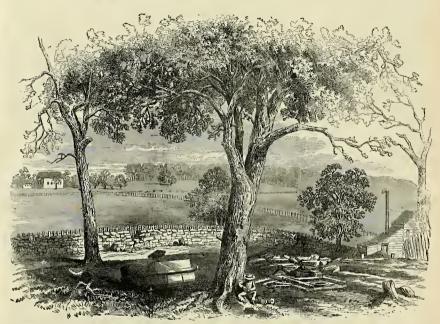
The two armies kept up a skirmisbing fire, but made no violent demonstration until, on the afternoon of the 17th, a brigade of both corps fell upon Early and drove him about a mile, sustaining and inflicting about the same loss—300 in killed and wounded.

The same night Early withdrew by way of Eduards Ferry, taking with him a good sopply of booty. General Wright persaed the retreating Confederates, but did not come up to them until they reached the Valley. A short ekirmish took place at Naicker's Ferry, when Early best a hasty retreat southward. The Sixth and the Nineteenth Gorps were sunt to the Valley, where General Phil. Sheridan took command.

As Graat 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, kopt up his junetion 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 storning 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 then 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 Cerry's division, and captured the me, the colors and nearly three bundred prisoners. The Confederates, however, rullied and drovo back. On the 20th, Hancock withdrew to his old camp before Petersburg. The Federal loss in this oxpedition exceeded 1,500 men.

great confusion. Twenty-five aundred prisoners were captured, including General J. Hays. 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-ungles over Warren's position. They then attacked the front, and at the same time made un effort on the left flank. ren repulsed A. P. Hill's forces in front. Havgood's brigade, supported by five brigades of Mahone's divi-Malione sion, was to make up the flanking force. failed to come up, and Huygood found himself before a strongly intremelied line, stretching far to both the left and right. The small force pressed forward, gaining the purspet 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 1802, AND WHERE CROOK WAS DEFEATED IN AUGUST, 1904.

FROM a SERENCE BY J. E. TAMON.

Shoridan 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 maneuvres of July, on the north bank of the James River. Hanceck again took charge of the expedition, and in addition to his own corps, he took the Tenth Corps, now under General Biruoy, and the eavalry division of General

Accurr, next at Gregg, and embarked on transports in a first point to better cover up his design, trusting that Lee would believe the troops or route for Washington. During the night he steamed up the stream, landing with much difficulty the next morning at Deep Bottom, where an intended enump had been held by General Foster since the last expolition. Hancock moved by the Malvern Hill and New Market Bonds to Bulley's Creek, where a month ago he had encountrosed a reverse. Here he found the enumy intronched, 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 entry the pestition, and then more 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 Grillin's division to guard the point seized, he continued with the halace of his force northward along

the railroad. He proceeded to within a mile of Petersburg, where a Confederate line of battle opposed his further 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 200 of the Mary-land Brigade, prisoners. The Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery covered the retreat and prevented 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 Dunville Road as a means of communication and supply between Petersburg and Richmond, and on the 19th made an unsuccessful effort to dislodge Wurren, who had intrenched. 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 captara through the body, he mounted his boree as Daly's body full from it; his orderly seized the captured flag, and thus mounted, the intrepid commander ordered a charge on the Federal hines in the rear and made good his retreat. The road remained in the hands of Warren, who strongly intrenched his line. He had bot in this expedition, he reported, an aggregate of 4,455 men, killed, wounded and missing.

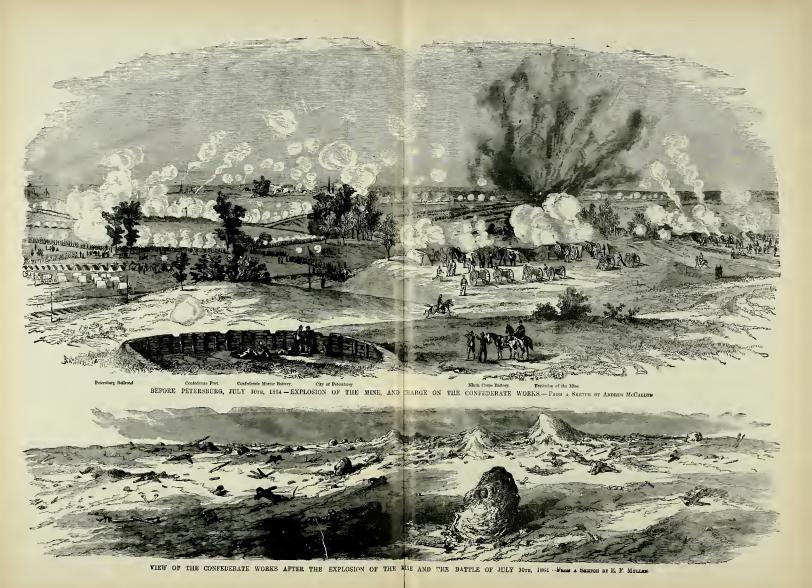
Hancock, on the 21st, was ordered to the left, in the rear of Warren's position. This he necenplished, and his troops destroyed the railroad an far south as Remn's Station. By the 21st they had destroyed three miles beyond, and returned to the intraochments. On the 25th, Gibbon's division was to continue the destruction as far as Remn's Creek. He had searcely left the intracel n iniat Ream's Station which he was attacked by a Canfederete force under Generals A. P. Hill and Wade Hampton. Hancock withdrew Gibbon's division within the intraochments, placing if on the left of the First Division, commanded by General Muce-

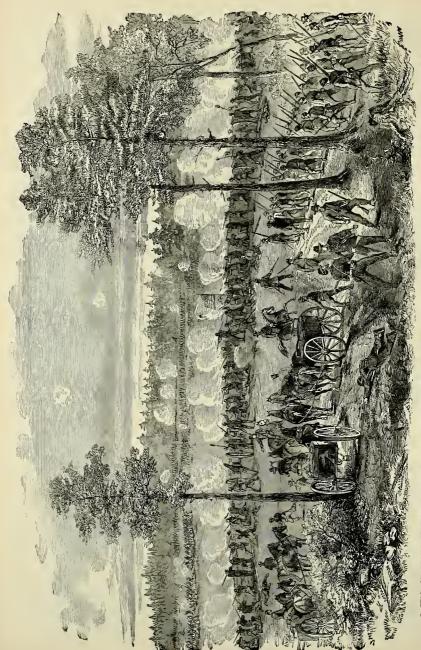


BEFORE PETERSBURG, JULY 30TH, 1864 - EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, A



VIEW OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF TH





BATTLE OF REAMS STATION, VA - EFFORTS OF THE CONFEDERATE PORCES TO REGAIN POSSESSION OF THE WELDON RAILBOAF AUGUST 20TH, 1944

"ne Confederates foil on Miles, who speedily repulsed them. A record and a third strack, m signreusly executed, were likewise checked. Confederates then concentrated a powerful artillery fire on the Federal position, and owing to the faulty construction of the breastworks (which were occupied hat not boilt by Hancock), General Heth's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, by an impetuous rush, breke through Miles's line, and the command gave way in confusion. With no reserve but a brigade Oibben's division, under Colonel Rugg, which failed to support, the Confederate storming party enized the artillory, and the batteries of McKnight, Perrin and Sleoper were captured. Hauccek er dered Gibbon's division to rotake the guns and sition lost. They made a feeble effort, but were bliged to fall back, and but for the splendid fight of Miles's division, and the gallantry of their com-mander, who succeeded in rallying a portion of the Sixty-first New York, and forming it at right-angles

intrenched on Pruble's Farm carried a line of riflepits, 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. Gritlin came to his support, and regained the ground. On the morning of the 1st,

Gregg met the enemy's cavalry and forced it back.

In the afternoon Gregg was assailed

october, 1894

on the Dancey Rand, which he held on the Duneau 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 the new position, which had been gained with a loss of about 2,500 men.

In the meantime General Butler had been onerating against the defenses of Richmond, capturing Fort Hurrison, 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 occupi sition about two miles beyond (west of) the Welden Railread. Generel 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 mn pamillel to and two miles distant from the Plank Road.

The Ninth Corps, supported by the Fifth, was te 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 Rnn by a swinging mevement, strike the Boydton Plank Road, and advance to soize the Senthside Railroad.

October, 1661 This movement was begun on the early morning of the 27th. After a merch of three miles westward. Parke and Warron confronted the right of the Confederate intremehed



HOSPITAL STEWARD FILLING SURGEONS' ORDERS AT THE ARMY DRUG STORE

Confederates, retaking McKnight's guns, and recevering a portion of the lost line, the disaster would have been much greater.

Huncock failed to receive reinforcements, and be withdraw from Ream'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

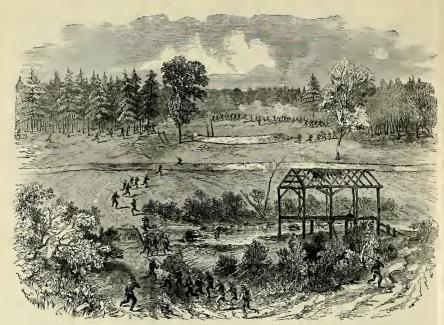
was probably as severe. was near the end of September before any further offensive operations were made by General Grant, the army in the meantime having thoroughly intrenehed, and connected the advance lines with the main body before Petersburg. General Grant erdored two divisions of the Fifth Corps, 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 Rutler. Gregg's cavalry loved to the left and rear of Warren's and Parke's forces. Griffin's division struck the Confederates

plished 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 mon.

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 ceast, which he had left seven months before in charge of General Ripley to go to the assistance of Lee in the defense 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 mevements, Davis no longer feared an active campaign on the part of Grent.

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

to the breaktworks, checking the advance of the September this brilliant movement had been accountine on the east bank of Hatcher's Run. Parke was Confederates, relaking McKnight's gaps, and receypolished by the corns of Birney and Ord. They on the right, Warren on the left. Hancack moved by the Vaughan Rond, 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 Dabney's Mill, and gained the Boydton Plank Road. He then was to cross at White Osk 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 c'clock in the afternoon, while driving a small force of the enemy across Hatcher's Run, at Rurgess's Mill, in order to musk his movement, he received an order from General Mende to halt on the Boydton Plank Road. 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, FLANKING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT ARMSTRONG'S MILL, ON HATCHER'S RUN, VA., OCTOBER 27tm, 1861.



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 Warron's troops to reach and support him, se 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 become 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 intrenched enemy apposed to the remainder of the Fifth and Ninth urps, with the Run between them. Warren found the maps defective and the country strange. He therefore ordered a surcease of operations until he could cansult Mende, Warren's force was now about one mile from Burgess's Mill, but it was several hours before the respective forces out the position of the other. In 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 Boydton Plank Road, who deployed

and faced senthward. 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 sessuit. 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 weeds, and with no road. Ayres, however, was able only to reach Armatrong'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 easily, assailed Gregg's mounted division, which held the left and care of Hancock's forces. The attack was so furious that Hancock had to use all the force not engaged on the right to repet the gallant Confederate

of the enemy. The division of Gregg moved by the Jerusalem Plank Road to Ream's Station. thence westward across Rowanty Creek, marching rapidly on Dinwiddie Court House. 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 Rnn, The Second Division of Humphreys's Second Corps, under Smythe, turned abruptly to the right, taking a path that led to Armstrong's Mill, where Smythe found the enemy intrenched. 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 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' 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

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. Lec's original design was to cross the Run above Burgess's Mill and fall on Huncock's left flank. Haucock auticipated him, and carried the bridge ever the dam; and Lee, to save the Heights, ordered Hill to cross where h. was and uttack 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 fred upon on their renr. Pierce's brigade, of Mott's division, gave way, a section of artillery was captured, and a rout was imminent. Hancock 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

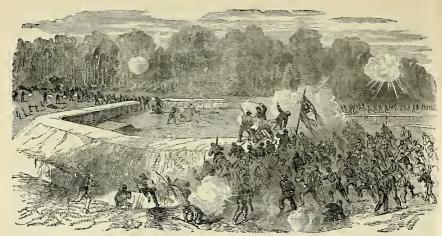
Hancock lost about 1,500 men in this fight, and the Confederates fully as many. The result was no advantage to the Federal side, and the expedition was unfortunate in plan, while the execution was invery way brillant. Hancock, reluctant to leave the field, found his men worn out and without ammunition, and, with no prospect of Ayres reaching him in time for an early morning attack, he withdraw, 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 assunt at dayinght of the Seth, but the morning found no enemy.

There were no further active operations during the year. Hancock was ordered North to raise the new First Corps, and Humphrey assumed command of the Second Corps.

A second attempt was made early in February,

A second attempt was made early in February, 1855, 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 Secand Corps under Humphreys, and Gregg's cavalry, under corer of a heavy bombardment from all the Federal batteries before Federabarg, intended to cogage 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, which was only partially successful, there were no further movefore Petersburg until the Spring campaiga-



BATTLE OF POPLAR SPRING CHURCH, VA .- GALLANT CHARGE OF A PART OF THE FIFTH CORPS ON THE CONFEDERATE FORT.

DAVID A. RUSSELL,

Boxs in Washington County, N. Y., in 1824; entered the Milliary Academy at West Febrit in 1821; and graduated in July; 1845. Was assigned County and the Inflatty, and statistical on the Pecific County and Pecific Inflatty, years, acquiring the runk of capitals. When the Cricl West back early was chosen colonel of the Serventi Massichusetts Regiment, and led the same with honor through the memorable complain of the Pecinistic, used: Gosenia McClellan. He was appointed have-templor in the Regular Army for distinguished services at the battle of Williamsburg. He fought gallandly at Fuir Onks (or Sevee Pines), and was made a full matter of the Eighth Inflatty, and subsequently for general good conduct throughout the Pecinistic, county of the Charles of the Charles



DAVID A. BUSSELL

same year. He presented to the War Department the colorism which his briggde captored on the Rappalmaneck, and was highly complimented by Secretary States for his gallact conduct and Important services will be command of the brigads. Precident Liacola at once promoted him to be a major-general by hrevet, and in November, 1863, he was placed in command of a division, and conducted the Flex Division of the Skitch Army Corps through the buttles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Februbure. Called to the detection of the National Capital Februbure. I called to the detection of the National Capital Februbure. Substitution of the National Capital Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Februbure's Local to the detection of the National Capital with the division of the National Confederate everly read-back iste Virginia and up the Valley, and it of Wheelenster Sherihan's again visitory provide the beginning of a specificat in the during raists that had thrown the whole North Locantest Capital Cap



THE NINTH CORPS PASSING POPLAT SPRING CHURCH, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1884.—CONFEDERATE PRISONERS LOMING IN UNDER GUARD.

Prince at Journal States







ALEXANDER HAYS

ALEXANDER S. WEGB.

Born in New York city on the 15th day of February, 1835, son of General Junes Watson Webb, and a grandson of General Samuel B. Webb, who was an aid-the-comp to General Washington, and latter a coloned and brigodier-general in the Washington, and later a coloost and brigodier-general in the Connectent Lion of the Revolutionary Arny. In his yanth he attended the school of Mr. Churchill, a graduate of West Point. Among his schoolbuttes were the Kings, Leaven-warths, Barawetts, Dodges, Gracies, Cheecys, Hoftmars, Yan warea, narmwee, Donges, Graces, Cienceys, Homonrs, Yan Hensselaers, and others well known in every department of riell life. Leaving there, he was prepared for cotrance to Wast Point by Professor Res, of the Free Academy, now the l'ollege, of the City of New York. He entered West Point in 1851, and graduated in 1853, in the 21st year of his age. Lunong his classmates were such men as Comstock, Weitzel, Gregg, Torbert, Guvernor F. R. T. Nichols, Averell, Huzen, Oregg, Torbert, Guvernor F. R. T. Nichols, Averell, Huzen, BuBots, and others who gained distinction during the Civil War of 18al-0-3. In November, 18al, he inarried Anno Ellizabeth, daughter of Henry Rutgers Remsen, of New York ity, and the following month left for Florida to serve under closed Harvey Brown against the Seminolo Indians.

He served with the Army of the Potomae from Bull Run to Appointition Court House under the following commissions: First-licutement, Second United States Artiflery; cap stons: Pite-theuteaut, Second United State Artillery; captain, Elevent Dated States Industry; more First Biode
Island Artillery; lieuteaut-colonel, United States Volunteurs, and inspector-genent, Pitch Army Corps; hrigodiergeneral, United States Volunteers; hrevet-inspir-general,
United States Volunteers; and manwhile received brevet
commissions in the United States Army as major, ileuteauticolonel, colonel, brigodier-general and major-general, United
the Instrumentionel he was, after the surrender of the Confedence of the First Military District of Virginia. The significant
critical states of the States of the Confedence of the Pitch United States Army as major, ileuteautirious services, and "galent and disting-pithol conduct at
Getysburg, Ristos Station, Wilderness, and Sportsylvania,"
untest the character of his services. The list of engegements in
which he participated, commencing with Bull Run and ending
at Apponants Court Ilause, comprises every one of magniat Appointatiox Court House, comprises every one of magni-tude, except Cold Harbor, fought by the Army of the Potomae. Wounded at Gettysburg while stemming the tide of Pickett's grand assault, he nevertheless remained on the field

and witnessed the magte disappearance of that charging column of 18,000 men. Of his color guard, composed or a sergent and seven corporals, all were killed or wounded but one, who, white carrying the colors of the Second Division of the Second Corps, nucler the command of General Webb, on the second corps, other the command of rements ween, at Spottsylvania, General Webi, was severely wounded in the head, but recovered and served as chief of staff to Mojergeneral Mende, continuoding the Army of the Potomac, to the end of the Virginia campaign. The following letter from General Mende attests the value of his services:

"Headquarters Department of the East, Prilladeledes, Pa.,
"November 1st, 1866.

exel-major-general A. S. Webb, U.S.A., West Point, N. P.

"Thereto improgenial A. S. Wolf, U.S.A., Wall Plati, N. T.
"Generals: The Ultima Lengto of Philhodelpils have furnished ma "Generals: The Ultima Lengto of Philhodelpils have furnished in the Philhodelpils of the Ultima Philhodelpils have furnished as presented to me recently in common ration of the battle of Cellis-kanow no one, general, who has more claims than posteroil atther for known no one, general, who has more claims than posteroil atther for the control of the Cellis of for a commanding general to receive from this subordinates. Accept therefore the a receipurating another to not only a commonimental of



SAMUEL D. STURGIS.



GEORGE SYKES.

In 1969 he was elected President of the College of the City of New York, which position he now bolds (1885); and he has during the interveoing seventeen years so administered the affairs of his office as president, that the institution to-day takes rank with nearly all the older American colleges,

LOUIS FITZGERALD,

Boun in New York City on May 31st, 1838, and after Bours in New York City on May 31st, 1888, and after completing a thorough cause of studies entered mercuntile pursuits, in 1837 he joined the famous Seventh Millish Beginnet of New York, and marched with that esomanard, in 1881, to the defense of Washington. After the expination of the term for which it had ealthed, the regiment returned to New York, and young Friegeruld entered the United States sevice as first-friedment in the Berenth Beginnert, New sevice as first-friedment in the Berenth Beginnert, New model to be capital, for galbutry at the first buttle of Bull Non as satired in orders. in prilers

After the disbandment of the Zonaves he was commiss After the assumment of the zoonwes he was commissioned first-lientenant in the Fortieth New York (Mozart), and for gallantry in the battle of Fair Oaks was again promoted to a captainey. He was one of the sufferers by the *Hiram Darney* disaster. If e had been sent on the vessel to make a reconnoissance of the Confederate fortifications along the river, and was standing on the bow at the time of the explotion. Bruised and meonscious, he was picked up by a tugbout, and cared for hy his comrades; but it was a long

me before he was able to resume his duty. During the Peniasula compalgu he served as pr marshal and as ald-decomp on the staff of the gullant General Phil Kearny, and is one of the few officers entitled to wear the Kenray Cross After the death of that great soldier, Captain Fitzgerald served as all-de-comp to General D. B. Birney in the Third Corps. He was subsequently or-dered to General J. G. Foster, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, and accommunied the latter officer in all the cam aigns lo North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1864 he was promoted major, and subsequently licutenant-colonel, of the First Mississippi Colonel Fitzgordd served with distinction in many denartments, and ras consplenous in the many hattles and sl mishes in which he was engaged. He was wounded at Bull Run, Williamsburg and Foir Oaks. At the close of the War he was breveted lieutenant-colonel in the National Quart of ac was breveted heutenant-colonel to the Astronal Quart of New York "for faithful and meritorious services during the War," and was immediately returned to bis old invorte, the Seventh Regiment, as its adjutant. Was for tea years considered the model adjutant in the State of New York. In 1875 be was elected licatement-colonel of the Seventh Regi-1875 he was elected licutenant-colonel of the Seventh Righ-ment, and in 1882 was appointed a helpother-general, and placed in command of the Second Brigade, comprising the Seventh, Sixty-minth, Eighth and Seventy first Millita Righ-ments of New York. He is at present (1885) connected with many prominent corporations in his native city, having held eral years the Presidency of the New York Mercantile Trust Company.

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

Bonn in England, October 12th, 1835. He first became dentified with the National Quard of the State of New York in 1854, when he joined the celebrated "Brooklyn City Guard," and possed through the several grades of non-commissioned rank, his membership being terminated by his acceptance membership being terminated by his acceptance of an important indision to South America. On to outbrook of the Civil War he was one of the itest to volunities of the Civil War he was one of the itest to volunities of the Second Cum-any of the Second Regiment, and serving throughout the preliminary empanga to which that regiment was engaged. He was one of the foremost promoters of the Twenty-linkin Regi-ment of Brooklyn as brigged inspect he was most of Brooklyn as brigged inspect he was frequently manifold to the companity numbers of the Civil Regiment of the Companity numbinously cleicted interests colored of the Twenty-third Regiment. In August, 1982, be-mided the One Hundred and Piferpoints Regi-mbed the One Hundred and Piferpoints Regiraised the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regi-ment, New York Volunteers, as lieutenant-coloment, New York Voluntors, as lieutemat-colo-est; was muslered into the United States service as November following as full colonel, and, with the regiment, assigned to the Banks Expedition, the One Hundred and Fifty ninh subsequently being the first regiment to hand at Broon Bonge, tal. He commanded a detachment of General Banks's army, protecting the right wing of the main body during the feint against Port Hudson. At the buttle of Irish Bend (April 14th, 1863), At the buttle of Irish Bend (April 14th, 1880), while leading a charge, Colonel Molineax was exercity wounded, a rifle-ball cutering his mouth just as he uttered the miltingers; "Forward New York" taking off a harge piece of his upper law, and passing out at the centre of the left cheek. The "Draft Roits" (August, 1885) occur-ring while for was house, wounded, he offered hi

eneos. The other bright and the following the first his services to General Butler, and did effective duty on "beat patrol" is the river-front during those troubles. Returning to active duty in the field during the ensuing month of July was appointed assistant-inspector-general on the staff of ae was oppointed assistant-inspector-general or the sant or Major-general Franklio, being subsequently made acting provest-marshal-general and commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. In the Spring of 1884 he was made military commander of the La Fourche District, La.: was afterward

the compensus part you bore in the great battle, but as on ordered on any part of reciprocation of the kindip fixtures that have always seameterized our intervenee, but official and social.

"Very truly, yours, "Making-general, Galied dates draw," "Ald-repeared, Galied dates draw," command of all the United States forces north of the Bell Biver. Ordered North with his command, he joined General Butler at Bermuda Hundred, July 25th, 1864; but tee 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 brigodier-general by brevet for compicand being promoted brigadier-general by hrevet for compile-uous galluntry and zeal at Fleier's HIR, Wickehetr and Cedar Crock. Beturning to the Department of the South carly in 1805, General Molessev was pleed in charge of the works at Savannah, and later given command of Fort Pulaski and Tybe. While here he was instrumental in saving the ship Laurenae, in recognition of which service the New York Board of Underwriters world him a service the New York Board of Underwriters voted him a service of plate. In June ensuing he was mude military commander of the District of Northern Georgia, with beadquarters at Augusta. He seized and secured to the United States Gov-ernment Confederate coin and buillion to a very large amount, capturing \$188,000 from Jefferson Davis, over 70,000 hales of cotton, quartermaster and commissary stores aggregating \$10,000,000, and Government huildings and factories of great His administration of affairs was marked by firmvalue. ess and wisdom, and by his uniform courtesy and kindur coupled with his bold administration of military law, he on the esteem of the whole community.

On the termination of active hostilities, General Molineus

on the termination of across australias, trement formers, returned to eivil 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.

Bonx at Shipperchurg, Pn., in 1822, graduated at West Point, July 1st, 1886; uppointed as second-licentonate of Second Dingsons; served in the Mexican Mar; was made a prisoner while on a reconomissione just before the buttle of Buttan Vitar; subsequently served in California, New Mexico and on the frontiers; and was made rapiala, March 3d, 1833. At the breaking out of the Cell War he was in command

of Fort Smith, Arkansas; all his officers resiguing, he abandosed the fort, thus saving his command and ment of the material. In May, 1981, was made colonel of Volunties Cavalty, serving in Missouri, in August, a brigadier-general Cardley, serving in Missouri; in August, a brigadier-general and assigned to the Army of the Tronsesse; effectivent of the common of the Research of the Common of the Research of Frederickshary, and in the South and West. On Marsh 1th, 1885, the was brevent the linguistic-general and major account. We are the Research of the Volunteer service, August 1884, 1885, the arms of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned to the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned. Now the Research of the Regular Army is coloned to the Regular Army is coloned to the Research of the Regular Army is coloned to the Research of the Regular Army is coloned to the Research of the Regular Army is coloned to the Regular Army is coloned to the Research of the Regular Army is coloned to the Regular Army is colone (1885) in command of the Seventh United States Cavalry

OEGRGE SYKES

Bonn at Dover, Del., October 9th, 1822; graduated at the Boust at Daver, Del., October 905, 1822; granbatted at the United States Military Academy in 1824; when appointed a brevet second-disentenant in the 'Blird Infantry, his net service being aquisat the Senindose la Florida. In the Wa with Mosteo he served with endid from Yera Cruz to the Mexica on particular against the threat of appliant particular applications of the Cruz States of Control of the Cruz States of Control of the Cruz States of Cruz States dillions, and being engaged in frequent actions with heatile Indians. In 1855 he attained the rank of captain, and is the orly part of 1861 was serving with his company in Texas, Rasteoing north, he was in May appointed major of the Bastoing north, he was in May appointed major of the mewly authorized Fourtenth Infantry, and in July commond the battaline of Regular troops in the battle of Bull Run. Commissioned a brigading reasonal of Volunteers in September, he commanded the Begobar infantry in the data faces of Washington harring the Whiter of 18-16-42, and in the Vargetia Persiasal exampling of 1803 the division of in the Vargetia Persiasal exampling of 1803 the division of the political control of the Persiasal Commission of companies are continued in command of this fivelent at it second battle of Bull Bun, Anticiarm, Fredericksburg in Chancellorsville; and on the appointment of General Must to the command of the Army of the Potomac (June, 18th Syles succeeded to that of the Fifth Corps, which a we later was engaged at Gettyshurg, end at the heal of which he continued during the ensuing operations of the Army of the Poternae, until April, 1864, when ordered to duty in the Department of Kausas. For gallnotty at Gaines's Mil the Protomac, until April, 1804, when ordered to duty the Department of Kansas. For gallantry at Gaines's ! he was breveted colonel, brigadier-general for Gettyshu and major-general for gallant services during the Civil W and impregeneral for galant services during the CVI W wi Misterel out of the Volunteer service in Juneary, 1866, he returned to duty with the Fifth Infantry, of which he had been appointed lieutenant-colonel in October, 1863. In Jun-uary 1863, he became colonel of the Tweotteth Infantry.

ALEXANDER HAYS.

Boun at Pittsburg, Pa, in 1829; graduated at the We-4 Point Military Academy, July 184, 1844, and entered the Army as brevet-second-lieutement of Infantry; appointed second-lieutement, June, 1846; served on frontier duty, 1841-46; nontenant, June, 1946; served on frontier duty, 1841-46; and in the Mexican Was was engaged in the bottles of P to Alto and Besaca de la Palma, being breveted first-lieutemost for gallantry. Ordered to Penosylvania on recruiting duty, he quickly enlisted a lurge number of men, and returned to the seat of war, being engaged in various actions. On the 12th of April, 1848, he resigned from the Army, and engaged tation of April, 1849, as resigned from the Army, min engaged in the manifecture of iron at Venange, Pa, subsequently adapting the profession of civil engioser, which he followed mutil the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was appointed major of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunters,

major of the twetter remay(rant) someters, and in the fullowing month a caplain in the System United States Infantry. In August, 18st, he was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-thud Pennsylvania Volunteers, and led his regiment in reansystems volunteers, and for as regimen the Virginia Peninsula campaign of 1802, through most of the battles from Yorktown to Malven Hill, receiving the brevets of major und lieutennicolonel. In the second battle of Bull Bun he we colonel. In the second battle of Bull Bun he we severely wounded and disabeld till Septimber 29th, 1882, when he was promoted to be briguidre-gocoral of Volunteers, and susjence to disty is the defenses of Washington. At the lattle of Gettysburg he was in command of a division of Gettysburg he was in command of a division of the Second Corps, and subsequently led it at Au-burn, Dristoe Sistion and the Mine Bun offsit. In the Richmond campaign of 1864 he fell at the bend of his command in the buttle of the Wilder. ness, May 5th, 1864.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

Prepared for "The Foldier in Our Ciril War" by o 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 quartering the Confederacy by

Sherman's March to the Sea, the helving process having already taken place in Grant's capture of Vicksburg.

During the Winter of 1863-64 both armies were gathering strength for the momentons conflict impending. The Federal army was quartered at and near Chattanooga, Tena., and the Confederate of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which meluded this territory, on the 18th of March, of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee on the 47th 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 give in his "Memoirs," how, needing 100 locomotive; and 1,050 cars to transport supplies, to had held on to and secured trains from every Northern road, and adds that he never learned how the mileonds 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, 60,773 men and 130 guns; Army of the Tennessee, Majorneral McPherson, 24,465 men and 96 guns; and Army of the Ohio, Major-general Schofield, 13,559 men and 28 gans. The entalry amounted to 12,000 men and horses, under Generals Stoneman, Carrard,

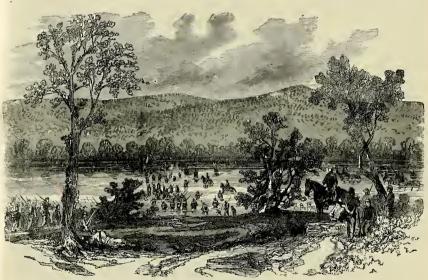
army at and near Dalton, Ga. General W. T. right to eat Johnston's communications at Resaca. Sterman, of the Federal army, assumed command. Thomas moved on Tunnel Hill, and Schofield of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which pressed down from Bed Clay. Sherman's idea Sherman's idea was to push Johnston with Schofield and Thomas, and hold the Confederate forces engaged while McPherson struck the rear at Resaen. The Western and Atlantic Railroad runs from Dalton due south, and parallel with it on the right, looking

> Thomas's attack on the State Road was successfully resisted by Lieutenant-general Hardee, who with Pettus's and Brown's brigades, and Stewart's and Bate's divisions, held his place at Mill Creek

south, is Rocky Face Ridge.

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 Lientenantgeneral Polk with Loring's division a mile out rom Resaca. A reconnoissance 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-

Calhonn was Johnston's base and reserves. The Oostenaula River rugs by Calboun down to within a mile of the town, when it turns and goes in the direction of Bome. At Tanner's Ferry, two and a half miles from Calhoun, where the river bends, Colonel I. 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 intrenched on this side of the river. The movement was communicated to Gen-



THE SINTEENTH ARMY CORPS FORDING THE CHATTAHOOCHEE AT ROSWELL'S FERRY, JULY 10TH, 1884.

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 organiza-tion. The position at Dalton had not been selected in its strength, but was the point where the Con-Missionary Ridge. General Johnston's labors in reorganizing the army were very valuable. Both and the Confederate War Department were auxions to get ready and assume the offensive, but it was not found practicable to do so. 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 Harice, 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 Radroad; Schofield was at Red Clay, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Ocorgin hailroad; while McPherson moved down to the

ing his whole army down through Snake Creek Gep. Johnston ordered Hurdee's and Hood's corps down to Resaea, 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 eentre and Schofield on the left. This deployment was finished May 13th. The Confederate army at Resuca 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 Oostenunia River. Hood's corps extended from Hardee's right across the railroad to the Connasauga, 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 Hoed, 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 mappe

General Sherman did another sharp thing. The town of Calhoun is six miles below Resara. 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, thraw a brigade against the intrenched 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 bis army, the night of May 13th.

McPherson and Hardee had quite a brush on the Tanner's Ferry Road, a mile and a half south of Calhour Hardee's object being to cheek the Federal advance, to allow the Confederates time for an easy refreat.



ent policy was to stand on the defensive, to spare the blood of our soldiers by fighting under cover nabitually, and to attack only when bad position or division of the Federal forces might give the Confederates advantages counterbalancing that of onnerior 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 ap with the Contederates that evening, and a snarp skirmishing was kept up between his troops and Chenthum's Confederate division and Wheeler's cavalry until nightfull. That night the Confed-rates retired. Hardee's corps reached Kingston 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 cast 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 conforma-tion of ground as especially favorable. It was

of will be seen that General Johnston's persist- shows his losses to have been a total of 3.388 killed and wounded, 445 of the former, and 2,943 of the His reinforcements were Canty'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.

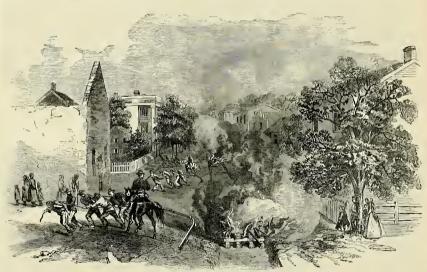
General Sherman gives his losses to the 1st of May, including those of the battle of New Hope Church, at 9,299 killed and wounded, 1,863 of the former, and 7,436 of the latter. Johnston's losses, including these of New Hope, were 5,393, of which 721 were killed, and 4,672 wounded.

General Sherman rested a few days, and then planned to flank the Allatoona Pass by a movement in the direction of Dullas, Polk County. General Johnston sent General Wheeler zeross the Etowah River, who, on the 21th of May, captured quite a wagon-train of the Federals near Cassville,

General Johnston moved his army to New Hope hurch, General Hardeo's corps reaching it the afternoon of the 24th, and Houl's corps early on the 25th, of May. Hood's corps was formed oppo-

This battle of New Hone Church continued almost incessantly until the 4th day of Jone. Sherman had McPherson on the right, Hooker in the centra, and Thomas and Schofield on the ich, who steadily extended their line, overlapping Johnston's right toward the railroad. Hurdee was on the left, Hood in the centre, and I'elk 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 Bate threw his division against McPherson's corps at Dallas, on the 28th, with onsiderable 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 Allatuona, occupying the milrond from Allatoons



FEDERAL FORCES, AT JONESBORO, DESTROYING THE MACON RAILROAD.

Sunday, the 19th of May, tace in the afternoon, that General Johnston's battle order was read to the Confederate army. The effect was inspiriting. The men were louth to give up their homes to the Federals, and the prospect of a decisive battle was joyfully welcome. Sherman discovered the pre-pose to fight, and cheerfully accepted the gage.

At a conneil of war with his lieutenant-generals, Sherman discovered the pnr-

held that evening by Goneral Johnston, General Hood and General Polk both declared their intbility to hold their positions, though General Hardee, who had the weakest place on the line, expressed his entire confidence of being able to muntain 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 irmy crossed the Etowah River about goon of the 20th of May, Colonel I. W. Avery, of Wheeler's command, hurning the bridges, and being the last man to cross under heavy fira.

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 25th, about an hour and a half before sunset, to capture 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 "Hell Hole," from the bloody fighting there. McPherson, on the 26th, reached Dullas, 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 doublequick 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 brse: "Finding himself confronted by the advanceg pard of several divisions of Federal troops, Colonel Avery fought against overwholming 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."

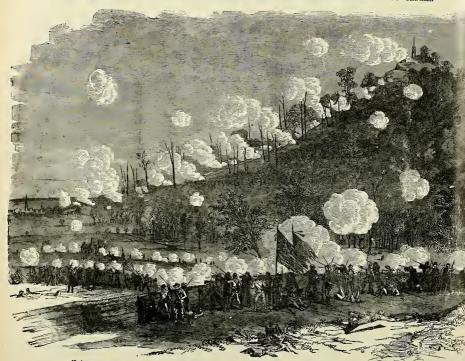
and Acworth forward to Big Shanty, in sight of the famous Kenesaw Mountain. Mcl'herson was on the left at Aeworth, with Thomas joining, and Schofield on the right. General Blair joined Sherman, with two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps, with effective strength of 9,000 men. Sherman estimates his three 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

General Johnston had Hardeo's corps near Pine Mountain, with Bate'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 reconneitre 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 wnom they wers. Major-general Loring succeeded General



OFFIZENS OF ATLANTA LEAVING THE CITY IN COMPLIANCE WITH GEAERAL SHERMAN'S ORDERS.



Mariette

Fifteenth Army Corps.

Controlerate Breastworks

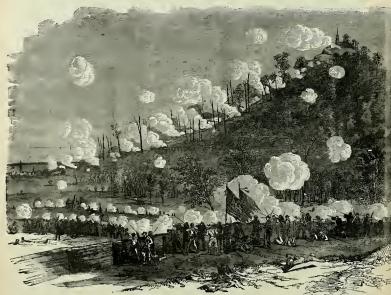
THEIR ATTACK OF



OTTIZENS OF ATLANTA LEAVING THE CITY IN COMPLIANCE WITH GEARRAL SHERMAN'S ORDERS.



GENERAL SHERMAN'S WAGON-TRAIN PASSING THROUGH RESACA GA., AT NIGHT.



Fifteenth Army Corps.



POSITION OF THE FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THEIR ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES LOCATED ON KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., JUNE 29th, 1864



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.

Polk in the command of the corps. The bridges Sherman says: "At all points the enemy met us and ferries on the Chattahooehee knyer were with determined courage." Loring's corps was guarded by a division of State Militia under Major-struck by McPherson's nrmy; Hardee's corps, by 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 Kenesaw Mountain. Hardeo's corps was placed nearly south, acress Lost Mountain, on the left; Cheatham, Globarne, 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 Marietts Read.

Sherman extended his line to the right, toward the Chuttahoochee River. General Hood's corps was transferred to the Confederate left, joining Cheatham's division.

On the 20th of June, Garrard's Federal covalry and Wheeler's Confederata horsemen had a sharp affair, in which Garrard was repulsed, and lost 50 killed, 100 captured, and two standards; Wheeler had 15 killed and 50 wounded.

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 eleor into General Quarlee'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 80 of Walker's men were bayoneted in their rifle-pits by the Federals. The most resolute assault of the day was made on Chambar's division and the left of Cleburne's division, of Hardee's corps. The Federal dead lay np against the Confederate breastworks. The assault was over

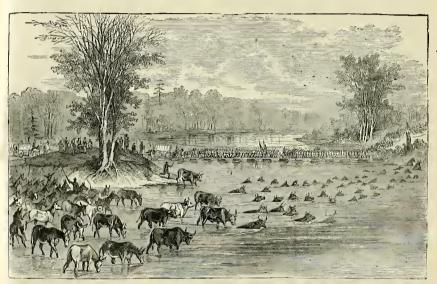
were both fatally wounded in this fight. General Johnston roports his loss at 808, and General Shorman his loss at 2,500. A trace was granted on the 20th of June to allow

and failed by 11:30 A.M. Brigadier-general Harker

and Brigadier-general Duniel McCook, Federals,

the Federals to bury their dead. Satisfied of the bloody cost of attacking intrenched 10th of Juno np to the passage of the Chattahoches, at 7,530, of which 1,790 were killed, and 5,740 wounded. Johnston's losses were 3,948—killed, 468; wounded, 3,480. The total losses at the campaign as far reported by General Sherman were 16,829—killed, 3,653; wounded, 13,173. General Johnston reported: Tetal loss, 9,450—killed, 1,221; wounded, 8,229.

Liontenant-general Stewart took command of the Polk corps on the 7th. Gn the 17th of July the whole Federal array 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 Confellerate array, and patting General J. B. Hood in charge. General Johnston's removal was a shock to the Confederate array and to the people. General Hood was a brave fighter, but not the equal of Johnston in millitary ability. General Shorman himself greeted the change with satisfaction, and said with relief that "heretofore the fighting has been as Johnston pleased, but that hereafter is 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 SKRIVE FOX.

The men of the two armies learned the value of intreachments, and whenever they occupied new ground they raised parapets with ditches in front, and made long crests cut into each other. General Sherman eleverly organized a negro corps to dig these intronchments 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 mneteen 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 22d, but was repulsed. Hardee's corps was assunited 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 ton miles the fighting was simply furious. Sherman's idea was to make a breach somewhere, thrust in it a strong head of column, and, holding one Confederate wing in check, overwhelm the other in flank. General Johnston says of this attack: "At several points the characteristic fortitude of the Northwestern soldiers held them under a close and destructive fire leng after "Pasenable hope of success was gone." General

lines, General Sherman rearmed his flanking operations, and began to more to General Johnston's left. That wary leader, in anticipation of such a novement, prepared a new line of defense ten miles south of Marietta, while for some time works were constructed around Atlanta. On the 3d July, Johnston moved his army back, near the Chattahoachee, 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 Confolerate numy withdrew on the morning of the 5th to a line of redonbts on the high ground near the Chattahoache lifter, which General Sherman declared to be one of the strongest pieces of field Intifiction he ever saw.

In the fight of the 4th, General Noyes, afterward fovermor of Ohia, lost a leg. Shermun tried Johnston in his Chattahoochee redoubts. Gn the 9th, Sherman crossed Scholicla's troops at Soap's Creek, while Garnard's eavalry 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

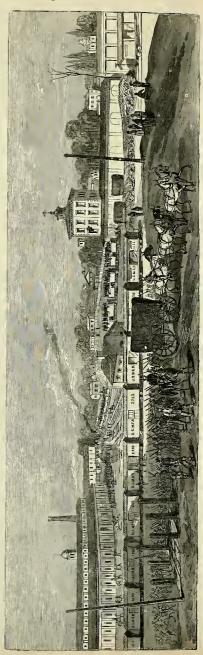
Johnston turned over to General Hood an experienced army of 50,627 veteran soldiers. General Scherman says, when he learned of Hood's appointment as the general he was to oppose, he asked schofold, who was Hood's classmate at West Point, about his character, and learned he was hold to rashness, and interred that the change meant "fight."

Hood received the order assigning him to the command of the Confederate army at 11 E.A. on the 17th of July, 1864. He lost no time in assuming the aggressive. Sherman on the 19th Loved McPherson on the Georgia Ralibead, between Stone Monntain and Decatur, about seven miles below Docatur, whence he marched toward Atlanta, destroying the road. Thomas was crossing Peachtree Crock on the right, in line of battle, and Schofield between them, connecting Thomas and McPherson near Docatur.

Hood arranged promptly for a fight on the 20th, beginning his arrangements on the night of the 18th. He placed Stewart's corp on the left, facing Thomas, Hardee in the centre, and Cheutham on the right. General Smith's Georgia State treeps were placed on the right of Cheutham. Peacht-tree Creek is ilrectly North of Atlanta, and Decart



THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA., LOOKING SOUTH, TAKEN ON THE EVE OF 1TS EVACUATION BY GENERAL SHERMAN, NOVEMBER 19-11.



MENORABLE MARCH TO THE

a little north of east. Hood's attack on Thomas with Hardee's and Stewart's corps was ordered at 1 o'cleek P.M., the 20th of July, but was delayed antil 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 handto-hand in some cases. Thomas got some batteries to work, and the Confederates were finally driven back. Heod 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 acress 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 eally immediately. He had a new line of fertifications constructed struck Dodge's Corps in motion, so opportunely on hand, through McPherson's prevision of danger. Harden 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 Cerps. General Sherman informed General Logan of McPherson's death, Logan being the ranking officer, and the command of the Army of Tannessee thereby devolved on him. General Cheatham made an attack, taking temperarily seme 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 Scholled 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. Hardeo broke the Federal lines, but his movement was finally cheeked. And Sherman claims that he

(General Blair's) in the rear. Harden's line also lead of Hood's corps, that Cheatham had been commanding,

General Sherman was quiet a few days. His lan was to move the Army of the Tenuessee, under Howard, to the right, to strike the Macon Knilroad, and to throw his cavalry, both right and left, against the same railroad, lower down about Jones-The plan was changed, allowing Stoneman with the cavalry to go on to Macon. The Federal Army of the Tennessee began this movement to the right (the Confederate left) on the 27th. Hood discovered it on the 28tl . and sent out Leo'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, Loring and Johnson happened. General McGook's Federal cavalry was defeated near Newman by General Wheeler, some 950 prisoners, 2 cannon and 1,200 horses being captured; while used only the Army of the Tennessee in thwarting General Stoneman surrendered with 500 men to



UNITED STATES SOLDIERS, AT ATLANTA, GA., TEARING DOWN BUILDINGS SHATTERED DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

them the night of the 21st, and have Hardee's corps meve to the rear and left flank of McPherson's troops. Wheelar 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 s the time for the attack. General Hardes was delayed in getting into position, and when he did, he found that General McPherson had in excess of caption strengthened his extreme left flank with Dodge's Corps, and sent intrenching-tools there to creet 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 McPhorson left immediately to look into matters, and had ordered troops to the pressed point; and then, his staff all sent off, alone had cut neress 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

was beneficial; that it improved the morals of his troops, and defeated the effort of McPherson and Schofield on the Confederate communications. the Federals lost s brave and nseful general in McPherson, so the Confederates suffered a similar less in Majer-general William H. T. Walker. The fighting was resumed with fury at four o'clock, and continued until night, when the Confederates withdrew inte Atlanta.

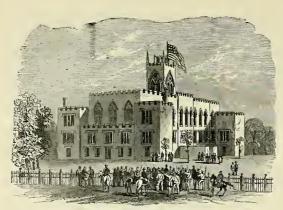
This was a most desperate buttle. The Federal loss was 3,521, and the Confederate loss larger.

General Rousseau and General Garrard, of the Federal cavalry, made successful raids, the former to Gpelika, Ala., and the latter to Covington, Ga. Gne 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 ampatation by wittily arguing that it was an "imported leg," tee valuable to be eut eff.

General G. G. Heward was assigned to the command of McPherson's Federal army, and General Stanley placed in command of Howard's corps.

claser to Atlanta, and his plan was to move into the attempt. General Hood claimed that the result General Iverson near Macon. During July the Confederate losses were 8,841-killed, 1.341; wounded, 7,500. The Federal lesses, 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 service, seriously crippling the cavalry of the Federal army. Sherman, how-ever was the superior of Hood in every element of generalship, and under his powerful and mas-terly lend the tide of Federal success steadily continued.

General Sherman determined to extend his line te the Macon Road with infantry. He had Sche-field make this mevement with the Twenty-third Corps, and Palmer's Fourteenth Corps, under command of General Joff C. Davis. Sherman kent up a constant attack in front of the Confederste 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 Lieutenant-general Stephen D. Lee was given the cannon, and began to make it lively, throwing



VIEW OF THE CAPITOL AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. — FEDERAL SOLDIERS HOISTING
THE STARS AND STRIPES.

equate to the work, and Hardee was recollect blooman pressed his advantage actively. He tore up the railroad. On the evening of the lat of September, Davis's Toorteenth Corps closed down on the north frent of Joeesboro', connecting on hir right with Howard, his left reaching the milroad, on which Standey's Fourth Corps was moving, followed by Schofield. Davis assaulted and captured a part of Govara's brigade, with some cannon. Two divisions of Blair's Seventeenth Corps were sent to get in the rear of Jonesboro' and cut the milroad. Stanley was ordered to hap Jonesboro' on the east, and thus surround Hardee. But the wary Hardee was too sharp to be caught, and that night be slipped out of the toils and left Jonesboro', falling back to Lovejoy's Station.

General Lee had moved his corps from Jonesbors' to Rough and Ressly on the 1st of September, about 2 P. M., and protected the evacuation of Atlanta, which began at 5 P. M., that day, anali exploded magazines and burning stores. Hosel joined Hardee at Lovojoy's Station with Stewart's

and Lee's corps.

The loss of Athanta was an inspiriting matter for the Federal cause, and proportionately discouraging to the Confederates. Its moral effect cannot be estimated. Les, in Virginia, land steadily repulsed Orant with loss. Early, in the Valley, had wen victory. The North was gloomy. A convention channel for peace. The people grouted. More troops were drafted. In this discouragement, Athanta, the heart of the Confederacy, fell—the key



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 Halton, and doing considerable damage. Kilpatrick's Fedoral cavalry made quite a successful raid about Jonesboro'.

On the night of August 25th, Sherman began his move against the Maeen Railroad with infantry. He placed the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochee 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 Pairborn. On the 31st, Schoffeld reached Rough and Ready; General Howard was within two miles of Jonesborn', and Thomas between them.

General Hoed had sent General Brywn's division to Rough and Rendy, and Repuelda's and Louris's brigades to Jonesboro'. Hardee, on the 30th, had been near Rough and Ready, with Leo's corps on his right, mear East Peint. Hardee meved to Jonesboro' late that day, with Leo's corps on his right, mear East Peint. Hardee meved to follow him late that night. Lewis's brigade had roughed a Federal stack near Jonesboro' that day, General Hardee was ordered to attack the Federal General Hardee was ordered to attack the Federal forces at daylight on the 31st. General Hardee made that the stack, striking the Federals with tremendous viger. A bloody fight caused. Majorneal Fatton Anderson and Brigadio-Federal Special Chiminings, of Hardee's command, were builty vounded. But the Confederate forces were insal-



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AT MILLEDGEVILLE, OA. - FEDERAL SOLDIERS HOISTING THE STARS AND STRIPES

to gorkshops, granaries, railroads and arsenals. The triumph re-inspired the Union cause, and gave a stunning shock to Southern sope. It also made certain Lincoln's re-election.

General Sherman took possession of Atlanta. iles 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 Sher-man 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 renorted by each side officially as follows up to this

Federal army, missing 4,442 Confederate army, missing (not reported.)

General Sherman reports as captured by his roops 12,983 Confederates.

The strength of the two armies is officially re-

ported as follows.

Federal	ormy	May 1st, 1864	99,797
11		June 1st, 1864	112,819
**	12	July 1st, 1864	100,050
-	*1	August 1st, 1864	91,673
"	**	September 1st, 1864	81,758



GENERAL SHERMAN'S SOLDIERS HAILING GENERAL FOSTER'S PLAGSHIP.

of the Confederacy, to visit and confer with him. On the 25th of September, Mr. Davis arrived at Palmetto. Hood's feelings were barshly grated upon by some of the brigades on roview calling to Mr. Davis: "Givo as General Johnston." As a result of the conference, General Hurdee was assigned to the command of South Carolina and Florida, and General Hood started off on that orratic movement into Alabama and Tennessee which finally ended in the practical annihilation

When Hood started on his movement, Shorman's idea was to make for Savaunah. Shorman, bowover, took his army up as far as Resaca, and then went over to the Chattanuoga 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 OGESCHEE RIVER, DESTROYED BY THE CONFEDERATES, RUT REBUILT BY GENERAL SHERMAN'S FORCES IN THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Confederate	army	May 1st, 1864	11,866
54	14	June 10th, 1864	59,248
	1.5	July 1st, 1864	52,689
	74	July 17th, 1861	50,627
	45	July 31st, 1864	41,405
	11	September 20th, 1864	40.403

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, redneing it to 23,053 mea, Decemher 10th, 1864.

General Hood's army captured small garrisons at Big Shanty and Aeworth. 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, Bood 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 Chattaneoga. 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 ent and his communications ceased with the rear. General Sherman truly said, 'It surely was a strange event-two bostile armies marching in opposite directions."

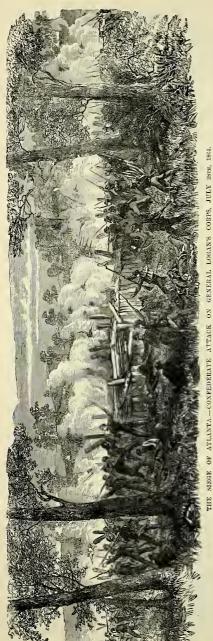
By November 14th all the detachments of Sherman's army along the railroad had destroyed the track and arrived at or near Atlanta. General Sherman divided his army into two wings: the right, under General O. O. Howard, and the left, under General H. W. Slocum. The right wing had the Fifteenth Corps, General P. J. Osterhans, 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, Brigadiergeneral A. S. Williams, with three divisious, under Brigadier-generals N. J. Jackson, J. W. Geary and W. T. Ward.

The eavalry consisted of a division nader Brigadier-general J. Kilpatrick, with two brigades, led by Colonels E. U. Murray and S. D. Atkins.



INCIDENT ON THE OGEECHER RIVER, NEAR FORT MCALLISTER - OPENING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AND GENERAL SHERMAN, DECEMBER 18th, 1864.





PONTON-BRIDGE ON SAVANNAH RIVER, OVER WHICH THE CONFEDERATES CROSSED ON THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAR, DECEMBER 21ST, 1864



DESTRUCTION OF THE MACHINE-SHOPS OF THE GEORGIA STATE ROAD. AT ATLANTA, NOVEMBER LITT 1861



ARSENAL AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., DESTROYED BY THE PEDERAL FORCES, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1864.

one cannon to every 1,000 men, or 65 altogother, way of Eatonton. in hatteries of four The army had

2,500 wagons, with six mules each, or 15,000 mules altogether, and 600 umbnlimees with tuo horses each Each soldier had 40 rounds of aunmanition, and the wagons carried 160 more rounds to the man, and 200 rounds of assorted unmunition were carried to each camaon. 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 5,000 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 earniry, taking the Jonesbore' Roul, and Sloevm, with the

Twentieth Corps, going down the Georgia Railwing. At Covington, Davis's Fourteenth Corps was adopted. Squads of foragers, fifty to each Military Instituto was in Millodgeville, and fought

The army had 62,204 men: 55,329 infantry, 5,063 turned to the right to go to Milledgaville. Generally and 1,812 artillery. It would be limit to eal Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps, went to the line of march some five or six miles. They organize a better army of leadiby, trained soldiers, Malson, Geary's division turned the bridges ore impressed stok and cattle, and wagons and carwell armed, equipped and organized. There was

poultry, ham, vegetables, flour, meal, molasses, bacon,

potntoes, etc. and brought in their truck at night, which was then lumped together and issued to the DIEB

The negroes as a general thing gave a cordial welcome to the Federul army, and numbers went along.

The Legislature of Georgia was in session nt Milledgeville Sherman started for Athanta. The news of started for the approach of the Federal army, as can well be imagined, created a commotion. The Legislaturo adjourned for dinner and did not retura, evon leaving Bills for legislation and leaving other matters lying on the desks. The members immediately cleared out for home. A good deal of the public proporty 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 General Fostor, the State Quartermaster-general road by Decatur to Malison. General Sherman for twenty days for the men, and five days forage. The Penitentiary convicts were organized into a left Atlanta the morning of the 16th, with the for stock, and a good snpply of beef cattle. A company, maler Dr. Roberts, a felon, and did good Fourteenth Corps and the rear-guard of the right methodical and effective system of local foraging

A company of endets from the Georgia service.



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SHERMAN AT ATLANTA, GA.



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL H. A. BARNUM AT ATLANTA, GA.



GENERAL SHERMAN RECEIVED BY GENERAL FOSTER ON BOARD THE REVENUE CUTTER "NEMAHA," IN THE OGEECHEE RIVER, GEORGIA,
DECEMBER 14711, 1864.



GENERAL GEARY ISSUING PASSES TO CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH, GA.



SURNING 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 Milledgorille, Norember 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 Fitzenth Corps, commanded by General Osterhaus. The main flighting in this little affair was done by Walentt's brigade, Walentt being woonded in the leg.

Sherman left Milledgeville on the 24th of No-

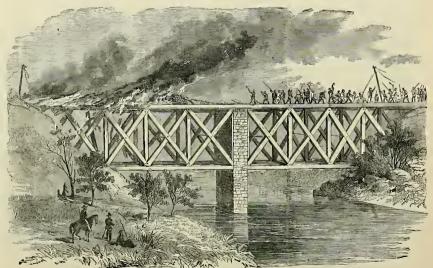
vember; Howard, with the right wing, went down the Central Railroad, tearing or the track; Sloeum narched down the Louisville Dirt Road; Kilpatrick was ordered by Millon to reserve some prisoners.

Wheeler with his Confederate cavalry moved to the front of the Federals, and had some right lively fighting with Kilpatrick about Waynesbore'. At Millen, Sherman determined to continue on to Savannah, and not to take in Augusta.

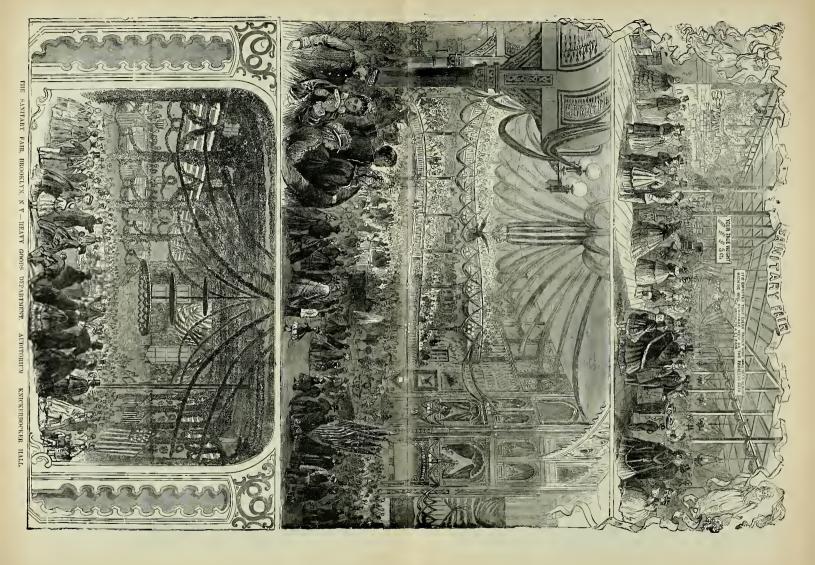
General Haviec organized such force as he could gather to defend Savannah. At Ogeoche Church, about Aty miles from Savannah, General Sherman found some firsh earthworks that had been thrown by the Confederate infantry, who were, however, in too small force to offer resistance. Wheeler kept pegging away persistently at Kilpatrick. On the

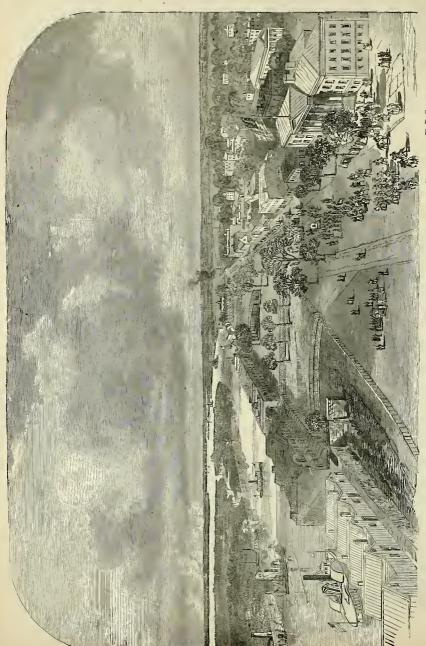
night of the 8th of December, Sherman reached Pooler's Station, eight mules from Savannah. On the 9th and 10th of December, the Federal army surrounded the defenses of that eity, that had been constructed by General Harice. The Fourteenth Corps, General Davis, was placed on the left, tenching the river: the Twentieth Corps, General Williams, next; then the Seventceath, General Williams, next; then the Seventceath, General Blar, and the Fiftcenth, General Osterhaus, on the extrame right. The oavairy were transferred to the south bank of the Ogeochee, with orders to open up communication with the Federal fleet awaiting in Ossanaw Sound.

General Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps was sent down the right bunk of the Ogeochee with instructions to earry Fort McAllistor by usscult. The garrison of Fort McAllistor consisted of 250

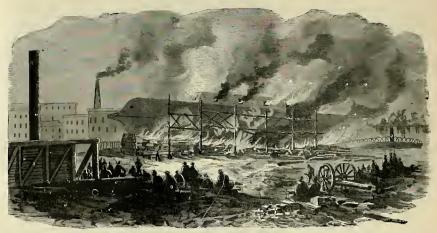


BURNING OF THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE OGEECHEE RIVER, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1864.
BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER COLONEL P. H. JONES.





VIEW OF SAVANNAH, GA., LOOKING EAST TOWARD FORT JACKSON.-Skeiched wood the Tower of the East-and by V. T. Ceane.



BURNING OF THE NAVY YARD AT SAVANNAH BY THE CONFEDERATES, DECEMBER 21st, 1864.

troops, under Major George W. Anderson, a gallant 19th, 1862; January 27th, 1863; February 1st, 1863, young officer. General Haren had General Sher- 28th of February, 1863; and March 3d, 1863. man'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 Savanuah and six miles from Ossabaw Sound, on the Great Ogcechee River, on Genesis Peint, near where the Savanuah, Florida and Western Railroad passes. It is an earthwork commanding the river. It had successfully resisted attacks on June 29th, 1862; November 2d and acteristic impationce, he incurred risks of torpedoes

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 fatigued. The land front had parapet, areas, but chevaux-de-frise made of branches of live oaks, but the trunks of the trees had not been removed, and the trunks of the freedoral skirmishers. The Federals stormed the works and overpowered the garrison. The Confederates lost 17 killed and 31 wounded-48 total.

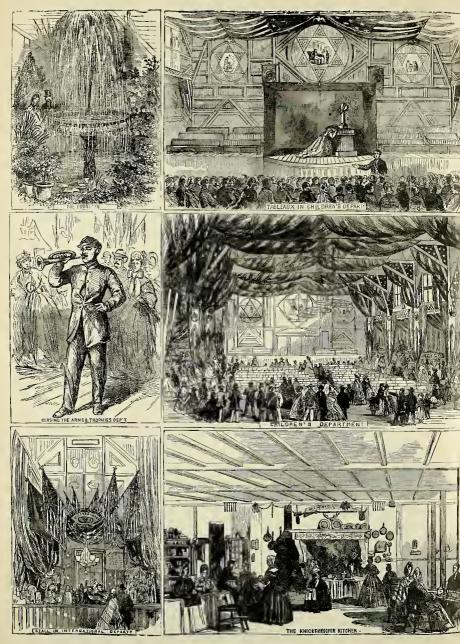
General Sherman had watched the storming from the roof of a shed attached to a mill. With char-

and every other peril, and in the night in an open beat, picked his way through forest and river, to find the commander of the fleet awaiting the arrival

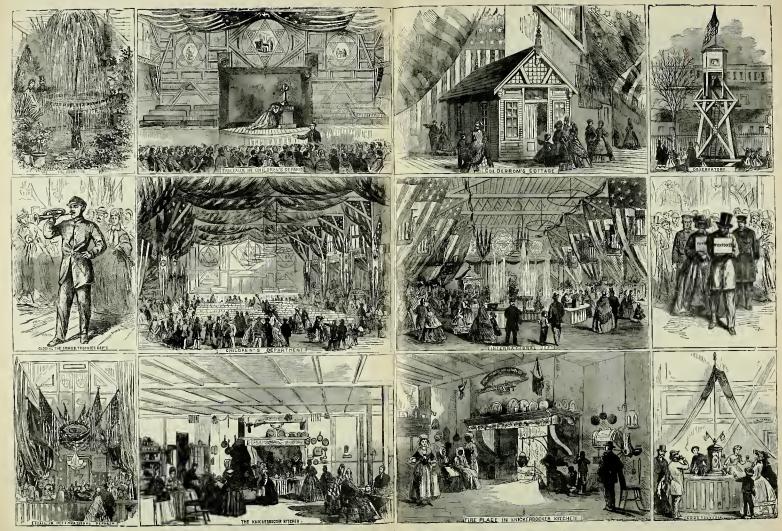
of his army with rations and clothing.
General Sherman finished his environment of
Savannah, and on the 17th of December demanded of General Hardee the surrender of the city, stating that he should feel justified in resorting to the harshest measures. General Hardee refused to sur-render, saying, that as to the threats conveyed in the demand, he had conducted his military opera-tions according to civilized warfare, and should regret any course by Goneral Sherman that would force him to deviate from it,



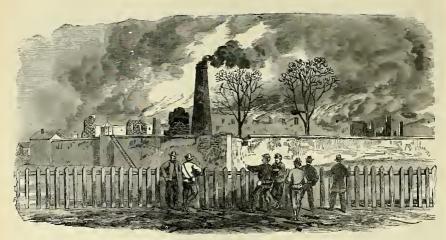
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, ATLANTA.--CITIZENS GETTING PASSES TO GO NORTH AND SOUTH, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALL OUTZENS.



METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR, NEW YORK CITY.



METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR, NEW YORK CITY.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.



BURNING OF THE PENITENTIARY AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., NOVEMBER 23D, 1864.



CONVEDERATE PRISONERS, UNDER ORDER OF GENERAL SHERMAN, TAKINO UP TORPEDOES IN FRONT OF FORT MOALLISTER, CAPTUREO BY THE FEDERAL FORCES, DECEMBER 1374, 1874.

FROM A SECTOR BY W. T. CRANE.



VIEW OF FORT MCALLISTER, ON THE OGECUEE RIVER, GEORGIA. CAPTURED BY GENERAL SHERMAN, DECEMBER 1877, 1864.

General Hardee had shout 10,000 men in the city, and was not prepared with food to stand, a sign, the had under bim Generals H. W. Mercer, H. R. Jackson, W. R. Boggs, J. F. Gilmer and G. P. Hamsun. 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. Ile obtained 250 siege-gues, 31,000 bales of cotton, and vast quantities of stores.

The capture of Savannah ended Sherman's campuign in Georgia. His losses from Atlanta to Savannah were 1.338—killed. 103; wounded, 424; missing, 276; captured, 536.

Sherman's specess in Georgia gave a blow to the Confederate cause from which it never recovered. It was rightfully regarded by the people of the North as foreshadowing the fall of the Confederacy. Congress thanked Sherman and his array for its decisive achievement. Georgia for 400 miles in elength 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 seizare of Fort Pulaski—took place or Georgia soil; that the decisive compaign 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 STERIDAN, of all the officers of the Army of the Potomic 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 "genery of the Confederate". The Shenandoah Valley—and prevent the frequent raids of Early and his men on the fortile fields of Pennsylvania.

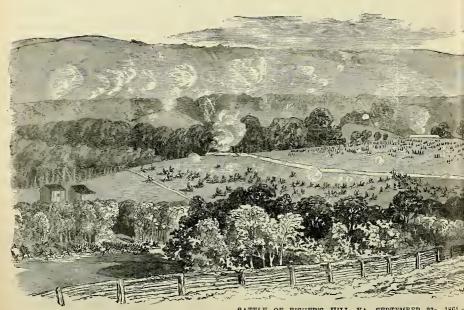
The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, and the infantry and cavalry of West Virginia, under Crook and Averell, and two divisions of cavalry under Torbert



YELK FIGHT AT CEDAR CREEK, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 121H, 186
FROM A SKETCH BY J. R. TATLON.



BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 23D, 1864, BETWEEN TH

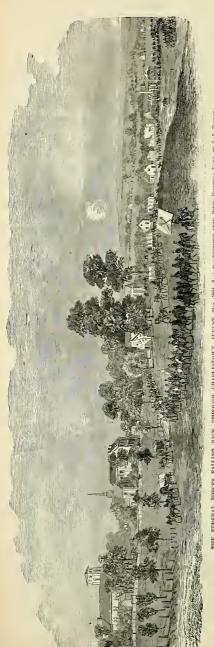


BATTLE OF FISHER'S HIJ VA., SEPTEMBER 23D, 1864.





BATTLE OF PISHER'S HILT VA., SEPTEMBER 230, 1864. CTARGE OF GENERAL CROOK'S CORPS, ON THE RIGHT.



THE FEDERAL FORCES FAILING BACK THROUGH CHARLESTOWN, AUGUST 218T, 1814, 8





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 un aggressive warfare, but General Grant, knowing that defeat would mean an open road for the Confederate forces to Pounsylvania and the North, held his lieutement 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 in front of Berryville, twenty miles south of Harper's Ferry. This situation was such as to admit of either army bringing on a buttle at any moment. Leaving Fitzhugh Lee with one division of infanbry 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 the 18th he reconncitred as far Berryville was twelve miles east of Winchester, and on the 19th advanced on that place, Wilson's cavalry carried the intreached skirmish line of Lee on the west bank of the Opequan, four miles west of the town. The Kanawhn 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 Naneteenth Corps, under Emory, who had followed shind the baggago-train of the Sixth, which blocked

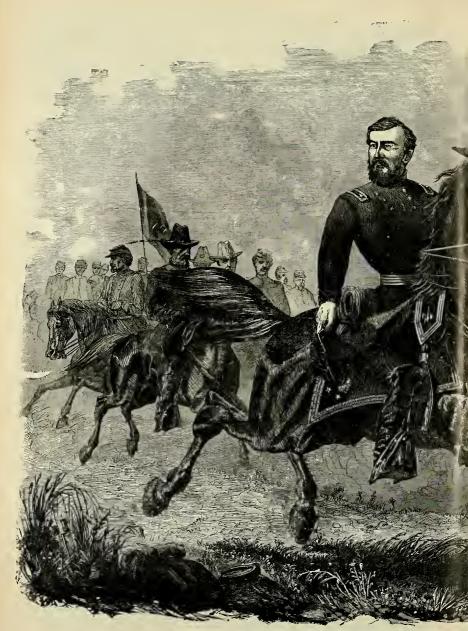
the read, thus giving Early time to nurry southward from Bunker Hill in order to meet the attack. Sheridan formed a line of battle with the Sixth Corps on the left, covered by Wilson's cavalry, the Nineteenth Corps in the centre, and the Kanawha infantry on the right, flanked by Merritt's division of cavalry. Averell's eavalry 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 northwest of the town. Early had 8,300 infantry, three battalions of artillery, and about 3,400 cavalry. Sheridan had upward of 10,000 cavalre 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 eavalry of Merritt and Averell, overlapping Early's left, easily earried the fortified hill, while the infautry pressed hurriealy on the centre, and the cavalry nuder 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. Confederates lost among their killed Generals Rodes and Godwin. The Federals lost the gallant leader of the First Division of the Sixth Corps, General

Davil A. Russell. The Confederates designated this as the buttle of Winchester; Grant, as the buttle of Opegnan.

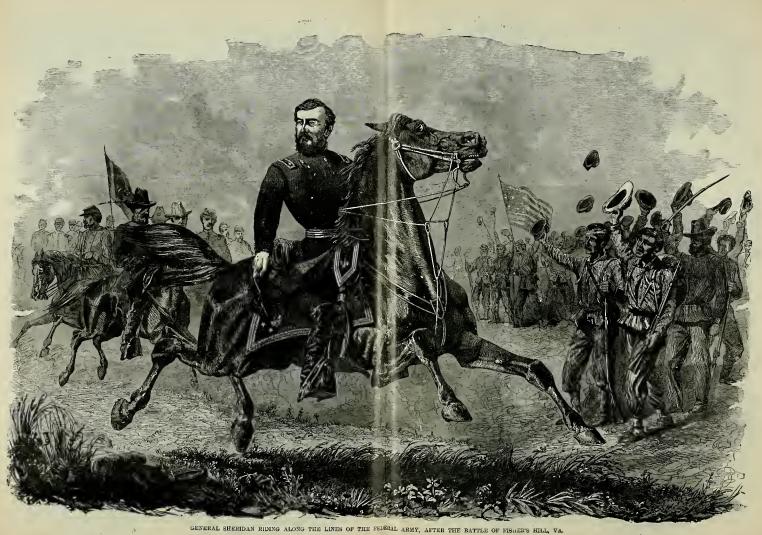
Early did not balt in his retreat outhward nutil he had placed thirty miles between himself and Sheridan. He rested at Fisher's Hill, which commanded the narrow Strasburg Valley, between the Shenandosh River and North Mountain. In front of this position Sheridan arrived on the 22d, and made ready for a direct attack. He sent two divisions of cavalry, under Trybert, by the Luray Valley, to gain New Market, twenty miles to Early's renr. The direct attack was ineffectual, and a cay alry dash was made for the right, under cover of which a corps of infantry moved to that flank and carried the Confederate 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 Torbert, who, however, was held in cheek at Milford by a small Confederate eavalry 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 Staunten by Sheridan, who then returned and took position at Cedar Creek, near Strasburg. Sheridan laid

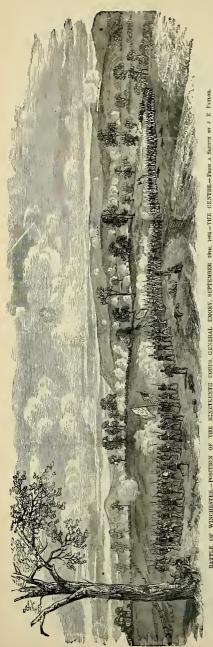


BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL WILSON'S CAVALRY AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER PITZHUGIT LEE, AUGUST 2107, 186



GENERAL SHERIDAN RIDING ALONG THE LINES OF THE FE





BAPTE OF WINCHESTER.-POSITION OF THE MINETEENTH CORPS, GENERAL EMORY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1864-THE CENTRE.-From A SERTOR





FIGHT OF DUFFIE'S CAVALRY, NEAR HUNTER'S HOUSE, CHARLESTOWN, VA, COVERING THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES.

desolation of the region was complete.

A committee of citizens and rongistrates of Rock ingham County appointed to estimate the damage, reported the less in that county to be \$25,000,000.

Early was soon reinforced by 600 cavalry from Lee's army and by Kershaw's division of infantry, and made his way northware over the track of de-struction left by Sheridan, and took up his posi-tion again on Fisher's Hill. Sheridan confronted him on the north bank of Cedar Creek. Frequent envalry combats took place, but no decisive movement until October 19th. At this time Sheridan's infantry by along the cast bank of the creek, behind intrenchments thrown up on rising, rolling ground; Crook's Eighth Corps on the left, Emory's Ninetcenth Corps in the centre, and the Sixth

waste all the country south of Strasburg. The Corps, under Ricketts, on the right and somewhat in the rear. Custer's and Merritt's envalvy guarded the right flank ; Averell's (under Powell) granded the left, and picketed the whole line of the North Fork from Cedar Creek to Front Royal. Sheridan was at Washington, and the command develved 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 colamn forded the North Fork one mile east of its confluence with Cedar Creek, and before dawn gained the rear of Crock's corps, then closed in npon and eaptured the pickets, attacked the camp and captured the men before they had time to Early with the second column emerged from form. the hills west of Cedar Creek at the same time,

and struck the troops directly on Crook's right. The whole Federal left and contre became demoralized, and were driven along the main turnpike, eighteen cuptured guns having been turned upon the fleeing troops. The Sixth Corps being to the right and rear, changed front and gallantly stond 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 overlap Wright's left flank, he again fell As Early's force pressed less impetuously, hack. 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 halfpast 10 o'clock A.M. Sheridan had returned from



WILSON'S CAVALRY FORAGING IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.



DEFEAT, AT MOUNT JACKSON, OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL ROSSER, THE DESPERATE EFFORT OF ROSSER TO SA



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," RY SHERIDAN'S FORCES, UNDER GENERAL TORBERT.

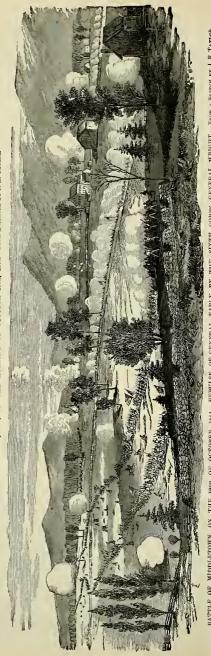
DESPERATE EFFORT OF ROSSER TO SAVE HIS LAST GUN.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.



THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH AT WOODSTOCK, ON THE MOVEMENT FROM HARRISONBURG AFTER DEVASTATING THE VALLEY - FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TATLOF



1HE CONFEDERATE ARMY, UNDER GENERAL EARLY, DRIVING BACK THE SIXTH, EIGHTH AND NINETERNTH FEDERAL CORPS, UNDER GENERAL WINGHEN WINCHES 19TH, 1864.-FROM A SKEWOH BY J. E. TATLOR.



HATTIE OF MIDDLETOWN, ON THE 19th OF OCTOBER, 1861. - REPULSE OF GENERAL EARLY BY THE SIXTH CORPS, GENERAL, WRIGHT. - From a Skipce by J. R. Tattor.

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 coptured Federal camps. re-formed Federal line pressed on the retreating Confederates and dreve them back to Fisher's Hill. In the retreat, Early abandoned much of his captured booty, and 23 additional guns and 1,500 urisoners. The next morning the Confederate forces continued their retreat southward, and Early gave up further aggressive cavalry operations in the Valley, and his infuntry rejoined the forces the Valley, and his infinity rejoined the forces at Petershurg. General Orant recalled the Sixth Corps to the Army of the Potomae. 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

1 .- Organization of the Army of the Shenandoah, in the Middie Militry Division, comanded by Majon-General.
Prous H. Sheridan, date, August 31st, 1864. (General Bendquarters Escort, Sixth United States Cavalry.)

CAVALBY FORCES.* Brigadier-general Alfred T. A. Torbert commanding.

THEST DIVISION (A. P. C.). Brigadier-general Wesley Merritt,

First Brigade: Brigadier general George A. Custer—First Mchigan, Filth Michigan, Sixth Michigan, Seventh Michigan, Second Brigade: Colonel Thomas C. Bevin—Fourth New York, Sixth New York, Ninth New York, Seventeenth Pennwyiynnia, First United States Artillery, Batteries K and L.

Third Brigade: Colonel Charles R. Lowell, Jr., First Mary-

Janu Prigade: Colonic Charles R. Lower, Jr., First Sury-land (P. H.B.), Second Massachusetts, Twenty-fifth New York, Rewrie Brigade: Colonic Alfred Gibbs—First New York Drugoons, Sixth Penasylvania, First United States, Second

First New York (Veteran); Twenty-first New York; Pow

First New Fork (Vector), Panaly Second Pennsylvania, Second Brigade: Colonel John E. Wynkoop—Fifteentk New York, Twentieth Pennsylvania, Twenty-second Pana-

SECOND DIVISION R (W. VA. C.). Brigadier-general William W. Averell,

Eighth Ohlo, First West Virginia, Second West Virginia, Third West Virginia, Fifth West Virginia. Fifth United States Artdlery, Battery L.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS. Major-general Horatio G. Wright commanding,

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general David A. Russell,

First Brigate: Colonel W. H. Penross—Fourth New Jersey, Texth New Jersey, Piffeenth New Jersey, Send Brigate: Brigatiles geneal Knore y Upton—Second Connecision Heavy Artillery, Sixty-fifth New York, Sixty-seruth New York Sixty-seruth New York Get., Noney-first Dearwise Mark Park (det.), One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, Ninety-sixth Penn

Third Brigade: Colonel Oliver Edwards-Seventh Massa chinests (det.), Teith Mussachusetts (det.), Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Twenty-thiro Penasylvania (det.), Ferty-ninth Penasylvania, Eighty-second Penasylvania, One Hundred



SOLDIERS, AT THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864, READING POLITICAL HANDBILLS PROM A SWATCH BY JOSEPH RECEIPE

the battle he had captured 1,429 prisoners, whom he had immediately disputched toward Richmond, where they arrived in a few days. Sheridan's loss was 5,764. The Sixth Corps lost 2,215; the Nine-teenth Corps, 2,488; the West Virginia troops, 847; and the earthry, 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 receivug 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 mation, 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 conrage 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 and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Second Rhode Island Bat Artillery, Battery D THER DIVISION (A. P. 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.

Scoud Brigade: Brigader-general G. H. Chapman—Third Indiana (det.), First New Humpshire, Eighth New York, Twenty second New York, First Vermont.

Twenty second New York, First Vermon.

Resecte Horne Artillery Brigade: Captain La Rhett L. Livlingston—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 Artiflery, Battery C; Fourth United States Artiflery, Batteries C and E.

> FIRST DIVISION (W. VA. C.). Brigadier-general Alfred N. Duffié.

First Brigade: Colonel William B. Tilibets-Second Mary land, P. H B (Company F); First New York (Lincoln);

* The carelity divisions of Averell and Duffé are transferred to this head from the roster of the West Vipidia terops, on which they ambore, insamed, as they were noded Trobert's order, of Duffé's division, four down prior to August 31st, zone trove had been priced to Averell charter to the post all farmer's Perry and the members were sent in Cumbriand to remount with the control of the Company of the Com

talian, Wiscousin Buttalian

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

Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Thirty-ninh Pennsylvania. Kennd Brigode: Brigadier-general Lewis A. Grant—Secon Vermont (6et., Third Vermont (det., Fouth Vermon, Fifth Vermon, Sixth Vermon, Elevenb Vermon, Third Brigode: Brigadier-general Daniel B. Bidwell— Seventh Maine, Forty-third New York, Forty-ninth Nev York, Seventy-avertalt New York, One Hundred and Twenty second New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania.

THERD DIVISION

Brigadler-general James B Ricketts.

First Brigade: Colonel William Emerson—Pourteent New Jersey, One Hundred and Sixth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvanto

Tenth Vermont.

Second Brigade: Colonel J. Warren Kelfor-Sixth Mary land, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred 44-4

The returns for this division are obviously imperfect in the rose rom which the foregoing is compiled. Colonol Powell and Maj ibson commanded the brigades, and there was afterward a 15.



EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPPESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31st, 1865. ON THE H



EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPPESENTATIVES, JANUARY SIST, 1865, ON THE PASSAGE OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY FOR EVER



"WASHERWOMEN" IN THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAR. - A LAUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT. ny Jo

feath Ohlo, One Hundred and Twenty second Ohio, One

feath Ohlo, One Hundred and Twenty second Ohlo, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohlo, Shity-vectual Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Thirty-t-glab Promykrania. Arilliery Brigade; Colonel Caurles II, Tomphitas—Maine Light Arilliery, Fffth Battery; Flest Massachusetta Ught Arvillery, Buttery A; New York Light Arilliery, Flest Bat-tery; F.-A Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery C; Flest Blook Island Light Arilliery, Battery G; Flith United States, Battery M.

NINETERNTH ARMY CORPS. Brigadier-general William II. Emory. FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-general William Pwlght.

Airst Brigade: Colonel George L. Real—Twenty-ninth Maloc, Thirtieth Masachusetta, Ninciteth New York, One Humbred and Fe-streath New York, One Humbred and Six-teenth New York, One Humbred and Fifty-third New York. Second Brigade: Brigadier-general J. W. McKillian-Twellth Connecticut, Thirteenth Maloc, Fifteenth Maloc, One Hundred and Sixtieth New York, Forty-seventh Penn

sylvania, Eighth Vermont.

Third Brigade; Colonel L. D. H. Currie—Thirtieth Maine,
One Hundred and Thirty-third New York, One Hundred and Sixty-second New York, One Handred and Sixty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Seventy-thir, New York,

Artillery : New York Light Artillery, Fifth Battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-general Cuvier Grover. Frat Brigade: Brigader-general Lewry W. Birge—Niath Councellent, Twelfth Maine, Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Fourteenth New Hampshire, Seventy-

itth New York.

Second Irigade: Colonel Edward L. Molineux—Thirteenth
Connecticut, Third Mussichusetts Cavalry (dis.), Eleventh
Indiana, Twenty second Iown, One Hundred and Thirty-

first New York, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York. Third Brigads: Colonel Jacob Sharpe - Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York, One Hundred and

venty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York. Fourth Brigace; Colonel David Shank—Eighth Indiana, Elighteenth Indiana, Twenty-Courth Iowa, Twenty-cightle

lows.

Artillery: Maine Ught Artillery, First Battery.

Reserve Artillery: First Blode Island Light Artillery, Bat
'ary D; Indiana Light Artillery, Seventeenth Battery

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA. Brigadier-general George Crook commanding FIRST DIVISION,

Colonel Joseph Thobarr

First Brigade: Colonel George D. Wells—Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery (4 Compa-nics), One Hundred and Sixteenth Obio, One Hundred and

ness, one runnier and systeems only, one runnied and Twenty-third Ohio. Second Brigade: Colonel William G, Ely—Eighteenth Con-rectiont, 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 Vir-ginia, Eleventh West Virginia, Fifteenth West Virginia.

SECOND DIVISION

Colonel Issac II. Duval.

First Brigade: Colonel Rutberford B. Huyes-Twenty-third Ohlo, Thirty sixth Ohlo, Fifth West Virginia, Thirteculi West Virginia.

Second Brigade: Colonel Daniel D. Johnson-Thirty-for

Ohio, Ninety-first Ohio, North West Virginia, Fourteenth

MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY Brigadier-general John D. Stevenso

Caraly: Twelfth Pennsylvania, Virginia Rangers, Loudoun

Grady; Twelfth Pennsylvania, Virginia Hangera, Loudona Independent Company. Artillery; Isoliana Light Artillery; Sevanteenth Battery; Kentucky Light Artillery; First Battery; Manyland Light Artillery, Battery A; Maryland Light Artillery, Baltimore Battery; Fifth Kew York Hangy Artillery; New York Light Artillery, Thirty-second Battery; Ohe Light Artillery; First Mattery; First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery L; First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G; First West Virginia Light Artillery; Bat-lery, Buttery A; First West Virginia Light Artillery, Bat-tery P. tery F.

Infantry: First Maryland P. H. B., Second Maryla P. H. B., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio, One Hund nd Sixtleth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohlo.

Forces West of Sleepy Creek.

Brigadler-general Benjamin F. Kelley. Cavalry: Ohio Third Independent Company, Sixth West

Virginia,
Arhilery: First Illinnis, 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 Seventa West Vignia Cavary; etast ransyrama Loga-Arillery, Battery D.; Pennsyramia Acting, Englacera, Inde-pendent Company; Vignia Exempts, Independent Company A; Veterna Reserve Corps, One Hundred and Thifty-second Company, Second Battery; First West Virginia Light Artif-.cry, Battery D.; First West Virginia Light Artiflery, Battery E; Fifth United States Artiflery, Battery B.

II.—Organization of the Army of the Valley District, commanded by Lieutenant general JURAL A. EARLY, date September 30th, 1864.

Roces's Division,"

Major-general S. D. Rumseur commanding. Grines's Brigade: Brigadier-general Bryan Grimes-Thirty-

**I would call attend on to be result cancity of offices in the catter command T3 and most deficient effects in mostly every state of the catter of the catter of the catter of the catter of the blet campaign. . . Cov's brigated bad not a large field effect pres-cut, and the Foorth iteration is it is commanded by a second livil-tenant "from Insection Report of Rode's Birthoo, September 200b.

second North Carolina, Colonel D. G. Cowand . Forty-third North Carolina, Colonel J. R. Winston; Forty fifth North Carolina, Colonel J. R. Winston; Fifty-third North Carolina, Colonel D. G. Cowand; Second North Carolina Bat-tulion, Colonel D. G. Cowand.

talion, Colonel D. G. Cowanni. Cooks Brigada: Brigadier-geograf Philip Cooks—Fourth Georgia, Licutenaut-colonel W. H. Willis; Twelfth Georgia, Cupunin James Everett, Twenty-first Georgia, Captain 11. J. Battle; Forty-foorth Georgia, Lequenomi-colonel J. V.

Cox's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. R. Cox-First North Gar's Brigotic: Brigadies general W. R. Cox.—First Norths Carolino, Capital W. H. Thanpoor, Second North Carolina. Capital T. B. Bealt; Third North Carolina, Capital W. H. Thompson; Farniti North Carolina, Capital al., A. Osbarn-Fourteaut North Carolina, Capital al. Despital Josev Morth Carolina, Capital al. Despital Josev Morth Carolina, Capital al. Despital Selfonder: Brigotic general Capital Polymers, Despital P. McMillon, A. Battle—Third Alabora, Colonel Caracter Forgotic Pictic Adoluson, Circu Lemart-Colonel E. Aleman, Capital B. Gratin Alaboran, Capital B. Gratina, Capit

Alabama, Major W. E. Pinckard,

Major-general John B. Gordon communiting.

Buya Brigade: † Colonel William Managhan—Fifth Louisiana, Major A. Hart; Sixih Louisiana, Lieuteunt-colonel J. Hantor; Seventh Louisiana, Lieuteunt-colonel T. M. Terry; Eighth Louisiana, Capala L. Prados; Nioth Louisiana, Colonel William R. Peck. Sougled at Brigade: † Colonel Engene Waggunate—First Stafford's Brigade: † Colonel Engene Waggunate First Stafford's Brigade: † Colonel Engene Waggunate First Stafford's Brigade: † Colonel Engene Waggunate Fir

Stafford's trigate; † Colonel Engene waggaman—First Louisiana, Captain Joseph Taylor, Second Louisiana, Licu-tenant-colonel M. A. Grogan; † Teath Louisiana, Licutenant-colonel H. D. Monier; Fourteenti Louisiana, Licutenant-colonel David Zahle; † Fitteenti Louisiana, Captoin H. J.

Erans's Brigade: Colonel E. N. Atkinson (October 30th, Branss Highte: Colone E. A. Atkinson (October 501a, Rrigadier-general C. A. Evans)—Thirteeath Georgia, Colone John H. Baker; Twenty sixth Georgia, Lentenant-rolonel James S. Blain; Thirty-first Georgia, Colonel Jahn H. Lowe; James S. Bina; Tarry-urs Georgia, Cambridge Theorems and A. Awes. Thirty-eighth Georgia, Major Thomas H. Bamur; Statish Georgia, Captain Milton Russell; Sixty-drsd Georgia, Coptain E. F. Sharpe; Twelfth Georgia Battalion, Captain J. W.

Anderson. — Propie Brigude; ‡ Brigudie; general William Terry-Ste ond Virginia, Fourth Virginia, Pitth Virginia, Twony seventh Virginia, Tutty-tithot Virginia (Proceed Brigade Colonel J. H. S. Funk; October 20th, Colonel A Synd gjert; Yeensylant Virginia, Furwiy, 5th Virginia, Proty-second Virginia, Forty-fourth Virginia, Furty eighth Virginia, Prifteth Virginia J. M. Joneste Brigade, Colonel J. H.

Pron Inspection licitims of August.

† These brigates were antisted under General Zobilon York, son cooled by Leutenant Colonel D. Zablo.

‡ Composed of the "Insurantary remained touriest of the regiment of Johnson, diction, mark marked him was explained by the control of Johnson of Richard and Colonel of the State of Landson and Statistical was explained by the August State of State of Landson and Statistical Property of August State on Statistical Colonel of the Colonel of State of Colonel of Statistical Colonel of Colonel of Statistical Colonel of Colo

Express Diversion *

Brigadier-general John Pegram commanding.

Pegram's Brigade: Colonel John S Hoffman—Thirteenth Virginia, Captain Felix Heiskell; Thirty-first Virginia, Licuyuguna, kapiani Felix Heskell, Birry-irat Virginia, Lieu-leannt colonel J. S. K. McCuichen; Forty-niuth Virginia, Capitala John G. Lobban; Fifty-second Virginia, Capitala J. M. Humphreys; Fifty-eighth Virginia, Capitala

James, dehadan's Brigade: Brigadier general Robert D. Johnston-Fifth North Carolina, Colonel John W. Lea; † Twelfth North Carolina, Colonel Honry E. Coleman; † Twentieth North Carolina, Colonel T., Toon; † Twentieth North Carolina, Colonel C., F. Toon; † Wenty-third North Carolina, Colonel C. C. Blacknoll. †

Carolina, Cotonel C. C. Backwoll, following Brighnitz, Hastenna - colonel W. T. Bayis— Slyth North Corollan, Licutenant-colonel S. McD. Tate; Twesty-field North Carollan, Major W. I. Pfoldi, Pffty-tourth North Carollan, Outstan A. H. Marin; Pffty-seventh North Caroline, Outstan A. H. Marin; Pffty-seventh North Caroline, Capital M. H. Henter; Pfrat Nurth Carolina Battallon, Capital B. H. Wilson.

WRAHTON'S DIVISION.

Brigadler-general O. C. Wharton communiting.

Behold's Brigade: Captula Edmund S Read-Twentyond Virginia, Captain Henry S. Dickerson, Twenty-third Virginia, Captain John M. Prait; Twenty-sixth Virginia, Captain Frank S. Burdett,

Capitalo Frank S, Burdett, Wharlon's Brigade: Capitala R, B, Logan—Forty-fifth Virginia, Major Alexander M, Davla; Flifty-first Virginia, Colonel August Foslerg; † Thirtiella Virginia Battalion, Lleutenant-colonel J, Lyle Clarke.; †

Smith's Brigade: Colonel Thomas Smith - Thirty sixth Virginia, Lleutenant Juckson Vin; Sixtieth Virginia, Captain A. G. P. George; Forty-filth Virginia Battalion, Captain W. B. Heasley; Thomas Legion, Lieutenant-colonel J. R.

Kershaw's Division,

Major-general J. B. Kershaw commanding,

Wofford's Brigade: Colonel C. C. Sauders-Sixteenth Georla, Major J. S. Gholston; Eighteenth Georgia, Colonel aseph Armstrong; Twenty-fourth Georgia, Colonel oseph Armstrong; Twenty-fourth Georgia, Colonel C. C. Sanders; Third Georgia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel N. L. Hutchins; Cobb's Legion, Lieutenant-colonel L. J. Glenn;

Hutemas: Cobus Legion, Lieutenant-colone L. J. Adems Phillips's Legion, Lieutenant-colone J. Hamilton, Kershaw's Brigade: Brigotier-general Conner—Second South Carolina, Colone J. D. Kennedy; Third South Caro-lina, Colonel W. D. Rutherford; Seventh South Carolina,

· Commanued by Romseyr, stell he took Rodon's division, after the

Commanded by Homeser, unit is note hooker driving, after the
state of the Openius.
 Ind. a return contained and the contained and the contained to
shoke Bat, after the bestle of Cedar Creek, the officers in place of Lea,
Cedeman, and Blacknull, respectively, were Captaine S. M. Duguld,
Kenip, Plummer and Almer D. Pence.
 These officers absent, and evaluations are not indicated.
 The conficers obsent, and evaluation manaders not indicated.

Priteenth Virgium, Vanderventer's, is ascribed to this brigade in rocker of October 31st.

Progan; October 80tb, Colone W. A. Wilcher); Teath Captain E. J. Goggans; Eighth South Carolina, Colonel V. Ezufa, Twenty-third Virginia, Thirty-sexualb Virginia, J. W. Heosgan; Fifteenth South Carolina, Colonel J. B. (B. Saun-ders; October 80th, Lieutesant-coloned Marze).

Third South Carolina Battalion, Lieutesant CoL, W. G. Rice

Humphreys's Brigade: Brigadier-general B. J. Hu Humphreys's Hrayade: Brigadier-general B. J. Humphreys's Thirteeath Mississippi, Lientenat-colonel A. G. O'Brien; Seventeenth Mississippi, Cuptain J. C. Cochran; Eighteenth Mississippi, Colonel T. M. Griffln; Twenty-first Mississippi, Colonel D. N. Moody,

Comme D. A. Moody.

Bryan's Brigade: Brigadier-general Goode Bryan—Tenth
Georgia, Colonel W. C. Holt; Fiftleth Georgia, Colonel P.

McGloshan; * Fifty-first Georgia, Colonel E. Ball; * Fifty-third Georgia, Colonel J. P. Simms. Brigadier-general Goode Bryan-Tenth C. Holt: Fiftleth Georgia, Colonel P.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.

Colonel T. H. Carter enumending.

Braxton's Battalion: Lieutenant-colonel C. M. Braxton-

Braxton's Battolion; Lleutenant-colonel C. M. Braxton-Allechany Artillery, Ya., Capital S. C. Corpecter; Safford Artillery, Ya., Capital W. P. Cooper; Lee Battery, Va., Eleutenant W. W. Hartiwkek.

Cuthum's Battolion: + Minjor W. E. Catshaw—Orange Artillery, Va., Capital C. W. Fry; Stanation Artillery, Va., Capital C. W. Fry; Stanation Artillery, Va., Capital A. W. Garber; Courtey Battery, Va., —— L. F.

McLaughlin's Battalion; Mujor William McLaughlin Bryan's Virginia Battery, Chapmon's Virginia Battery, Low-

an's Virginia Battery,
Virgini ry's virginia Battery.

Arbon's Pattatlion: Licateaant-colonel William Nelson—

Armherst Artillery, Va., Captain J. I., Massle; Milledge's Artillery,

Ga., Coptain John Milledge.

CAVALRY FORCES LOMAN'S DIVISION.

Major-general J. J. Lomax.

McCausland's Brigade: Brigadier-general J. McCausland— Fourteenth Virginia, Sixteenth Virginia, Seventeenth Virginia ginia, Twenty-fifth Virginia, Thirty-seventh Virginia Bot-

tollon Johnson's Brigode: Brigolier-general B. T. Johnson-Eighth Virginia, Tweety flux Virginia, Tweety second Vir-ginia, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Virginia Butteries Jockson's Brigode: Brigodies general H. B. Davilson-Fits Maryland, Ninteenth Virginia, Twentleth Virginia, Fury-sixth and Fury-seventh Virginia Battalions. Parkets Maryland Computer State S

Imboden's Brigade; Colonel George H Smith—Lighteenth Virginia Twenty-third Virginia Sixty-second Mounted

Lee's Division

Major-general Fitzbugh Lee.

Infantry.

Wickham's Brigade: Brigadier-general W. C. Wickham— First Virginia, Colonel Carter; Second Virginia, Colonel

Absent wounded, and actual commanders of these regiments noted. The foregoing organization is for August, when Kershaw sted. The foregoing rived in the Valley. rrived in 130 valley. † to as curiler roster Fry's Orange Battery is ascribed to Carter's attailon, and in its piace appears the Charlottesville Artillery, Capitala

Munford: Dard Virginia, Colonel Owen: Fourth Virginia Colonel Payne.

Lomar's Brigade: Brigadier-ground L. L. Lomax—Fifth

Virginia, Colonel H. Clay Pate; Suxth Virginia, Colon Julien Harrison; Fifteenth Virginia, Colonel C. R. Collins

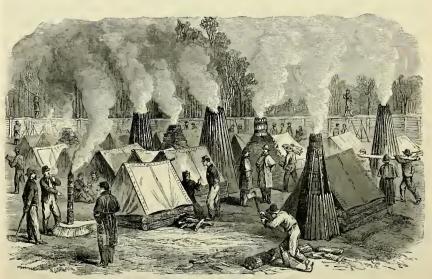
Junes darrison; Fucesia Vignal, Colone C. R. Collina. Roser's Brigade: Bligadler-general Thomas L. Rosser-Seventh Virginia, Colonel R. H. Dulany; Eleventh Virginia, Colonel O. R. Fuasten; Twelfth Virginia, Colonel A. W. Harman; Thirty-fifth Virginia Battallou, Lieutenant-colonel

[Note-For the foregoing resiers we are are indebted to the War Records Office. In the original returns the Federal regimental commanders are not indicated. The troops of General Steveson, Kelley and Sullivan, though recknod on the official Department Returns, were in garrison, not in the marching army. I

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 ironlads in course of construction by the Confederates, Having no available land force—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 harber, and be maintained an effective but tiresome blockade with his wooden ships, awaiting the repeatedly-asked-for treeps and the assistance of such ironelads as were ready for service, nutil July, when the arrival of tho Monitor ironchuls and the promised co-operation of General Camby's forces were assured. Our map shows the position of the defenses of the backs are the backs are the backs.

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 Dunphin Island, with Fort Powell, on Tower Island, commanded the entrances to the harbor, and were heavily mounted with columbiads, rifled guns and hewitzers for siege and flank defense, Fort Morgan was the most formidable, being built to earry both barbette and easement guns, and its armament was fully up to the best standard or modern cannon. In the harbor, Admiral Franklin Buchauan commanded the fleet, made up of the ram Tennessee; the gunboat Morgan, commanded by Commander George W. Harrison; the Gaines, commanded by Liontenant J. W. Bennett; and the Selma, commanded by Lieutenant P. U. Marphy There were three or four ironelads of light draught



CHIMNEY ARCHITECTURE -SOLDIERS AT THEIR CAMP-FIRES.

and armament near the city. The Tennesses was went into the fight with their topsail-yards across; built by the Confederates (begun at Selma, Ala., in 1863) from timber just out near her dock, 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 wood, defended 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 further protected by torpedoes planted across the main ship-channel,

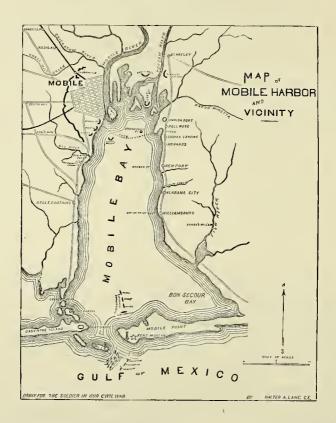
the others sent down their yards and topmasts. The wooden ships were lashed in couples, the lighter vessels on the off hand; the four Monitors in a column inshore and abreast the leading ships, the Tecumseh leading slightly in advance of the column. Admiral Farragut had intended to lead with the Hartford, but deferred by persuasion to Captain Alden with the Brooklyn

The attack was made in the fellowing order :

STAHBOARD COLUMN-MONITORS.

Terumsch, Commander Thomas A. M. Craven, 2 guns. Manhattan, Commander J. W. A. Niche'son, 2 guns. Winnebaso, Commander Thomas H. Stevens, 4 guns. Chickasae, 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 The Brooklyn weighed at once; the ether way. vessels followed in order. At 6:30 the order for hattle was formed, all the ships heisted the United States ding from the peak and the three mast-heads, and the first two shots were fired by the Tecumseh at the fort. At five minutes before seven the fleet was sent ahead; at five minutes after seven the Breeklyn received the fire fram the fort and responded with her bow-gun, and immediately after the action became general between the fort and the Monitors and the bow-gans of the fleet. At the same time Admiral Bucheana meved out with his gunboats from behind Fort alorgan



except a parrow passage of about one hundred yards, marked by a red buoy, left open for blockaderunners, 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 August before his wooden ships had been sufficiently strengtheaed and equipped for the undertaking. General Gerdon Granger was to land his treeps on Dauphin Island and invest Fort Gaines on the 4th Farragut was to pass Fort Morgan and enter the bay the same morning. Granger landed, but Enr. ragut 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

Brooklyn, Captain Jumes Alden, 24 guns.

Octorara, Lieutenant-com'r Charles II Greene, 6 guns. Hartford, Rear-admiral David G. Farragut, Captain Percival Drayton, 21 gun Marfurd, J Capinia Percival Drayton, 21 guns.
Menomed, Lieukenust conf. yangue E, Johett, 6 guns.
Redmond, Capinia Percival Drayton Admikis, 36 guns.
Petra Boyal, Leukenaste-com'r Bancort Ghernaft, 6 guns.
Ludoranna, Capinia John B. Marchand, 8 guns.
Ludoranna, Capinia John B. Marchand, 8 guns.
Leikenanna, Capinia John B. Marchand, 8 guns.
Semonyalda, Commander Johnes B. Strong, 8 guns.
Semonyalda, Commander Johnes B. Strong, 8 guns.
Galego, Commander William E, Lerry, 11 guns.
J Janua, Liettenani-com'r George Brown, 5 guns.
Ganda, Commander J. R. M. Mullary, 9 guns. Oneida, Communder J. R. M. Mullany, 9 guns. Galena, Lieutenant-com'r Clark H. Wells, 10 guns.

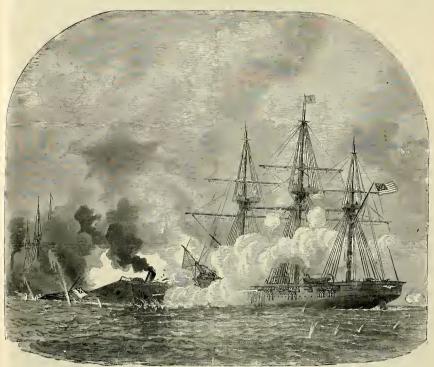
The Octorara, Metacomet and Port Royal were side-wheel double-enders; the others were screwships. All had been built for the naval service. either afraid she would get away, et fearing to par-

and formed in line of battle across the channel from east to west, just inside the line of torpedecs. This position enabled him to pour a raking fire upon the Federal fleet until it passed the fort and buoy. The Tecumsch, 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, namindful of the shot from the fort, a little ahead of the Hartford, until he neared the booy. Crasen. from the pilet-house, saw the buey so near the heach that he turned to his pilot and said : "It is impossible the admiral means us to go maide that buoy: I cannot turn my ship." He then saw that the Tennessee, which had lain to the eastward of the huov, was steaming to the westward of it, and

through the narrow channel, Craven gave the order. "Starboard!" and pushed the Tecumseh streight at the Tennessee. The Tecumseh had gone but a few yards, and the officers of the Tennesses were watching Lieutenant Wharton with lock-string in hand, ready to fire into the Trouwsek as soon as the two ironclads touched. At this moment a torpedo exploded. The Tecumsch lurched, careened, and went down hendforemost, 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 intehway. Craven, with the with "After you, pilot," and waved his companion through the narrow opening. The pilot was saved, but Craven went to the bettom with his ship.

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 Tecumsel, and from his position in the port main rigging of the Hartford he hailed Captain Jonett, who stood on the starboard wheelhouse of the Metacomet, 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 Hart ord's stern and broadside across the hows 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 beeded not the shot flying thick past him, and in

passing outside the futal bnoy over the line of swung her around, so she presented her broadside torpedoes, whose cases knocked against the bottom to the fort, upon which she poured a heavy fire, to the fort, upon which she poured a heavy fire, driving the gunners out of the water battery, finally brought her head in the right direction, and steamed on, following the flagship. The Bro 2'yn 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 Oneida was so disabled that her consort, the Onlena, had to tow her past the fort. As the Hartford advanced, the smaller gunbouts of Admirel 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 "TENNESSER." PROV A SECTOR BY F. R. DORGH.

The Brooklyn was 300 yards astern; the Hurtford following on her port quarter; the Richmond behind her and in the Brooklyn's wake. The Winnebage and Manhattan were skirting the beach, steering to pass inside the buey, 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, espying 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, Furnagut ordered his own ship with her consort shead, and gave the signal, "Close order!" The Brooklyn baving drifted so as to close the channel inside the buoy, the Metacomet was backed, and rraignt went ahead with the flagship; their heads were turned, and they passed to the westward,

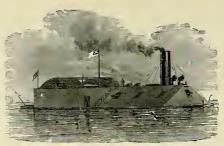
his position, with the rudder in hand, he, looking back, noticed that the flag was flying from the boat. He stooped, took it from its cover, unfurled and planted it in its place. This was done just as the ensign of the forceastle division of the Hartford had trained one of his 100-pounders upon the boat, 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 erew he boarded and served on the Oucida during the rest of the action. Of the crew of the Tecumseh, 24 were saved out of over 100 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 sturboard, and having the greater speed, avoided the collision. Two shots fired from the ram missed their mark, and the Hartford proceeded up the hay, 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 ad vancing in close order, the Brooklyn leading. 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 Broaklyn, which gave the ram the contents of her broadside in return. The Fennessee then passed down the line to the Richmond, which gave her a broadside, and her musketoers poured a brisk fire into the Tennessee's

en ports. The Confederate ironclad returned two shots, which passed over and did no harm. The Tennessee next passed the Luckuwauna on the starboard side. Cap-tain Strong, of the Mononyahela, seeing her intention to run down the Lackneanun, undertook to strike her at right angles, but having the Kennebec in tow, she swang too far around, and struck a glancing blow on her port quarter. This threw the Tennessee's stern around, and she collided with the Kenuchec, leaving one of her boats and its davits no memento. As she passed she fired a shell which scriously 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

nearly together. The ram then passed the crippled miles from Fort Morgan, and her crew breakfasted. Oneida 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 Oucida's stern, and seriously wounded Commander Mullany, who lost an arm. The ironchid ll'inurbage then came up and took position between the combatants, saving the Oucida, whose crew jumped on the rail and cheered their old commander, Stevens, who had been assigned to the Monitor before the fight. The Tennesses 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 Metacomet to east off and chase the gunboats, and prevent their escape up to Mobile. The Schna 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 "BALTIC," DEFENDING MOBILE BARBOR.

Admiral Buchanan had ordered Captain Johaston shield. The Manhottan and Winnebago were also to follow the Federal fleet up the bay, and ere the crew of the Federal admiral's flagship were scated at mess, the approach of the Tennessee was annonneed. The Hartford was at once cleared for action, and the ironclads were signaled to engage tho 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-deek. The ram then passed through the berth-deek. The ram then passed to the starboard of the Monongahela, receiving a broadside at ten yards. The Luckawanna 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 n 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-

nesses 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 ram the Confederate vessel, when the Lackuranna struck her near where the admiral was standing who barely escaped, and his vessel was ent down within two feet of the water-line. The Monitors then came up, and the Chickusaw followed, and poming shot into the stern of the ram, soon disabled her steering-apparatus. Her iron shutters were so jamined that her guns could not be used. Her smokestack came down, filling the gun-deck with smoke. In this plight she headed down the buy, followed by the Chickasare, pound-

ing with her beavy shot the after-end of the at work, while the Hartford and Ossipre were seek ing a chance to ram her. Admiral Buchanan personally superintended the sighting of the guns, nutil au iron sptinter 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 ruised 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 170 wounded.

The Chickasaw, which had so persistently stuck to the ram, took her in tow and unchored her near the flugshih, after which she stood down to Fort Powell. The fort had been bailt to resist an attack from the front, and was not prepared to meet on-



GRASING A BLOCKADE-RUNNER AT NIGHT, DURING THE INVESTMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR

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 year of the fort, on the 17th. On Monday, the 22d, at early down the hombardment commenced from the hattories, the three Monitors, and the ships outside as well as inside the har. The fort surrendered on the 23d Mobile, as a port for blockading-running, was thus scaled. 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 Reur-admiral H. K. Thatsher. Palmer, however, staid, by his own wish, until the city fell,

The works around the city, inland, were very strong, but it was not uppronched from that side. General Cauby, commanding the Army of West Mississippi, began to move against it in March, 3865. One corps marched from Fort Morgan, up

the head of the bay to attack the city, which was manding his line on the other side of the riverimmediately given up, the Confederate troops baving already been withdrawn.

FRANKLIN-NASHVILLE-FORT FISHER.

GENERAL GRANT, in his plan for a final camngn, 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 manitions of war. In Xushville, 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 oluded 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 consured by Hood, and were determined to regain the good opinion of the army by an extraordinary display of valor and provess on

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 semss 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 desperato 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 panicstricken regiments overran the Federal parapeta and drove their defenders from the centre of the 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 withont much advantage to either party. As Scho-field's position was not seeure, he withdrew his forces during the night to the north side of the river without further loss. Hood in this, the buttle



ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO CONFEDERATE PRISONERS FROM A SECTION BY E. P. MOLLEY

the east stite of the bay to a small stream called Fish River; the remainder of the army was then brenght 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 gunbouts had not yet crossed Dog River bar on account of low water. On the 27th the fleet moved up and the bar was safely crossed by the Octorara, Captain W. W. Low; and ironelads Kirkapon, Captain M. P. J mes; Osage, Captain William M. Gamble; Milwankee, Captain Jumes H. Gillis; Winnebago, Cast tain W. A. Kirkland; and the Chickesaw, 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 Octorara and the ironcluds, moved up the Blakely to the down the latter stream, coming out about a mile from Mobile, within ersy shelling distance. At the came time Admiral Thatcher, with the guaboats, 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 recrnits, of questionable ntility 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. Chentham's corps, ably supported by N. B. Forrest's horsemen-in all a force of about 36,000 men. Schofield held his line south of the Duck River. Hood flunked him, and Schofield retired, under the general directions given by Thomas, to the north side. Forcest 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 pontous to cross the Harpeth River, as he wished, and therefore formed his line south of the town, and set at work to intreach and also to improve NOVEMBER, 1891 the fords and rebuild the bridges.
When he had carried his artillery aeross and planted the guns in Fort Granger-

fort previously constructed on the bill, and com-

of Franklin, lost about 6,300 men and 32 battleflags; Schofield lost 2,326 men. Thomas compli-mented 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, Graberry, Scott and Cockrell.

With his army safely within the lines of Nashville, General Thomas took time to prepare his army for further operations against Heed, War Department at Washington, the President, General Grant, and the entire people of the North, insisted upon in 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 ail

Walthall reported that in Quarles's brigade the ranking officer of oming out of the fight was a carrein.

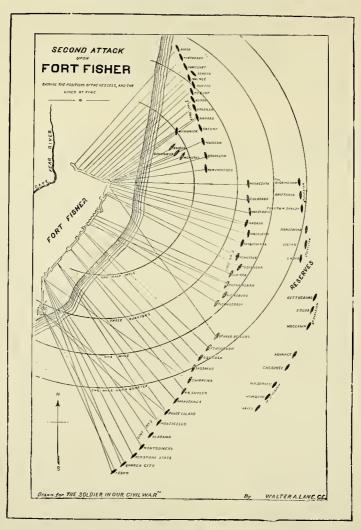
the region. Grant therefore ordered General Logan Corinth to Decatur, and thence by Pulaski to his reserves, and crushed Stewart's on the left, turning to Nashville to supplant Thomas.

Thomas had on the 1st of December, 1864, at Nashville, 6,000 infantry and artillery, and 3,000 cavalry, mostly dismounted. General A. J. Smith's 14th reinforcements, making up a division, placed Steedman on his arrival was placed in front of which had fallen to the rear of the centre line

rounding Nashville: Smith's divisions on the right; use all his reserves to prevent a rout. Night put the same time. Thomas received up to December tro; Scholield's Twenty-third Corps on the left. drew Cheatham from the right to estain to be.

Coriato to Decatur, and thence by Phiaski to his reserves, and utrusted scientists on the rost, utring rear, for a line of retreat if necessary, and to the Confederate dank. On the 15th of December, provide supplies.

Wood, with the Fourth Corps, must a successful. Thomas posted his troops upon the heights sur- assault on Hood's right, compelling Cheatham to



men. Hood led against Nashville an army of about next day on the extension of Schofield's line, on upon the hills back of his former line, with both 36,000 men, which had been depleted at Franklin the arrival of Wilson's cavalry, who were sont over wings somewhat refused. Thomas sent Wilson to and discouraged by its severe losses. He placed the river to Edgedeld on the north bank. The work, unobserved, around the extreme left flank. Lee's corps in the centre, across the Franklin position of the Confederato army placed Smith's now thus thrown back. It was 4.F.M. when another the left that the left t the left of the line. Forrest occupied the country

ander command of General Cruft, of over 5,000 Schofield's left, on the Nolansville Pike, and the The morning of the 16th found Hood's army massed

the left of the line. Forcest occupied the country manding general took advantage of it. He was between Stewart and the river. Hood at the apported by Schoffeld, and they successfully caps which are the same time attempted to result the railroad from tured the field-works of Lee's main lines are cutter, and not allowing even breathing-time to his

erates in wild disorder from the field. Wilson's cavalry in the meantime feil dismounted on the rear and flunk of the retreating troops of Hood, and increased the confusion and rout. This can bled 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 acknowledgement that the commander at Nashville and his ment that the commander at Assaulte man and the lime 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 Among the prisoners were Generals of artillery. Johnson, Smith, Jackson and Rucker. Thomas lost 3,057, 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 conquoring 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 the Atlantic Coast, where, with the Tenth Corps, under Terry, and the Twentythird, under Cox, he was to reduce Wi mington, N. C., and advance from that city and from New Berne to Goldsboro' to make a junction with Sherman's forces on their way from Savannah. Wilmington was detended from the sea by Fort Fisher, on Federal Point. It was the last of the Contederate ports open to blockade-runners, Savannah, Charleston and Mobile having been closed. The Federal Government had prepared a naval force—the largest fleet proceed to the rendezvous, twenty-five miles east of Fort Fisher. The command of the navel force was assigned to Admiral D. D. Porter, and General Grant had seleeted Godfrey Westzel as the officer to accompany him, with about 6,500 men from BECEMBER, 1861. the Army of the James. Gen-eral Butler us 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-boat near by. As senior officer, ho controlled its operations. December 13th, the fleet was arranged in

a semicircle and opened a bemburdment which silenced the fort after two days' firing. The second day 3,000 men under General Weitzel landed, any 5,000 men hater of the captain hater 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 Butter, evidently chagrined at the failure of his scheme, ordered the roops to withdraw, as he was unwilling to sacrifice the lives of his men in an assault on so strong a furt. The failure of Butler's effort produced profound sensution throughout the North, and the news caused a panic on the Gold and Stock Exchanges of Wall Street, gold commanding a premium of 285 per cent.

Threatening weather prevented the embarking 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 Jriven off the great fleet and gained a decisive victory.

At the suggestion of President Lincoln, Secretary Welles invited General Grant to a military co-ope ration with the navy, which, he asserted, harrandy been proved by Admiral Porter to sire to effect the capture of Fort Fisher. Genem! Torry arrived at Beaufort, N. C., January 8th, 1865, with a co-operative army force. On the 12th, after delays from severe storms, the fleet, accompanied by transports, left Beaufort in three lines,

morning of the 13th the first line took position, with the ironehals, 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 sur rounding Under protection of this fire General Terry had Landed 6,000 men and twelve days' provisions on the peninsula two miles north of the fort, and threw up defenses. Early on the morning of the 14th, Admiral Porter detailed 1,500 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 fleel kept up a bombardment until the hour of assault. On the 15th, at 9 A.M., the signal was given-the ships sout their quotus 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 Cushman, Parker and Selfridge in command-Parker, the senior officer, the ranking



ALFRED H. TERRY.

commander. Soon Lieutenant-commander Breeze came from General Torry carrying the admiral's flag, and assumed command. Parker outranked bim, 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 direc-tion of the upper batteries; all the steam-whistles were blown, and the troops dashed ahead, the sailors taking the beach, while the troops pushed through the palisades, now leveled by the vessels' 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 bustion, and were obliged to retreat to the protection of the pits and trenches. Being armed only with revolvers and entlasses, the sailors and marines were at a great disadvantage, as the Confederate troops swarmed the purapets of the fort, and with their rifles and musketry easily prevented an assault. They bravely rallied three times, under the personal enconrage ment 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, Hanked by a destructive fire of shells, had no alternative but to fight; and the Federals had to abandon traverse after traverse or he 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 penin-sula, and had a march of two miles, exposed to

troops, pashed them forward, driving the Confed- comprising 48 vessels and 5 ironelads, and on the 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 entrunce to the river that Fort Fisher bad fallen. On the next morning, the 16th, soon after sunrise, the magazine of the fort was mysterionaly 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 soverely wounded were about 700. They took 112 Confederate officers and 1,971 enlisted men The remaining defenses on Smith's prisoners. The remaining defenses on Smith's Island, Fort Caswell, and elsowhere, were burned, and the magazines blown up, by the Confederates on their retiring toward Wilmington, General Sherman had been delayed in his murch from Savannah by the rains, and General Bragg opposed the murch of General Terry toward Wilmington, General Schofield, on the 17th of February, Edvanced from Smithfield, and Admiral Portor, 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.

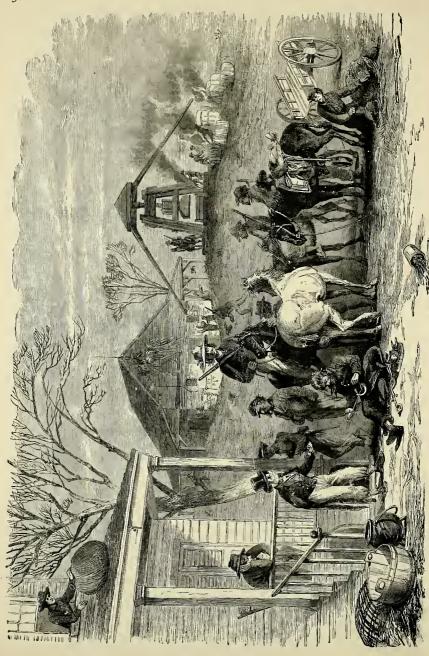
removing torpedoes and obstructions, meeting with and redneing the land batteries. On the 22d the Federal troops fired a national salute in the City of Wilmington. which had been evacuated by General Bragg, and as the day was the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the salute was doubly anggestive.

THROUGH THE CAROLINAS.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S plan before leaving Atlanta was to march from Sayannah direct through Columbia, S. C., to Goldsboro', N. C., and as Grant was to extend his lines west of Fete sburg and provent Lee from turning the Army of Northern Vir ginia against him, his route was selected along the watersted whe'e the streams could be forded; but at this season even these little streams were swellen, and the Confederates did not expect Sherman to move his army during January. They
supposed he would compliment the cities of Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., with a call, and therefore Beauregard and Hardee kept these cities prepared for an attack, in stead of concentrating their forces, by evacuating Charleston and Augusta, which they had planned to do early in February,

but General Sherman made feints on each to prevent such a design, and conducted his main army, in spite of mud and rain, over cordurey roads nearly the whole distance to Columbia: S. C. This undertaking was accomplished with vast labor. and Shorman's troops were afterward complimented by General Johnston as being "the toughest and most ready army since Julius Cæsar 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 savo 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 retiring Con federates, as he had been on the whole march. General Wheeler had drawn from Beauregard, at Augusta, a small force of cavalry, infantry, and some light batteries, and by burning bridges and holding the causeways through the swamps bad caused some annoyance; but Sherman's army, with its 2,500 wagons, rolled on.

Beauregard left the Georgia Militia to garrison



THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

Augusta, and led the remnant of the Army of Tennessee by country roads through Newberry and Chester to Charlette, 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 Cafayette 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 railread, by way of Cheraw, to join Lieutenant-generals Hampton and Beauregard at Greensburo', between which place and Raleigh Beauregard had from the first advised a concentration of all the scattered forces in the Curulinas, 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



JOHN A WINSLOW

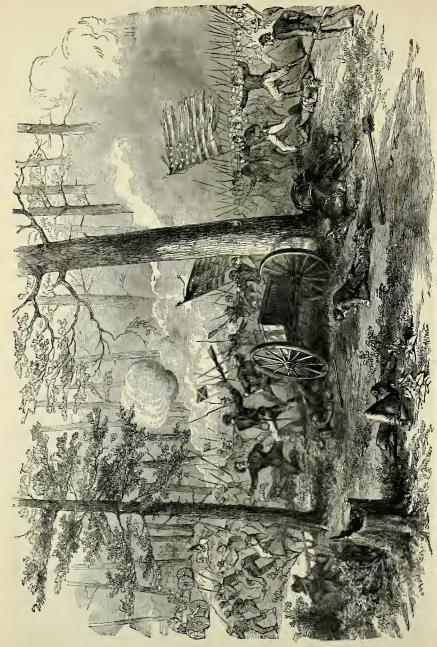
ville on the 11th, retreating before Slocum, who entered the place with the Four-teenth (Davis's) Corps on that day. Hamp-ton and Kilpatrick had a series of cavalry combats, in which first one and then the other had the advantage. At Fayetteville, Sherman destroyed the arsenal, and here first received 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 Confedcrate forces in the Carolinas, General Beanregard 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 8th inst., to withstand a severe onslanght 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 siming at Raleigh, thus

suremotes as cheeses, and eastwork and controlled the property of the controlled gathered to witness the fire. General Howard, on Charlotte, and joined Hardee's forces at Fayette- safety of Ruleigh, collected a portion of his forces



KINAL AND TRIUMPHANT, ASSAULT ON FORT FISHEE, NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C., ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 15TH, 1963.





CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE RIFLE-PITS, ON JAMES ISLAND FEBRUARY 9TH, 1865, SHORTLY BEFORE THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

Raleigh.
On the 16th, five miles south of Averysboro',

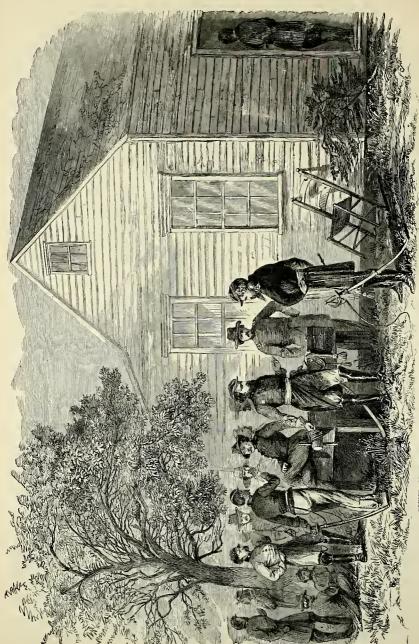
at Smithfield. Hardee moved from Fayetteville Hardee was attacked by Jackson's and Wood's divicois leading to the Raleigh, with part of his caralry on the Goldshoor Road and part of it on the road leading to carrie on the road leading to the road of the Raleigh.

On the 18th, five miles south of Averysboro', battley and Hardee was attacked by Jackson's and Wood's divice circle two successive assaults without losing their circle. The Raleigh inc. After several hours' stabborn fighting, Talia-leave Raleigh.

On the 18th, five miles south of Averysboro', battley and Hamptovic evarily, re- 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



MATES BENNETTS HOUSE, WHERE THE INTERVIEW WAS HELD, GENERAL KILPATRICK, WITH CONFEDERATE GENERAL HAMPTON AND STAFF, DISCUSSING THE CAMPAION SCENE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERALS SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON, APRIL 18rm, 1865.



SHERMAN'S SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS CROSSING THE SOUTH EDISTO RIVER ON PONTONS, FEBRUARY 911, 1865.

the flank, which was threatened, retired dur- of Williams's Twentieth Corps were eight miles ing the night toward Smithfield. Johnston, at the commencement of this occurrence, to avoid any misunderstanding, announced Beauregard as sec end 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 Averysbore', 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 strang aut, and Johnston, under cover of the cavalry of Hampton, gathered his army at Bentons-He mustered 15,000 strong, Cheathum, with 2,000 men, and Wheeler's and Butler's cavalry, not coming up in time. Within a day's march of him was Sloom with the Federal left wing, while Sherman was with his right wing, extended to open com-munication with Schofield. On the morning of the munication with Schöfeld. On the morning of the 19th, two divisions of Davis's Fourteenth Corps were eight miles from Bentonsville. Two divisions came up. Then Sloom look the offensite, the

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

Davis's corps encountered Hampton's cavalry on the morning of the 19th, and Hardee opened the battle, forcing Davis back. Slocum ordered the Twentieth Corps to his support, in the meantime

Confederates maintaining their ground until dark. Sherman's troops were unnecesstoned to defeat, and fought with desperate energy, successively and longist 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. 21st, after noon, the cutremo right of Sherman's line, under General Mower, succeeded in gaining Johnston's rear, and was attacked by Wheeler's eavalry 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.



mi the



Phil H Shoridan



CAPTAIN H. M. BRAGG, OF GENERAL GILLMORE'S STAFF, RAISING THE FLAO OVER FORT SUMTER, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1865, ON A TEMPORARY STAFF FORMED OF AN OAR AND BOAT-HOOK, SKRICH BY W. T. CHANZ.

ordered Blair to the right, and advanced Logan's mand. The Confederates, according to General equally ignorant of the whereabouts of the Army of line to make a strong demonstration in the front, Logan's men intronched within fifty yards of Bragg's line. Sherman, however, ordered Mower back, is he did not want to take the risk of a generation gagement in the swamps, and he felt sure Johnston must retreat and give bim the opportunity to unito his whole army in the open country north of the Neuse, with chance of better success with less loss of life. Johnston refired on the night of the 21st, and Sherman resumed his march on the 22d. Schofield entered Goldsboro' on the 21st. Torry reached the Neuse on the same day, and laid a ponton - bridge. On the 23d, Sherman rode into Goldsbore', bringing together a combined army now numbering about 90,000. The Federal army had lost at Averysboro' and Bentonvillo, 1,604 men, of which 1,106 were in Sloeum's com-

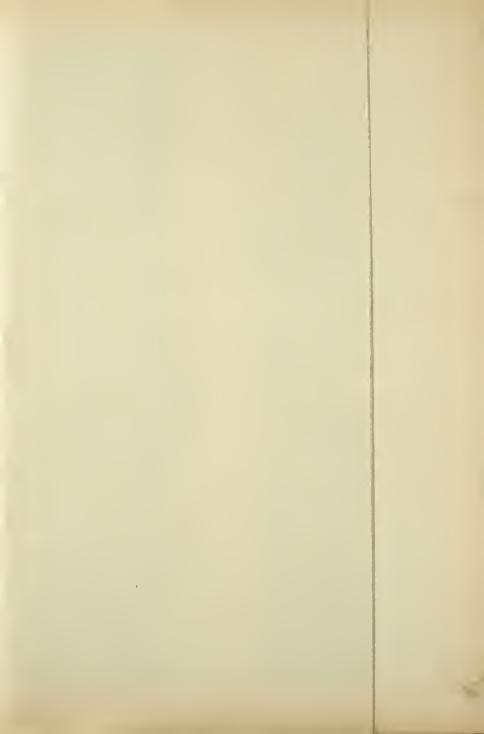
Beauregard's "Military Operations," put their total loss at 2.343.

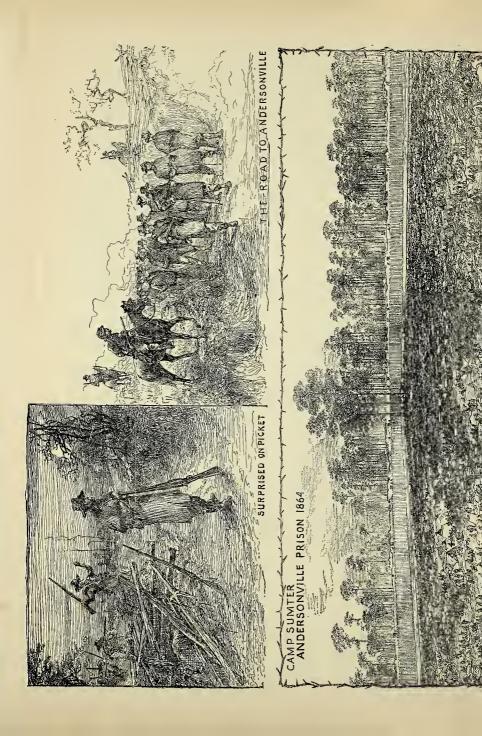
Stoneman's cavalry operated about Greensboro' and on the Danville Railroad, keeping Wheeler and Beauregard on the alert to prevent the destruction of Leo's lines of retreat, Leo on the 2d of April evacuated Richmond, into ding to take temporary refugo at Danville.

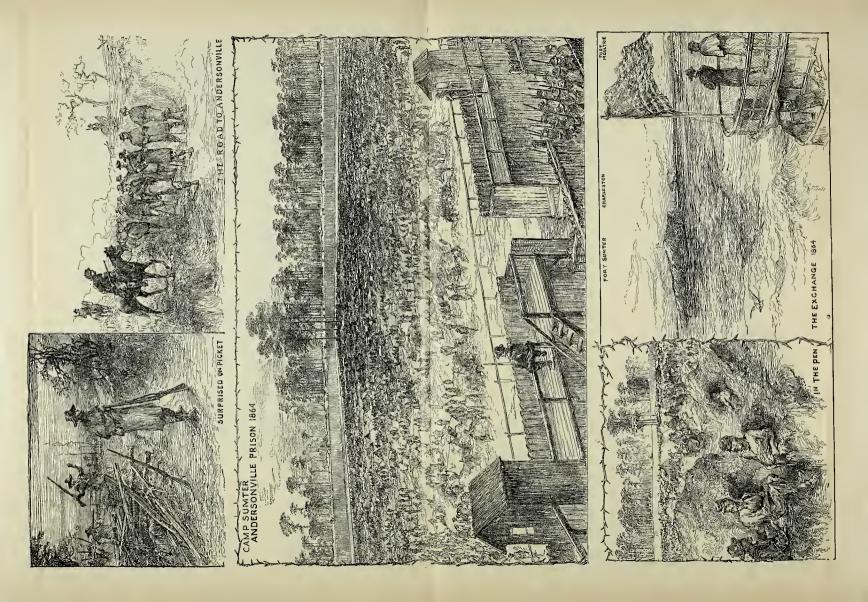
The line of Confederate defenses around Petersburg was broken on the 2d of April, in the morning, and the troops felt back to their inner works, and, simultaneously with the troops in Richmond, evacuated the city. President Davis removed to Dunville and awaited the arrival of Lee and his force, and with no nows from him for soveral days, fearing for the safety of the temporary seat of Government, he sont for Beauregard, who, with Johnston, was ble, prenared to make the best terms possible with

Northern Virginia. On April 9th all the plans of concentration of the armies of the Confederacy for a final stand, so long advocated by Beanregard, were frustrated by the surrender of General Lec. President Davis, his Cabinet and Government officers, left Danville for Greensbore, 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 captura of Mobile: of the movements through Mississippi, and the nopeless condition of the Confederacy, President Davis proposed keeping up the conflict, and marching the remnant of the arm; to join Kirby Smith across the Mississippi, This

Aren, 1863. Beauregard and Johnston both dis-





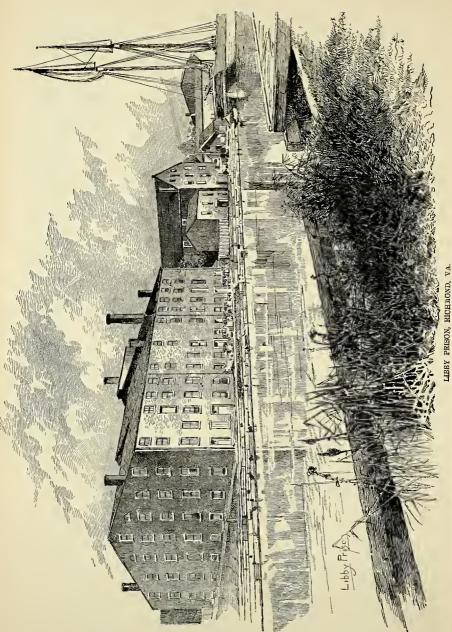




CAPTAIN H.

prdered Blair to the right into to make a strong don Logan's men introuched. Brage Shine, Sherman, I back, as he did not wan general engagement in the Johnston must retreat and mity to mitto his whole are north of the Neuse, with 4 with less loss of life. Joinght of the 21st, and Sher on the 22d. Schoffold on 21st. Terry reached the Jand haid a proton-bridge, rode into Goldshore', bring army now numbering abon sumy had lost at Avery, 1,604 men, of which 1,106







GENERAL SCHOPLED'S ARMY ON ITS MARCH TOWARD GOLDSBORO', H. C .- CONFEDERATE WORKS IN THE REAR OF WILMINGTON,

Sherman, and stop the war. On the 13th, Raleigh was intrusted to Lieutenant-general Wade Humpwas occupied by General Sherman, and on the same day President Davis dictated, Mr. Mallory wrote down, and General Johnston signed, a letter, " which

ton, and delivered to General Sherman the suc-

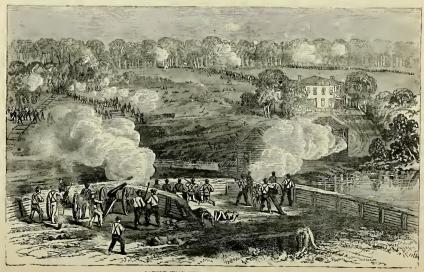
ceeding day, opening negotiations for peace.

General Sherman's answer, dated the 14th of April, reached General Johnston on the 16th:

April, reached General Johnston on the 16th;
"I have this moment received year communication of this
date. I am fully empowered to arrange with you may terms
for the suspension of further hostilities between the armies
commanded by you and these commanded by myself, and
will be willing to confer with you to that end. I will limit the
advance of my main column to-morrow to Morrisville,
and these waity to the University, and expect that you will

ulso maintain the present position of your forces matil each has notice of a failure to agree.

"That a bac's of action may be hal, I undertake to which by the same terms and conditions as were made by Generals forms and Lev, it Appearants. Court House, on the 9th instruction to our two nucles; and, furthermore, to obtain from General Grant and order to support the movements of any troops from the direction of Virginia. General Stoneman's conder any command, and my order will suspend may been suched any command, and my order will suspend may be used in a command, and my order will suspend may be used in a command, and my order will suspend support of the state of the state."



BATTLE NEAR KINSTON, N. C. MARCH STG. 1865



BLOWING OUT THE BULKHEAD OF THE DUTCH GAP CANAL. From a Series in J E Taxlor.

In view of the assurances given by General Sherman, Hardee was ordered to halt his command, and an 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 cavalty, started for "home."

Through the instrumentality of General Hampton, Sherman nnd 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:

"Memorundum of basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. p. 1885, pear Jurbam Statlon, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E Johnston, communiling the Con-federate army, and Major-general William Table. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carollna, both

"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 apponent, and reasonable timesay forty eight (48) hours allowed.

say forly eight (48) hours allowed.

"2d. The Confederate armies now in existence to be dislamided and condurted to their several State capitals, there to disposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal; and their arms and public property in the State Arsenal; and their arms and public property in the state Arsenal; and are with officer and name to execute and file an agreement to cases from acts of war, and to adde the action of the States and Federal authority. The number of arms and munification of war to be reported to the Child of Orthanacc, at Washington City, adopted to the Curve action of the Congress of the States and the Congress of the States and the virbin the borders of the States reservisely. respectively.

"8d. The recognition, by the Executive of the United States, of the faveral State Governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the ontal prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and, where conflicing State Govern-ments have assisted from the war, the legitimety of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"4tb. The re-establishment of all the Federal Courts in the several Sintes, with powers us defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress

"5th. The people and inhalitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and frenchises, 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 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 in the place of fluel residence. "7th. In general terms, the war to cease; a general awnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can com

mond, on condition of the distandment of the Confederate armies, the disposition

of the composition of the composition of the arms, and the resumption of peness full pursuits by the officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

"Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially piedge ourselves to meantly obtain the measurement. seives to promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

" J, E. Jourston, "General Communiting Confederate States Army in North Carolina,"

"W. T. SHERMAN. "Major-general Communiting Army of the United States in North Carolina,

Beauregard carried a copy of the agreement to President Onvis, at Greenshore, 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 Con-federate President. General Johnston, from Greenshoro', published General Order No. 14, suspending operations pending negotiations between the two Governments. A like order was issued by General Shorman On the 24th, President Davis



approved the action of General Johnston. On the same day General Sherman received from Secretary Stanton instructions overruling the judgment of the general communding, and ordering him to conhis agreement to the unconditional surremler of the military forces of General Johnston. President Lincoln had just been assassinated, and the Secretary of War and President Johnson, with overstraine, and ambittered zeal, destroyed the work of peace attempted by General Sherman. On the 20th the opposing generals met at the same surrender of the Confederate lorces in North Curolins on the terms accorded to General Lee by General Grant at Appomation. 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 treneral Sherman on these terms was a purely military net, and effectually ended the existence of the Army of the Confederate States of America.

OFORGE A. CUSTER.

Born in Ohio in 1810; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1861; houtenant-colonel, Seventh Cavalry, July 28th, 1866; and brigadier generar, United States Valunteers, Apri general, Buttet States Valunteers, Apru 15th, 1865. He served in the Civil War in the Manassas campaign, 1801, engaged at Bull Run; in the Virginia Peninsula, 1802, engaged at Yorktown, and add-de-enum tu Major-general McClellan in the subsequent Major-general McClellan in the subsequent operations of the campaign; in the Maryland campaign, 1862, engaged at South Monntain and Antieram, in the Roppalman nock campaign, 1863, engaged on "Stonemas" naid" nool at Brundy Station; in Pennsylvania campaign, 1863, engaged at Gettysburg and varieus minor actions; in operations in Central Virginia, 1863–44, engaged at Gettysburg and varieus minor actions; in operations in Central Virginia, 1863–44, engaged in company of the property of the pr goged in numerous skirmishes, etc.; in the Richmond campaign, 1864, engaged at the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Hawes's Store, Cold Har-bor, Trevillian Station, etc.; in the Steam

deah campaign, 1864-65, engaged at Opequan k. About this time was breveted brigadierand Celar Creck. About this time was breveted brigodier-general, U.S. Volunteres. He was in command of the cre-ulty division in the pursuit of Leva army, 1865; engaged at Diswiddie Coord House, Fire Forks, Salior's Creck and Appointtos. Being breveted major-general, he commanded the cavelay division in the Military Division of the South-west and Guif, 1865; as clief of cavalry in the Department of Texas, 1865-100. After the was he was on Western Fron-tier duty, and was killed, June 26th, 1976, with a part of botto of the Lipts Res Division, under Sitting Buil, in the battle of the Lipts Res Division, under Sitting Buil, in the battle of the Little Big Horn,

GEORGE CROOK

BORN near Dayton, O., September 8th, 1828; graduated at West Point, July, 1843, as brevet-second-licutement, Fourth Infantry; July 7th, 1853, second-licutement; March 11th,

13. 1853, second-licuteant; March 11th, 1850, first-licuteant; May 4th, 1861, captain, Fourth antantry; July 18th, 1866, major, Third Infantry, July 28th, 1866, licuteant-colonel, Twenty-third Infantry; October 29th, 1873, brigodler-general in the Regular Arny. In the Volunteer service he entered the War as Volunteer service he entered the War as colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regi-ment, September 13th, 1801; made bri-gadler-general, September 7th, 1862, for gulinut and meritor us service in the guanate and metrior as service in the field, brevet-major-g neral, July 18th, 1864; major-general, letaber 21st, 1864; mustered out of the Volunteer service, January 15th, 1868.

General Crosk Civil War record is a succession of promotions gained on the assucession of promotions gained on the assucession of promotions gained on the assucession of promotions gained on the substitution. In 1981–2, in the operations in West Virginia, womenful at Lewisburg of Control Virginia, manager on gained to Control Virginia and Antistone (Investigation of Control Virginia). In 1984, in Virginia, tanguat at Tullahoma, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, and in pursuit of Wheeler (Invest-colomb.) In 1984, in Northern Virginia, in pursuit of Early, and constant raids (hove-t-inguider-general, Regular Army, and brevet understand the Control Virginia, in pursuit of Early, and constant raids (hove-t-inguider-general, Regular Army), Stranguider-general, Regular Army), Stranguider, general and Codor Creek. In command of the Control Codor Creek. In command of the Datrict of Whimigaton, N. C., 1805–50. Since the Work leads and Appennation Court House, and In command of the Datrict of Whimigaton, N. C., 1805–50. Since the Work leads of Stuttereville, Schiefer Creek, Faraville and Appennation Court House, and In command of the Datrict of Whimigaton, N. C., 1805–50. Since the Work leads of Stuttereville, Schiefer Creek, Faraville and Appennation Court House, and Institute of Stuttereville, Schiefer Creek, Faraville and Appennation Court House, and Institute of Stuttereville, Schiefer Creek, Faraville and Appennation Court House, and Institute of Court House, and General Crook's Civil War record is a been prominently engaged in quelling disturbances with the Indians, and has disturbances with the Indians, and has gound the respect of the leading chiefs of all the Indian tribes, many of whom he all the Indian tribes, many of whom he lass met and defracted on the hattlefeld. General Crook is probably better incorned at othe true policy in managing these "wards of the nation" than any other felt) or military officer in the United States.

He is now (1885) in command of the Department of Arizona.



GEORGE A. CUSTER.



THE CALL OF RICHMOND AND SURRENDER OF LEE

We must now go back to the operations of the Army of the Potemac, under the personal leaderarmy of the Potomac, under the personal relater-ship of General Grant. Sheridan bad, on the 27th of February, left Winehester and pushed up the Sheenandeah Vulley with 10,000 cavalry. Early, with 2,500 men, still hovered over the Valley, and at Waynesborn', March 3d, made an offort 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 Charlottoville,

Les 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 tmops, 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 their corps to the rear and left, passed Hatcher's

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 Junes, 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 rendy capture and to deter Longstreet from leaving their front to support Lee. The Ninth Corps was used as the pivot to the manustree. Early on the morning of the 29th, Warren and Humphreys moved



PRESIDENT LINCOLN RIDING THROUGH RICHMOND, APRIL 476, 1805, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY GENERAL LEE PROM a Saurce or Joseph Recker.

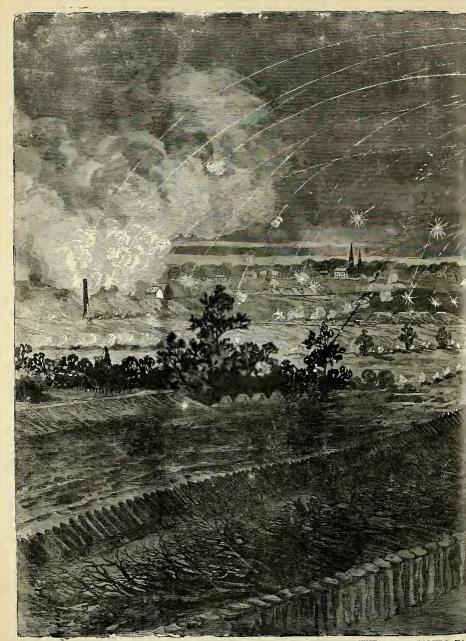
destroying the railroads to Richmond and Lynchburg, and burning the two large bridges. He made a demonstration toward Lynchburg, intending to join Sherman southwest of Danville, and ent off Lee's escape; but, finding the river swollen and bridges destroyed, he decided to strike across the country to 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 murched across the Peninsula to James River, and on the 27th joined the army before Petersburg, where the meditative Gmnt sat, silent, in his weeden 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

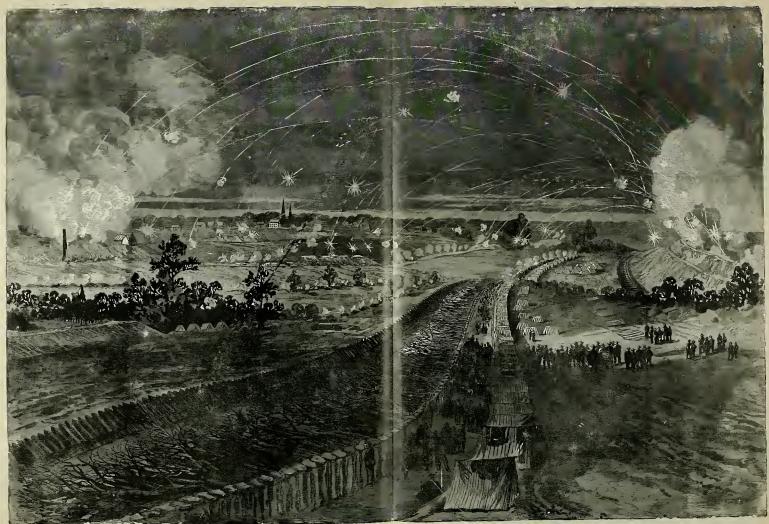
captured guns were then turned on the neighboring Federal troops, and the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Batteries were soon occupied by the Confederates. The Federal works were, however, so planned, that the capture of one line exposed the secupants to the fire from both flanking works. But General Gorden, not being | r empily supported, lost his advantage, as a counter assault, led by Hartranft's division, arove 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 prowess, and its lead could no longer command its obedience to his will.

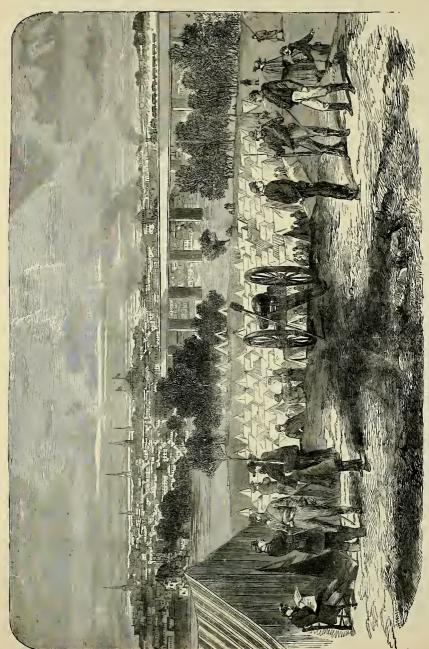
Run, and then faced northward to lead the advance. Lee's intrenched line ran southwest from Peters burg, across and west of Hatcher's Run along the White Oak Road, thus covering the South Side Railroad. Four miles further west of this in trenched front a detached line along White Oak Road covered Five 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 assaited 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



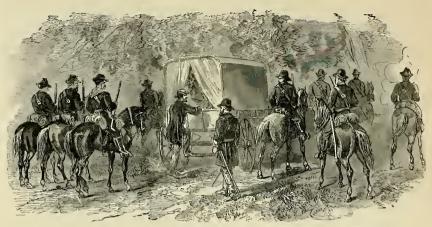
THE LAST NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG. VA



THE JAST NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG, VA, MARCH Stat 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.

intrenched line on the White Oak Road. Humphroys, on the right of Warren, pushed through a dense wood, not reashed the enemy's front just as the night stopped further peogress; Sheridan, meanwhile, advancing still further to the left, and occupying Dinwihldie Court House in the evening. This was six miles southwest of, and datached from, Warren and Hamphroy's position. The line of Grant now extended from Appomatox 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 loses 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 onding the matter, if it is possible to do so, before going back. I do not want yon, therefore, to cut loose and go nitee the enemy's ranks at present. In the morning, pash 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 detending be lines on which he depended for his daily supply of food.
From left to right he had thirty-five miles of

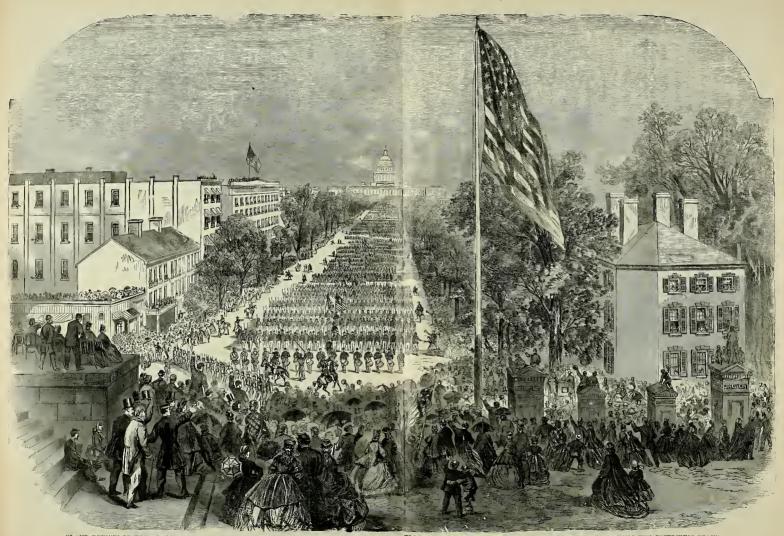
breastworks to guaro, with less than 35,000 m.s. kets. Grant had deceived him as to the troops is front of Longstreet and Mahone, and he did not disturb them; Lee, however, drow from Wileox, Pickett, Bashrod Johnson, and Gordon, all he dared, and with 15,000 men he harried to defend his right. In the Potersburg intronchments he loft 5,000 men strung out like sentinels along nine miles of breastworks. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalty book, during the night, position in front of Warron and Hamphroys's corps, where darkness had lahted them. The night was dark, and n heavy rain set in, and continued throughout the next duy (the 30th). The swampy ground was flooded, the roads



SHERMAN'S "BURNERS" PASSING GENERAL AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY '850, 1865.



GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, AT WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 23D, 18



GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 23D, 1865.—TROOPS MARCHING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, REFORE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND.

FROM A SANTOR OF W T CAMPA

were impassable, and the aggressive movement planned for enat day had to be suspended. Lee's infantry could tramp through mind and rain, as it was unincumbered by wagon-trains or artillery, and the delay enabled the Confederate commander to complete preparations for Grant's enslaught. 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, encoaraged by Griffin's finding it improdent to maintain his ground, as to division, they re-formed, and soon checked the Confederate onset. Miles's division, of Humphreys's corps, came to the assistance of Warren, posted on his right, and assailed the Confederate 1 eft 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 Sheridau, who, with Devin's division, and Davies's, Smith's and Gregg's brigades, of Crook's division, had occupy Five Forks, threatening Lee's line of

was out of position for the defense of the Confederate line, and also menaced by Warran's corps, withdraw to Five Forks. Sheridan followed early dawn, and Warren's two divisions met h 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, sparely defended



PRESIDENT JOHNSON, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT AND SECRETARY STANTON REVIEWING SHERMAN'S ARMY, ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24rd, 1865 .- SHERMAN SALUTING AT THE HEAD OF HIS STAFF.

PROV. PROPODERRI BY BRANT

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 Winthrop's brigade as skirminiers 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 tell 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 infuntry, 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 refuga behind bastily-constructed breastworks, when they returned the fire with their earlines until night relieved them. Warren hastened to the succor of the cavalry; but the Confederates having destroyed the bridge over Gravelly Run, Ayras was obliged to

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 Humphreys'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 dastroy Lee's army, and prevent its escape to join Johnston, thun to capture and occupy a city. Sheridan used the cavalry as a mask, behind which he manœuvred the infantry, avoiding the peril his first occupation of Five halt and build an infantry bridge. This occupied Forks developed. He directed Merrett to Jemon-until 2 A.M. of A ril 1st. In the meantime Lee, strate against the Confederate right, while Warren

prompt the full pressure of the infantry against the laft. Mc Kenzie was sent to prevent reinforcements from Petersburg, and Warren, at 4 P.M. advanced to attack the left wing of the Confedgrates, while the cavalry enveloped their front and right, and gamed their rear. The Confederate but Warren sweeping down toward the White Oak Road, and simultaneously the cavalry charging the read with resistless force, and carrying the centre, as he bad earried 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 ran of the rushing lines. Within a few feet of the breastworks his herse was shot under him, and the gallant Colonel Richardson, of the Seventh Wisconsin, sceing the danger, sprang between his beloved commander the onemy, and while himself wounded, saved from bart the victorious leader of the Fifth Corps.

Chesterfield Court House was joined by the army holding the front at Bermuda Hundred, when the whole Confederate army headed 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 explosious; and, throwing forward his cavalry, it entered undisputed into the city and heisted its flag on the Capitel.

Lee's army reached Amelia Court House, thirtyeight miles west of Richmond, on April 4th, and found that the commissary stores ordered there bad, 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

enable darkness to cover his purpose to abandon
Petersburg and Richmond.
Lee retired the whole Confederate front by the
north bank of the Appomattor River, and—at
Chestefield Court. House was found by the army

"General R. E. Lee." U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-general."

The same evening Lee raplied as follows: "General: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army

of Northera Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid use less effusion of blood, and, therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its "Lieutenant-general U. & Grant"

"R. E. Lee, General"

Referen

Before Grant received this communication, Lee had, by rapid marching all night, put a consider able distance between the opposing armies.

" APRIL 978, 1965.

"General, t 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 Virgidia, is just received. In reply, I would say that perceived. In reply, I would say that perceived that the condition is would that it may be the condition of would be the condition of the conditi



VOLUNTARY DISPERSION OF KIRBY SMITH'S ARMY AT SHREVEPORT, LA., MAY 23D, 1865.

A cavalry charge completed the ront, and the remnant of Pickett's and Johnson's divisions fled, pursued many miles westward by Merritt and McKenzie. Abovo 5,000 prisoners were taken, of which number 3.244 were cantured 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 lattle of Five Forks closed, the army in front of Petersburg opened a furious night bombardment, and from all along the I'ederal lines the shells and bembs, bursting over the doomed city, illuminated the sky, a pæan to victory. bombardment was kept up from nightfull of the 1st of April until four o'clock on the morning of the 2d, when Parke, Wright and Ord assaulted the Confederate lines from the Appointtox to Hatcher's Bun. 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 Northera Virginia struck its last blow in lefense of Richmong, as Lee only maintained his position to

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 Shoridan and Custer kept up a running battle during the 5th 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 Ceneral Grant enencd communication with Tee, who, while Grant was awaiting a roply, kept up his retrest, and thus gained a night's march. On the 8th Grant continued the pursuit. Sheridan gained Appemattes 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 Generals Grant and Lee. Ceneral Grant, believing that Lee's chances of escape were now atterly hopeless, wrate from Farmville :

"APRIL 7mt, 1985. "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 surrende namely: that the men and officers surreacters same is delayaudided for inking up areas egain against the Overment of the United States until properly exchanged. I will muck 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 surreadur of the Army of Northern Virginia will "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 Lynch. burg. Lee, nevertheless, replied as follows:

"APRIL BIH, 1865.

"Gravmat.- I received at a late how your note of foodey, in mine of yesterday I did not fatend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Wigdles "In to sak the terms of your propositions. To be frank, I de not think to test the terms of your propositions. To be frank, I de not think to mercency has a riche to all for the surrender of the desire to be a first of the surrender of the desire to the said of the surrender of the original to the said object of all the said of the said object object of the said object of the said object of the said object ob "Licutenant-peneral Grant"

Grant, receiving this about midnight, replied in the morning in these terms:

" APRIL 9TH, 1865

Description of the subject of peace; the meeting in received. I have on authority to treat on the subject of peace; the meeting proposed for 10 A M. today could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, 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 as well provided in the subject of the subjec understood. By the South laying down their arms they will at most desirable event, save thousands of human hasten that most destinance event, save thousands of some lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled with-out the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, etc.,

"General R. E. Lee." U. S. GRANT, Licotenant general."

Before Lee received this, he attempted, as his only means of escape, to cut his way through Shoridan's lines. In the meantime the Army of the James was rendy to attack in front, while the Army of the Potomac would strike the rear. Gordon's troops impetuously charged to carry out Lec's design, and met with apparent success until the Federal in-fantry arrived, when the tide of battle specifity 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 :

"APPONATION COURT HOUSE, VA.

"April 9th, 1865. "GENERAL: In accordance with the sub-I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following termsof Northern Vingfalts on the following terma-tion with 1008 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 re-tained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their indi-vidual paroles unt to take up arms agniost the United States until properly exchanged; to sign a like proofe or regimental communder to sign a like proofe or regimental communder to sign a like proofe or regimental communder. The proofe of the proofe or regimental communder to mands. The arms artillery, and public pro-perty to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers antonined by me to receive over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage This done, each officer and man will be allowe to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their puroles and the laws in force where they their parous and may reside, "U. S. Grant, Lieutenant general,"

"U. S G....."
"General R. E. Lee"
"HEADQUARTERS V "ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, "April 9th, 1805,

"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 "ROBERT E. LEE."

"Licutenantyeneral U. S. Grant,"

The news of the surrender soon spread through both armies and all along the lines. The long looked-for time, "When this cruel war is over," was believed to have come. General Leo rode along his lines, with tears mingling with those of his gallant soldiers. His choked atterance, "Men, we have fought through the war together; I have done the best that I could for ou," recalled Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Cold Harbor, as examples of his best.

Three days after the surrender-days of pea 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 murched by divisions to the field near Appointation Court Horse, stucked their arms and deposited their accontrements. Less than 8,000 men presented themselves with masket in band; 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 wolcomed 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 soldiera of our Civil War, and bid them god-speed to their several where Lee was waiting. I found him in a fine new spice homes, there 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 Compony, 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," asid General Grant. I had a wretched headishs—one of the healisches to which I have been subject—nervous prostration, intense record suffering. But suffer or not, I had to keep moving. clearly saw, especially after Sheridan had cut off the escto Danville, that Lee must surrectier, or break and run into the mountains—break in all directions and leave us a dozen The object of my campaign was guerrilla bands to fight. not Richmond, not the defeat of Lee in actual field, 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 to have non use instantance of framework the surfaces of joinstrua and the other isolated armies. You see, the war was an enormous strato 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 1



JAMES LGNGSTREET

wrote Lee, and opened the correspondence with which the wrote Lee, and opened the correspondence with which the world is familiar. Lee does not appear set lin that corre-spondence, not nearly so well as he did in our subsequent interviews, whoo his whole bearing was that of a patriotic and gallant soldier, concerned alone for the welfare of his army and his State. I received word 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 remember now that I was concerned about my per 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 worken I was splashed with mud in my long ride. I was afraid Lee might think I meant to show him to died discourtesy by so night mink i meant to show him it anica discourtisy by so coming—a least I thought so. But I had no other clothes within reach, as Lee's letter I and ma away from my base of supplies. I kept or rising until I met Sherinlan. The gen-eral, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose cral, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose pursatist Lee was perfect in its generability and energy, told me where to find Lee. I remember that Shrizhan was impa-tent when I met him, analous and assylicious short the whole hesianes, leating there may be a plan to scape, feeling that perfect the surface of the feet and wanted to end the business by good the side of the feet and wanted to end the business by the Lee all his feet and wanted to end the business by the least the side of the side of the side of the side of the feet, the half his tree and are business there have been all feet, the half his tree and a business there have been all feet, the waste of the side of the side of the side of the white the consequence of the side of the side of the side of the white the consequence of the side of the side of the side of the white the consequence of the side of 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

• In this work we find numerous conversations on kindred subjects and as the galley-proofs of this matter, reforming personally to General minst, were sent by the publisher to him, while in China, and by him wided and corrected before publication, they are an authoritative count of the great soldier's impressions on more and things conceted with the Crif War.

where Lee was waiting. I found blin'in a line, new spine did uniform, which only recalled my anxiety as to me one clothes while on my way to meet him. I expressed my regret that I had to meet him is so unceremonious a manner, and he replied that the only suit he had available was one which had been sent him by some for which he then were for the first time ome friends in Baltimore, and which he then were for the first time . . . Lee then broached the subject of our meeting. I told bim my terms, and Lee, listening attentively, asked me to write them down. I took out my 'manifold' order cook and penell, and wrote them down. General Lee put on his glasses and real them over, t said to Lee that I hoped and believed this would be the close of the war; that h was most important that the ont my one close of the war; timit it was most important that the men should go humo and go to work, and 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. Various officers came in-Longstreet, Gardon, Picaett, from the South; Sheridan, Ord, and others Gordon, Péchett, from the South; Sheridan, Ord, and others from our side. . . . The ext day I met Lee on horseback and we had a long talk . . . I urged upon Lee 'low wisdom of ending the war by a surempiler of the other arraise, a sked him to use his influence with the people of the Shub-an billucate that was approver—to bring the war to on real and the state of the state organized needs that his campaign in Virginia was the law organized needs that his campaign is a Virginia was the law organized needs that his campaign is a Virginia was the state of the s that I might have to murch a good deal and encounter isolate commands here and there; but that there was no looger an

nere and there; but that there was no looger any army that could moke a stand. I told Lee that this fact only made his responsibility the granter, and any further war would be a crime. But Lee would not move without coosdiling. Davis, and as a matter of fact, at that time, or soon after, Davis was a fugitive in the woods."

JAMES LONGSTREET.

Bons in South Carolina in 1820; removed nt an early age with his parents to Alabama, from which State he was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1838 graduated in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant of infantry; and, after a few years of remain in hiranty; and, after a few years if routine life in garrison and on the frontier in the Southwest, the threatened troubles with Mexico called him into more active service From the occupation of Texas he was engaged and the procupation of Texas he was engage, in all the principal lattices of the war up to the storming of Chapullepec, where, in the assaul upon the castle, he received severe wounds For Contrens and Churubusco he was on rested capabil, and for Molino del Rey, negar As adjutant of his regiment he served mental up that it frequire makes to Texas 2000 for the case of the case on duty at frontier posts in Texas (1847-52) when he was appointed captain, but remained in Texas until transferred to the staff in 1858 paymaster, with the rank of major. In Ju-In June paymance, with the rank of major. In June, 1861, Longstreet resigned to join the Confed-eracy, and communical a brigade at Bull Run, the fullowing month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862, he thereafter hore a conspicuons part, and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. In command of the rest contractant cause. In command of the very guard of the army falling back from York town, he passed through Williamshurg, May 5th, 1862, when he was called back to oppose the bastily advancing Federal forces, a battle lasting nearly nine hours resulting, thus allow escape of the main army to Richmond, bineelf following rapidly under cover of night At Seven Pines he directed the main attack, nor in the subsequent fighting at Gaines's Mill-Frazier's Farm, Malvern Uill, etc., his division Frizier's Farm, Maivern Uil, etc., ins suvision fought bravely, losing nearly one-bolf its num-bers in killed and wounded. At the second battle of Bull Run he skillfully made the

passage of the Thoroughfare Gap, and on the second day held the right of the line and contributed largely to the area or aget or too me and contributed largely to the success of the day. At Andretam be commanded the right wing; the left, at Fredericksburg, where the assult was so fatal to the Federicksburg, where the assult was so ratio the the deed army. After the butthe be was temps rarily detached with three divisions of his corps to openite below the James, and in April utacked General Peck at Suffolk, Va., which place he invested until recalled by General Less after the butth of Chemothewith. eral Leo, after the battle of Chancellorsville. tion of the army with which it was designed to invade the North, Longstreet was assigned to the command of one of its three corps, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in the casaing hattle of detrylurg, 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 secure against uttack, to again detach Longstree wate tea become against littler, to a gain detach. Longstret, and ou this occasion the change was timely and preclou-for he arrived with his corps in time to decide the fortuna of the day of Chickamanga. The following month Brage assigned Longstreet to lead a movement against lluruside in East Tennessee, and in November he compelled that officer to seek the intrenchments of Knoxyille with his army, which place Longstreet belenguered, but was compelled to abandon the siege upon Grant's victory at Chattaneoga, and hastily move eastward to Virginia, where he rejoined the army of General Lee; in the ensuing campaign be was severely wounded by his own troops in the Wilderness battle (Mor 6th), 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, Genera Longstreet accepted the result, and having renewed his abcollierate all traces 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) Sur-veyor of the Port, and has been a school commissioner. In veryor of the Part, and has been a school commissioner. In 1873 be settled in Georgia. He was appointed United States Marshal by President Hayes, and is now (1885) living in retirement on his form at Goineaville. Go.

JOSEPH B. CARR.

Bons in the City of Albany, N.Y., on the 16th of August, 1828. His parents came to this country from Ireland in 1834, the military education commenced in the maks of the Troy His military education commenced in the ranks of the Troy chands. After entrying a musket a year, he received his commission as second-licutement, and subsequently was pro-moted to the command of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York State Milita.

New York State Militia.

10 April 15th, 1861, the Second New York Volunteer Regiment was organized, and Colonel Carr placed in communities left Troy on the 18th, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on 24th of May, diseminarked, 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 and discipling was begun and continued up to the battle of Big Bethel, lu which his regiment was engaged. He reported to General McClellan at Fair Oaks, June 10th, and was useigned to Patterson's brignile, Hooker's division, Third Corps. He commanded the Third Brignile through the series of batther commands the three briggine through the series in battle which continued for seven days, and which included the anguluary contests at Gleadale and Malvers Hill, on the 2d of July. "For gallunt and meritorious services in the field" and for consplcuous bravery at Reistow Station be was promored by the President, upon the personal recommendation of General Hooker, to be brigadier-general of Volunteers, to date from September 7th, 1862.

General Curr participated in the second Buil Run and hantilly. On the 17th of September he was transferred to Casamiry. On the 14th of september he was transferred to the First Brigode. Re took an active part in the battle of Frederleksburg, and on the 12th of January, 1963, he was obtunated with the command of an expedition to Happahan-nock Bridge. He returned victorious. On May 3d following,

acek Bridge. He returned victorious. On May 3d following, General Cars, nacceeding to the command of Hosheck's old division, ougaged the enemy at Chancelloraville, displaying such good judgment in the disposition of his troops, and such gallantry on the field, as to ellect special meetion in the report of Geovent Sickles, commanding the corps. General Humpherys having assumed command of the dividuo, General Carr returned to his briggiols, and, after a march of nearly two hunthed miles, porticipated in the memorable bettle of Gettysburg. After the hattle of Wap-ping Redgin, in which the was empect, General Carr was Carries. After metal-institute in the battle of Carries and the contribution of the battles of Carries and the such as the contribution of the battles of Carries and the contribution of the con ps After participating in the battles of Brandy Station Kelly's Ford, he crossed the Rapidan in November, and was one of the principal actors in the buttles of Locust Grove, Holiuson's Tayern and Mino Run. He was subscquently assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Second (Hancock's) Corps, which position he held untidirected to report to General Butler, commanding the Army of the James. He was placed in command of the exterior of the James. line of defense on the Peulusula, headquarters at Yorktown. In July, 1863, he was directed to evacuate Yorktown, and was placed to command of the First and Third Divisions of the Eighteenth Corps. On the 4th of August he com-



TOURS BEIREL.

manded the First Division of the same corps, ann occupied the right of the line in front of Petersburg. He retained this position until October 1st, when he assumed charge of this position until October 1st, when he assumed emage whe defenses of the James, remaining seven months, and building two important and serviceable forts. On the 20th of May, 1884, he was transferred to City Polst, on the James when the list of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the 1st of James he was promoted by the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the President of the 1st of James he was promoted by the 1st River, and on the lat of Jane he was promoted by the President to a brevet-major-generalship, "for gallant and meri-

torious services thuring the War.

Major-general Humphreys, Chief of Staff of the Army of

giance to the tremeral Government, was inforced cornectly to the Potomac, testifies to the bravery of General Carr . " He was close to me repeatedly, and constantly under my observa-tion 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 flery orded in the manner General Carr did at Gettysburg."

The following extract from a letter written by General



JOSEPH B. CARR.

Hooker to 1879 to General Care, shows the estimate which "Fighting Joe" placed upon General Care as a man and a solidier: "I formed any estimate of your clvil 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 or decenved, for it time is in all of life's standards a more desarrising, unerting test of clamater than that presented on the field of battle, I have never found it, and my opicious formed of men in those despendent struggles for life I have never had occasion to change or amend Hepresentatives who have with sweed can the field the cest of our institutions will be likely to reverse them."

The aggressive energy which wrought for General Corr a honorable military position has been no less consulcuous 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 1879, by a plurality of 1,875 votes; in 1881, by a plurality of and in 1883, by a plurality of 18,583 votes.

LOUIS BEIREL.

Bonn at Valparaiso, Chili, on the 15th of January, 1814. Tendered his services to the Hulted States Government upon the breaking out of the Civil War, and mainly by his own personal unaided efforts raised a full company of Volunteers, composed cotirely of New York men, and which became composed cutterly of the First California Regiment, The latter won for itself a high reputation in the Virginia and Maryland campaign of 1889, notably at the battle of Lall's Bluff, where it algorably distinguished theif by long maintaining its ground against superior numbers, and where its justly prominent leader, Concol E. B. Baker, fell by the bullet of a Confedent reader, exhering 1.2, state; then by the doubt of the observate. Baker's death was promptly averaged by Captain Beirel, who immediately shot his assailant, and under a shower of builtest corried the general's body off the field to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Persident Liceolo, in published orders, subsequently lifered him to form part of the except canned 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 BAMSAY.

Born in New York city on the 7th of October, 1838. Ea tered the Federal Army in April, 1801, as private in Company "G," Second Regiment, New Jersey State Militia, and was subsequently promoted to a lientenancy 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, he was offered and accepted a captalogy in the Fifth Re siment of New Jersey Volunteers, then being organized, with 3. H. Starr, a Regular officer, as its colonel. Gershom Mott

5.1: Start, a luguar outer, as its colones. Gershom Mott (afterward major-general) became its lleutonom-colonel, and W. J. Sowell, the present Foited States Seoator from New Jersey, was made one of the captains.

The regiment became a part of Hooker's division, and with Kenny's formed the Third Army Corps, under command of General Heintzelmon, constituting a part of the Army of the

Potomac during the war.

He took part with the Fifth New Jersey in the siege Yorktown, and in the battle of Williamsburg, being promoted to the majorship of the regimest after the last-named engagenent upon the special recommendation of Colonel Starr. Its afterward took part in the battle of Fair Gaka, as well as in the subsequent so-called Seven Days' Battle around Bleb mond. At the end of the Peninsula campaign he jolect

General Pope, and took part in the battles of fristow Station.

August 27th, 1862, and of the second Bull Run, August 29th and 30th, 1863, receiving at the ast named a slight wound be also and the second flux produced. com and som, I so, receiving at the ast named a sagat would to the leg, and being made licutemant endoced of the regiment. The latter was likewise engaged at Chantilly, where General Kearny was killed, September 1st, 1862, and at the buttle of The miss of the reason suggest at tennally, where Goessa is the control of the co sauwa as me "Corcorna Legico of New York," and was one of the commanders selected to attack Petersburg on the eight of June 16th, 186). He was seriously wounded on the inter date, but recovered sufficiently to take part in the engagements at Boydton Plenk Road, October 22d, 1864, as well as in many others fought around Petersburg during the Winter of 1864-65.

By special order of President Lincoln he was made a By special order of President Liocolo he was medo a invect-brighted general, "for distinguished services in the compaign, on the 2d of December, 1884, before Richmond, Va." He was then assigned to alst jan ecconduct with the New York of the President of the President of the President Brigade, Pirst Divident Services of the President of the which he creamined throughout the coggreenest preceding the entreasite of General Lee at Appearators; rater which he became commonder of the First Divideo, Second Army Corps. On the 13th of Moreb, 1865, be was appointed a president president of the president and inertherious services during the war." Ro is at present 1885; eegaged in manu-featuring business, in decays (1975, X. J.

JOHN A. RAWLINS.

JOHN A. RAWLINS.

Bonx at East Galeon, Ill., Péchurny 13th, 1831. The son of a farmet and clurecol-burner, he had but limited opport tuniles for cluthaling an education, being obliged to nesist his father. At the ago of twenty he begin to attend school; in November, 1844, commenced the study of hux; in 1855 was admitted to the Bar, and began practice in Galeon. Its worn success in his profession, and became a leading Deno

erat of the Doughas school.

Though using his best efforts to avert war, he ardently espoused the cause of his Government when it came. While engaged in raising a regiment General Grant offered blm n position on his stuff as assistant-adjutant-general, with the rink of captain, which was accepted, and with the exception of two months, during lilness, he was with General Grant in all of his battles and compaigns until the close of the War. He won the warmest regard and fullest confidence of his chief, and was advonced in runk from time to time, until, in 1865, he was appointed chief of staff to the Licutennot-general, with rank of brigatiler-general. United States Army, and later was browted major-general. When General Grant was elected President, he appointed him to a place in his Cablant as Secretary of War. In the few months of his administra-



JOHN BAMSAY,

tion he displayed the same executive ability which led to his selection. He died at Washington, D. G., September 21b

JGHN A. WINSLOW.

BORN, November 9th, 1811, to North Carolina; enteres and Boury anovemoer sin, 1811, in North Carolina; enbelou as Navy as a midshipman, February 181, 1827; became a Heu-tenaut in 1839, a commander in 183r, enptain in 1852, com-modore in 1864, and rear-admiral ir '836. Served on the cast coast of Maxico during our war /Fa that country, and participated in the cepture of Torqua; but the service which placed his name to the roll of time was the profit of the roll of time was the profit of the roll of time was the profit of the roll of time and of the Karasary, he sent to the hottom, after an hour's action, the Confederate steamer Alohema, which had made such havoe mong American merchantmen. The fight was about as fair as one as had over been fought at easy. The one as had over been fought at easy, "the one as had over been fought at easy," the armanent and crew," and the Secretary of the Navy but expressed the public sentiment when, to his dispatch of July his, 1884, he wrote: "The battle was so brief, the victory as decisive, and the compounder results so stricking, that the compounder results so stricking, that the sections of our infant navy, which have setted and flustrated in this engagement."

A story which was for some time carrierd, but the Edwarder was an "tron-chad" had its foundation, most probably, at the fact that her executive officer had had her sheet-cables "stopped up and had her sheet-cables "stopped up mad down her sides, so as to cover her subtable perfect of the sides, so as to cover her subtable perfect of the sides, when the subtable sheet is the septemental and often hear restorted to before, by Federal mand orders, for the protection of one of the vital partacl a ship their metter power? Irona projectifies, its seems somewhat singular that it should not have suggested listeff to any one on board the Alaborat. Hear-adminal Visalow died september

HENRY WHITNEY BELLOWS

29th, 1873.

House in Walpole, N. H., June 10th, 1814; gradients at Harward in 1823, and from the Dictally School at Cambridge in 1837. He became paster of the First Congregational Church in the City of New York in 1889. The place of worship was, during the progress of the city, remarked twice, and became the Unitarian Church of All Soule, in which he considered the control of the Church of All Soule, in which he control of the Church of All Soule, in which he control of the Church of All Soule, and the control of the Church of

of the forbiders of the Caradian Essenance,
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Armong Isk works are "Lecture on the
and "The Old World in its New Face" (1989). It o was
not "The Old World in its New Face" (1989). It o
States Sanftary Commission, established in 1827 for threlief of the site and wounded oddiers in the army, and
vitich precal its branches in every division of the service,
and made its latitures for great field that the other
Dr. Bellows's efforts mude this organization a success. He
died in the City of New York, January 90th, 1839.



BENRY WHITNEY BELLOWS.

ALFRED HOWE TERRY

Bonx in Hartfard, Conn., November 19th, 1827; educated at schools in New Bayen, and in the Law School of Yile College, entered upon the practice of law in 1828, and was Ulerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Connecticut from 1854 to 1820. For some years prior to the Civil War he had been an active member of the State Multie, and shoot 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 encaused in the first battle of Bull Bun.

Returning at the expiration of the tor-Returning at the expiration of the torse months, Terry then organized the Seventh Connectleut Volunteers, of which resiment he was appelated coloned, in September, 1901, and which he commanded in the expeditionary corps of General T. W. Sherman, at the capture of Port Royal, S. C. At the slege of Fort Pulnski, but were companied, for each already and the presentation of the contraction of the presentation of the contraction of he was commended for zeal, and placed in command of that work upon its capture. Promoted to be brigadier-general of Vol unicers in April, 1862, he served in the operations about Charleston, in making a cessful demonstration up the Stone River, during the descent on Morris Island, and in the siege operations of Forts Wagner and Somter. In the Virginia compaign of 1864 be commanded a di-vision is the Army of the dames, and Name of the Army in the dames, and was engaged at Drury's Bloff, Bermuda Hundred, and the siege of Petershure, being in command of the corps, May-July, 1864. Upon the failure of the first mitempt to capture Fort Fisher, N. C. Terry was selected in January, 1885, to command the new expedition, which suc-cessfully carried that work by assault, January 15th. For his services on this occasion, he was promoted to be a majorgeneral of Volunteers, and made a triga-dier-general in the Regulor Army, and dier-general in the Regular Army, and Congress passed, a vole of thunks to him and his command. In the capture of Wilmington be rendered efficient shil, and in March, 1853, was placed in command of the Teath Curps, serving during the subsequent operations of the campulga in Nurth Carolina. In June, 1945, he was placed in command of the Department of Virginia. He commanded the Department of Virginia. He commanded the Department of the South, 1869-22, from which he was transferred to the Department of Dakota, and is still (1885) in command of the Department, with beadquartess at Fort Suelling, Minn.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN.

Roux December 28th, 1898, 10 Technol; emigrated to the United States, 1818; entered the Newy as a mabishipmon, February 1st, 1836; became as passed michipmon in 1893, a linternant in 1875, a commander in 1835, a captain in 1869, a renembrated to 1807; a commander in 1835, a captain in 1869, a renembrated in 1807, a commander with a mirror capacity, conduct and comange during 2.6 Mexican War as a captain in the siege of Angelow do Palos, and with a mirror corps on the Parlife Coast. In the Florida War he gained much reputation for the United States Navy, On the breaking-sout of the Civil War, he commanded the



PITZHUGH LEE.



STEPHEN Q. ROWIN

Paeses, and in 1862 the Pederal fleet off North Carolina, capturing New Beros and Elizabeth Gity, and received the thanks of Congress. He commanded the fromtale in the siege of Fort Sunter, and for his long, honorable and gallant service, was made vice-admiral of the Nary, August 3th, 1870. His service in the Nary corers a period of sixty pears, and the veteran is still (1885) floing 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 doily ministration in these he A Claim Arrency a Back, pay Agency, and a Pension Agency, were supported, and with no cost to the soldiers whose interests were protected with no cost to the content whose interests were principles and served. A Hospital-directory casting \$20,000 per year was sustained, in which anxious relatives and friends could result fluid the sick and wounded. They had sixty hospitaliapsectors 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 lattlefields. They hospitals, and provisions returned to the eathereds. They would expend vast sums of money to meet the exigencies of a great battle. After Murfreesbors', Antictam, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, the Commission

adjutant to General Earl Van Doro in the celebrated expedition against the Comanche Indians, and distinguished himself in the action of May 13th, 1859. On the unthreak of the Civil War he retained his commission in the United States CIVII War he retained his commission in the boiled States Army until Virginia was made the battlefield, when he joined the Confederacy, and distinguished bimself as a during and gallant eavalry leader, operating in the Valley and in the various battles before Richmond and Petersburg, finally surrendering at Appomattee. He is now (1885) engaged in agricultural pursuits on his farm at Richland, Va., and doing this share tward building upthe fortunes of his native Stare, so throughly devastated by the iron heel of war furing the four years of terrible conflict. He is also president of the



THE SANITARY COMMISSION MINISTRBING TO THE WOUNDED AND DYING AFTER THE BATTLE.

divice charity, guided by Providence, and without a parallel

to human ageals.

The institution sprang from a meeting of a few New York

The institution sprang from a meeting of a few New York The institution spanng from a meeting of a few New York adds, guided by that clear-headed, great-hearted man, Rev. Or. Henry W. Bellows. One million dailines in each reached hear treasury the first three yearns, of which saun three-partner came from the Bacilic Coast, Priteentheistscenths of this saun was expended for supplies and transportation; the other autsemb, for the support of its homes, ledges, hospital-inversity, beginning the principle, and the support of the forms, ledges, hospital-inversity, and the the machinery of the support of the support

expended from three to ten dollars for the comfort of each wounded soldier. Nor was such an expense extravagual, cansidering the blesslogs 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

FITZHUGH LEE

Born in Virginia in 1835. He was the eldest son of Sidney Bons: in Virginia in 1835. He was the eldest aca of Sidney Smith Lee, who was no officer in the United States Navy, and brother of Robert E. Lee, the Confederate general. Fitzhugh Lee was cottered at West Polate on a cude from Virginia in 1832; graduated in July, 1896, and was cor-missioned second-dieutenant in the Cavalry. He acted as

Board of Managers of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, nest

Board of Managers of the Confederate Soldler' Home, next Heimman, V.a., which was essablished through the efforts of the Bolert E. Lex Camp. Confederate Veterans, and Tornet by the Amore Wilker Peat, G.A., for Treaton, N. J. The sons of General Robert E. Lee are also settled by Vi-gida. W. H. Fivlugh Lox, with whom the subject of our sketch is often confused, and who served also on a cavairy back, the Visual Confederation of the Confederation of the back, but was not obtained a West Polit, is now engaged by 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 pligrimages to the tomb of their great military captain, and offer as a monorial the early flowers of springtime.

THE WOMAN'S BELIEF COBPS,

AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE

THE Woman's Relief Corps, Antiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, dates its organization, as a National Order, to July 25th, 1883. Gonconl Order No. 11 of Commander-in-chief Van Dervoort, issued at Omaha, Neb., under date of May 1st, 1883, convening the Grand Army of the Republic in Seventeenth Annual Encampment as 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 contally loveled to mest at Denover, and perfect a National Organization. They should turing their rituols, rules and hy-laws of organization, and it possible agree on a uniform mode, or system, of procedure throughout the country, I pleake 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 Rennion 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. Floronco Barker, President of the Union Board Woman's belief 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 Comradas desiring to form Auxiliaries.
Others, specially moutioned, were Mrs. A. M.
Sawyer, President Woman's Relief Corps, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Laura McNier, President of the Loyal Ladies' League, Camden, N. J.; and Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles, editor of the Veteran, Washington, D. O. Oeneral Order No. 8 contained the following:

"XIV. The Commander he shief is delighted to learn that the loopl women of the hand not forming Auxiliary Societies everywhera. The grand work done by these Organizations is worthy of the highest prints. The Woman's Relief Core of Massachassatts is hereby particularly mentioned on account of the work they have done and their perfect organization. The President of the same, Mrs. E. Pforence Barker, Malden, will be happy to turnish information."

The recommendations of the Commander-in-chief induced the Courades to write to the ladies named, and the result was that between the months of Occember, 1882, and July, 1883, hundreds of letters were answered and instructions sent ont, Mrs. Sherwood alone, during the Winter and Spring of 1889, writing over five hundred letters, and adding in the organization of over one hundred Auxiliaries, estatlered throughout the country, from Pennsylvania westward. The necessity of a National Organization was attested by the eagerness manifested by the Gomrandes 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; Mussaelusetts, Woman's Relief Corps; Connecticut, Woman's Relief Corps; New Hampshire, Woman's Rollef Corps, all united under a Duion Board-wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, and all loyal women, eligible; Now Jersey, Loyal Ladies' Leagno - wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, eligible. All of these were secret Orders, modeled after the Grand Army of the Republic, working according to a rituel, with sign, countersign, salute, signal and password. Maine had a few scattering Corps, but no Department; New Jorsey had twelve or fourteen Corps and a Department,

Besides these, there was a similar Organization at Wangington, D. O., 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 mombership on the near velatires of Vet-

On the Toledo, or Soldiers' Aid Secrety, pran, there was a chain of Anziliaries, all working according to the constitution of Forsyth Post Anziliary, but each independent of the other. All Loyal weems were eligible to membership, the only test being their willingness to work for the soldier. All meetings were open to visitors, and all concenting public But although so widely differing

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 cany who know the tenecity with which a woman holds to her opinion, and how slow she is to yield a per project when once it has entered her heart, were quick to doubt the possibility of finsing all the various elements into a National Organization.

Very early in the disenseion, 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 over 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 gip special attention to the work of the Woman's Rieffel Corps, and other Auxillaries of the Ornad Army of the Republic. It is needless to say that the experiment is an experiment no longer, but has grown to estel proportions as to warrand its pre-servation as a permunent feature of the Woman's Department. Therefore for substitution of the pro-



KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

from week; to week, and such subjects diseased as will arciliate the good work all along the line. That this work is but yet in its fefore; is well determined. It is is no that of cathasians that the logal women of America have organized for the caupaign of peace, an enthusians short-lived because so spontaneous. It is no liftle fever which will die out, leaving the wormout subject coaler and more corposite to the cathasians of the coaler when the coaler were their destruction work. Notiter is it is short-lived impulse, but a strong healthy, owronal growth, which is to warm and expand and fill the entire country with its beneficient and whoferome inducence."

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 Tribine, to the President of every Corps, Leagnt. and other Auxiliary, so far as the address of each could be seemed. 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

Scond. Would you contact the membership in individual Socielles 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 organiza-

tion, with coremonies of initiation and a ritual, or would you have the meeting conducted openly, according to rules governing pathamentary 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 search work, at their discretion? Fifth. Will your Society be represented at the Deuver

The publication and circulation of tacce inquiries led to an animated correspondence, and prepared the way for the Union at Denove. Every Organization was given the opportunity for a full and feank expression, and nearly all availed themselves of the privilege. Mrs. E. Florence Burker, the first National President, in reviewing the Denover proceedings, in her Annual Address, writes as follows:

"With tweaty-six different Organizations represented, I think the result very complimentary to women's legislation, and I cannot refruit from complimenting Mrs. Silverword, the plenter in national work, for the position site took on that occasion; preferring, as alse said, open work, site grace-fully waived a point in the interest of harmony, and advised these preferring pean meeting to submit to the testimony of those having already the example of secret work. Thus, hanks to hier 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 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 loval women She also remembered that the Commander-in-chief had recommended the work of Massachusetts, and, therefore, offured the following resolution :

Resolved, That we organize correctives into a Netional 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 Belief 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:

B 131 CONTROL OF President, Mrs. E. Florence Barker, Malden, Moss. Scrier Vice-president, Mrs. E. R. Sherwood, Tokolo, O Junior Fice-president, Mrs. E. R. Sherwood, Tokolo, O Junior Fice-president, Mrs. E. K. Shimson, Deuter, Col. Secretary, Mrs. Sandi E. Fuller, Boston, Moss. Tressurer, Mrs. L. A. Trarer, Beston, Moss. Ohaplain, Mrs. Mattle R. Moulton, Laccola, N. M. Lingester, Mrs. Laurs McNier, Comden, N. J. Conductor, Mrs. P. B. Runyan, Worsaw, Ind. Gound, Mrs. J. W. Benton, Rocklond, Ill.

Upon the completion of the Organization the thanks of the Couvontion were formally tendered to the retiring Commander-in-chief, Paul Van Dervoort, for his services in hringing about a National Organization, and a Committee of Three was appointed to convey to the Encampment a measure through Chaplani-in-chief Pester, amouncing the National Organization, and asking the approval of the Grand Army of the Republic in the work which they proposed to do. The resolution, as proposed by Comrade Poster, and which was pussed by a large majority, after a spirited discussion, was as follows:

Resided, That we cordially hall the organization of a Notional Woman's Relief Corps, and extend our greeting to them. We return our warmest thanks to the loyal woman of the hand for their caracts support and concuragement, and bid them godspeed 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 Encampuent, to be present at the installation of the Commandern-chief, Robert B. Beath. They were received with every mark of consideration by the Commanderiven and the Commanderi

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 Orand 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' Aid 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 rebaptized as an Auxiliary of the Woman's Relief Corps. We learn of an Auxiliary in Boston, Mass., dating buck to 1868; 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 brought to hear upon the Grand Army for the help of needy Comrades and the widows and orphans of Veterius, seems to have given the first prest impetus to woman's work, following the Wur. And so it is that Corps, Leagues and Anxiliaries began to increase and multiply everywhere, sowing the seed of the hounteons ingathering 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 Encompment it came up again, but no favorable action was taken. At the Seventla 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 c munittee appointed, consisting of Comrades J. F. L wering, George Bourro and R. Crabb, to carefully consider the subject, and report at the Fifteenth Encampenent, At the Fifteenth Encampenent, 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,

Rooked, That such Woman's Relief Corps may use, under such title, the words, "Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic," by speeds! indorsement of the National Encamp-ment, Grand Army of the Republic.

But oven with such recognition, and with Chaplam-in-chief Lovering on their side, the Woman's Relief Corps made no progress outside of the cluster of New England States noted, 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 Orand 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, Con ductor and Guard. The Department officers are the sume, with addition of Department Inspector, and the National with the addition of National In-spector. It has codified Rules and Regulations, with a Preamble which reads as follows:

*We, the undersigned, mothers, wives, sisters and saughters of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the late War, and other loyal women, do unite to estullish a per-manent association for the purposes and objects herein set torth, with such amendments as we shall from time to time think proper to make.

OBJECTS: Sec. I-To specially aid and assist the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to perpetuate the memory of the herole dead.

Sec. 2-To inculcate lessons of patrictism and love of nuntry, not only among our membership, but to our children

Upon the organization of the Woman's Rollef Corps, Department of Massuchusetts, in 1879, it

Frsternity born of the battle and a Loyalty that bad received direct recognition from Departmentcommander, Horace Binney Sargent; his adjutant, General James F. Meech, 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 Mossachusetts, known as the Union Board. In 1882 Connectiont 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 indor ment 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-commandors generally, greatly aided in the formation of Corps and Departments.

The National Secretary, Mrs. Faller, reported



WITLIAM A. HAMMOND, SURGEON-GENERAL, U.S.A.

156 Corps organized during the year ending July 25th, 1884, and an aggregate membership of over The National Treasurer, Mrs. Turner, reported the receipts for the year as \$4,231.35; expenditures (including assets on hand, \$1,652.23), ,231.35. Balance to new account, \$1,516,27.
The development of the Woman's Relief Corps

has surpassed the expectations of its most sanguino 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 what-over character. The retiring Commander-in-chief, Robert B. Beath, in his address before the Minneapolis Convention, paid the Organization this fine 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 Carps in Boston, to ask if the there was any service which I could reader in the prosecution of their work. I also met on several occasions their efficient Western organizer, Mrs. Kate B. Sterwood, S. V.P., and In all those hierviews we deeply impressed with the fact time they had in themselves the ability and resources to carry out e details of organization, and that what they most of their work and sympathy for their objects.

They are now much further advanced in organization in They are now minor narioer nariances in organization with some year than the Grand Army was in the same time.

"Comrades who doubted the wiedom of our taking any action last year will soon see that this Women's Relief Corps is to be our Grand Army Reerer, easyly to respond for efficient help in all our social and charitable work."

The Second Annual Convention ...t Minneapolis is memorable for the good reports received; the warm recognition accorded by Commander-inchief Robert B. Beath and his successor, John S. Konntz, and all the leading representatives of the Grand Army, many of whom visited the Con vention 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 present at the installation of Commandor-in-chief Kountz before the National Encampment, and to install their officers upon the platform, to which The Nathe officers bad been invited in a body. tional President, Mrs. Sherwood, was called upon, following her justallation, and had the pleasure of addressing the Comrades upon the work of the Organization which she had been chosen to re-

The National officers, Woman's Relief Corns, for the year ending July, 1885, are as follows:

Kato B. Sherwood, National President, Toledo, O. Emma D. Sikley, National Scretary, Toledo, O. Sarah E. Fuller, National Scrior Vice-President, East Bos

Lizzic Anderson, National Junior Vice-President, Topoka, Knnsaa

Kansia,
Lizbeth A. Turner, Trensurer, Bostou, Mass.
Annie Wittenmayer, Ohapkain, Philaidelphia, Pa.
Surah C. Nichels, Inspector, Auburu, N. Y.
Maggie J. Sias, Conductor, Pittsburg, Pa. Jennie E. G. Maish, Guard, Minneapolis, Mino.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer, 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 Comrado 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 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 111th O.V. L, broveted brigadier-general for gullant 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 Rennions and Encampments. It was recited by Elizabeth Mans field Irving, July 23d, 1884, at the Minneupolus Encomprent:
The oband army.

BY NATE SHOWNLES ADERWOOD

THE ORAND AIDM:

PEART annowable as understood,

And two by two in obtain pilot they arrived with sounly swing;

And two by two in obtain pilot they arrived with sounly swing;

And they be they in obtain pilot they arrived with sounly swing;

And they the halpards to the freeze where and inde-couns reason.

Dith, sme-cound, the pilots were proves, the prove like three rates

Dith, sme-cound, the pilots were proves, the prove like three rates

The state of the throubers that period the storat that comes

My pilote siting and trouble, our blood is all aims.

"In call keep age "stricken defining be rised with earth and comes

My pilote siting and trouble, our blood is all aims.

"In call keep age "stricken defining" the unduer knote to pray,

And so our great Grand Army was mostered in that day,

Ol, there was then summarize to ladd of far and rised,

And there were bounners warding and there were song and choses

And for the particle gradients, and for the coward Jern.

And there were beginning temptings of Cavalry is view;

And then the sectioning temptings of Cavalry is view;

And the state of the proceedings of molleys discussed in the

And I then the place proceedings of molleys discussed gails,

With kikes and with thowers to vay a last gready;

And is to be write additing that balks to the ann,

And be our read Grand Army bedoid its varied learn,

And be our read Grand Army bedoid its varied learn.

And lo the wires additing their balles to the sun, And so our great Grand Army behold its work begins. Until your ranks, O courseles, concollade bejoulest.

United your ranks, O courseles, concollade bejoulest:

Call in relates and pletest respensely over adoling variation and their states. The bosse your captured causion, and model them line states. The bosse your captured causion and model them line states. The behow the property with echoer touching ellow being your Grand Bergiew;

White choose the statest the same constant the sun, was series seen such markella, says, consulted, beautiful the sun, and the same handless of the same than the sun, and the same handless of the same than the sa

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

On Thursday, the 15th of May, 1884, a langer party, consisting of Veterans of the First Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, several Senators and

the First Corps, and many others.

On Thursday, the first place visited was Hamilton Crossing, the extreme right of the Confederate line lery, and gave a detailed account of the building at the battle of Fredericksburg. General Double- of bridges and of the crossing of General Burnside's Representatives in Congress, and a considerable day, and the Hoo, W. W. Brown, of Pennsylvania, number of distinguished officers and military men, explained the movements and position of the Federal position of the Confederate forces and their plans assembled at Fredericksburg for the purpose of cral lines and reserves. Colonel Gats, of Alabama, both before and after the battle. "A truce was

General H. W. Slocum, Major Stein, historian of tery, Colonel Herbert gave a vivid account of the operations of the Confederate forces. General Hnat pointed out the position of the Federal artil-



REVISITING THE BATTLEFIELDS OF VIRGINIA IN 1884

visiting the battlefields along the lire of the Eap- of the Confederate Army, pointed out the position engagements and of those fought at Spottsylvania Court House.

pahannock, as well as the scenes of the Wilderness 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 Among the visitors were: General Foscerans; at this point General Ayres and Mr. C. C. Coffin, Among the visitors were: General Posserius; at this point. General Ayres and AIT. G. O. Odin, resessing, femeral Rayne, of Pennsylvania; General Awron, the famous war correspondent, described the move-General Hunt, General Longstreet, General Dou-monts of the artillery. The party next proceeded of the Fit bloday, General Ayres; General Robinson, of Clue; to Marye's Heights. Upon arrival at the extreme rickshargs.
W. F. Rogers, of New York; General G. W. Steele, right of the range of hills now the National Cem-On the

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 thirly feet square." General Newton and Colonel Jackson added their testimony, and then the Veterens of the First Army Corps marched back to Frede-

On the following day Chancellorsville was visited



FREDERICKSBURG, VA., IN 1885.

booker, described the position and movements of the Federal Army, the disaster that befull the Eleventh Corps, and its disastrons 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. Slocum and General John C. Robinson made eloquent defenses of the Eleventh Army Corps, and were frequently applied. From Chancellorsville the party drive through the smalre Wilderness woods to where General Longstreet and Colonel Herbert located the lines, and to the spot where Wadsworth was killed. Midway between the Wilderness and Chancellorsville, on the left-band side of the Pike Road going toward the Chaucellorsville House, a rough, nainscribed fragment of rock, planted along the unyside brambles, 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 Spottsylvania Court House, under the lead of Gen-erals Researans, 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.

action about cleven o'clock, and located the spot where General Robinson formed his lines. hundred yards to the right lay the Alsop Farm, where Sedgwick was killed. The spot where he fell was found, and Generals Roscerans and Robinson and Major Stein, assisted by John J. J. Klimer, C. C. Coffin, Colonel J. B. Batchelor, A. J. Hunteen, N. B. Prentice, Thomas Brooks, Dr. H. Taylor, Colonel G. C. Kniffen, John C. Johnson, H. L. Stetes, 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 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 preciation of the prowess of his brother,

beneral Joseph Dickinson, chief of staff to General Murray, of Ohio. They arrived on the scene of been wrought since the artists of Frank Lestie's Rhustrated Newspaper went over the same ground, nearly a generation ago-whon 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 Inithful 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 ware over 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 ap-



CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA. - THE BATTLEFIELD IN 1883.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE secret work and foundation of the organization tion of the Grand Army of the Republic was laid by Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ill. He had thought deeply npon the best way to band together, after the war, the men who were the blue, and by degrees during the war perfected his plan.

Comrades to Springfield, who were given the work,

and Stephenson, John M. Lynder, and J. C. Weber, assisted him. The Stato of Illinois was divided to Districts, and the organization of Poats was verified. It was estimated that in less than six months 10,000 men were enrolled. Other States, hearing for the organization through correspondence, sent Software, January 1140, 1881; Foldeds, June 1981, 600 men were enrolled. Other States, hearing for the organization through correspondence, sent Software, January States, Juneary States, Juneary States, Juneary States, Juneary States, Juneary States, Juneary States, July 1841, 1882, of the organization through correspondence, sent 1869; Tennessee and Georgia, 1884; Utah, October 18th



BATTLE MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

Early in 1866 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, Accordingly representative soldiers were 1866. mysted from ail parts of the State, who met there on that day, and were duly mustered in and given authority to organize in their homes. Genval 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, 1866; Inwa, September Illinds was organized July 12th, 1999; Towa, September 20th, 1896; Indiana, November 22d, 1866; Kanasa, December 27th, 1896; Wisconsin, September, 1896; Connecticut, April 11th, 1897; Massachusett, May 7th, 1867; Min-meots, August 14th, 1897; Missouri, May 16th, 1897; New York, April 6d, 1897; Okio, Manury 20th, 1877; Pennapivania, Agamary 18th, 1897; California, July 20th, 1897; Alako, January 18th, 1897; California, July 20th, 1898; Mako, January 18th, 1897; California, July 20th, 1898; California, 18th, 18th

1884; Washington Territory, June 20th, 1883; Arkansas July 11th, 1883.

The Departments named below died, and were reorganized as follows;

Indiana, August 11th, 1879; Iowa, 1879; Kapasa, March 18th, 1888; Maryland, January, 1878; Michigan, 1879; Minnesota, May 18th, 1889; Missonn, 1881; West Virginia, February 20th, 1883.

The First National Eucampment met at Indi-

anapolis on the 20th day of November, 1863, ander call of B. F. Stephenson, Commander-in-Chief, and J. C. Webber, Adjutant-general, Department of Illinois. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and B. F. Stephenson, Adjn-*ont-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 Commander-in-Chief has held office for three

The Fifth Annual Encampment, Boston, Mass. May 10th and 11th, 1871. A. E. Burnside elected Clemmander-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, 1872. 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, cleeted Commander - in-Chief.

The Tonth Annual Encampnaent, Philadelphia, Ps., June 36th, 1876. John F. Hartranft reelected Commander-in-Chief.

The Eleventh Annual Encampment, Providence, R. I., June 26th and 27th, 1877. John C. Robinon, 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 campment, Albany, New York, June 17th and 18th, 1879, Wilfinm Earnshaw, of Ohio. elected Commander-in-Chief. With him commenced the one-term idea.

The Fourteenth Annual Encamp-Dayton, O., June 8th and 9th, 1880. Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, elected Commander-in-Ohiof

The Fifteenth Annual Eucam ment, Indianapelis, Ind., June 15th and 16th, 1881. George S. Merrill, of Massachusatts, eleuted 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 idolphia, Pa., elected Commander-in-Chief, The Eighteenth Annual Encampment, Minne-

apolis, Minu., July 23d and 24th, 1884. John S. Kountze, Toledo, O. elected Commander-in-Chief. Membership of Order from 1872 to 1884, quarter ending March 31st of each year, was as follows:

1872..... 28,174 26 037 27 303 1876..... 25 444 1878..... 82,777 1881..... FS.963 1888...... 146,183

The largest gains were made during the administrations of Comeades Van Dervoort and Beath, the first turning over a membership reported at 179.811, not counting the month of July of his work, which cannot be estimated; while Commdo 143 addresses; visited 158 Posts; traveled 40,403 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 Cemrades. 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 shove officer visited mineteen Departments, traveling 11,800 miles.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, NATIONAL CEMETERY, ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD, UNVAILED BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND, SEPT. 17rg. 1880.

The next Commander-in-Chief, George S. Merrill, of Lawrence, Mass., enlarged upon the work so grandly done hy his predecessor, and visited twenty-two Departments, traveling 23,700 miles, and attending ninety-three meetings of the Grand Army and other soldier organizations.

Centinuing the spleadid example set by Comrades Merrill and Wagner, Comrade Paul Van Dervoort visited the following perminent De-partments: Maine, New Hampshire, Verment, Connecticnt, Massachusetts, Blode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Penusylvania, Mary land, Potomne, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illineis, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky, Nehraska, Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, California and Oregon.

Visited the Provisional Departments of Utah and Washington. Also visited Now Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Nevada, Idahe and Montana. In all, thirty-seven States and Territories, leaving only twelve, including Alaska, unvisited.

Visited the Departments named below more than onco: Connecticnt, Potomac, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Colorado, Missouri. Attended nine Department Encampments and two Semi-acqual Encampments, and the organization of one Provisional Department.

Delivered at Reunions, Camp-fires, Banquets, Receptious, Annual and Semi-annual Encampments, miles; was absent from home over 265 days. When at home daily devoted many hours to the duties of the office; wrote ever 1,000 letters, and cheer-

fully give 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; Calorado-2,339; Connection—4.118; Dakota—1.470; Delaware—548; Florida-124; Gulf—280; Illinois—17.388; Indiana—14.366; Iowa-13,183; Kansas—17,254; Kentucky—800; Maine—6,733 Maryhad—2,100; Massachuseits—14,711; Michigan—11,708 Maryland—2,109; Massachusetts—14,111; Michigan—11,798; Minacota—3,27; Masouri—6,641; Nebraska—4,646; New Hampethi—3,644; New Jensy—5,279; New Mexico—591; New Mexico—591; New Mexico—591; New Mexico—591; New Mexico—591; New Jensy—5,279; New Mexico—591; Vanis—3,479; Performa—1,706; Ribodo Island—649; Ten cascos—4,479; Performa—1,706; Ribodo Island—649; Ten Carlos — 1,706; New Mexico—590; New Mexico

The enly Post existing ontside of the United States is one at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, at-tached to the Department of California.

The amount disbursed in charity can only be

given during the terms of Van Dervoort and Benth

During Van Dervoort's administration \$106,907 74

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 Encompment lost his leg by an necident, and \$3,500 was raised in the Encampment, by donations from the National body, De partments, and individuals.

Several Departments — notably California and Massachusetts—have already, or in progress, at Yeuntville and Chelsea, Hemes for disabled soldiers.

In Massachusetts every old soldier has been taken from the almshouses and eared 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 membors of organizations of Wennau'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 most grandly, and adding theusands 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 ADMY.

No case of the violation of the Rules and Regulations of our Greer in reference to pe littes has come before me during my term of affice. The case brought before the Encampmy term of affice. ment at Baltimore has been settled harmoniously by the action of the Department of Indiana.

action of the Department of Laurena.

"The carly builders of our Organization wisely foresaw
the insidious influence of partisuaship. The grand Conrades
who have preceded no in command, each referred in strong,
vigorous terms to the fact that the Order, if it would be

vigorous terms to the fact that the Grefer, if it would by the leading, must be non-partial.

It is non-partially established. We have for our realst men of all parties and exect. Honorable service in the War for the Usion is the only test and we care not for the palitical faith of any member of our noble Order Falifaful service in the War for the Usion gives an old andifer the right to believe, act and vote as he deems best.

"We stand in line to-day as we did when we marked it

the front, burning with loyalty, breaking assuader the ties of party, and meeting on one common pintform—waving aloft a torn and discolored honomble discharge, and exem-plifying fraternits, charity and leader. plifying fraternity, charity and loyalty.



"I have heard the doctrine advocated that the scatenee as our installation service, 'That we should stand by the soldler though the whole world assail hin,' means that we should do so if our Comrada is a candidate for a political

"The Grand Army fetters the concluses of an member. It gives the largest blevery to all. It seems a bed from the strife and clack of parties. "It will send the Committee through the world seal limit," it skewes, in dischere so the best wounds reopen, when the wife and children or rate, interest that it will take old veterants from the dismbance. It will take of the veterants from the dismbance. It will take the will be the proper strike and barse from a pauper's grave, and bary them its hely ground. It will tighten up the desolate home with the glowing litustation of charity; but in all political and religious affairs we will hold our Independence of thought and our consequence as constitute, was a supported to the consequence as constitute, when the support of the properties are some statements. The Grand Army fetters the conscience of no member. science as something we will not surrender to any order."

Hundreds of soldiers' and sailors' monuments have been erected; Orphans' Home have been built and endowed in many States; soldiers buried

pecssaries 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 motte of the Order is "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,"

The badge of the Grand Army consists of au eagle and a star, connected by a riobin representing the flag. The metal of the badge is from captured cannon. None but hour ably discharged soldiers can become members of the Order.

Under the auspices of the Order thousands of camp-fires, Grand Army fairs, rennions 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 in pauper graves have been re-interred, and no old save that conferred by the Order, and every mem-soldier or widow and orphan need suffer for the ber is eligible for any position in its gift. Euch

Department and the National Encampment have a countersign. The secret work is prepared by the National Engampment, and consists of a beautiful eeremony, 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. Eighteeen 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 Comrada John A. Logan, and on the 30th of May each year has been proudly observed. It has become a national boliday, and means to perpetuate, by floral offerings, and orations commemorative of the dead, the memory of those only who were the Union blue, and fought in defense of the flag of our common country,

THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

BY COLONEL I. W. AVERY, Of Allanta 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, 1889, 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 seanter and a United States senator, and while hold ing the former position to 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 ceremonics in honor of his dead friend and closest mander; John Milledge, vice president, Coptain 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 conserva

"The objects of the Association are the conservation of Confederate nemories; the promotion of followship, and the enthreation of friendship between the surrying soldiers and officers of the army, mary, 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 Confederacy to the encouragement and practice of manly virtues; the extension of reasonable and and sympathy to fellow members in seasona of sickness and distress, and, in case of death, burial and the readition of suitable funeral honors."

On the next Memorial Day, after that first meeting, this Veterans' Association paraded in line for the first time, under cammand of Captain William A. Wright. kind of thing in furtherance of ite benevolent fram

The association has a beautiful plat in West View Cemetery, where indigeat deceased mombers are given an honorable sepulcire. 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 insertibed. "Exceed by the Fullon Country Confederate Veterans" Association in Memory of Their Dead Conrades."

The present officers of the association are: Col. W. 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 colossal contest.

The amouncement of the coming of the Southern inclination received a profound interest among the old surviving soldiers of the Confidence, and arrangements were made for a gathering of the secured old Southern veterans on a large scale to pay respect to the venerable chiftain, and to carry out this purpose the idea of an organized concert of action was successful unit immediately carried into execution.

Col. John Milledge, State librarian, and a grand son of Governor John Milledge, a Revolutionary here and an early executive of Georgia, drafted a cull for a meeting of Confederate veterans, and it was held in the Court House on the night of the 9th of April, 1989. Coloned Milledge presided over the meeting, which consisted of one hundred and cighty-two soldiers. An organization was created, earlied The Confederate Veterans' Association of Fullon 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-

And on the unveiling of the IIII monument, when Nr. Davis was present, in whose honor the association was organized, the body was out in full force, and there was nn immease gathering of veterans from all parts of the State and the South. Col. J. 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 maxvellous 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 hundrad 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 clitzens. It is one of the main benevolent institutions of the Sata, and dispenses a large charity for the need of the poor veterans, and under its charter of incorporation it can hold praperty and do every

ciation, and testifying to its liberal spirit was that it sent a delegation of fifty representatives to a meeting of the "Blue and the Gray," at Kennesaw Mountain, October, 1887, in a canvention of old soldiers of the Confederate and Federal armies.

The next step in the pragress of Georgia Confederate veteran organizations was the creation of the State "Confederate Survivors' Association "of Georgia, organized in Adanta, Ga., August 15, 1883. The officers were, Lieutenant-General John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief; and Commanders, General Alfred H. Colquitt, present United States Senator; General Philip Cook Secretary of State of Georgia: General Philip Cook, Secretary of State of Georgia: Major-General P. M. B. Young; and Caphain John McIutosh Kell, Adjuant-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 saliors throughout the Union

Gen. John Brown Gordon, of Georgia, a lieu-

tenant general in the Confederate army under Lee, and governor and United States senater from Georgia, was elected Commander in Chief at the organi zation of the brotherhood, and re elected successively at the sunnal conventions - at Chattanooga, Tennes-see, July 4th 1890, at the first annual encampment: at Jackson, Mississippi, June 9th, 1891, at the second annual encampment; and at New Orleans, Louis-iana, April 9th, 1892, at the third and last annual encampment

e first article of the constitution makes the fol-

lowing 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 as occations of Confederate veterans soldiers and saliors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; ta preserve relies or mementous of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; 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 proceded us in eternity.

Article 11 reads thus

"The discussion of political or religious subjects nor any political action shall be permitted within the organiza tion of the United Confederate Vet erans, and any camp that will have neted in violation of this article shall he declared to have forfeited its mem bershin."

General Gordon appointed the follow-

ing staff Genl Fitzhugh Lee Va . Lieutenant-General.

Genl Clement A. Evans, Gn, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Geni. Thomas H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General, Va.

Licut. Genl. Stephen D. Lee, Miss., Quartermaster-General.

Genl W. S. Walker, Fla., First As-

sistant Quartermaster General. Genl. J. F. Shipp, Toun., Second Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Genl. Robert F. Hoke, N. C., Inspector-General Genl. Wright Schaumburg, Mo., First

Assistant Inspector-General.

Geul. Thomas G. Jones, Ala, Second Assistant Inspector-General. Genl. M. C. Butler, S. C., Judge-Ad-

vocate General. Geni. W. B. Bate, Tenn., Judge-Ad

vocate General. Col. W. P. C. Breckenridge, Ky.

Assistant Judgo \dvocate General, Genl. Joseph Wheeler, Ala., Com General. missary Genl. W. H. Jackson, First Assistant

Commissary-Goneral Genl, L. I. McCollum, Tean., 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 Scales, 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. Chaleron, La

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 Elliott, 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. C. W. Frazier, Fla

D. A. Given, La

Henry K Douglass, Md obert Vanco, N. C. Col. John O. Waddell Ga

S. H. Buck, Ala. B. T. Johnson, Md. Price Williams, Jr., Ala. Robert Ransom, N. C.



LEE'S MONUMENT, ECHMOND, VA.

In 1892 the following additional staff officers were appointed:

Geul. W. L. Celhoun, Atlanta, Ga., Aide-de-camp. Geal. George A. Mercer, Savannah, Ga., Aide-deamp

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-decamp Major-Genl. E. P. Alexander, Savannah, Ga., In-

spector-General.

Genl. J. C. Breckenridge, Ky., Aide-de-camp. In 1891, July 2d, these important appointments were made

Major-Geal. George Moorman, New Orleans, La., Adjutant General

Col. J. F. Shipp, Chattanooga, Tenn., Quartermastor General.

The territary of the Dnited Confederate Veterans is divided into three Departments, viz.:

 East of the Mississtpp, composed of all of the Southern States this side of the Mississippi River. 2. Trans-Mississippi all States west of the Missis-

sippi Biver. 3. Northwest, recently created States in the Northwest.

1. DEPARTMENT EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lieutenant-General E Kirby Smith, Commander, Sewannee Tean

Brig Genl. Wright Schaumburg, Adjutant-Genemi and Chief of Staff. Now Orleans, La,

LOUISIANA DIVISION,

Major John Glynn, Jr., Commander, New Orleans.

Col. W. R. Lyman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

MARYLAND DIVISION.

Major General George H. Stewart, Commander, Baltimors, Md. VIRGINIA DIVISION.

Major-General Thomas A. Brander, Commander, Richmond, Va.
Col. Joseph V. Bidgood, 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, Char lotte, N. C., Aid.

Brig.-Genl. W. P. Roborts, Gatesville, N. C., Aid. SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.

Major-General Ellison Capers, Com mander, Columbia, S. C.
Col. Thomas S. Moorman, Adjutant

General and Chief of Staff, Columbia.

Brig. Genl. John Bratton, Winnsboro S. C. Aid

Brig.-Genl Stanley S Crittenden, Greenville, S. C , Aid.

FLORIDA DIVISION.

Major General J. J. Dickison, Com mander, Ocala Fla.
Col. Fred L. Robertson, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Brooksville,

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.

MISSISSIPPL DIVISION.

Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, Commander, Starkville, Miss. Col. E. T. Sykes, Adjutant General andChief 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, Tenu.

Brig. Genl. Geo. W. Gordon, Memphis, Tenn., Aid.

Brig.-Genl. L. E. Polk, Columbia, Tenn, Aid.

KENTUUKY DIVISION. Major-General John Boyd, Commander, Lexington,

Col. Joseph M. Jones, Adjutant-General and Chief

of Staff, Paris, Ky.
Brig. Genl. W. G. Bullitt, Paducah, Ky., Aid.

Ky.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Lieutanant-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 Stata had to be divided into five divisions:

NORTHEASTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Major-General W. L. Bush, Commander, McKinney,

Col. J. M. Pearson, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, McKinney, Tex.

NORTHWESTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Major-General Richard Cobb, Commander, Wichita Enlla Tex

Col. Wm Parks Skeene, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Wichita Fatts, Tex

Brig.-Genl. Joseph Benedict, Graham, Tex., Aid. Brig. Genl, W. B. Plemmons, Amarillo, Tex., Aid.

SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Mujor General W. G. Blain, Commander, Fairfield, Tex Col. Ti Thomas J. Gibson, Adjutant-General and

Chief of Staff, Mexia, Tex.
Brig.-Genl. H. H. Boone, Nava ote, Tex., Aid.

Brig. Genl. D. H. Nunn, Crackett, Tex., Aid.

SOUTHWESTERN TEXAS DIVISION Major-General W. H. Young, Commander, San

Autumo Tex. Col. D. M. Poor, Adjutant-General and Chief of

Statt, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Genl. Hamilton P. Bee, San Antonio, Tex., Aid.

Brig. Genl. Thomas W. Dodd, Lore-

do, Tex., Aid.

WESTERN TEXAS DIVISION.

Major-General E. M. Bean, Comman-

der, Cameron, Tex.
Col. W. M. McGregor, Adjutant
General and Chief of Staff, Cameron,

Brig. Geol. H. E. Shelley, Austin. A id

Brig Genl. Robert Donnell, Meridian. Tex., Aid.

ARKANEAS DIVISION.

Major General Ben T. DuVall. Commander, Fort Smith, Ark

Col. R. M. Fry, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Fort Smith, Ark Brig. Geal. Robert H. Crockett, Stuttgart, Ark., Aid.

Brig.-Genl. J. M. Bohart, Bentonville. Ark., Aid.

MISSOURI DIVISION.

Major General J. O. Shelhy, Com mander, Adriau, Mo.

INDIAN TERRITORY DIVISION. Major-General N. P. Guy, Commanler, McAlester, 1. T.

Col. R. B. Colman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Stuff, McAllester, I. T.

OKLAHOMA DIVISION. Major-General Sam T. Leavy, Com.

mander, Norman, C. T. DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Major General John C. Underwood, Commander, Chicago, Ill. Col. Sam'l Baker, Chief of Staff,

Chicago, 111. The objects of the Southern national reanization 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 cordisland brotherly relations between the surviv-ing soldiers of the Confederacy.

3d. Humane. To take care of the disabled and indigent soldiers of the

Confederacy and their helpless families 4th. Non-Political and Non-Sectari-To keep the organization rigidly out of rancor of polities and the prej udice of religious creeds, cultivating patriotism and nuscetaring 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 con 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 pravides for organizing State associations and local associations in States, it does not interfere in any way with such organizations

Over two hundred separate camps have united with the general organization, and there is every likeli hood, if the present rate of growth is 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, omsians the second, and Tennessee next. May 13, 1891, 166 bodies jouned the order from Texas, 75; Louisiana, 21; Ftorida, 18; Tennessee and Ken tucky, 13 cach; Mississippi, 8; Alabama, 5; Georgie, 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 conven-tion chooses the time and place of the next convention.

The next convention is to be held at Birmingham.

Ala., July 19th, 1993.

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 comple-tion of the order was made the occasion of a congrat-ulatory order by the Commander in-Chief, General

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 of her sister States of the South; whose matchless record as soldiers is only equal ed 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 aflegiance and in their emulous and ennobling 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

and virtues goes hand in hand with loyalty to the principles of the government and devotion to the welfars of the whole country.

August 15th, 1891, the Commander appointed a

ommittee to select an official seal for the order. Thomas B. Peake was chairman. The seal recommended was approved and officially adopted 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, "Dec Vindice." The diameter of the second of the Dec Vindice." The figure is encircled by a wreath, and encircling the seal on its outer edge are the words, "United Confederate Veterans, 1889, 1861-1865."

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

great one. There was a vast attendance, eloquent speeches, large parades, firsworks on an extensive scale, a visit to the historic battlefields around Chattancoga, 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 hold at Jackson, Mississippi, June 9th, 1891, and had an increased attendance and interest

The third and last annual convention was an enormous 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 peo-ple from a distance were in attendance, and the entire inhabitancy of the city turned out to witness the parade.

The chief feature of the convention was the great oration of that, as General Gordon colled in introducing him, "unrivalled" orator, United States Senator John Warwick Daniel, of Virginis. It was masterful, eloquent and patriotic. There was not a sectional sentiment in it, but a broad catholicity of national feeling, and ite Southern pride was accompanied by a poble respect for the other side of the contest. These vital sentences are alike preg-nant with truth and the spirit of the order

"There was no difference between the Confedorate 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 ta mittee of seven to formulate a plan ta 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, Sewannee, Tenn

Prof. J. N. Stuhbs, Woods Crossroads, Gloucester County, Va.
Prof. Alonzo Hill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Lieut.-Genl. Stephen D. Lee, Sterkville, Miss. Major-Genl. Ellison Capers, Columbia, S. C. Col. H. L. Bentley, Abdene. Tex.

Prof. J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La The New Orleans Convention also passed a unani-mous resolution, for the Commander to appoint a committee to memorialize the Governors and Legis-

latures of the States and Territories of the late Confederate States to make adequate provision for maimed and belpless Confederate veterans and their widows. dows. This is the committee: Lieut. Genl. Wade Hampton, chairman, Columbia,

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

U. S. Senator John W. Daniel, Danville, Va.

Ex Governor Robert Lowry, Jacksoo, Miss. Ex Governor L. S. Ross, College Station, Tex. Ex Governor James B. Eagle, Little Rock, Ark,

Ex Governor James B. Eagle, Little Rock, Ark. The convenion 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:

conument to Jefferson Davis. This is the committee Lieut.-Gonl. W. L. Cabell. chairman Dallas, Tex. Capt. John L. Ardmore, Galt, Ardmore, I. T. Oenl. John M. Harroll, Hot Springs, Ark.

Major-Genl. J. O. Shelhy, Adrian, Mo. Col. Charles G. Johnson, New Orleans, La. Col. J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss. Major-Genl. W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

Major-Genl. W. H. Jackson. Nashville, Tenn. Major-Genl. John Bovd. Levington, Ky. Major-Genl. John C. Underwood. Chicago, Ill Genl. Joseph Hodgson. Mobile, Ala.

Geni. W. L. Colhoun, Atlanta, Ga. Major-Goni. J. J. Dickison, Ocala, Fla. Dr. R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C. Capt. B. H. Tengue, 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, Kansus City, Mo. Geul. A. T. Watts, Dallas, Tex. Major-Genl. Ben T. Duval, Fort Smith, Ark.

Col. and Hon, W. C. P. Breckenridge, Lexington,

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-Gent. 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 1889, upon first being installed as the Commander of the veterans, presented clearly the spirit of the organization, that should ond 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 mero force and urgeney of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry consulerations of partiasa triumphs. The broar of the American Republic, the just powers of the Fedoral 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 Solva had their worthy descendants

The truth must be realized that a people without memories of heroir deeds, heroir sufferings and sorrifices, is a people without a history; that to cherish such memories and recell such a past, whother crowned with success or consecrated in defaut, is to idealize principle, strengthen character, intensity have of country, and convert deleat and disnater into pillars of support for future manhood and noble womanhood.

Whether, he urged unanswormby, the Southers people under their changed conditions, may even hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their Mashington and ended with their Lea 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 candidence 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 Maxima," etc., etc.

FROM "OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES;" THE "REBELLION RECORD;" "PHISTERER'S STATISTICAL RECORD;" "HAMERSLEY'S ARMY REGISTER;" THE "OFFICIAL ARMY REGISTER"; STATISTICAL VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; "THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA;" "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS;" AND SUCH OTHER THOROUGHLY RELIABLE BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS AS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE,

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DATE	EVENT.	LOCATION.	DUBLINON.	PORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	SCE.	COMMANDERS.	Kralen.	Worners F C.		PARSONERS MISS.	Messino.	11/2/23 (7/2/2)	ADDIANG ADDIANG COLEAN	ADVAK.
1863 Bept. 21 Bept. 22	Eksperand. Eksperand. Skruak Skruak Skruak Skruak Skruak Skruak	Blustos, Texy. WHITE'S from V. Alec's from V. Alec's from V. CARRER'S STON, Madew Vo. CARRER'S STON, MADEW MADOUATELLE, TEXX.	4 hours.	CPs.	Foster a Cavalry Soster a Cavalry of Cavalry of Cavalry of the Arm Staff Cavalry of the Arm Staff Cavar Cavar Cavar Cavar Dry. Cavar Dry. Cavar Dry. Cavar Dry. Cavar Dry. Cavar Dry. Cavar Cavar Dry. Cavar C	Cav. Divi-	Gen, Buford, F	20 11 20	98 22	5 8		: :	-		Federal, Federal.
Sept. 28	edomite Grantilius	ROCKVIDAR, MD. DONALDSONNIAR, LA ZOLLKUPPER, TENN		Cav.	11th Now York Cavalry, and lufantry. 1sti, Now York Cavalry. 3rd Brig., Cav., Div., Army of the Ohio.	<u> </u>	Capt. Kilgore, C.	# 15 15			3		- ! !		Federal. Confid
Bupt. 20	5 : :	UPPERVILLE, VA. HED BOXE CITUTET, MO.		190	Guer 150 let Maryland Potomac Home Brigade of Cavalry 2nd Wiscoust Cavalry.		Maj. Cole, F	-		0					Federal.
Bept. 26 Bopt. 25		CALIDUIT TENT (Haguewood Prairle). MOPEAT'S STATION, ARE. (Haguewood) Station)		75 Cav.	Cavairy of the Army of the Ohio. Detachment of 1st Arkmas Volunteers		Capt. Parker, F., {	E)	69	20 21					Frederal,
Sept. 2	Sept. 29 Engrammet. Consequence Configuration of 20th and 21th Army Corps, to be called the 4th Army Corps, to be colled the 4th Army Corps, to be colled the 4th Army Corps, to be colled the 4th Army Corps of Confidenties (Swifer)	UCALINAVILLE, LENA AMITE ADA COMITE RIVERS, LA		30 Gu	Guer 4th Wiscossin Cavalry	_5	ieut, Earl, F.								Sederal.
Sept. 26	Bointeninent of Fort Sunter, S. C., by Federal Batteries on Morrie Johns. 8ept.20 Engugement.	STERLING'S FARE, (Morganzia), LA3	hours	200 45	4500 19th lows and 26th Indiana Volunteers		Cal. Leako, F. Maj. Manigomery, F. Gen. Green, C.			:			e1 :-	Ť	Conf'd.
Sont 96	Skirmish.	MOOR'S BLUFF, BIG BLACK RIVER,		Guer 130	Federal Troops. 7th Eansus and 7th Illinois Cavairy.		Col. Roweit, F.	-	69	120		: :	1		Conf'd, Federal.
Oct. 1	Nearthean an especial of the C.S. A. relieved from his command. If pairs of General Rosecrass Vogon-Link by Confederates, under M. besler, near Andreasia Coss Ross. Ton.						- Newcome, C)							_	
Oct.		ADS, TERM	-	0001	the Wile., 2nd Ind., 1st Teen, Cav. of the Army of the Camberland	o d	Col. McCook, F	27 -		300	-		-		Federal.
Oct. 1	Owelly Birmelsh. Singapenent and Capture by Confedente Forces.		1% hours.	5	tet Brig., 2nd Div., Cav. and Wilder's Brig., Monuted Lot.	ted lat	(Capt. Squires, C. f. Maj. Patterson, F	M 80 P	# H	-				Ĭ	'p.Juo
Oct.		NORPRESION O' ROAD, TENN			2nd Ky, Cav, and Wilder's Brig. of Mounted inf. (Organizations not stated)		Gen, Forrent, C §	-	*	- :				-	ederal,
Oct.		STONE RIVER, TENN. HAUTER'S FERRY, VA.					Capt, Bean, F	-	93	91		-			Conf'd,
	Engagement Skirmfeli Raid on Fedural Troops.	Bedr Springer Tenn New Aldenny, Miss Glassow, Ky			Portion of Gen. Burnhille's Forces. (Troops not specified.) 37th Kenterky Mounted Infantry	3.00	Capt. Nun.F.	7	:		2	- :		100	100 Coul'd,
Oct.	(Ma)	WARTRACE, TENN. BAXTER SPRINGS, ARE.		100 600	5th lows Cavalry. Detachment 3rd Wis., Kan, Vols. (83rd U. S.	Odored Troops)	Gen. Blunt, F	75	9			:		:	Conf'd,
Oct.	Skrimen: 7 Attack on Federal Troops	loxo, Mass	Lours.	Geor	West Tennesses Cavulty					-		:	-	-	Conf'd,
Oet.	8(GN and 814.) Engrycmonta. Engrymment	Shelhavyile Perz, Trnk, (Farmiogtod) Chablestown, Va		Cavi.	Int. 2nd nnd 4th Onto, 2nd Brigade of Mounted Infant Federal Cavalty.	, and Widered	Gen. Whenler, C. (Capt. Somern, E.)	10 205	20 21	800				1	Federal. Confd,
	Skiraish Engugeusent.	W. Misaw, Mo.		2000	, 7th Missouri Militla Cavalry. 4000 Colonels McCrellia and Phillip's Cavalry Brigades.		Col. McCrellis, F. Col. Phillips, F., Gen. S. D. Lee, C.	15	÷					-	edoral.
35	Descention of Cardings, Ma, by Confederate Proops. Descention of Sales and	NOAR CHERK, TENN. AAPIDAN, VA. RUHAN'S PLANTATION, MISS. IAMES CITY, VA. (Robertson's Rud).	3 hones	Car	3rd Brigade, 2nd Cavalty Division. Let Div. Cav., Army of the Potomao, 2nd Wisconolo Cavalty. 3rd Cav. Div., Army of the Potomao	3	Col. Hatch, F. Hen. Klipatrick, F. (Gen. Stunri, C)					- : :	- ! !		Federal, Conf'd.
Oct. 1	Engngmentent Engngmentent Oct. 11 Engngment	Blue Spiukgs, Tenn. Vrhaition Bayou, La. Rheatown, Tenn.			Sinckleford's Cav. Div. and Inf. of the Ohlo lat Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Curps	e Ohio	Gen. Shackleford, E., Jorn. Welfaol, F., (Col. Palne, F)	8	19	150					Federal.

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DATE	EVENT.	LOCATION.	DURATION.	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Kerren	Мотирир.	P. Tay	PRINCHERA TAREN EL	Misse		eng (myla storial	A DY A W	100
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1863	Energentiebt	HKNDERSON'A MILL, TRNK	2 hours	500 270	2700 5th Indiana Cavalry	Col. Graham, F \	- 9g	=======================================	2		00	-:	-	Conf.d.	Ę.
					Const. 1-3 W. T	Gen. Williams, C.	=	8	_						Ī
1			d Bours		obtained Volunteers, four C. S. Brighty	Regiment, F.	2	:	÷	<u>:</u>		:	-	ž	ederal,
100	Engwemont.	INDITAN'S MILLS, MISS	2 hours		2nd Brigado of Cavalry, 16th Corps	Col. Hatch, F	3		<u>:</u>	i		÷	÷	Fed.	edoral.
	1994. 1944) Europeanner	A special unit Survey Version Special			Oscalar Coma Arme of the Potence.	Gen. Kilpatrick,F (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,4	-	_				Contra	2
	Engrapement	ERRITL'S CROSSING, Mo.		1600 300	11st, 4th and 7th Mo Militia favairy, Enrolled Mili-	BGen, Brown, F.	63		25			:		Fred	edorel.
			a licenses	9500		Col Hatch F	Kaw 40	_	i.		_	-	_	9	1
100	Кеспирональся Кеспирональся	Bio Black River, Miss.			September 10 Form Constitution of the Constitu	MGen. McPherson, F	_		_	_		-	_	_	2
	Land Enganement	A CONTACT TOWN				Gen.Shackleford,	- E	*	26					Į,	Feeloral.
			_	_		Capt. Copeland, F				_				_	
	Attack on Federal Outpost	BULL TRWK, VA	7	400	Detachment 6th and 11th W. Va. Volunteers	Cul. W. L. Jack-		-	3		Ė	÷	÷	Federal	ru-
-Jet. 14	14) Batth	BRISTOL STATION. VA		-	[2nd Cates, Warren's: portions of Sykes' 5th Corps	Jun. Warren, F. v	51 1200	829	- =	450	İ	-	- =	Federa	É
	Englagement	донови, Та.	Ť	+	Portion of 1st Div., 2nd Corps, Army of the Potonine.	G - G						_	-	_	
	Bugragement	SALT LICK VA			6th West Virginia Volunteers	Col. W. M. Jack-			-	<u>.</u>		<u></u> -	÷	Fed	oderal,
						1 son, C	4 =					_	_		
Oct. 15	15 Engagement and Capture by Federal Forces of.	CANTON, M188.		:		MGen. McPherson. F	SUU		÷	:-	Ė	÷	-	Fed	Sederal,
		McLean's Fond, Va. (Liberty Mills)		:	N. J. Brig., 3rd Corps, Army of the Postumec.	Col. Pierce, F	3	8	+	1	Ť	÷	÷	Fed	Federal.
		Brackersk Food Va		ĝ	-	Sulmore, C. §			3					Fed to	Fedoral.
Oct. 16	16 (16th-18th), Skirmahen	BROWNSVILLE, MISS			Portions of the 15th and 17th Corps.	MGen. McPherson,F			_						
Oct. 17	de Ronners.	ANTA BAY FLA			oma and Adele	Act. Master Buc. }		10		ю		- :	-:	Fed	Sedoral.
		CLINTON, MISS.			Detachment of the Army of the Trenessee	(Capt. Westcott, C.) MGen. McPherson, F						_			
	Engagement Skirmini.	RAPIDAN, VA Humansvilae, Mo		Cav.	lat Div., Cav. Corps, Array of the Potenne	Gen, Buford, F	:	i	÷	:	t	÷	:	9	į
Oet, 18	18 Capture and Re-capture of	CHARLESTOWN, VA		-	. 9th Maryland Volunteers.	Col. Wolls, F.	10 % A		: E	379	į	÷	:		S Fed.
	Engagomont.	BERRYSVILLE, VA	i	-	34th Mass, Volunteers and 17th Lodiana Battery.	(Gen. imboden, C.)	1							-	
Oet, 19	19 Action.	BUCKLAND MILLS, VA		:	3rd Div., Cav. Corps, Army of the Potomac.	Gen. Custer, F	3.K.	- :	- :		:	÷		. Couf'd.	Ę
Oct. 30	20 Engagement	BARTON STATION, MISS.	-	900 100	1000 Troops of the Arnly of the Tennessee.		15	- 1	-	-	i	-	-	Confd.	Ę.
	្រុំ បានស្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្វាន់ បានសង្សាន់ បានសង្គាន់ បានសង្ងាន់ បានសង្គាន់ បានសង្គាន់ បានសង្គាន់ បានសង្គាន់ បានសង្គាន់ បានសង	PHILADELPHIA, TENN.	hours	- !	th and 19th Ky. }	Col. Wuniford, F	- 1	i	-		i	÷	-:	Conw.d.	Ę
	Pursuit of Confederate Troops, and Engagement	PRILIDELPHIA TENK		:	-	Major Graham, F	20 150	98	350 111	-	- H	-	-	Ped	Poderale
Det. 31	21 Engraçument.	UEROKEE STATION, ALA	hout	辛	4000 Osterhaus' 1st Div., 15th Corps, Army of the Tees	Gen. Osterhans, F.	100	- 1	- :	1	i	:	÷	Federal	ig.
	tion of.	DELOUSAS, LA	Ī		Franklin's Division of Back's Troups.	Sep. Franklin, F	:	:		<u>:</u>	÷	÷	÷	. Federal	Federal.
Oct.		Chossing, VA		- PRE	and Pennsylvania and 1st Maine Cavalty	Liudi oi. Brinton, F		:	<u>:</u>	-		:	-	-	181
Oct. 23	28 Attack on Federal Supply Train		% honr	30	70th Indiana Volunteers	Lient, Compb. II, F.,	1	1	:	:	:	÷	÷	Federal	je.
OC. 12		SWEITWATER TENN		<u> </u>	THE DAY CAY COPPS, Army of the Potential, (availy, Army of the Olifo.			_						_3	Reducal.
		SNN		_		(Col. Chytum, F (11	L 11 130	62	25		-			2	Federal.
	Skirning	-	o monte	200	Jak Kangan Indiao Borre Guards and 2nd Ind. Battery.	Gen. Marmaduke, C.	-		-	_		-			
Oct. 38	, n	CANE CREEK, ALA. (Bear Creek or Tus-)		-	-	Sen, Osterbans, F	3 33	⇒	30	:	:	:	÷	Federa	Pre.
	Skirnaidh Attark an Federal Toops	PRILADELPHIA, TENS. FINCENT'S CHOSS HOADS, MISS. (Bay Springs)		000	(Organizations not recorded.) (In Alabama Federal Cavaler	Col. Spencer, F			-	-		- :	-	Coof'd	r.g.
Oct. 37	I de la companya de l	Buown's Fenuy, Tenn			1 and 23rd Ky., 1st, 6tb.)	B. Gen. Hazen, F	10	2	-		- 6	- :	-	Fedora	Tel.
				-		(Go. Longstreet, C)	-			_	-	-	-	-!	

Comparison Com													i		
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Chemistrian Prince Pr	1863 kt. 37	Bombardment of Fort Sumter, S. C., by four Federal Menters					Gen, Hooker, F.,	2 K. W.							
	kt. 28	Beath		S bours	1		(Ga. Lougatreet, C)	9	İ	ğ :-	i	-	÷	1	Federal.
Character Color		(26th-29th). Engagement	LOOKOUT CREEK, TENN.				God, Howard, F	1		1		:	-	7 4	Fideral.
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Children Compact Com		Jefferson Davis, who exonerates him from all blame in connection with late commend.	3						_			_		9	1
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Annual Company Annu			Collingsville, Tenn		-	Cavalry Brigade, 19th Corps	Cal. Hatel, F.				:	-	:	Fed	Federal.
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Miles Point, W. Va.		Attack by Capfedente Troops on	Moscow and La Faverte Team		:	Cavalry Brigade, 16th Corps.	Geor. Chalmers				7	-	-:	P.J.	Frderal,
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Book Sare, Min. Gore Federal Creatity Cay. Hitchenek. For Fo			MUDDY RUN, CULPETPER, VA		đ	let Div., Cav. Corps. Army of the Potomac	Gen. Baferd, F.	:	:	:	i	:		IPHI .	Sederal.
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Cov. Cov.	Nov. 16		SAYOU SARA, MIRS.			Contain County							_		
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		ment of Evatere Virginia and North Carollan.			_							_	_		
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		Division.	PAUMVIIA, TENN		3	Federal Mounted Jalenty	Capt. Cutirf, F		1			:	:	:	
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11th Newton 1972. Company	Nov. 14		HUFF'S FERRY, TENK.			_	Coll. Chapte, F §			<u>:</u>		:	:	Coof'd.	Cooffd.
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CAMPIELL STATURY, TEXX. [40] Corps and Carlotte, 2nd Corps and Carlotte, 1 [40] Longerton, C. (40) Longerton	Nov. 16		HOLSTON RIVER KNONVILLE, TENN			Federal Cavaley.	Col. West, F.	KAW A. F				_	_		
			CAMPBEL STATION, TENN		:	19th Corps, 2nd Dictaton, 23rd Corps and Cavelry, 1	Gen. Burnelde, F?	400 100	:	÷	İ	-	÷	:	
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		CHRUNOLOGICAL LIST	5	1	EVENIS (1990-1999),-Continued.		ļ							
DATE	EVENT.	LOCATION	Брадток.		COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Knike.	Killer, Weeknan		nx N	4300,	epany epany epany	ATTO STATE	ADVAN-
1863				ان			K W K.W		2	2 0	ಭ	-		1
Nov. 17	Nov. 17 (17th-Dec. 4th). Siege 17th, Attack on ontports. Skirmski.	Groxhile, Tenn. Whiow Cheer, Cal. Mody Jaceson, Va.		Otpts	Army of the Ohio. 1st Coliforna Battalion Manataineer infantry. 1st New York Capulty.		8 P., 8 C.		5	80		11	S 24	Conf'd. Fedoral.
Nov. 18	Engagement and Capture by Pederal Petren. Miterasto Taxo Teach Press. Text. PSSkirming and Capture by Pederal Peres. Continue Count Bayou, Lat. General Counter Counter, Ferry, Va., of Colond Bayan's Expedition.	MUBTANO ISLAND HEAT ARANZAS PASS, TEX. CARRION CROW BANOU, LA.		Bac	Jost may Hell and Only and Only and Only and Only P Battery F, last Mo. Art. and Only and Monographica. Oth Miscory Cavalry Only 111 Cavalry Cavalry Only 111 Cavard Only 111 Cavard Discolumns 150th 111 Infants.	MajGen. Banks, F			ž				3	
Nov. 18 Nov. 26	- Black	WATERPROOF, LA.		Guor	Federal Steamer Welcome.				3					
N.W. 23	Horts, part Red Kiver Landing on the Mississipp. Nov. 23 (2 1rd-20th). Buttles.	Chartranooca, Tenn. (nedading Or.) chard Krob Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge).		65,000 45,000	(4th and 14th Corps. Arms of the Comberland, 11th) Corps, Geary's Div. o to 12th Corps and 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee	Gen. Grant, F	767	4520	- 643		830	90 20	7000 Fedoral	lorul.
	Battlo	CHATTANGOOA, TENN. (Orchard Kaob)			(Granger's and Palmer's Corrs, supported by How-) of Ard's Corps.		107	Ė	. 109	+		÷		Pederal.
Nov. 2		LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN.	3 hours	9681		Gen. Bragg. C	-	-	98	-		+	- Fe	Federal,
Nov. 20	Nov. 25 Battle.	MISSIONARY RIDGE, TENM	9 hours		Corns Garge Div. of the Samberland. 11th	(Gen. Hooker, F.,]	- :		2000	÷			. 2	Federal.
Nov. 26	Attack on Confederate Camp. Nov. 26 Skirmish,	Gurenville, N. C				(LtCol. Brown-)	T	1		-		<u>:</u> §	<u> </u>	Fedoral,
	Engegement	SPARTA, TENN.			1st Tennessee and 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry	Col. Murray, C.	-	:	2 5				F. F.	Federal. Federal.
	Skirming	Wary Springs, N. C.		400 10		Lieut. Col. Bryson, C. 30	8.8 W 30						-0,1	Con Con
	Engramont,	Kingston, Tenn.		:	Cevalry, Army of the Oblo.		K. W						2	, Ded
	(20th-28th). Operations at (Raccon Ford, Bartlett's Mille, Robertson's Mine Run, Va. (Locust Grove, Payan's) Tavera, and New Hope).	MINE RUN, VA. (Locust Grove, Payne's)		- :	Het, 2nd, 3nd, 5th and 6th Corps and 1st and 2nd Cavalty Divisions, Army of the Potennac	(Gen. Lee, C	100 200	- 7130		÷		_ <u>:</u> _	<u>ي</u>	Conf'd.
Nov. 27	Nov. 27 Eogagemunte.	Guevralle. Pea Vine Creek.		1	(Johnson's Div., 14th Corps.; Geterland Div., 15th; Corps and Geary's Div., 15th Corps	Gen. Hooker, F. (:			-	i		3	Federal,
	Except of General J. H. Margao, C. S. A., from the Positontiary as Columbus, Olifo.	(TAYLOR S RIDOE)			9. 3 Peterson and Complete									
	: = :	CLEVELAND, TENN FOUT ESPERANZA, TEXAS			Std Brigate, 2nd Cavelly DVeson. [Std and 18tb lnd., 8nd and 99th III., 23rd and 34th lows. 18th and 18th New York, 7th Mich., Co. F. lows. 18th and 18th New York, 7th Mich., Co. F. lows. 18th and 18th New York, 18t	M.Gen Washburner.1	-	09		- 1		2	_ E	Federal,
Nov. B		LOUISVILLE, TENN.		235	fee also barrery, portions of section out Division. 18th Corps.		- 1	i	-		i	÷	Fed	Federal,
Nov. 26	Assault by Confederate Forces on	FORT SANDERS, KNONTELE, TENN		:		Gen, Longustreet, C	98	: :2	1	<u> </u>	i	÷	- Fed	Federal.
Nov. 30 Dec. 1	Nov. 30 Skrittilli Doc. 1 Engagement Dec. 2 Attack to Federal Plekets	SALVEHSVILLE, KY. RIPLEY, MISS. WALKER'S FORD, CLINCH RIVER, W. VA., 5 hours.			The second of th	Col. Graham, E	7 25	83	20 28	<u> </u>	i	:	 Fed	Fedoral,
	General Braxton Bragg, C. S. A., tracefers command of Confederate Forces to Jurial Adel, Hardee,	- And Administra										:	2	'edoral'
Z	Strength of the Control of the Contr	Noguetta, Nen	°S 1	1 Co.	7th Iowa Cavalry. Cavalry Divising, 10th Corps	- P	E.c.w 176			40		- :	<u>S</u>	Conf'd
Dog.	Sluga of Knozville, Tana., raised by Confederate Troops. Maj. Jen. Selienck, U. S. A., aucceded in command of Middle Department by Brix-Gen. Lockwood.					Forrest, C								
	Destruction by the of theorgelows, S. C. 6 Much on Confedents (Traig.) MajGeo. Sherman arrived at Knovville, Toan.	CLANCE MOUNTAIN, TRAM		-	Cavalry, Army of the Ohlo	MajGen. Fnster, F	-		-	-		-	- 7	Federal.
504	A September 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NATORIE, MUSS		100	idh lowa Cayalry.									
	Skiruish	CREELSBORG, KY.		:	13th Kentucky Caralty.	İ	-	-		-		-	-	1

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27VC	EVENT.	LOCATION.	DUKATION	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE,		COMMANDERS	KOLEO.		B 0	Wednesday Takes by	Missing.		Change faketa. Heados	PARADOS ATRES TAXAS VALIDA	1 m
1863 Dec. 2	1863. Dec ? Skirneish. Maj-free, John A. Logen assenses command of the Pilveetti Army Units	CELINA, TENN.				-									-	1
Dog	8 Engragument. (Sth-21-st), Averill's Hand.	Painceton, Ark			Chachaent Ferent Gavarry, 2 and 3 And Athand Shi W. Va. Monuted Infantry, 14th) Penn, and Dobewe Sattury, Cavalry and Battery, Geo, Averill, F	tery Geo. Av	#IR, F	φ	40	- 01	200					
	Camponade between Fort Moultile and Battery Gregg, Claribeston Harbor. Prediction Library and America Proclamation to bile Message, The Essent House, of Representation can unantenned by Vent of	Спанцезтов Наввов, S. C			-County and -Count	-		+					÷		1	ŧ
	Žå.				100	e G		—								
Doc. 10	Recognition and Engagement		2 hours	O M	Done 3 Drightly, Large of the Ottlo.		Col. Garmed, F	æ					H		Federal	įį
	Skirmish and Commission of the restraint in whome thanks and con- grataktions to the larve Armies of the Camberban, the Ohio, the Toursees, and their commets round the Promission to Bonderdies of Charleston, S. G. Iy Green all Gillman.	Modestuno, Terr	Sov1 {		Cavalry, Army of the Oilie	<u> </u>				1 1	1 1				1	1 1
Dec. 11	The Area Valiation From of New York City amousteel on this day to \$750,000 From From S. A., nestigated recommended the Army of Bue. II Maj-don. J. G. P. Pester, U. S. A., nestigated becommended this Army of The Othle, whee Maj-don. Burnaide, resigned by order of War.		,					—-								
9 ec. 12	Department. 22 Siktembil: Siktembil:	DUVAL'S BLUFF, AUR. BIG SEWELL and MEADOW BLUFF, W. VA.				Gen. S										į
		LEWISDGROU, VA		:	a defail 1 football	(Geo, E	Geo. Echols, C)		1	:	<u>!</u>	İ	-	<u>!</u> _	Legen.	į
Dec. 1.	Dec. 13Oburn issued by Maj-Sten. Grant, U. S. A., concertuing recture of secessitative preparation of the Department. Dec. 14 Attack on Federal Civility.	BRAN'S STATION, TENN 3 hours	3 bours,		Cavalry Division Army of the Oake	:	Gen. Shackloford, F. c M. a M. Gun. Longituret, C. 760 990.	700 900			-	Ė		_	Conf	į
Dec. 16	Dec. 15 (77th-1). Raid on Federal Troops. Dec. 16 Engagement	Sangstru's Station, Va		3	1 Co., Cav. 153th New York Volunteers.			÷	-	÷			÷	+	Ļ	ı
	Maj. Hun Butord, U. S. A. commanding Hyrishna of Cavalty, Army of the Putomno, died at Washington, D. C.							_	_				_			
Dec. 1	Dec. 17 Engagoment. Lighter of Collebrate Trops Attack in Fulum Otthooks	KODNEY MES WASHINGTON, N. C. FORT ULGSON, AHR.		0	Cav. Petral baran Brigado, Cavally and idealty. Cav. Petral brack Sohr Pennsylvaola Regiment Federal Trops	- 1 :	Capt. Blakely, F Standwaite, C			70	75		1		Foderal.	ral.
Doc. 18		INDIAN TOWN, N. C.			Sigh U. S. Colored Troops, 2nd N. C. and 5th U. Colored Troops.	zi.										
	cust. Executions to the Army of Potoniae,		5 bours	909	Guor. Federal Troops of the Indian Brigade		- Quantrell, C§	<u> </u>	1	÷	<u>:</u>		÷	+	. Podemi	je je
Dog. 1.	Doe, 19 Skirmbel. Maj. don Grant, U. S. A., arrives at Neshville, Tenuessen. Doe, 20 Triel if Mer. Anno Johnston of Chribanest, Ohio, se a "rubbil gry."	BAHREN FURE, INDIAN TERRITORY			. 186 and 3rd rebests Ideals Rome Greeker.	_								-		
Doc. 23	:	CLEVELAND, TENN.		Pkts, 40	Federal Troops. Pederal Troops. Gen. Ellot's Marine Bricado.		Maj. White, C.	-		- :-	10.01			- : :	Confd.	19 (5)
	General Methael Corcoran, U. S. A., died at Falzfax Gente House, Va. Louis, John, C. S. A., memore command of the Distriction of the Mississipply vice General J. E. Johnston, releved by order of Jah.									_						
Due, 24	Proc. 23 Skiratch Due, 24 Europeanut	JACKSON FORT, AUK RODNEY, MASS			3rd Missouri Cavalry. 1st Miss. Marine Brigade, Cavalry and Infantry		1									
	(24th-25th), Battle Marging Pary, by Guerilles in Lincoln County.	BOLIVAR and SUMMERVILLE, TENN		500	Cav., 7th Illinois Cavalry	3	Col. Prince, F		œ	÷	+		÷	+	Confd	Pd.
Pro, 25	25 Skiranish Action	LVEAVETTE, TENN LEGARSVILLE, STONO INLET, S. C.		: m	117th Illinois Volonteers. Batt. Federal Gunboat Markehead.				i	:			-:		Frdural	in.
	estumes command of the Distric				Colombia Cascalas	JCol. Pr	Col. Prince, F			-					Com(Pd	d
Don 35	Alegae of Collegaement at her	Polytran, 1858. Polytrany Mes.			Miss. Marino Brigado of Infantry and Cavalry. Cavalry of the Army of the Tennesse.	-										
Yee. 2		CRARLESTON, TENN.			Cav., Detachasent of Inf. and Cov., and 4th Ottlo Cav	-	Col. Laibold, F	6.0	=	-	132	-	-:	÷	Federal	ng.
Dog. 23		TAIDOT'S STATION and Mosst CREEK, TENN	:		Jan Brig., 2nd Div., 28rd Corps, 1st Tenn., 1st Wis., 2nd and 4th Ind. Cavalry and 24th M. Battery	-	LCol. Young, F?	:	i	÷	-		-:-		Federal	2
Doc 3	(2014-30th). Engreenent. Dro. 30 Attack on Federal Wagan.guard.	Natagorda Bay. Tex St. Augustine, Fla			S Co. 8 of John Mr. and Program toundoms, recover.		Lient, Brown, F	<u>:</u>	-	-	-		÷	-	Federal.	ml.
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9476	EVENT.	LOCATION.	DENATION.	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Kirrid.	Workban	PROPOSERS.	E III	MISSERG.	Leng.	Arvan	4
100				P. C.			P. C.	Р. С.	E C.	C. P.	c;	10	AAGS	
1863 Dec. 30	Receiptolistance and Engagement. Skirmish.	бивенчиле, N. C. Waldros, Ark		9 :	Detaclment 12th N, Y., 23rd N, Y. Battery and let N. C. Volunteers 2nd Kneesa Cavady.	Col McCheener,F)	9	9					redoral	
1864 Jan. 1	(awairy Scout and Engrapment, Confederate Scout. at Liet Creek,	RECIDISTOWN, VA (Five Points)		75 Cav.	. 1st Maryland Cavalry, Potomso Home Brigads		KAT 57	-		-		-	Coofd	
į		Investorate Va	R boars	406	Detechment 16th III. Cav. and 22nd Objo Battery	Muj. Beam, F	Ka.w 60	2		98		-	 	
				Bar	Federal Guabout Fah Kee	Admirst Lee, F.		2						
Jan. 4	leg-Slitp Hartford.	Fort Schree, New Mexico		Pg .	Cavelry, Army of the Potense.	Col. Taylor, F.	3	8		:		-	Fedoral	
Jan. 6	to institute on Federal Picketts 6 Male on Federal Picketts (i Brig. den, Wilson, U. S. A., assigned to communed of the Citech Dis- tried freezion between Citethesian and Citeth Manufacts	El donado, Culpeppen Courty, Va		Pkt. Car	Cav. Federal Troops, Army of the Potomac			÷	1			-	Confd	
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EVENTS (1909-1909);—Continued.	COMPOSITION OF FOICE.		Unvalve of the Army of the Sames			1964, 1616. (4th, 141) and 281, Curps, Cavalry, Army of Chumber, 188,797,00,060. land, 15th and 16th Corps, Army of the Teon, and	Uttl U. S. Colored Troops (3rd Alsbann.)	Detachment 30th U.S. Colored Troops and Seamen	Sed Division, 16th Cerps, and a portion of Cavelry	Portrain of the Aray of West Virginia.	2500 Decides of the Assess of West Company	Design of the Act Comment of the Comment	and Cavalty Division, Army of the Cumberland.	18th Corps, Army of the Tennessee	39th Kentucky Voluntern.	Esta Kamas Cavalty. Tyler's Davidon, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.	28 min 20 000 10th and 18th Chess. Army of the Janier.	3rd N. Y., 5th and 11th Prenn. and ist D. C. Cavalry.	4th Corps, Army of the Comberland,	3rd Division 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessen,	Sad Divising, 14th Corps and Carelry, Army of the	2ad Cavilry Division, Arniy of the Camberland Sherman, F	Christiand Std Divisions, 16th Corps, portion of the 17th)	let Orogen Cavalre.	lith Ransas Caralty. Detschipent 17th Competitud Valuateers.	20th Corps. Army of the Comberland.	lst Cavetry Division, Army of the Polooise	2nd Colorado Civalre.		4th Messari Caralty.	, Army of the Petenne		50th Ohin and 14th Ky. Vols. and 2nd Ky. Cav.	1 at D. C. and 10th U. S. Calored Troops and Battery (8, U. S. Colored Arithory	15th G. S. Colored Troops. (4th, 14th, 20th Corps and Cocalty, Army of the Com-)			2nd Wiscomill Caralry. 132ad and 153th N. Y. and 58th Puon. Volunivers.	Jat. 3rd and 4th Ohjo Cavalry, Cavalry Corps and 3rd Brigado, 4th Division, 16th Corps.		Federal Troops ander Geo. Shorman
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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF	LOCATION.		PETERBURG And LYNCHBURG RAIL-	MENDOW BRIDGE, CRICKAROMINY	KINER, VA	RESECA, GA, (Sugar Valley or Costenaula).	Peliabri, Tenn	POINT LOSSOUT, VA	MANSURA, LA. (Avoyelle's Penirie,)	RODE HILL VA.	Xero Material V	sent Dense O.	TANNER'S BRIDGE PURE ROME, GA.	HOME CHOSS ROADS, GA	POND CHEEK, PIKE COUNTY, EX.	Секан Сеев, Мо. Рикрепіскувено Воар, Va.	BREWICH HILL, UNIORADO	Belchen's Mills, VA.	(Abattesviele, 44. (Including Grave's) House and Calboar)	Madison Statio, Ala.	ROME, GA.	KINGSTON, GA	Yellow Bayou, Simonsport and Cal-	CROOKED RIVER, CHEGON	WELKE AUK. WELKE AND SAUNDERS, FLA.	Съезупик, GA Вихивись Виров, VA	Milepond Station, Va	San Ilian No		MOUNT PLEASANT, MISS.	NORTH ANNA RIVER, VA. (Jericksford)	HORNE LANDING ST. JOHN'S RIVER, LA.	Kindston, GA	Wilson's Whant Landing, Va	NABBUTLE, TEXN (DALLAS, Gt. (New Dopo Church, Burn-)	ed Hickory, Pumpkins Vino Creek,	CA-SYLLAE, STATION, GA. BURNED CHOUCH, GA.	LANE'S PHARRIE, MORRIS COUNTY, MO. BACHELOR'S CHESK, N. C	DECATUR, COURTLAND ROAD, ALA	SAN CARLOS RIVER, CAL	Dallas, Ga
	EVENT,		(1991). Tell. Canto's Raid	-		Msy 13 (13th-16th), Engagoments and Buttlu, (15th I),							Engligueoof				Action (1981). Engagement and Battle.		Mby 12 (17th-18th), Eogagoment.	Engligement	May 15 Occupation of.	Occupation of B	Attack on Federal Forces (Red River Expedition)				May 31/MijHou, Hunfor, U. S. A., assumes command of Department of West. Vividale also May Gene Standard by coding of Properties.	Lincoln,	Maj. dtea. McDowoll, U. S. A., sasigned to command of the Department of the Paelfe	Sklientek Max 0.9 Sklientek		Capture of Steam Tag Columbine.	Attack on Fedural Wagoo Train.				May 20 Engagement Troope.		Engagoment		May 28 Buttle,
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July 6	Expedition from Occupation of. by Confederate Forces of	LA GRANOE, TENN. 10 TUPELO, MISS. JOHN'S BALAND, S. G. HAOERSTOWN, PLEASANT VALLEY, MD			(1st and 3rd Divisions, 16th Carps, Cavalry Brigado) and one Brigade U. S. Chinred Troops. Propose of the Daysetment of the South. DAYMerical Cararity Protonice Home Brigado. Son Niss on the soil 18th 18th 18th 18th 18th 18th 18th 18th									
July 6	(Gh-dil) Expedition to. Skirmini Skirmini	Jackeon, Mes. Little Blue, Mo Mount Zion Chunch, VA.			Cavariy, 46th, 76th and 78th III. Volunteers	BrigGen. Dennis, F.		K.W.		:		:	Feuer	i
andy 7	(dth-16th) Engravements. Action. Taggement. Founcement.	Chattarrahoocher River, Ga Baare Mouveles and Middleson, Md. Clevedy, Mes. Canton Road, Mes.	hoom	2000	Armice of the Oliv, Teanessee and Camberhand. 18th H. (verdy and Alexander's Ballimore Battery of 2nd 18th H., and 2nd Wis. Cavalty, and Battery of 2nd 200 Thesia with Green Prenis.	BrieGen. Dennis. F.	8	600 450		500	9		Confd	
e after		SOLOMON'S GAP, FHEDRICK CITT, MD RIPLEY, MISS MDNOCACY BRIDGE, MD.		9000 20.000	Shi III. Coxcley: 3cd Mrythaul Perconner Brone Brige, the and Abrahader's Baltimore Battery	Geo, Wallsca, F.	- 8	233		1282		- :	Conf'd,	_
July 10	1.	LITTLE BOCK, ARK. ALADAMA and GEOUDIA.	Ti	- S					-				Federal	5 5
	MajGen. Out, U. S. M., sesigned to commond of Bth Army Corps and of all Troops in the Maldio Physachroni. Majden. Gillnow, H. S. A., sesigned to temporary command of that perion of 19th Army Corps serving in the Department of Wesb ingree.	ON DESCRIPTION		<u> </u>	Yolunteers, and 2nd Jown Cavally	4 4								
July 12 4'0ly 13	Part Street or Part	FORT STRUKES, WASHINGTON, D. G LEE'S MILLS HOR REAN'S STATION, VA TUTHING, MISS., INCHIGH RANGE, TOTHING, WA TUTHING, MISS., INCHIGH RANGEDUTD, AND OLD TOWN CREEK, MISS	8	8	the not 2nd Divisions, 6th and 22nd Curps, Coarol- recents, Marine, Hous Guard and Chracos. And Artansse Cwalfy. Zad Div., Civality Corps, Amy of the Potenna. Ists and 3d Division. 16th Corps, Cavality, and at Burgado of Colored Troops.	Gees, Augur, F	200 E	100 R, W A M, 709 563.					Federal	77 .
July 14	rps.	OZANK, MO. (TRE ISLANDS, COOSA BIVER, ALA.) (JAKANDS, FORD) DALLA MACHANDAR OF THE STARLED CHINEW AND		50	14th Kassen Cavalty. Sth Indian and 5th Iowa Cavalty	Gen. Ronseau, F. Maj. Graham, F. B. Gen. Chanon, C. Cupi, Green, F.		1 10					Foderal Foderal	
fally 16 July 16 July 17		Ond Town Cherry, Miss. Styles Feirer, Ale. Grand of the Properties, Miss. Fredericestruck, Mo.			[1st and 3rd Division, 16th Orras, Coulty, and a form of the stretch of Could Troops By Indian and 3th Inov. Cavity. Sh Indian and 3th Inov. Cavity. Let all 3th II. Vehtatern, 2st Wicconia Cu., and 3th C. & Colered Troops. And Staff U. S. Colered Troops. And Staff U. S. Colered Troops.	Gen. Mower, F							Federal	i,
July 18	Guinnia Hava, C. B. A., angled to Commond of Confrience Array of University of Univers	ARIUTIN, GA. MONTOCHER and CHER STATUS. MONTOCHER and SERVER'S FEBRUAR JELND FORD, SHERANDON RIVER, V. ABURE OF OF OTHER STREAM OF OTHER STATUS OF OTHER STATUS OF OTHER STATUS.				(Maj. Bard, F) BGeo. Chaston, E) Geo. Wright, F Geo. Averill, F.	_ :	7				- : :	1 Con 2 Fod. Conf'd.	₫ 寸 , ,
July 26	lady 30 Badha Badda	WINCHESTER, VA. (Statement Depot) Shoars Rade Carter's Parm)	S hours		. 2nd Cavalry Divinion, Army of Wost Virginia	{Gen. Averill, F} {Gen. Slerman, F.} {Gen. Rood, C}	6.W. K¢w 250 300 6.W. 300 300 4796 1410	%. %. % 1410	900			7	Federai	ह ह
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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865),-Continued.

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	COMMANDERS		!Gen. Sherman, F!	Gen, Crook, F	Gen. Crook. F 1200 500	(Col. Brooks, F) KAW KAW Mj. Carmelaed, F. 50 150 (Gea. Dobline, C.)		Gen. McCook, F.	Chpt. Mefford, F. ;		Gen. Grant, F		Geo. Logan, F 100 4042 000.	Gen. McCook, F.	Gen. Bareste, P. Gen. McCock, F.	Gou. Stoneman, F	Gen, Grant, F 87	Geo. Rough, F.	Col. Barrin, F.	Gen. Granger, F. Ad. Buchacan, Gen. Pege, C.	
EVENTS (1860-1865)Continued.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		let Division, 19th Corps, Army of the James, (Troops are specified.) Arms of the Transaction		Portion of the Army of West Virginia.	18th Michigan and Shad Wisconsio Volunteers. [15th III. Cavatry Co. E. 2nd U.S. Colored Artillery.] [10th Ital Lowe, and 56th [3rd Ark.), U. S. Colored Troops.	Ith Missouri Cavelry, Stonemas and Garrard's Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland	-	75th Ohlo Mounted Infantry. 1500 8th Kansas Cavalry.	(1st Division, 16th Corps of Cowity, Artay of the) Junes, 2nd Copps, and 1st and 2nd Division Cwal- ry Corps, Army of the Potenne. Still E. S. Cafered Troops (1st N. C.)	Army of the Potomac.	(8th Minn, Mounted, Infantry, 8th and 7th lowe and Poston and Breckett's Minnesota Cavelry 11th Meson's Cavelry.	Army of the Tennessee	Portion of McCook's Covelty— Portion of Gerrard's Covelty— Arnices of the Cumberhand, Tonnessee, and Ohlo. Troops not precified. (Cwally of the Army of the Cumberhand. 12th and 14th Petrosylvanik Cwally.	(Str.) Corps, supported by 18th Corps, and End and 0th) (feen. Bereichte, F.) (Creps an Rieserve, 1908, Mande, F.) (1918, Mande, F.) (Archity of the Army of the Cumberland	Rederal Troops (in Carlishe Barnetsh). Cavality, Army of the (un)sections. David Brig., Ind Cav. Division Army of the Potomac.	ten Vine reveal. Soli Missouri Mittin Cumberland. Soli Missouri Mittin Cavality. Army of the Potomac, and [200, 58th Orders, Army of the Potomac, and 18th Corps, Army of the James.	Command of Brigadier-General B. F. Kelly	Sand and Sea Millish and lat and 6th Missont Covalry. Freein Trougs not specified. (Trougs not specified.) (Trougs not specified.)	Oneippee, Hanea, Oneida, Galena, Medacomet, Rich- mond, Port Royal, Lackaranna, Seminok, Monon- galicia, and Tecumsch, and 13th Arny Corps.	Armies of the Cruit-brinds, Tonnessee and Obito. Std. Missouri Millia Cavelry, Cavelry, Olid Cavelry, Postein, Army of the Comberland, 11th N. T. Cavelry, 1st U. S. Colored Cavelry.
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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF	LOCATION, BD			Vidalia, I.a. Kerinstown, Va.			Des Ang, Ank	LOVESOY STATION, GA.	St. Mary's Tuestle, Fla	(DEEP BOTTON, NEW MARKET and) MALVERN HILL, VA. WHITERDE BLACK CHERK, FLA.	Рытыневино, VA.		Ezan Chapel, Atlanta Ga	CAMPENIATORY, GA. ELATEURIA, GA. ATTANYA, GA. FOUR SARTH, MR. GUES SHITH, M. CLEAR SPRIKOR, MA	Petensbuig, Va Newhar, Ga	Diameriburo, Pa. Lacos, ca. ees Mills, Va.	Hillsdord, Ad. (Sunshing Churcheller, Mo. Thencres beyore Petersburg.	CUMBER STRING DEFOR W. VA. BERF OLD TOWN, MD.		FORT GAINES and MORGAN, MORERS HARROR, ALA.	
	EVENT		2.804 Particular Va. Deep Bornon, Va. Deep Bo				Skirmedi. (2011–21st), Stoneman's Raid to.	(28th-S1st). McCook's Raid. (Destruction of Railway)	Skirmlah. Skirmlah. Si Attack on Federal Outpook.	(27ch-28th), Engrygements.	100			MAGNE Red	Fig. 90 Capterland of Miss and Experiment. New York Capter St. A. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St	Tennessee, vice Maj, den. Merkerson, killed in action. Tennessee, vice Maj, den. Trops of Storeman's Radi. Storeman's Radi.	Shrimman Shrimman Shrimman (1st-31st). Fights mar the		Pargegrament Pargegrament A Skirmiah	5(5th-284). Actions. (Surrander of Gaines, 8th)	Still - Biggregerend Still - Still
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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).-Continued.

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1864. Ang GArden. Simpleme. Ang GArden. Simpleme. Ang GArden. Simpleme. Design Miller of Miller	PLAQUEMENE, LA. (Indian TALLAHATCHEE REVER, M Four Darros Asa	City Village)			,									
Two Hills, Bao L. Two Hills, Bao L. City Point, Va. Sh full Rissishipt.	TWO HILLS, BAO LANDS, CITY POINT, NYER, HAKOTA OFFY POINT, NA.		Z poor		(28) May Design to the continuence and 20d Minn. 60 and 70, Addin farrigut F. France and 20d Minn. 60 and 10 Min. Lines of Dakes Cavity. Memorial and but Back. Redeal States Experience Continuence and the Cavity. Redeal States of Dakes Cavity. A vive of the Potential States of Cavity. The New York of the Potential States of Cavity of the Potential States of Cavity of the Potential States of Cavity of the Potential States of Cavity of the Potential States of Cavity of the Potential States of Cavity of	Adm. Faringut, F.	. go	8118			<u>:</u>	:		Foderni,
Occapation by Federal Troops under Colonel Commols of 1812000 Vol. 181200 Vol. 181200	MILLWOOD, VA. SDLPHUR SPRINGS BUT PORT, VA. VAN BUREN, ARR ADBEVELS ING GKFORD LITTLE BLDE, DAROTA T		_ 1 1 1 1		Ist and 3rd Mr. and Res. Brig., Car. Army of Philoman. (rea. Conter, P. 3rd and Gh. Banses Cavalyr, 2rd Army of Philoman.) (rea. Conter, P. Dutchienens, All Ison Cavalyr, All Ison Cavalyr.)	ien. Coster, F	15.4 vi	3				<u> </u>		Conf'ú.
Aug. 18 Attack on Supply-Trifin. Aug. [Rallingspenion] (Rallingspenion and Battle [Stream Parts. Deep Borroy] Stream B. Browner Plants. Deep Borroy]	NEAR SRICKER'S GAP, V GRAVEL, HIZL, VA STRAWBERRY PLAIN ROW, VA.	, Deep Boston			144th and 148th Ohlo Volunteers, 2nd Cavalty Divinion, Army of the Poinnac. {2nd Cavalty Divinion, and 2nd Corps, Army of the } {Pomone, and Divinion, and 2nd Corps, Army of the } {Pomone, and Divinion, Porers, Army of the James}	Gen, Graut, F	400 11	K.W. & M. 400 1100 1755.			1400		- :	Fedoral.
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n ly Confederate Porces ed. h ned 21st). Eagragements.	CLEVELAND, TERN. WINCHESTER, VA. SIX MILLE HOUSE, V ROAD, VA.	VELDON RAID.			Corps.	Gen. Warren, F. }	313 k	K. W. 212 4000 1165	÷ :		8176			Conf'd. Foders.
Engeptiment Perments; 6.0	Farrenn, Ga. Decatur, Ala. Atlanta Britsoad. Sencesur, Gap Pirr, Va. Blockhoder, No. 4, N. & Martheoder, Va. Red Gar, Ga.	C. R.R. Tenn.	9		Covenity of the tray of the computed at all and the Combrehand, and the U.S. Coinced Arethry. Local Ja. Way to Combred Arethry. Local Ja. May of the Combrehand. Covenity of Assistance Coverity. Covery of Assistance Coverity. Covery of Assistance Coverity. Covery of Assistance Coverity.	Gen. Kilpntelek, F	8 K. W.		1000					Fodoral
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(24d-egil), Engragements (Skirmins) (Benuted Hukener) (Skirmins)	Berneda Hondies, Fort Safta, Ark	7A.			10th Corps, Army of the James. 16th U. S. Colared Troops.		33						-	I/odonii

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).-Continued.

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Aug. 80	1 2 2	MITHFIELD, VA. LITHUN'S SWAMP, VA.		48	1st Division Cocalty Corps, and 3rd Division, 6th Proceedings, Army of the Potennic Corps. Said Cocalty Division, Army of the Potennic.	Gen, Merritt, F Cspt, Blazer, F.						-	2 Fod	
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	geneed. graneed. of Federal Treeys under General Gregg on the Beyrico	FRANKLIN, TENN. LOYELOY STATION, GA. BIO SHANTY, GA.				(Gen, Hood, C)								
Sopt. 3		Минчикавопо'. Тенк. Векнучий. Т. Фа.			196th U. S. Colored Troops, [14] Cores, Division, Army of the Potomeo, 8th Corps, Army of West Virginia, and 19th Corps§	Geo, Avnell, F., Geo, McCausland, Geo, Crock, F.,	300	. !	g.				Fedoral.	
Sept. 4 Sept. 5	Bopt, 4 Engrykmienst Engrykmienst (Morgen Willed), Geppt. 5 (Bousseau in parasit of Wilselbel),	DARRESVILLE, VA. GREENVILLE, TERN CAMPBELIVILLE, TERN		Cav	3rd Cavalry Division, Arny of the Petennec. 9th and 19th Tennessee and 10th Michigan Cavalry Federal Cavalry.	Gen Gillan, F. -John Morgen, C. Gen, Rousseus, F. Whosher C.	100		: 8			<u> </u>	Federal.	
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Sept. 32 (3	Sapt. 32 (2011-7). Battle	Frauen's Hill, VA. (Woodelock) 3 honer 45,000 30,000	honrs 45	000 30 00	6th Corps. 1st and 2nd Cav. Div., Army of Potomac., 1 Sth Corps, Army of W. Va., and let and 2nd Div., 1 19th Corps.	Geo, Sheridan, F. Geo, Early, C }	5.6 M KAW 600 400	1	1100	Ť	+	18	<u>.</u>	Federal
Sept. 23 A				- :	(1961), 118th and 114th U. S. Colored Troops, 3rd) (Tenn., Cav., and 18th Mich., and 1920d Ohio Vois.)	Gon. Forrcet, C	856 30				- 1	- :	<u>්</u>	Confd
Bent. 24 S		ROCKPORT, MO. Blackwater, Mo. Luray, Va			. 3rd Missouri Militin Cavairy. 1 Battalion, 1st Missouri Militia Cavairy. 1 Battalion, 1st Missouri Militia Cavairy. 1 Battalion, 1st Missouri Militia Cavairy.	Gen. Torbert, F			_				- 5	Fedoral.
00 pad @	Salvmish. Engagement. (Ostel-Dry Osth). Prior's Towardon of	ENN				Gen. A. J. Smith, F	13	986	1958					١
Sopt. 25 C	1111	SULPHUR BRANCH, TRESTLE, AIA. JOHNSONVILLE, FESN. FIRESTORSERIO TO SALEVILLE, K.			Army of the Borden. 111th U. S. Colored Troops (3rd Tenn) and 9th Ind Cav. 18th U. S. Colored Troops. 116th U. S. Colored Troops.	Gon. Forrest, C			-		1		<u>.</u>	Conf'd.
w &	Į.		9 ропте	1051	14th Kansas Cavalry. [47th and 69th Mo., and 14th Iowa Vole., 2nd and 3rd.] Mo. Cwe, not Battery H., 2nd Mo., 19th Artillery. [40, 5, seeler Division Arms of the Deformer and 2nd.]	Gen. Ewing, F}	9 1560	99			160		Ĕ.	Fedoral.
Bert, 37 E	Attack on Federal Cavalry. Skrittishes. Engenmen	Brown's Gap, Va Richaand, Tenn Weyer's Cave, Va			Cavatry Division, Army of West Vigibia. 111th U. S. Colored Troops (3rd Alabana.). 2ed Division Cavalry, Army of West Virgibia.			T					Federal.	Federal.
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Sept. 28 85	1 1 1 1	4			F SOURCH URWING THIS ADDITION TO ADDITION THE PROGRESS OF SOURCE OF SOUR AND ADDITION TO A	BrigGen. Asboth, F.	KAW. 82		- i				10 F	Frdoral.
3 8	Occupation by Federal Forces, of (Escit-30d). Engegements.	WAYNESBOOK, VA. (NEW MARKET HERBITS, VA. (Chapin's) FREE. Laurel Hill. Forts Harrison			Sed Division Cavairy Corps, Arany of the Potomac 10th and 18th Corps and Cavairy, Arany of the Jam.	Gen. Torbert, F	KaW 161 2500	. 88	: 8	800 1756		. 2	<u> </u>	Federal.
Sopt. 20 S		Fort Sepowce, Jeresaled Plank Road Va Centheville, Tenn Leesuudo and Haribook, Mo.				Gen. Bwing, F	150						<u> </u>	Federal
Sopt. 39(6	Sept. 39 (20th-Oct. 1st). Battle. (30th-Oct. 1st). Eugagements.	PREBLE'S FARM, POPLAR SPRINGS CHUCKH, VA. ARTHIN'S SWAND, VA.			. Hat Division 5th Corps, and 2nd Division 8th Corps Gan, Warren, F.,	Geo, Warren, F	K.W. 4 M.	98		1756	- 128	- 1		1
	aphi-Oct 1st).	Віспяюнь прі Ретевавино, УА			Federal Troops under General Grant	Gen. Grant, F	к w, е м. 5000 2400	-	-		-		;	- 1
Oct. 16	Survender demanded by Confederates, of, [1st-2d]. Attack on Federal Garrison.	Huntsvaler, Ala.			Detachmont 12th and 13th Indiana Cavetry	Geb. Bafard, C. LLCoi. Slada, F. !			#		##		Fedoral Fedoral	Federal.
M III I	Engement Engagement Engement on be Endest Resear ander Ganasi Marrill of	CLINCH MOUTAIN, KY.			30th and 45th, and 9 Compsoice 46th Ky. Regiments Eurothed Missouri Militis.	Gol. Wolfe, F.	~ :	10	#		#		E E	Federal. Federal.
		FORT REPUBLICA TO CHASS ROADS, VA				Gen. H. bson, F	- 1						, bu	Fedoral
	(14t-54h) Engagemente.	YELLOW TAVERN, WELDON R. R., VA				Geb. Kilpatrick, F.								
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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865),--Continued.

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International Content Content Cont	EVENT.			DURATION.	- E	·	OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	F. C.		C. F. F.		Missing,	Gans triales	Blycol	ADVAN- TAGE
Variety River, Aut. Variety Va	1804 Dos. 21 Skirmich Engagemeenta (Price's Invasion of Misson		НАВПООВЕБОНА, КЕNTUKE. Lyttur Blud, Mo Noverburker, Mo	hours		5th U. S. Colored Cavalry. (Sud Colorado, Srd Wile, J. Kan, Cav., and I Brig. I No. Milda, and S Bensal (2nd Colorado, Stl., 7th, Kan, Cav. and Kon, Milli		Gen. Curtis, F} Gen. Price, C}						6	1 2	{ #
Westrown Aug. No. Mills Cr., Cr. of Gos. A. I. Smith Com. Gos. Planning P.	ontraight Junbont Attacks on Federal Batterkes.		White River, Ark. James River, Va. Hunngans Cleer, Miss.		<u> </u>		Cuv., 13th, Mo., 3rd lown, (Gen. Fagna, C { m. Mitchell, C								
The content of the	Skirmish. Engagemente (Price a Invasion of Musoo Oct. 28 Engagement. Oct. 28 Recognisments of Redoral Troops und	url). er Mator Ollwon. in the	Princhtown, Arr., Westpoin, Big Blue, Mo. Cold Water Grove, Orage, Mo.	bours		Sed Messouri Cavalry. (Mo. Milkin Cav., Cav. of		Gen. Curtle, F) Gen. Pleasanton,F. Gen. Shelby, C			- <u>8</u> -				- 52	11 Co. 13 Fee.
	of Federal Troops a tack by Confederate	r Colonel Caphart in the	R. Fla.			19th fows Volunteers and 20c 118th Miel., 192ad Ohlo, 6 7 Ll. S. Coloved Troops. Federal Forces under General		ra, Hood, C Gen.Picatanton,F} Gen. Price, C.,	200		9	1000 3000			Pederal 1500 Federal	Pederal.
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Particle Particle	29th-30th). Begnyement (Pursuit of I vetten.	Pitor's Forces)	NEWTONIA, MO FOUR HAIMM, TERM		- : : :			Gens. Bluut and Sauborn, F Gen. Price, C leut, Cushing, F.		2.48	-				- i - i	Pederal.
Dit. Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University Colories University University Colories University	Attack to Consournes awar-gentum Oct. 20 Engelment Oct. 30 Engelment Engelment Engelment Oct. 31 Action.	rces on.	FAVEFERILLS, AIR. BENNET, W. M. BENNET, W. M. MINERS, BACKON, FORD, AIR. BROWNSWITH, AIR. LABLA, TRIBLEN CREEK, LLA.			Federal Caralty Federal Garalty In Discovering Int Brig. 1st Cav. Div. Arm The Lows, and 11th Mo. Caw Garrard Cav. Div. Army Garrard Cav. Div. Army Garrard Cav. Div. Army Garrard Cav. Div. Army Garrard Cav. Div. Army Garrard Cav. Div. Army Garrard Cav. Div. Army Garrard Cav. Div. Army		Gen. Gillem, F } —— Vaughn, C } eb. Hood, C	2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H	i				60	2 1	oderal sueral.
10	Nov. 1 Engagement	levens through	BLACK RIVER, LA UNION STATION, TENN. (CHARLES, CITY AND HENRICO COUR.)			fith U. S. Colored Heavy Cuv 10th Missouri Cavalry.	ralry.									ors.
Gen. Mod. F. Pol. 186	8.Skirmiah 4(4ki-5th), Bagagement 5(5ki-6th), Bagagement	9	Vertaes, V.A. Vertaes, V.A. Ooussoonvellee, Tekn Bir Pigeon River, Tenn		8	46th Missouri Volunteers, 11th Toun. Cav., 43rd Wil Colored Traops.					_				-	
Dir, Car., Aray of the Cumericated — Powell F. Ray	Engegemunt. Copye Organization, 19th Army Corpa, Copye Organization, 19th Army Corpa, Copyer, 1, 28, a., appo, Geres, Head Breather, Copyer, Head Breather, Copyer, Head Breather, Copyer, Millary Division of West M. Characteropol. (114 p.	abolished (Re-organized 18th nated to command of 19th Army a Army In the Field, selisippi a bolished.	Foir Sedovice, Va.			2nd Corps, Army of the Potor.		Gen. Gibson, F.	70 20 20				-		Fed Fed	Federa
Silv, bit and 18th Team. Covalry and Architey	Nov. 19 Engragement. Nov. 19 Engragement.		SUGAL CHEEK, ALA. NEWTOWN, NINEVBE, AND CEDAR SPIRNGS, VA.			-	Cumberlind. y of the Potomac, and 2nd }	Gen. Lomax, C		<u> </u>		-	\dashv	es.		ě
Federal Troops 1st Brigs, 3rd Div. Cav., Army of the Cumberheed. 2nd Brigs, 3rd Div. Cav., Army of the Cumberheed	Nov. 18 Begragemeet. Nov. 14(14th-28th).		Buel's Gap, Mohnistowy, Tenh			Sith 9th and 13th Tenn. Cava 55th U. S. Colored Troops	dry and Artillery	Gen. Oillem, F	230 K.W.		+		-		Comple	본
	MajAseo. MoClolian, II. B. A., rustgr Engellion to Engegement	os, (to take effect from Sta Nev.)	CLINTON AND LIBERTY CREEK, LA. LOYEAUY STATION, JONESHOUG, GA. BEAR CHEEK STATION, GA.			Federal Troops Ist Brig., 3rd Div. Cav., Arm. 2nd Brig., 3rd Div. Cav., Arm		ee, A. L. Lee, F. Gen. Howard, E. { Gen. Wheeler, G. }		丰	+				- 2	redered

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).-Continuea,

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	COMMANDERS.		Gen. Buter, F) K Gen. Hunton and Stewart, C.)	Gen. Kilpstrick, F Gen. Howard, F Gen. Wheeler, C. §	Gen, Walcott, F. }	Gen, Custer, F) Gon, Rosser, C} Gen, Hoster, F} Gen, Hatel, F	Gen. Thomas, F. 800 900.	Gen, Slocam, F	Gen, Dans, F} Col. Oshand, F} Gen, Slocum, F} Gen, Wheeler, C.}	Sen. Rosser, C.	Gen. Wood, F. Gen. Rhoddy, C. Fren, Freter, F.	Gen. Scoffeld, F., Gen. Hood, C Gen. Foster, E.,		Gen. Thouas, F. (Col. Johnson, F
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EVENIS (1890-1993)Continued.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		209th Pennsylvania Yolunteern	19th Ohin and 8th Ponn. Cav., 82nd III. Mounted 60, 11th Int. and 10th Wai Barty, Arrive (Comberthard 6, 4th Wis, Cav., and Ive Wisconian Battery. Federal Cavily moder General Howard. Staff II. 8. Colonel Covaler (1st Max.)		Its and Sta Div. Carcy, Arryof Peissons, and State Care, Division Arryof W.Y. Edd Cay, Division Arryof W.Y. Edd Cay, Div. Millary, Division of the Missispipi. Us. Self Abruson (warlity.)	Int California Cavalry, Sin Cav. Division, Milliary Division of the Missouri, (Capron's Prig., 1st Cav. Div., and 4th and 23bit) (Capron's Prig., 1st Cav. Div., and 4th and 23bit) (Capron's General Thomas Army.	All, Cov., Advances of the Array of the Twan, 1st Colorado Creadry, 1st Colorado Creadry, 1st U. S. Colorad Trops, 2rd Brigned, its Division, 20th Corps, 8th Ind., and 2nd Keetnedy Curairy.	Redoral Cavalty and Artillery	Federal Troops	4th Corps and Covalty	4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and 23rd Corps, Army of the Ohle. Selfe Ohle, 3bit and 17th N. Y. Vehntzers and 25th, 12nd, 13th and 10th Ohle. Schored freeps,		(iii Gorge, Army of the Otto, At a not 3 del Corps.) Army of the Otto, 3 at not 3 del Div., 10th Corps. Army of the Otto, 3 at not 3 del Div., 10th Corps. 50th Ex., and this Tone, control of the Corps. Sol. Ex., and this lot, Cav., of Sherman's Army. Sol. Ex., and this Otto, Advance of Shorman's Army.	ov. Detachment 115th Othe Vols., 44th and 2 Compusion Co. Detachment 115th Other Troops
	FORCE.	P. C.	Plets.	008	25			1 Co.		Cav	3500	15,000	Cav.		889 Cov.
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CHRONOLOGICAL L	LOCATION.		CHESTER STATION, BERMUDA HOS- DRED, VA. ABRIDDERA AND BUTLER GLEEK, ÅLA. MYRESOWN, V. BAVOD LE, FÖDURE, LA, (ARI BATOU).	Macon, Ga Linery and Jackeon, La Gordon, Ga Par ing Pone Mas	GRISWOLD VILLE, GA.	RDOD'S HUL, VA LAWIENCEBURO, TERN. NEW MARET, VA. POLANKI PENY	BENT'S OLD FORK, TEXAS. CAMPUZIAVILIE AND LYNNYLLIE, TENN. COLUMBIA, DOOR RUN, TENN.	Ballof Spring Cooper Rivell, GA. Parrier Poince, Rosels, War. St. Vinney Use, Form, N. Mez. Madiosy Yerror, A. Sandersheit, G., (Spring Creek), Syryin Grove, G., (Spring Creek),	(Bio Brack River Bridger, Messassiper Centrela, R.R. Waynshow, Thomas Station and Buck Read Cherk, Ga. (Reynold Buck Read) Jones Plentation and Reads, Creen Reads).	FOUT KELLY, NEW CHEEK, W. VA. SHELBYVILLE, TENY FOUT BIADY AND DUTCH GAP, VA.	Spring Hill, Tenn. (Mount Carmel.) Big Sand, Colonado Territont	FRANKLIN, TENN	(Grammwills, Beraudo Hundie, Va. Anderson Portals, Strover (trace Strutter and Dortals) Mills, Wellow R. R. Va. Mills, Weardow R. R. Va. Thraches, Beroik Permission V.	IN PROAT DE NABILVIAR, TENN. MILLER GHOVE, GA. BORNE CRERE CHUDGH, GA. V. PROCHON BOAN MARK	BLOWER HOPE NO. 2, MIND CHEEK, CHATASOOMA, TENK. THOMAS STATION, GA.
	TXXA		Oppiers of Poderal Troops Skirmide Hoppiers Hopp	Nor. 20 Engregement. Nov. 21 Engregement of Cocupation by Pederal Forces of Coca- Co	ROOT OF SELECTION	Edipipoment Confedents Perces of Accordance Confedents Perces of Accordance Perces of Accordance Perces of Accordance Perces Magon Train.	patlon by Confederate Forces of	Now. 2014—2014). Zepponumen. Now. 2015, Inches. Now. 2015, Inche	Nov. 27 [Engagement, and destruction of. (27th-28th). Engagements.	28 Surpties and Capturo of the command of Maj. Geo. Hancock. First Army Capta re-organization under command of Maj. Geo. Hancock. Attack on and Capture by Confederate Cavalry of . Bombardment by Confederate Batteries of .	Stirmid. Spirmid. Spirmid. Spirmid. Spirmid. Spirmid. Supprince Toward denoral Fener, to desay portion of University and Sawanait Hallwad.	edurato Forces of	Martine. 18 Firmulation. 18 Firmulation. 18 Firmulation. 18 Firmulation. 18 Firmulation. 18 Firmulation.	(1st-14th), Skirmishen. Raggement Skirmishen.	: : :
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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).-Continued.

EVENT.		LOCATION.	Биалом.	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF PORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Khtrh,	Kelter. Wourden Takes	Phisons Taken	WOUTDED, TAKEN DE MESSA. P. C. F. C. F. C.	9000	Manda Manda Calco.
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				300	Sid Olio Volunteers. Federal Troops						60	Forder
						{Gen. Wheeler, C. } } Gen. Rousseau, F. }					92	Federal
(th-bit) Eagrament. [Days and News Y Exect. C (Thickney Breat). [Eagrament Right and Gregory's Earn). [Wirriz Pest Y					U. S. Colored Troops.	Gen. Potter, F	00 1	800		200		Federal Confid.
Decayation by Federal Success. Figure (Altack at Outsidersts Position) Engagement (Altack at Outsidersts Position) Engagement (Altack at Outsidersts Position) Engagement (Altack at Outsidersts Position) Engagement (Altack at Outsidersts Position) Engagement (Altack at Outsidersts Position) Engagement (Altack at Outsidersts Position) Figure (Altack at Outsidersts Position)	Gircours's Parazuros, and Mac- kay's Pains' (a), Murherschouo', Tens', (Wilkinson Pika), Egeneric (herr, Cypius's Byant', (a), Corrective Ryver, (a), (left' Bridge), Eden Stulton and Poolo's Station),					joine)	205 205 6. v.		808		01	Foderal.
(7th-11th). Expeditions. (8th-8tt). Recommissions of Federal Troops to. Harrings Brow. (8th-8tt). Rad of Federal Troops to. Harrings. (8th-8tt). Rad of Federal Troops to. Harrings. (8th-15th). Rad of Telegraph Troops to. Harrings. (8th-15th). Expedition iso. Westorn North Corollins. Harrings.		 +		Vid	Duckion Carry, Carp, St. Corps and Std Dr.; St. Carlo and Std Dr.; St. Carlo and Std Dr.; St. Carlo and Std From and 60 Olio Car, and last Dr.; Jan Corps. and Carlo Car., And of Carlo Carlo. Car., Arey of the Personne. But of Dr.; Car., Arey of the Personne. Std Dr.; Carlo Carps, Arey of the Potonne.	Geo, Warren, F Col. Kliwin, F. Geo, Warren, F. Geo, Hampton, C.	100 100					Federal.
Perez Loss, Interns Tret (seed (seed.) Curtaes Parkyton, Morenti Indeed. Evant of All Notes Evant of All Notes Ferrare Band of All Notes	ON, MONTEITH	hours				Col. Chivington, F. Gen. Hatch, F Gen. darirell, C. Gen. darirell, C. Col. Frankle, F.			- 5			Confd.
Green Structure Green			: ;	15,000	(14th and 20th Orpe, Left Wing, 15th and 17th Corps Right Wing, Army Military Div. of the Mina. 1st Division, 2nd Corps, and lack and 8rd Div., 6th Corps.	 	Ka w		9008		150	Federal.
BOPKINSTILE, KY. BUTLEN'S BRIDDE, N. C ELKTON, KY. SALTTILLE, VA.	BORNEWILLS, Kr. BRILLEY'S BRIDOR, N. C. ELSTON, Kr. SLLTVILLE, V.		: : :	R Gd.	SDA May, and Sth. N. J. Voluntern, N. G. Cavelry Col. Practic, F. Red, let Cereiry Division. Construction Col. Structure Cereiry Division. Cereiry Division. Cereiry Of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry of the Army of the Oble. Cereiry	ides F	2000		989			1 1
Rixton-out, Trans. Pour McAlatereu, G. Banstol, Tracs. (Mount Afry)	½ hour	- : : :	1 1 1	GW.	8th, 9th and 13th Tannessee Cavalty	Gon. Barbridge, F. (Gen. Bayen, C.) Gen. Haven, F. (Gen. Barbridge, F. (Gen. Gillen, F.)	6 P. Kaw 150 84 23 14	25	300		-	Federal. Federal.
Dec. 13 (University). Engagements. A (Structure of the Control of			1 1 1		diu lows Cavalty. Federal Forces. Federal Cavalty.	Gen. Sherman, F. Gen. Hardee, C Gen. Barbridge, F	406 500		1000		150	Federal.
MUNERIZINGO, TENN		<u> </u>	: :		Federal Troops.	Gen. Ronsseno, F)	1500					Federal

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).-Continuea.

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DATE.	RVENT.	LOCATION,	DULLTON.	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Kuneb.	WUCNDED, TAKEN IN MISSING.	PRINONETE TAKEN IN F. C.	N N	C Cues	Sulcen.	Plands of Arms of Arms Taken	. #
1864 Dec. 15	1864 Dec. 13[15th=168h], Battle	NARHTHAE, OVERTON'S HILLS, TENN.	9 bours 50	20,000 40,000	Atil Corps, Army of the Cunderland, 23rd Corps Army of the Olio, 1st and 3rd Dire, 16th Corps, Army of the Pennesses. Detechnist of Colored Trops, Coprehenceds, Regula, &c., and Cavity	(Gen. Thomas, F. }	K.w. & M. 400 15 000 1740	1740	3000	1	1	47 790	7000 Federal	l d
Dec. 16 Dec. 17	Dec. 10 Eugegement.	HOPRINSVILLE, KY MANION AND WYTHEVILLE, VA. ARHIWVILLE, KY M. MANON Y.		9	Corpia Sold and Stel Brigades, McCostk's 1st Cavalry Division. Stil, 9th and 13th Teonesise Cavalry. Federal Troops.	Gen. Gillem, F. (Gen. McCook, F.) (Gen. Lyon, C) (Capt. Millen, F)	- 8	8	809	9	: 1	7	Federa. Federal.	id.
		HOLLOW TREE GA! TEXR. BANKLIN, TEXN BAUE RIDGE, VA. MIYOUELL'S CHERK, FLA.			Sth and 7th Div., Cwelly, General Thomas Army, 6th Division Cavalry, Thomas Army, 13th and MIN N. Y., and 8th Illinois Cavalry, 82nd U. S. Colored Troops,	(Col. Monby, C) (Gao. Hatch, F) (Gao. Slovenson, C.)	: :		000	:		100	Federa	. j
Dog. 18	(17th-19th), 18 Stoumman's 18thd Eagagement.	Pine Baruen (treek, Ala. Mauios, Va Franklim Cheek, Muss.					Kar		500				Federal. Federal	걸걸
Dec. 26	Des Begenfland from Witzenberg Marken Freisersten, Parken Freisersten, Parken Freisersten, Parken Freisersten, Parken Freisersten Freisers	Winghester, VA Rotherroud Creek, Tenn. Saltville, VA		982	lef had Zad Cavelry Livinean Cavalry of General Thomas Army. Gillen's and Bartridge's Cavalry.	Gen, Burbridge, F.	De Maria			- :	-		Federal	ź
	Skirmleh (20ti-21st).	Madison Court House, Va	3 bours	Pkts.	Mich. Cav. Brig., 1st Cav. Div., Army of the Potomac Federal Gunbouts	Geb. Stagg, F. (Col. Frackle, F.)	<u> </u>					1 1	Conf'd.	ਰ <u>ਂ</u>
Soc. 21		Savannah, Ga		10,000	Federal Troops.	Gen Shirman, F.						150	Federal. Federal.	i i
	Attack on Federal Camp and Engragement	LACEV'S SPRINOS, VA	-	:	Federal Cavalry	Gen. Caster, F.	e2	83	. :	\$	i		Confd	
Doc. 24	Begragement. Stephen S	LOCKSPILLS, TREN			1st Cwealey Division, Army of the Potomes, and 2nd 3 Cwealey Divisions, Army of West Vriginia, Cwealey of General Thomas Army. He Wickenson (Cwealer Thomas Army. 1st Wickenson (Cwealer Thomas Army. 2st H. Tanacese (Cwealer Thomas.				£				Federal	÷
	(3334-2331). Eugagement	Fort Figure, N. C		6500 1087	North Atlantic Squadron and Troops of the 16th	Gen. Butler, F	195 100		25					
Dec. 37 Dec. 28	Dec. of Televistic Local Petrons Pet	Percent Annie Ferra, Astrony's Hull and Stoat (rese, Term. Perrora, Ma. Perrora, Ma. Eovet Station, Miss Proach Station, Miss Proach Station, Ma.			Gradry of General Thomas' Army Thullane (Nath Indiana' Army Major General Steedama' Provisiona Division	Gen, Steadman, F.								
1865 Jun. 1 Jun. 2 Jun. 3		DUTON GAR CASAL, GA. BUTON GAR CASAL, GA. NATURO, AA. PROBER SHALL AIA. HOUSE HELA AIA.		Par l	th and I'ld III. and 24 U.S. Colored Corolly, the state of the state o	Col. Palmer. F}	28			8			Federa	. 1
Jan. 3	Activery Surrayments, Rv. Surrayments, Rv. Surrayments, Rv. Surrayments, Rv. Surrayments, Rv. Surrayments, Rv. Surrayments, Surrayments, Surrayments, Surrayments, Activers, Surrayments, Activers, Surrayments, Activers, Surrayments, Activers, Surrayments, Activers, Surrayments, Activers, Surrayments, Activers, Surrayments, Activers, Surrayments, Surraymen	SMTUFERLO, KT. JUNESHURO, RUNAN TEMBTORE. SCUTSHIRO, AIA.			6) i U. S. Colored Troops. 7: h form Crawlty. 7: Nil U. S. Colored Troops. 10) or U. S. Colored Troops.									
Jan. 1:	and, Discourage training training to the National State of Companies and	Windingsteil Pirky or reminy's frinky, Va. Griendin, Ky. Benthin, W. Va.		Cav. 800	Goeral Lagrange's Brigade Redent Troops. Sith Ohio Volunicers and 8th Ohio Caralty.	Gn. Logmage, F. (Gen. Lyon, C)	10	8		2893			Federal. Federal.	경험소기

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865),-Continued.

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DATE.	EVENT,	LOCATION.	DUMATION.	FORCE.	COMPOSTITON OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Kules.			V DV	Missine.	Rang S Broken	Abdas Arms .coxe	ADVAR-
				P. (i Ci	Dia.	C. F.	F. C. F	G	n D	10	
1865 Jen. 13	(1381)-1564), Bombardment and Assault.	Fort Fisuer, N. C.	6½ hours. 3	3500 3300	2od Div. and 2od Brig. 1st Drv. 24th Corps, and Sel.) Biv. 25th Corps, Army of the James, Sallors and S. Marines of the Atlantic Bleckading Squadrop)	Gen. Terry, F	184 2488	748		- 61	8			Fedoral.
1		Red Hill, Ala		Cav. 800	Cav. S90 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Gol. Patmer, F			2	\pm			14.	Fedural,
	(14th-16th). Eugegemont	POCOTALEGO, S. C			17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee		50	i	-	-	-		14.	Federal.
Jun. 16	Бордеринев. Весовъзвавае from	Dardangiae, Ark		#	2nd Kanssas Cavalry and Jowa Cavalry. Div. of 16th Corps and 1st Brigado, 1st Division Cavalry Gen. Croxton, F	len, Croxton, F		i	:	÷	-	İ	<u>E</u>	Federal.
	Explosion of Maggaine Destruction by Confederate Forces of, Abandamatos, by Confederate Forces, of Works 6.	FORT FIGHER, N. C. FORTS CASWELL, VA. SMITHVILLE AND REEVE'S POINT, VA.		-	Treeps of the Arny of the James	Jen. Terry, F	110	230	5200	†	-	23	Federal	ederal
Jab, 17	Jan. 17 Department of the Onio merged toto the Department of the Cambor Land. Default and Description of Federal Mesiter Patagaes off Charleston by terredo													
Jan. 19	Jan 18 Satraudel, Maconnoliseance of Frderal Troops, is force, under Gun- [1841-1941, Maconnoliseance of Frderal Troops, is force, under Gun- Pathot, towards.	Columbia, Kt	% nour	 Co.	Tennessee Cavalry					-	-			rederal.
Jab. 16	Jad. 19 Engrgemont Jan. 19 Engryemont Jan. 19 Eng. N. C. Jan. N. C. Jan. 20 Cont. Lors Attack on Frederal Disouch Boot at.	HALF MOON BATTERY, SDGAR LOAF! HILL, N. C. FORE ST. PRILIT. VA.			Portion of the 24th and 25th Corps, Army of the Jumes.					_				
Jun. 2.	Egggement with Coofederate Flotilla.	Four Brady, Va. (Fort Burnlam or Bogg's Mills.).			U. S. Colored Troops and Beavy Art., Army of the James.	Lieu. Dumning.	10		#	-				Podem
900°	Skirmining Skirmining Skirminin	POWRATEN, VA. SIMPSONVILE, KY									_			
Jan. 22 Jan. 22 Jan. 23	. 11th), Expedition into. Lee, C. S. A., appointed Commander-in-Chief of Confederate	LUDKY RIVER, VA. Weytern N. C. Waite's Point, S. C.			ot, stal Boward.	Gen. Howard, F	+						-	1
Feb, 3	Forces by Jefferson Davis. 3 (34-94), Engregoment.	(RIVER'S BRIDGE, SALEAHATCHER, S. C.) (Including Hickory Hill, Owen Cross) Roads, Lewignville, Duck Creek,			17th and 13th Corps, Army of the Tonnesee.,	Gen. Snerman, F. Gens. Mower and	K&W 80			÷			<u> </u>	Federal.
Fub.	4 Engrephont Fried Nozoflations with Cooledorsto Countlesioners.	and Whipley Swamp	:	Chv	Cax., Federal Troops.	Gen. Wheeler, C	÷	į	-	÷	+		<u> </u>	Federal,
Fob. (6 (3th-7th). Boggamest.	DAINRY'S MILLS, HATCHER'S RUN, VA. (Rowanty Creek and Veughn Road).)	·		(2nd Cav. Div., 3rd and 5th Corps and 1st Div. 6th)	Gens, Grant and Mrade, F	R.W 6 H	R.W 6 M 12m 1062	- 1		180			Federal,
	Skirmish by Falcata Frees of Barawell, S. C. Fla S. C. Attack on Conference of State of Conference of State on Conference of State on Conference of Parts of State on Conference of Parts of State on Conference of Parts of State on Conference of State	DUNN'S LAKE, VOLUSIA CO., FLA SARWELL, S. C. BLACKTILL, S. C.		Cav. Pkts.	Detachment 17th Cannecticat Volunteers, Federal Cavalry	Gen, Wheeler, C				_				Federal.
Feb.	elfedlen Fight. (8th-9th). Skirmieh.	Mud Springs, Indian Territory.			11th Ohio and 7th Iowa Cavalry. Federal Cavalry	Gn. Klipatrick, F.				-:			<u> </u>	Fedoral,
Feb. S) Eogragement. Indian Fight	(Benarra Bridge, South Edited) Rivel, S. C. Right (Reek, Index Derector)			17th Corps Army of the Tonnessee. 11th Ohio and 7th Iowa Cavalry.									
Feb. 10	Maj-door (Sludore, U. S. A., secumes command of the Department of Skirmidth of the Souli, p. 17.8.	JAMES' ISLAND, S. C.		Pkts.	Schinmelfennig's Division, Department of the South	(Gen. Schiumel.)	88		8		:	:		Fyders),
	and John Torker of the semants of the adjace to the adjace of the adjace													
Feb. 1	Reconcided by Anyal Forces under Light, Commended Caching, U. Feb. 11 Engagement.	BLACKVILLE, R. C			Srd Cav. Div., Army Millary Div. of the Meeleshpi	Jen, Kilpstrick, F	- 1		- !	÷		1	-:	Federal.
	Engrepenent	SUGAR LOAF BATTETY, FEDERAL POINT, N. G. ATTERY, FEDERAL POINT,			Sed Liv. and 1st Brig. 1st Liv., 24th Corps and 3rd Div. 25th Corps, Army of the James.	Gen, Terry, F 60	90 100	:	3				<u> </u>	Federal. Federal.
Feb. 1	Evacuation by Confederate Forces of	BRANCHYELE, S. C. OHANGEDURG, NORTH EDISTO RIVER, S. C.				Geb. Blair, F					-	İ	<u> </u>	Federal.
Feb. 1	red, 19 Strains. Red, 15 Eugegement. Red, 15 Eugegement. Expedition of Federal Troops under Cologal Maxwell from. Krinsstown to Edinative V. A.	CONGANEE CREEK, S. C. Kernstown to Edinburgh, Va.			3rd Caylary Jivision, Sacratae a Army. 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee	Geb. Lognb, F	+	Ė	-	÷	:		<u> </u>	Fedoral.
Feb. 1	Feb., 16 Stirminh. (16th-17th). Occupation by Fedoral Forces of	CEGAR KEYS, FLA. COLUMNIA, S. C.			2nd U. S. Colored Troops. 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessec		20		:	÷		2	Frodumi	odemit.
				-			-			-	-		1	1

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865),-Continued,

		CHAUNOLUGICAL	101		EVENIS (1860-1863)Continued,									
DATE	BVENT.	LOCATION	DUDATES.	PONCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	KILLED.	Тося	D. TAKEN	WOUNDED PAREN BY MISSING.	13.00 10.00 10.00 10.00	aba. emre earte	Anvan-	
Date				P. C.			P. C.	ja,	C. R. C. F.		0,	MARY A TO MARI	TAUR.	
1865 Feb. 17		Вепатра Нукрвер, Уа	<u>-</u>	Pkts. Pkts.	Federal Troops.		<u> </u>		-		:		Federal,	اندا
	placed in continuend. Sixtential Anny Corps re-organized, and MajGen. A. J. Smith, placed in command.													
	Skirmish. Skirmish. Skirmish.	Fort Jones, Kv		11		;			_	_	-			
	Occupation by Federal Forces of	CHARLESTON, S. C	Ì	1	Troops of the D-partment of the South (Mayor Nucleal, C. / Mayor Nucleal, C. / Mayor Nucleal, C. / Mayor Nucleal, C.	dayor Mucheth, C.	1	÷	Ī	-	¥ :		Frderal	4
	(1741-1941) Capture of	FORT ANDERSON, N. C.	-	3000	Federal Navy, Troops of the 24th Corps, Army, of the James, and 23rd Corps, Army of the Onlo	R.Adn. Porter, F	100	:	\$		i	-	Fixleral.	
	Surrender by Coafederate Forces, ef.	CASTLE PANCENEY		1	Federal Forces.		-	-	÷	-	-	+	Federal	-:
Fob. 18	Charleston, O. C., pleasting Porce, or Charleston, Charlestonel Beausting I. S. A. securing and Charlest Law by Lieux. Colonel Beausting	CORT DADKIRGOS, N. C.							_		_			
Pob. 30	20 Skirnish	Foot Myens, Fla			(Troops not specified.)						_	_		
						Gens. Pains and								
	Skirnisii und Engagomenta nent	Town Cheer, N. C.		1	Srd Div., 23rd Corps, Ariny of the Oulo	Gen. Cox. F	500	1	803	:	:	e,	Federal	-:
Fob. 21	21 Raid of Confederate Cavalry into Combuchand, Va., and Capture of					Gen. Hope, C		_		_			9	
	Fetteral Flexace and Any-Octal Crock and Acay	COMBESTERND, VA.		<u>:</u>		Gen. Solmfield, F.		L	-			_	Cutti H.	
Fob. 22	22(20th-22d.) Capture by Federal Forces of.	WRINTRETON, N. C.	-	<u>:</u> :	A portion of the 24th Corps, Army of the James.	R. Adm. Porter, F.	0112	÷	1072	:	×	00 00 00 00 00 00	500 Fedural	_:
Fob. 23	deral Garrisode, by Confederate Cav. under Vaughan, as	SWEET WATER and ATHENS, N. C.		<u>:</u>			_	_						
Feb, 26	26 Skirmieh	0,0		Cav	Detaclment Mounted Troops	Gapt, Dungan, F. !	- :	-	-	:	-	-	Confd,	
	Skirmin	CHATTANOOGA TENN			John U. S. Colored Troops.			_						
Feb. 27	Feb. 27 (37th-March 25th). Sheridan's Raid in.	VIEGINIA		9987 Cav.	tet and 3rd Div. Cav. Corps, Army of the Potomac	Gen. Sheridan, F.	60 5	1	1852	:	=	_	Fydrea	_
Feb. 20	Fob. 99 (Slardon's Raid), Engagoneat.	Mount Crawfoud, VA			~4	Gen, Caplart, F.					_			
Mar. 1	Mar. 1 Skirmich, and Occupation by Federal Forces (Shoridan's Raid), of	STAUNTON, VA.		-	Fedural Cavalry	Gen. Devin, F.					:	-	Fedural.	-:
Mar. 2	-	Charton, LA.		-	4th Wisconsin Cavalty.									
	-	WAYNESDONG, VA.	-	+	3rd Division Cavalry, Army of the Potemac	Gen. Early, C	-	÷	. 1800	1	:	÷	Federal.	4
;	Skirmish, and Occupation of.	CHESTERFIELD, S. C. CHERAW, S. C.		<u> </u>	Advance of the 20th Corps.	Pen. Sherman, F	- 1	-	1	-	17	:	Fedoral.	ni.
Nar.	:	FLORENCE, S. C.	:	1	Detachment of Mounted Infantry from Sterman's Army.			_		_		_		
Mar. 6		OLIVE BRANCE, LA.		9200	ith Wisconia Cavelry.	Gen. Newton, F.		_					Conf.d.	
	110000	Matches Danie Division of the			The first of colored and being the being and being and being an about the being the be	Gen. Jones, C §		<u>. </u>	É				Festoral	_
Mur. 7		ROCKINGRAM, N. C.		5	Kipatrick's Cavalry Division, Sheman's Army.	Gen. Bosser, C. , ,		:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u>: </u>	_		
Mar. 8	and Eugement	Wacox's Bupper Wisk's Four N. C.			(let and 2nd Div. of Dist. of Benafort, and let Div.,)	(Gen. Cox. F) 80 1500	80 150	- 5		900		- :	Conf'd,	
						(Col. Uplinin, F)	K. W.					_		
Mar. 10	Mar 10 Engagement, Egengement, Egengement, Mar 11 Skraither, and Occupation by Federal Forces of Mar 11 Skraither, and Occupation by Federal Forces of	Mornoe's Cross Roads, N. C. (Kingston). Favetteytlle, N. C. Clear Lake, Ark			Kilpatrick's Cavalty Division Kilpatrick's Cavalty Division 3rd Wisconsta Cavalty	Gen. Kilpatrick, F.	00 :		<u>\$</u>				Federal,	4.4
	Lincoln.					[Genn. Cox and]	¥ :	_	_					
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Mar. 13	-	SHAVER RUN, FAVETTEVILLE, N. C		- 1	Advance of the 14th and 17th Corps.	[Hoke, C]			_	_	_	_		
Mar. 14 Mar. 15				R. G		Gen. Schoffeld, F Gen. Kilpatrick, F		11	-			00	Federal, Federal, Federal,	
:		ASHLAND, VA			20d Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Potomac. 1904. Corn. and Kilmerstell. Caraller Division	(Gen Sherman E)							1	
Mar. 10		AVERTEBORO, N. C. (Smith's Farm)	15.000	0000	Sherman's Army	Gen. Hardee, C §	77 827	477		-	:			
Mar. 18 Mar. 19		BOYD'S STATION, ALA		30.00	20 non 119th and 20th Corps. Left Wing, 16th and 17th Corps. 1	Gen. Sborman, F. !	101	167 1168	1625	287		- :	Federal	_
					Right Wing, and Cav. Div., Sherman's Army	trea Johnston, F. j		_				-		1

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).-Continued.

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865),-Continued.

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865)Continued	Вшаток.		CUTOSTELE, ALA. PRESENTIA, DA. TALANTASSE, FLA. PALAETTO RASCH, TREA. New Outerast, La.	
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ARMY CORPS FORMED DURING CIVIL WAR.

Urganized under Section 9, of Act approved July 17th, 1862, authorizing the President to Establish and Organize
Army Corps.

	COMMANDER	18.		DATE WHEN	
CORPS.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	COMPOSITION.	DISCONTINUED.	REMARES.
First Army Corps,	Maj. Gen'l Fremont	12th August, 1862) 15th April, 1863 . 28th Nov., 1864.	Troops of the Moantain Department	23rd March, 1864.	j Troops transferred, March, 23d, 1864. j Reorganized 28th November, 1864.
Second Army Corps	,		Troops of the Shenandoah Department	28th June, 1865	Became Eleventh Army Corps, 12th Sept. 1862, giving place to Corps arranged in
Third Army Corps	General McDowell	12th August, 1862	of Washington	23rd March, 1864	 (G. O. No. 101 of March 13, 1862. (Became Twelfth Army Corps.) 21h Sept., (Bec.) giving place to Corps arranged: (G. O. No. 101, of March 13th, 1862.
Fourth Army Corps	MajGea'l Gordon Granger	28th September, 1868		let Ang., 1868 1st Aug., 1865.	Pransferred to other Corps.
Fifth Army Corps	BrigGen'l Porter	22d July, 1862	Land Twenty-first Corps consolidated Corps arranged in G. O. 125, of 1862	28th June, 1865. 28th June, 1865.	
Seventh Army Corps	MaiGen'l Wood.	6th January, 1864	Forces under MajGen'l Dix. Troops in the Department of Arkausas. Forces under MajGen'l Wool.	1st Aug., 1865	Pranzferred to Eighteenth Corps.
Eighth Army Corps	" E. O. C. Ord	12th March, 1863. 11th July, 1864. 28th July, 1864		lst August, 1865.	
Ninth Army Corps	MajGen'l Barnside		Troops under MajGen'l Burnside, and belonging to Dep't of North Carolina.	27th July, 1865.	
Tenth Army Corps,	7		Troops in the Department of the South	3d December, 1864	Reorganized,
,,	(" " A. B. Terry	37th March, 1865		lst Aug., 1865.	
Eleventh Army Corps	MajGen'i Banks	12th September, 1883	Troops of the Shunandonh Department		j Consolidated with Twolfth and constitu- ed Twentieth Corps, ith April, 1864.
Twelfth Army Corps	General McDowell				Consolutated With Eleventh and const tuted Twentleth Corps, 4th April, 1864.
Thirteenth Army Corps	J. A. McClernand	18th Dec., 1862	Troops of Department of the Tennessee,	11th Juno, 1864.	Troops transferred,
Fourtoeath Army Corps,	Mnj. Gen'i Rasecrans	24th October, 1862.	Reorganized. Troops at Department of the Cumberland.	20th July, 1865. 1st August, 1965.	Divided into three Corps (Fourteenth 'fwentieth and Twenty-first) 9th January, 1863.
Fifteenth Army Corps	Maj. Gen'l W. T. Sherman	18th December, 1862	From troops of General Grant's command.	let August, 1865	Corps organization abeliahed, Nov. 7, 1864.
Sixteenth Army Corps Seventeenth Army Corps	A. J. Smith MnjGen'l J. B. McPherson	18th February, 1865 18th December, 1865	From troops of General Grant's command. Reorganized. From troops of General Grant's command.	20th July, 1865. 1st August, 1865.	Company and a monitoring of the 1, 1904.
Eighteenth Army Corps	MnjGen'l J. G. Foster	24th December, 1862 17th July, 1864	Troops in North Carolina. Troops of Department of North Carolins and Virginia serving with the Army of	3rd December,	Seventh Army Corps transferred to this Corps.
Ninoteonth Army Corps	MajGen'l N. P. Banks Brev't MajGen'l Emory		the Potnmac in the field	1864. 20th March, 1865.	(Military Division of West Mississippi known as Ninetcenth Corps, abelished
Twentlell Army Corps	MujGen'l A McD, McCu k.	9th Japuary, 1863	Part of the Army of the Cumberland, Re-formed of Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.		(7th November, 1864. (Consolidated with Twenty-first, and con
	MajGen'l T. L. Crittenden		Part of the Army of the Cumberland	tet June, 1800	stituted Fourth Corps, Sept. 28th, 1862 Consolidated with Twentieth and consti
	MajGeo'l Heintzelman		Troops in the Department of Washington.		tuted Fourth Corps, 28th Sept., 1863
Twenty-third Army Corps	" Schofield	27th April, 1863 28th January, 1864 4th April, 1864 27th March, 1865.	First Formation: Troops in Kentucky and bulonging to the Ninth Corps Second Fermation: Troops within the Department of the Ohio not belonging in the Ninth Corps (June 8, 1863)	let August, 1865,	
Twenty-fourth Army Corps	MajGen'l E, O. C. Orr,,	3d December, 1864.	White inlantry of the Tenth and Eight teenth Corps, with Army of the James	1st August, 1865,	
	MajGen'l G. Weitzel,,,		Colored Troops of the Dopartment of	8th Japanery, 1866,	
Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac	Maj -Gen'i G. Stoneman	15th April 1863}	Cavelry of the Army of the Potemse.		

^{*} O. O's referred to were issued from the Headquariers of the Army of the Putomec.

Engagements During the Civil War.

STATES AND TERRETORIES.	18/1	1862	1963	1861	1865	TOTAL.
New York.			1			1
Pennsylvania			8	i		9
Mary and	8	9	10	8		30
District of Columbia				i		i i
West Virginia	29	114	17	19	1	80
Virginia	30	40	116	205	28	510
North Carolina		27	18	10	28	85
South Carolina	2 2	10	17	9	32	80
			8	92	32	108
třeorgia		2	8			
Florids	3	3	4	17	.6	32
Alabama,		10	12	82	24	78
Mississippl		42	76	67	1	186
Louislans	1	- 11	54	50	2 2	118
Texas	1	2	8	1	2	14
Arkansas	1	42	40	78	6	167
Теппелеес	2	82	124	80	1	298
Kontucky	11	50	30	81	4	138
Ohio			3			8
Indiana			1 4			4
Illinois.,.,,				1		i
Missouri,	65	9.5	48	41		244
Minnesota		5	1 1			- 4
C. Uferrie			1 1	1		0
California.		1	1 7	5		2
Kansas,			P P	3		
Oregon				3	1	
Novada						2
Washington Territory			I		***	1 1
Unali.			1			1
New Mexico	3	5	7	4		19
Nebrasks			2			2
Colorado				4		4
Indian Territory		2	9	3	3	17
Dakota		9	5	4		11
Arisona		1	1 1	1	1	4
Idaho			1 i	1 .1.		1
Totals	156	564	627	770	135	2,261

Number Enlisted for Federal Army During Civil War, by Periods of Service.

PERIODS.	NUMBER.	PERIODS.	NUMBER.
For 60 days 1	108,416 85,807 42 26,116 373	For 1 year	303,706 44,400 2,028,630 1,043 2,786,478

Number of Soldiers who served in various Wars in United States prior to the Civil War.

	Soldiers of the War	of the R	ovolution, 1775-1783	289,71a
ш	Indian War, (General	1 Wayn	n). 1794	2,843
П	" 1811 .		-,,	650
н	War with Great Brit	ain 181	2-1815 -	
П	Number of Soldler	s. Saifor	s and Marinea serving twelve months or more 63,179	
П	" Militia	merving	six months or more 66,325	
П		11	three " ' 125,843	
П	44 11		one " " 125,867	1
П	21 B	11	less than one month	537,654
П	" Soldlers	ecrying	in the Semipple War, 1817-1318	5,911
П	P 11	11	" Black Hawk War, 1831-1832	5,631
н	n n		" South Western Disturbances, 1836	2,863
ц		**	" Cherokee Country Disturbances, 1836-1837	3,926
п		20	" Creek Disturbances, 1636 1837	13.418
	n n	**	" Florida War, 1836-1842	41,122
		and Sa	lors serving in Mexican War, 1846-1847	105,454
	P5 P5		in New York Frontier Distorbances, 1838-1839	
	10 10		Accortock Disturbances 1888-1830	

STRENGTH OF THE FEDERAL ARMY AT VARIOUS DATES DURING CIVIL WAR.

		PRESENT.			ABSENT.		AGGR	COATE.	
DATE.	REGULARS.	VOLUNTEERS.	TOTAL,	REGULARS.	VOLUNTEERS.	TOTAL	REGULARS.	VOLUNTEERS.	GRAND TOTAL
January Irt. 1861 July 1st, 1861 July 1st, 1862 January 1st, 1862 March 31st, 1862 January 1st, 1863 January 1st, 1863 January 1st, 1864 January 1st, 1865 March 31st, 1865 May 1st, 1865	14.108 19.871 19.585 19,168 17,237 14,661 13.880	169,480 507,333 514,309 678,633 594,012 606,363 643,867	14,663 183,588 527,264 533,084 698,802 611,250 620,024 657,747 797,807	1,764 2,314 2,554 3,728 6,294 7,869 7,358 7,789	849 46,159 99,419 213,095 242,088 331,178 814,550	1,704 8,163 48,713 103,142 219,389 249,487 338,536 322,339 202,709	16,367 16,422 32,425 23,308 25,483 24,696 22,010 21,669	170,329 553,492 613,818 893,728 836,101 937,411 958,417	16, 367 186, 751 575, 917 637, 126 916, 191 860, 737 959, 460 980, 686 1,000,516

AVERAGE MEAN STRENGTH OF THE FEDERAL ARMY DURING CIVIL WAR.

CHARACTER OF TROOPS.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.	PRESENT.	ABSENT.	AGGREGATE.
Volunteers White Troops. Colored Troops Mixed Troops	Jaouary 1st. 1861 to January 1st. 1865. July 1st, 1861 to March Sist, 1865. September, 1862 to December 1867.	544,704 562,439 35,640	5,194 196,803 304,997 0,699 211,696	22,929 741 507 764,436 42,939 808,775

AGGREGATE OF TROOPS FURNISHED, 1861-1865, WITH BOUNTIES PAID BY EACH STATE.

		Culured Troops		NUMBE	ER OF MEN DRAI	TED.		
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Troops furnished 1861-1865,	furnished, 1801-1865.	Number Drawn,	Palled to Report,	Exempted,	Farnished Sub- slitute or Paid Com- mutation.	Held for Service.	BOUNTIES PAID
faino	73.114	164	27,324	3,760	12,997	4,946	1.001	02 002 044
ew Hampshire.	84,629	125	10.806	464	5,478	3,654	1,991	\$7,837,644
armont	35,262	120	7,743	429	4.096	2.046	437	9,686,313 4,528,775
assacliusetts.	153,048	3.966	41.582	5.167	27,070	8.383	107	22,965,556
hode island.	23,699	1.837	4,831	249	2,800	1,142	117	826.760
onnecticut	57,379	1.764	12,031	1.014	6,684	3,843	203	6,887,554
low York		4.125	151.488	31,745	68.004	81,525	8.210	86,620,228
lew Jersey	81,010	1.155	32,325	6.265	8.224	9,650	951	23,568,967
enneylvania		8,612	178,873	31,300	70,913	40,867	8,615	43,154,987
viawaro	13,670	954	8,635	1.443	4.170	2,534	425	1.186.599
larvland	50,316	8.718	29,319	9,207	11,011	6.134	1.426	6,271,092
Vost Virginia	32,068	196	3,180	1.014	569	219	242	864.737
istrict of Columbia	16,872	3,260	14,388	5,954	5,663	1.751	300	134.010
bio	319,659	5,092	50,400	9,368	19,751	10,988	4.241	23,657,378
adiana	197,147	1,587	41,158	6,985	15,478	5.966	7.597	9,183,854
linois	259.147	1.811	30,085	9.519	9,555	5.459	3,538	17,296,265
lichigen	89,372	1,387	22,123	4,294	7.130	3,778	1,800	9,664,855
Visconslu	96,424	165	88,395	11,742	14,733	6,718	3,723	5,855,856
lionesota	25,053	164	10,796	2,058	4,449	1.291	862	2,090,464
γωα	76,360	440	7,548	702	2,446	1.264	1.862	1,615,171
lissourl	109,111	8,344	21,619	9,444	5,781	1,638	1.031	1,282,149
ontucky		23,703	29,421	9,503	8,088	5,787	1,660	692,677
ацвав	20,151	2,080	1,420	410	287	210	119	57,407
ennessee		20,133						
rkuusas		5,526						
orth Carolins	3,156	5,025						
outh Carolina		5,482						
ali Iornia.	15,725							
evada								
regun	1,810							
Vashington Territory	964							
sbraska Territory	8,157							
olorado Territory.	4,008	95						
akota Territory	200							
ow Musico Torritory	6,561							
labams	2,576	4,969						
lorlda		1,544 3.486						
oalsiana		3,480 17,869						
liestssippì						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
dian Nation	3,530							
olored Troops*	98,441							
Totals	2,659,132	173,079	776,839	161,244	315,609	73,607	46,847	\$285,941,08
t large		788						
ot accounted for		5,083						
fficers		7,123						
	Total	186,017						

^{*}Colored troops enlisted to second States.

TROOPS IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE, DURING THE CIVIL WAR-BY STATES.

	Сата	LRY.	Aı	TILLED	T.	ÎRPAI	THY.		TOTAL			CAT.	ALRY.	As	STILLES	ır.	ÎNPAR	TBY,		TOTAL.	
STATES AND TRUMITORIES.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Batterles.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Batteries.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Regiments.	Companies	Regiments.	Companies.	Batterles.	Regiments.	Companies.	Beginvate.	Companies	Batteries.
Maine. New Humpabire. Varnout. Massachuseits. Connectient New York. New York. New Jorsey Darrier Olombia. Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland North Columbia. Connectient North Caroline. Georgia. Photola. Mesiasippi. Leasisiana. Texas. Texas. Texas.	1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 2 7 3 3 3 3 1 1 7 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	28 8 4 1 1 2 2	1 1 4 3 3 2 2 5	3 1 8	7 1 3 19 1 3 35 5 5 19 1 6 	30 17 17 08 6 21 252 38 227 9 20 2 17 	92 4 47 1 1 15 4 63 4 1 1 33 3 2 1 2	33 19 19 77 14 30 20 1 41 25 4 3 24 3 24 5 1 7 30	25 4 55 8 25 4 55 8 4 4 1 25 25 7	7 1 3 19 1 3 35 5 5 19 1 6 	Kantacky. Ohio. Michigan Indiana. Illicose. Wiscondia. Lova. Lova. Wiscondia. Lova. California. California. California. California. California. California. Washington Territory. Washington Territory. Nabraska Territory. Debota Territory. U. S. Valentee Infantty. U. S. Valentee Infantty. U. S. Valentee Infantty. U. S. Valentee Infantty. U. S. Valentee Infantty. U. S. Army, Regulers.	13 12 13 17 30 4 9 9 2 9 1	10 16 2 1 26 10 4 6 5 4 	11	4	7 27 11 26 8 8 8 12 4 3 3 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	45 218 36 123 157 61 53 46 11 9 10 1 1 6 6 102 19 1,668	1 11 7 16 9 20 5 3 11 2 2 2 2 3	61 234 50 137 176 94 59 55 14 11 19 2 2 3 10 6 119 30 1,981	111 299 179 460 100 445 599 1886 6223 2324 498	77 277 111 266 88 6122 44 43 88 11 1 110 2332

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY TABLE.

Officers of Regulars and Volunteers. (During the Civil War.)

				_	The state of the s			
BANE AND CLASSIFICATION.	PAY PER		SISTENCE.	SEF	VANTS.	TOTAL MONTHLY	FORAGE F	CHOI - 20 MD
	MONTE	No. of Rations per day,	Mnothly Communition Value.	No, of Servanta allowed,	Monthly Commonston Value	PAY.	ln time of War	lo time of Peaca.
HEMERAL OFFICERS: Liestenant-General Liestenant-General Alpi Guerra, and Military Becretacy in Liestenant-General, each, Majir Guerra, and Military Becretacy in Liestenant-General, Becino Alfod-e-Camp to General-in-Chief. Alfod-e-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Liestenant, Bejuguler-General Alfod-e-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Liestenant,	\$270 00 80 00 220 00 80 00 24 00 124 00 20 00	40 5 15 4	\$360 00 45 00 135 00 36 00 108 00	4 2 4 2 3	890 00 45 00 00 00 47 00 67 50	\$720 00 170 00 445 00 163 00 24 00 290 50 20 00	And for Forage \$2.00 7.00 4.00 8.00 5.00 9.00	\$50 00 2 00 5 00 2 00 2 00 4 00 2 00
LOUZANG-GENERANA DENAMPIUST: Adjetated General—Bigadier-General Adjetated August General—Leigenaut Colonel Assistant August General—Leigenaut Colonel Assistant Adjusta-General—Najor Jedge-Advocat-General—Colonel Judge-Advocat-General—Colonel Judge-Advocat-General—Spire Judge-Advocat-General—Spire Judge-Advocat-General—Spire	124 00 110 00 95 00 80 00 110 00 80 00 80 00	12 6 5 4 6 -1	108 00 54 00 45 00 38 00 54 00 36 00 36 00	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	87 50 47 00 47 00 47 00 47 00 47 00 47 00 47 00	299 50 211 00 187 00 163 00 211 00 163 00 163 00	5 08 5 08 4 00 4 00 5 00 4 00 4 00	4 00 2 00 2 00 2 08 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
INSPECTION GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: Inspector-General—Colonol Assistant Inspector-General—Major.	110 00 60 00	8 4	84 00 86 00	2 2	47 00 47 00	211 00 103 00	5 90 4 00	2 00 2 00
Signal Department; Signal Officor—Majer	80 00	4	80-00	2	47 00	168 00	4 00	2 00
QUAITEMMATER'S DEPARTENT' Quatermant-General—Brigdin-General Assistant Quatermant-Concent—Colonel Departy Quatermant-General—Lisateont-Colonel Quatermanter-Mojor Assistant Quatermanter-Capital Assistant Quatermanter-Capital	124 00 110 00 95 00 80 00 70 00	12 6 5 4 4	108 60 84 00 45 00 36 00 36 00	3 2 2 2 1	67 00 47 00 47 00 47 00 47 00 23 50	299 50 211 00 187 00 163 00 129 50	5 00 5 00 4 00 4 00 3 00	4 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 3 00
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT: Commbasty-decreal of Subsistence—Colouel Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel. Commissary of Subsistence—Major. Commissary of Subsistence—Coptain Assistant Commissery of Subsistence, in addition to pay, etc., pa Lieutenant.	110 00 95 00 80 00 70 00 20 00	6 5 4	54 00 45 60 36 60 86 60	2 2 1	47 00 47 00 47 00 23 50	211 00 187 00 163 00 129 50 20 00	5 00 4 00 4 00 3 00	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
MEDIC LA DECAUTMENT Surgeon-General—Brigadier-Goneral Sargeon of top years service. Surgeon of ten years service. Surgeon of ten tian to years service. Assistant Sargeons of few tour few years service. Assistant Sargeons of few tour few years service.	1	12 8 4 8 4	108 00 73 00 86 00 72 00 36 00 38 00	3 2 2 1 1	67 50 47 60 47 60 23 50 23 50 23 50	290 50 199 00 103 00 105 50 129 50 112 68	5 06 4 00 4 00 3 00 8 00 2 00	4 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
Pay DEPARTMENT: Paymastor-General. \$2,740 por annum. Deputy Paymastor-General. Paymaster.	288 83 95 00 80 00	5 4	45 00 36 00	2 2	47 00 47 00	288 33 187 00 163 00	4 90	2 00 2 00
Coup. or Exemples. Chief of Ordinary—Brigdier-Georgi Coloni Lieutensin-Coloni Major Cristal Coloni Major Cr	124 00 110 00 95 00 80 00 70 00 53 33 53 38 63 33	13 6 5 4 4 4	108 00 54 00 45 00 36 00 36 00 36 00 36 00	2 2 2 1 1 1	07 50 47 00 47 00 47 00 47 00 23 50 23 50 23 50 23 50	299 50 211 00 187 00 103 00 129 50 712 83 112 83 112 83	5 00 5 00 4 00 4 00 3 00 2 00 2 00 2 00	4 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
MOUNTED: DRAGGERS, CAYALKY, RIPLES, AND LIGHT ARTILLERY: Colonal. Leutenand: Colonal. Leutenand: Colonal. Copula. First Lientenant. Second Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant. Adjutast, in addition to pay of Lieutenant. Regimental Quantermanter, in addition to pay of Lieutenant.		8 5 4 4 4 4	54 00 45 00 36 00 36 00 36 00 36 00 36 00 36 00	2 2 2 1 1 1 1	47 00 47 00 47 00 23 50 23 50 23 50 23 50 23 50	211 00 187 00 163 00 129 50 112 83 112 83 112 83 10 00	5 00 4 00 4 00 3 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00	2 00 2 04 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
ABULISHN AND RYANTAY COJONAL Lientenant-Colonel Major. First Lieutenant Second Lieutenant Second Lieutenant Adjusant, is addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant. Regimental Quartermanter, in edition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant.	95 90 80 DH 70 00 60 00	5 4 4 4 4	54 00 45 00 66 00 36 00 36 00 38 00 86 00	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	45 00 45 00 45 00 22 50 22 50 23 50 22 60	194 00 170 00 161 00 118 50 108 50 103 50 10 00	4 00 8 00 3 00 3 00	2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00
Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to pay, stc., of Lieutenant. Chaplains.	10 00	2	18 00			10 00 118 00	2 00	1 00
				1				

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.
Quantum Sanasat 91 00 Rugler 12 00	Sergeant
First Sergeant. 90 00 Private. 19 00 Bergeant. 17 00	BRIGADE BANDS. Leader
ORDNANCE.	Four of the Band at
Sergisant	MISCELLANEOUS.
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.	Medical Cadeta Isand 1 ration per day)\$30 00 Matrons
Sorgeant-Major	NOTE.—(a) \$2 per mosth allowed for re-collstment was made within the mosth additional for each subsequent period of five years service, provided the collstment was made within the month after the expiration of each
Sergeaut. 17 00 Musician 12 00 Corp val. 13 00	term (b) 12½ code per month retained from the pay of each colleted man of the army for the support of the "Soldier's Home."

UNITED STATES ARMY. PAY TABLE-OFFICERS (1885.)

	OF	FICERS ON AC	TIVE SERVICE	S. YEARLY I	AY.	RETIRED OFFICERS. YEARLY PAY.				
GRADE OR RANK.	First 5 Years' Service.	After 5 Years' Service	After 10 Years' Service.	After 15 Years' Service.	After 30 Tears' Service.	First 5 Years' Service.	Atter 6 Years' Service.	After 10 Years' Service.	After 15 Years' Service	After 20 Years' Service.
General Liquionant-General	\$13,500 11,000	10%	20%	30≴						
Major-General Brigadier-General	7,500 5,500					\$5,625 4,125				
Colonel. Lieutonant-Colonel	3,000	8,850 8,300 2,750	4,200 8,600 3,000	*4,500 9,000 3,250	*4,500 *4,009 8,500	2,625 2,250 1,875	2,887 3,475 2,062	3,150 2,700 2,250	8,875 2,025 3,437	8,575 8,000 9,625
Captain, toponted. Captain, not mounted. Regimental Adjutant.	2,000 1,800	2,200 1,980 1,980	2,400 2,160 2,100	2,600 2,340 2,340	2,800 2,530 2,520	1,500 1,850	1,650 1,485	1,800 1,620	1,050 1,755	2,100 1,800
Regimental Quartermester First Lieutenant, mounted.	1,800 1,000	1,980	2,100 1,920	2,340 2,080	2,520 3,240	1,200	1,320	1,440	1,560	1,680
First Lieutenant, not mounted. Second Lieutenant, mounted. Second Lieutenant, not mounted.	1,500	1,650 1,650 1,540	1,800 1,800 1,680	1,950 1,950 1,820	2,100 2,100 1,960	1,125 1,125 1,050	1,237 1,237 1,155	1,350 1,350 1,260	1,463 1,403 1,865	1,575 1,575 1,470
Chaplain	1,600	1,060	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,850	1,485	1,620	1,755	1,800

^{*} Maximum Pay of Colnects is limited to \$4500, and of Licotenant-Colonels to \$1,000.

Officers and Men (1885.)

ORADE.	l'ay per Month.	Pay per Year,	Pay for Pive Years.
Serguant Major, Cavalry, Artiflery and Infantry	\$28	\$276	\$1,350
Regimental Quartermaster Sorg't, Cavalry, Artillery and Inf.	23	276	1,880
Principal Musician, Artillery and Infantry	23	264	1,320
Chief Trumpeter of Cavalry	23	264	1,820
Saddler Sergeant, Cavalry	22	264	1,820
let Sergeant of a Company, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry,	22	264	1,320
Ordnance Sergeants of Posts	34	408	2,040
Compilesary Sergeants of Posts	84	408	2,040
Hospital Stoward, 1st Class.	30	386	1,800
Hospital Steward, 2d Class	22	264	1.820
Hospital Steward, 3d Class	20	240	1.200
Sergeants, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry	17	204	1.020
Corporals, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry	15	180	900
Trumpeters, Cavalry	13	166	760
Musicians, Artiflery and Infantry	13	15.	780
Farriers and Blacksmiths, Cavairy	15	156	900
Saddlers, Cavalry	15	10	900
Private, Cavalry, Artitlery and Infantry	13	150	780

Actual Strength of United States Regular Army, from 1789 to 1884.*

DATE.	OFFICERS.	MEN.	TOTAL.	DATE.	OFFICERS.	MEN,	TOTAL.
1789-90 1795 1800 1805 1810 July, 1812 Feby ,1813	50 212 248 196 466 801 1,478	672 8,228 3,803 2,534 6,488 8,385 17,560	722 8,440 4,051 2,730 6,954 6,686 10,036	1864 1865 1866 1867 1869 1869	1,813 1,005 2,020 2,858 3,835 2,700 3,541	19,701 20,705 81,470 53,062 49,081 34,074 34,534	21,604 22,810 33,490 56,815 50,916 36,774 37,075
Sepi., 1814 Feby., 1816 Dec., 1820 1825 1830 1840	2,395 2,896 712 562 627 680 738	35,791 31,028 8,230 5,157 5,824 6,471 9,837	\$8,186 \$3,424 8,942 6,710 5,951 7,151 10,670	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1870 1877	2,105 2,164 2,078 2,080 2,068 2,151 2,178	26,848 26,071 26,576 26,364 93,250 26,129 21,707	28,953 28,175 28,652 28,444 25,318 28,280 23,945
1845 1850 1860 1860 1801 1862 1803	826 948 1,042 1,108 1,004 1,720 1,844	7,528 0,815 14,710 15,259 15,418 21,450 22,915	8,940 10,763 15,752 10,367 16,422 28,170 24,759	1878 1879 1860 1881 1882 1883 1884	2,158 2,127 2,152 2,181 2,162 2,143 2,143	23,865 24,262 24,259 22,994 23,024 23,335 28,357	25,818 26,399 26,411 25,175 25,186 26,478 25,500

[·] Retired afficers not included,

Amount Expended for Pensions, 1856-1884.

YEAR.	AMOUNT.	YEAR,	AMOUNT.		
1850 1857 1858 1859 1859 1860 1860 1860 1860 1861 1865 1866 1865 1866 1865 1865 1865	1,310,380 58 1,219,708 80 1,222,223 71 1,100,802 32 1,034,506 73 852,170 47 1,078,513 36 1,085,747 90 16,317,621 34 15,005,549 89 20,936,551 71 23,782,386 78 84,276,621 78	1871 1872 1873 1874 1874 1874 1875 1870 1870 1870 1881 1881 1882 1883	28, 533, 402 76 29, 359, 428 82 29, 038, 414 66 29, 459, 216 22 28, 257, 305 69 27, 018, 753 27 27, 137, 019 08 25, 121, 483 39 56, 777, 174 41 50, 659, 270 82 61, 345, 108 82 66, 012, 573 64		

United States Army. Pay Table-Non-Commissioned | UNITED STATES NAVY. PAY TABLE-OFFICERS, Etc.

UNITED STATES NAVI. FAT TABL	LE-OF	LICEN	S, EIC.
RANK OR GRADE.	At Sta.	On Shore Daty.	On Leave, or Waiting Orders.
* 411	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
Vice Admiral	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear Admiral	6,000	5.000	4,000
Admiral. Vice Admiral. R-ar Admiral. Commodores.	5,000	1,000	3,000
Captains Commanders	4,500 8,500	3,500	2,500 2,800
Commanders	8,300	8,000	2,000
Lieutenant Commanders: First four years after date of commission	2,800 3,000	2,400 2,600	2,000 2,200
Lieutenant:			
First five years. After Eve years.	2,400 2,600	2,000 2,200	1,600 1,800
Manager trains On de .			
First fire years	1,800	1,500	1,200
Licuteaants, Junior Grade : First five years. After five years.	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensigns:	1,200	1,600	800
First five years	1,400	1,200	1,000
After fire years. Eneigns, Junior Grade.	1,000	800	990
	950	500	500
Mates.	900	700	500
Mates. Matical and Pay Directors, and Mrdical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers, baving the same rank at sea. First Surgeons, Fiest Paymasters and Picet Engineers.	4,400		
Fleet Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters and Pleet Engineers	4,400		1
			1
Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers :	2.800	2,400	2,000
Second five years	8,200	2.800	2,400
Surgeons, Paymesters and Chief Engineers: First fire years after date of commission. Second five years. Third five years. Pourtt five years.	8,500	3,200	2,600
Pourth five years.	8,700 4,200	3,600 4,000	2,900 8,000
After twenty years	4,200	4,000	8,000
Passed Assistant Surgeons, Passed Assistant Paymasters and Passed Assistant Engineers:			
First five years after date of appointment	2,000	1,800 2,000	1,500
After five years	2,200	2,000	1,100
Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Paymesters and Assistant			
Engineeta		1,400	1,000
First five years after date of appointment. After five years.	1,700	1,400	1,000
,	1,	1 .,,,,,,	1
Chaptaine:			
First five years	2,500 2,800	2,000	1,600 1,900
After five years	2,000	2,000	1,000
Bostawains, Gunners, Carpenters and Salimasers:			
First three years	1,200	900	700
Second three years	1,800 1,400	1,000 1,300	900
Fourth three years	1,000	1.000	1,000
After twoive years	1,000 1,800 1,000	1,600	1,200
Bostswates, Canons, Caponters and Saltinaters: First three years. Third three years. Fourth three years. After twoive years. Cadet Engoneers (after avanimation).	1,000	800	600
Nort Constant			
First five years. Second five years. Third five years.		8,200	2,200
Second five years		8,400 8,700	2,400
Pourth for years		4,000	2,400 2,700 3,000
Fourth five years		4,200	8,200
	1		
Assistant Naval Constructors:		2 800	1 500
First four years Second four years		2,600 2,200	1,500 1,700
After eight years		2,600	1,900
After eight years Secretary to Admiral and Vice Admiral \$2,500 Secretaries to Commanders of Squadrons 2,000	********		
Secretary to Naval Academy 1 8quadrons			
Clerks to Commanders of Squadrons and Vessels 750			
First Clerks to Commandants of Navy Yards 1,500			
Second Cierrs to Commandants of Navy Yards 1,200			
Secretaries to Commanders of Squadrons. 2,000		,.,,,,	
Clerks to Paymasters at Navy Yards: (a) Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington 1,800	1		
(a) Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington 1,800 (b) Maro Island			
(c) Kittery, Norfolk, Pensacola			
Seamen 25% Ordinary Seamen 240			

at the delities to above rates, the features, cross are attend upon discharge after, fulthful and bases review. It for combine fulfield and, feth clean's para and \$3 for this pare deslicities.

For soldiers who have become infirm during twenty years' service, or who have been discharged for wounder secolard or sickness broughts on is service, a flower is multi-aised in Washington. Twelve and is half costs per mouth is deducted from each soldier's pay, toward support of this incuttation.





FIRST ARMY CORPS.





SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.



SECOND ARMY CORPS



TENTIL ARMY CORPS.



EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS



THERE ABMY CORPS.



ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.



NENETERNIE ARMY CORPS.



FOURTH ARMY CORPS.



TWEETER ADMY CORPS.



TWENTIETH ARME CORPS.





THERTEENTH ARMY CORPS. TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS



TWENTY-SECOND ABMY CORPS.





FORTERNII ARMY CORPS.









TWENTY-POURTH ARMY CORPS.



LIGHTH ARMY CORPS



SEXTRESTH ARMY CORPS,



TWENTY-PUPTH ARMY CORPS.



SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CORPA



WILSON'S CAVALRY CORPS.



ENGINEERS AND MINERS.



HANCOCK'S FIRST CORPS-VETERANS.



CORPS BADGES UNITED STATES ARMY

Gold Rifle.

Prepared, arranged and copyrighted by The J. H. Brown Publishing Company, 1885. for "THE SOLDIES IN OUR CIVIL WAR."

THANKS OF CONGRESS.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND OTHERS WRO HAVE BY NAME RECEIVED THE THANKS OF CONGRESS.

Approved December 21, 1861.

ution oxpressive of the recognition by Congress of the gallant and patriotic s of the late Brigadier-Greneral Nathaniel Lyon, and the officers and so, there are command at the battle of Springfield, Missouri.

Approved February 22, 1862.

the Hassituding privag the thanks of Congress to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the Army and Navy of the United States, for the heroic gallantry that . . . bas 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 volunteer lorces, who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the precent rebellion.

Approved Warch 3, 1863.

FIVE 0 BIFCH 3, 1805. oight Resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Major-General William S. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under this command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murifreenborn, Tennessee.

Approved December 17, 1863.

JOINT RESIDENT 17, 1806.
JOHN Resolution of thanks to hisperlineard Ulyssea S. Great, and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this Rebelline; and providing that the President shall cause a media to bestruck, to be presented to Major-General Great in the name of the People of the United States of America.

Approved Junuary 28, 1861.

Join Resolution of thusks to Major-General Nuthanlel P. Banks, and the officers and soldiers nucler the command at Port Hudson.

Approved January 28, 1861.

Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General Ambrose E. Bornside, and the officers and men who have fought under his command, for their gallactry, good conduct, and soldier-like endumnes.

Approved January 28, 1861,

John Resoltini, astroniery 28, 1861.

John Resoltini, astroniere of the thanks of Congress to Major-General Joseph Hocker,
Major-General Geo. G. Mende, Major-General Oliver O. Howard, and the
officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potentier, for the skill, energy, and endernace 'a covering Washington and Baltimore, and for the skill and heroic value disphyol at theirbaburg, Pa.

Approved February 19, 1864,

Joint Resolution of thanks to Major-General W. T. Sherman, and the officers and soldiers who served under him, for their gallant and ardrons services is marching to the reliaf of the Army of the Combarded and at the isstife of Chattanoogu.

Approved March 3, 1861. Joint Resolution of thanks of Congress to the Volunteer Soldiers who have re-culisted in the army.

Approved June 11, 1861.

Joint Resolution of thanks of Congress to Licutenant-Colonel Joseph Balley, Fourth
Wiscomin Volumeurs, for distinguished services in the recent campaign on the
Ref River, by which the numbent flottlin under Rest-Admiral Devid D, Feeter was
recard from inculated 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 to their late brilliant movement through Georgia.

Appraved January 24, 1865.

Joint Resolution to present the thanks of Congress to Brevet Major-General Alfred II.

There, and to the officers and meen noder bis command, for the unsurpassed gallanters and skill exhibited by those in the attack upon Fort Felier, and for their long and failbird services and unwavaring direction to the cause of the country.

Joint Resolution of Banks to Major-General Geo, R. Thomas, and the army under his command, for the signal defeat of the rubel 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 1883.

Approved May 30, 1869.

Joint Resolution expressive of the gratitude of the Nation to the officers, soldiers, and assume of the United States by whose valor and endurance, on land and on sea, the te-bellion has been crushed.

TOTAL INTERMENTS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

	INTERMENTS				
	Kanwa.	Uskoowa.	Total.		
Annapolls, Maryland	2,285 534	204 773	2,489 1.306		
Alexandria, Virginia. Andorsonville, Georgia.	3,402	120 921	3,522 13,714		
Antietem, Maryland	2,853	1,818 4,349	4,671 16,264		
Ball's Bluff, Virginia. Berrancas, Florida Baton Rouge, Louisiana.	798 2,469	24 657 495	25 1,455 2,964		
Battle Graund, District of Columbia.	48	4,403	9,241		
Brownsville, Texas.	1,417	1,379 365	152 2,706 1,303		
Camp Butler, Hilinois. Camp Noison, Kentucky. Cave Hill, Kentucky.	2,477	1,165 583	8,642 8,927		
Chaimetre, Lonisiana. Chaitanooga, Tonnessee.	6,637 7,999	5,674 4,963	12,511 19,962		
City Point, Virginia	673	1,874 1,281 8,937	5,152 1,954 5,716		
Corinth, Mississippi Crown Hill, Indiana Culpeper, Virginia.	881 456	33 911	713 1,887		
Custer Battle Field, Montana	263		262		

TOTAL INTERMENTS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES .- Continued.

	INTERMENTS,				
CEMETREY.	Клоwп.	Unknown,	Total		
Cypresa Hills, New York	8,710	76	8,788		
Danwille, Kentucky	335	8	343		
Danville Virginia	1,172	155	1,927		
Favotteville, Arkansas,	431	781	1,918		
Finu's Point, New Jersey	199	2,644	2,644 2,998		
Florence, South Carolina		2,799	869		
Fort Cibson, Tennessee.		2,213	2,427		
Fort Harrison, Virginia		575	814		
Fort Leavonworth, Kansas.		928	1,703		
Fort McPherson, Nebraska ,,,		291	448		
Fort Smith, Arkansas	711	1.152	1,868		
Fort Scott Kansas	.1 390	161	551		
Fredericksburg, Virginia,	2,487	12,770	15,257		
Gettysburg, Punnsylvenia	1,067	1,608	9,578		
Glendale, Virginia	284	081	1,195		
Grafton, Wost Virginia	634	623	1,254		
Hempton, Virginia	4.030	494 2,906	5,424 11,490		
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.	8,584	2,906 413	761		
Jefferson City, Mussoutl	612	63	045		
Knozville, Tennesses		1.646	3.136		
Laurel, Maryland		6	234		
Lobanon, Kontucky		277	868		
Lexington, Kentucky		108	916		
Little Rock, Arkansas	8.265	9.337	5,602		
Logan's Cross Bosds, Kentucky	345	806	711		
Loudon Park, Maryland	. 1,637	166	1,803		
Marietta, Georgia	7,188	2,063	19,151		
Memphis, Tennessoe	. 5,160	8,817	18,977		
Mexico City	284 750	750	1,084 869		
Mobile, Alabama		2.721	5,226		
Mound City, Illinois	11.825	4.701	10.526		
Nashville, Tonnesseo. Natchez, Mississippi	308	2,786	8,088		
Naschez, Mastestppi,,	2.139	076	2,815		
New Albany, Indiana New Berne, North Carolina	2.177	1.077	8.254		
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1.881	28	1,906		
Pittsburg Landing, Tonnessee	1,229	2,361	3,590		
Poplar Grove, Virginia	. 2,198	4,001	6,190		
Port Budson, Louisiana	. 596	8,328	3,819		
Baleigh, North Carolina	. 619	562	1,181		
Richmond, Virginia		5,700	6,542		
Rock Island, Himois	. 277	19	12.126		
Salisbury, North Carolina	824	12,032	12,120		
San Antonio, Toras.		1.208	1,358		
Soldier's Home, District of Columbia		288	5,603		
Staunton, Virginia	233	520	758		
Stone River, Tennessee.		9.824	6.145		
Vicksburg, Mississippi.	3,896	12,704	16,600		
Wilmington North Carolina	710	1,898	2,108		
Winchester, Virginia	2,064	2,365	4,459		
Woodlawn, Elmira, Now York	3,074	16	3,090		
Winchester, Virginia Woodlaven, Elmira, New York, Yorktown, Virginia	748	1,484	2,182		
Totala	171,303	147,569	*319,870		

⁹ Including about 6,000 known and 1,500 naknown civilians, and 6,100 known and 3,300 anknown confederates.

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ABSTRACT OF THE MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES (DRGANIZED AND UNORGANIZES ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REPURS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

			(BOARD	eno St	HENGY	u.		Avail of Do
STATES.	Year,	General Officers.	General Staff Offi-	Regimontal, Ffeld, and Staff Officers.	Гопрыя Ойсет.	Total commis-	Total con-commis- sioned Officers, Mosicians, Pri- rates, etc.	Aggregato.	Numby of Men & able for Millary ty, (naorganized).
Maire. New Hampshire. New Hampshire. Verrinant Verrinant Huden behand Connecticut. New York New York New York New York New York New York New York New York New York New York New York Hampshire Hamp	1883 1883 1883 1883 1883 1883 1893 1893	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 2 9	11	16 27 11 1 91 1 56 44 1 149 1 128 6 6 5 5 7 2 4 4 1 16 8 9 2 2 4 1 8 1 8 1 4 2 5 5 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	81 76 41 200 77 71 110 408 13 66 63 300 67 19 99 97 114 74 25 22 25 25 25 10 61 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	110 114 144 311 157 175 552 267 552 21 243 41 103 507 455 122 109 109 183 00 103 126 126 106 107 107 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	1,260 1,218 624 8,555 1,036 8,218 10,770 8,020 8,020 8,020 1,245 1,240 2,757 2,454 1,240 1,770 1,402 1,402 1,401 1,401 1,402 1	1,379 1,329 1,329 3,863 1,103 1,103 1,103 1,103 1,103 1,103 1,103 1,000 483 8,000 483 8,000 1,330 1,430 1,533 1,545 1,065 1,065 1,080 1,08	97,510 83,443 84,938 44,938 255,748 47,040 45,748 402,628 223,014 451,482 223,014 491,482 223,014 491,482 233,014 491,482 230,014 110,000 24,003 110,000 25,003 110,000 250,008 260,000 27,000 280,000 280,000 280,000 280,000 281,000
California Colorado Grand aggregate	1883	88	24 787	35	79 4.520	149	1,255 81,268	1,895	*40,600 6,827,921
	1		1	1					

* Estimated in Adjutant General's office

NATION'S DEBT.

TEAR	AMOUNT.	YEAR	AMOUNT.	TEAR	AMOUNT.	YEAR	AMOUNT.				
1791	875,468,476 53	1815	\$99,833,660 15	1839	\$ 3,573,343 82	1863	\$1,119,779,198 63				
1793	77,227,924 66	1816	127,834,933 74	1840	5,250,875 54	1864	1,815,784,870 57				
1798	60.352,634 04	1817	123,491,965 16	1841	13,694,480 73	1865	2,680,847,869 74				
1794	78,427,404 77	1816	103,406,633 83	1842	20,601,226 28	1865	2,773,238,178 69				
1795	80,747,587 59	1819	95,529,648 28	1843	32,742,922 00	1807	2,678,126,103 87				
1796	83,762,172 67	1820	91,015,568 15	1844	23,461,652 60	1668	2,611,687,851 19				
1797	82,064,479 33	1821	89,987,437 88	1845	15,925,308 01	1860	2,588,452,213 04				
1798	78,228,529 12	1822	93,546,676 98	1846	15,550,203 97	1870	2.450.672.427.81				
1790	78,409,669 77	1823	90,875,877 28	1847	88,826,534 77	1871	2,353,211,383 33				
1600	62,976,294 35	1824	80,269,777 77	1848	47,044,862 23	1872	2,253,251,328 78				
1601	88,038,059 80	1825	83,788,432 71	1849	68,601,858 69	1878	2,234,483,993 20				
1803	88,712,632 25	1836	81,054,059 89	1850	69,459,778 55	1874	2,251,690,488 48				
1808	77,051,686 30	1627	73,087,867 20	1851	69,304,700 02	1875	2,232,284,531 95				
1604	86,427,120 88	1828	67,475,048 87	1852	66,199,341 71	1876	2,180,395,007 15				
1805	82,812,150 50	1829	58,421,413 67	1853	59,803,117 70	1877	2,205,301,893 10				
1806	75,723,370 66	1830	48,505,406 50	1854	43,242,222 42	1878	2,356,205,692 53				
1807	69,218,308 64	1631	89,123,191 88	1855	35,586,858 56	1876	2,245,485,072 04				
1808	65,196,417 97	1832	24,322,235 18	1856	81,972,537 90	1880	2,120,415,870 63				
1809	57,023,102 00	1833	7,001,698 63	1857	28,699,831 85	1881	2,003,013,562 58				
1810	53.173.217 52	1834	4,700,082 08	1858	44.911.881 03	1883	1.918.312.094 63				
1611	48,005,587 76	1835	37,518 05	1859	58,496,837 89	1883	1,884,171,728 07				
1912	45,200,737 90	1836	336,857 69	1860	04.842.287 89		1,00411111100 01				
1813	55,862,827 57	1887	8,308,124 67	1861	94,580,873 72						
1814	81,487,846 24	1838	10,434,221 14	1863	524, 176, 412 18						

		KA	LES	UF	PENS	NUI

And Number Pensioned to each Rate of the Army and Navy Invalids on the Roll, June 30, 1884.

RATES.	ABMY	NAVY.	TOTAL.		RATES.	ARMY	NAVY.	TOTAL.	
\$1 00 1 87 2 69	1,445 1 25,707	23	1,469 1 25,894	10	75 00 20	7,197	101	7,268	
2 13 2 25 3 50	1 10 16	ii	1 10 27	10	25	6 7 6	0	5 16	
2 66 3 00 3 00	510 3,237	4 14 1	514 8,881 1	11	25	18 847	16 12 17	17 80 804	
8 20 8 83 8 40	1	i	1 1	11	50 66	84 21 1 6	8	84 24 1	
3 50 3 75 4 00 4 25	366 58,299 495	551	870 58,850 405	12 12 12	75 60 25	11,609	140	11,800 19	
5 90 5 25 5 83	1,703 2 471	78	1,780 2 474	12 12 18	75 00	214 578 100	23 1 10	286 579 170	
5 50 5 62 5 66	75 13	1	2 4 75 18	13	\$3 50	6 26 18 8	28 2 1	28 26 18	
5 76 6 00 6 25 6 37	82,781 60 7	815	63,006 60	14	75	2,923 12 5	82 4 1	2,055 16 6	
6 66 6 75	88 1	1	89 1	15 15	75	1,658 1	41 1	1,699 2	
7 00 7 23 7 50	285 1 1,026	8 24	288 1 1,050	16	50 62 75	1 1 2,249	12 18	12 12	
7 86 7 75 8 00 8 25	86,126 35	2 480	18 86,006 15	16	00. 25. 50. 66	2,249 7 9	2	2,267 9 10	
8 88 8 50 8 75	1,286 10	1 2	1,287	16 17 17	75 00 25	1,410		1,413 8	
9 25. 9 87. 9 50	163 28 1	5	169 28 1	17 17 18	75	13 10 2,185	89	15 10 2,227	-

	RATES.	ARMY.	NAVY.	TOTAL,	RATES.	ARWY.	NAVY.	TOTAL.
	\$18 50	11			\$ 37 50	5		5
	18 75	111	2	113	86 50	7 490	169	7541
	19 25	8		8	80 76		100	1
	19 50	1,001	18	1.079	81 25 81 75	175	3	177
	20 75	1	2	8	36 00	38		83
ļ	21 00			8	37 50 38 25	7		7
ŀ	21 75	1 1			38 50		1 1	i
I	22 00	98	2	100	40 00	8		8
	23 75	2		2	45 00	1		î
	24 00 24 50	18,101	151	18,252	47 00	1		1
	25 00	297	1 3	298	50 00	634	14	048
	25 75	1	3		72 60	842	26	869
l	26 00	1					2010	
	28 75			. 2	Total	518,036	2,016	221,572

Chief Commanders of the United States Army, 1789-1885.

	TERM OF	SERVICE.			
NAMES.	FROM	то	RANK,		
JOSIAH HARMAR	Sept., 1789	March, 1701	LieutCol, of lufry.		
ANTHONY WAYNE	Mar. 5, 1792	Dec. 15, 1790	Major-General.		
GEORGE WASHINGTON	July 3, 1788 June 15, 1800	Dec. 14, 1709 Jan. 27, 1812	Lieut. Goo. & Gen. Brigadier-General.		
HENRY DEADBORN	June 15, 1815	Feb. 24, 1828	Major-General.		
ALEXANDER MACQUE. WINFIELD SCOTT. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.	Junu 25, 1841	Nov. 1, 1801	Major-General.		
HENRT W. HALLECK	July 11, 1862 Mar. 12, 1864	Mar. 13, 1864 Mar. 4, 1869	Major-General, Lieut, Gen. & Gen.		
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.	Mar. 4, 1809 Feb. 8, 1884	Feb. 8, 1834	General. LinutGeneral.		

LIST OF PENSION AGENCIES,

With Location, Geographical Limits, and Names of Pension Agents, Showing the Salance of Funds in the Hands of each Agent, June 30, 1884.

LOCATION.				GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS.
CITY. STATE.		NAME OF AGENT.	AMOUNT,	UEOURAPHICAL LIBITS.
Angusta Boston,	Maine	Selden Connor Daniel W. Gooch	\$1,121,622 26 988,439 68	The State of Maine: Navy pennouers in this district juid at Boston, Mass. The States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and all Navy pensioners residing in
-	Ulimaie			this and the Augusta and Concord districts. The State of Illinois, and all Navy pensioners residing in this and the Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit Indianapolis, Loniaville, Milwaukse, and Topska districts.
Concord	Ohio New Hampshire	Allen T. Wikoff E. L. Whitford	623,806 97 530,218 52	The State of Ohio; Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago. The States of New Hampshire and Vermont; Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Boston.
Des Moines	Michigen	Samuel Post	450,200 18 481,813 44	The States of Iowa and Nebraska: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago. The State of Michigan: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
Knoxville	Indiana Tennessee	Frederick Euefler Henry B. Gibson	005,132 53 435,655 34	The State of Indona: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Clicago. The States of Virginia, New Virginia, New Yinginia, North Carolina, Teonesce, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida Alishama, Misolesippi, Louisiann, Texas, and Arkanese; Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Washington, D.
Louisvilla Milwaukeo	Kentucky Wisconsin	Robert M. Kelly Edward Ferguson	120,405 40 378,107 48	The State of Kentucky: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago. The States of Wisconsin and Minnesots, and the Territories of Dakots, Montans, and Wyoming: Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.
New York	New York	Charles R. Coster	1,228,683 52	The contailes in the State of New York, of Alkany, Chinton, Colombia, Belaware, Dutchess, Esser. Greene, Einge, Queene, New York, Orngo, Futiana, Richemand, Henselser, Rockland, Sartauga Schonectady, Sullivan, Sulfolk, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westebester, and all Navy pensioners in the State of New York.
Philadelphia	Ponosyivania	il, G, Siekel	813,065 20	The counties in the State of Pennylvanie of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Daughie, Dalaware, Lackawanus, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzernó, Moorco, Mongomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schaylkill, Salitvan, Susquehanna, Wayce, Wyouing, York, and all Navy presisoners in the State of Pennsylvanie.
Pistsburgb		Russell Errett	409,323 60	The counties in the State of Pennsylvania not in the Philadelphia district: All navy pensioners in the State are paid at Philadelphia.
San Francisco	Catifornia	Henry Cox	\$28,745 13	The States of California, Nevada, and Oregon; the Territories of Alaska, Idaho, Utab, and Washington, including the Navy pensioners.
	New York			The countles in the State of New York not in the New York City district; All Navy pensioners in the State are paid at New York City.
Topeka	Kansas	Nathaniel A. Adams.	249,100 84	The States of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado; the Territory of New Mexico and the Indian Ter-
Washington	District of Columbia	Theophilus Gaines	652,644 04	The States of New Jersey, Delawars, and Maryland, the District of Colombia, the inmates of the branches of the National Soldiers' Home, and pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all
Total	1		11 126 218 18	Navy pensioners in this and the Knoxville district.

AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED TO THE NATION'S DEFENDERS BY PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

(Public Bodies.)

(From April 15 to May 31, 1861.)

			- 1		1		
Abington, Mass	\$5,000	Edgerson, Wis 1.	1.000	Mausfield, Mass	\$5,000	Sag Harbor, New York	3,000
Arton, Mass	5,000		1,000	Marblehead, Mass,	6,000	Salem, Mass.	17,000
Albany, New York	46.000	Elkhart, Indiana 8,	B.000	Marlboro, Mass	10.000	Satisbury, Mass.	5,000
Amesbury, Mass	5.000	Erie, Penn	5.000	Marchfield, Mass.	5,000	Saratoga Springs, New York	2,000
Andover, Mass	17,000		5,000	Massachusetts, State		Schenoctady, New York	2,000
Attics, New York	10.000		5,000	" " advanced to	-,,	Schuylkill County, Penn	90,000
Auboro, New York	4,000	Fall River, Mass	0.000	United States	7.000.000	Scoocs Falls, New York	3,000
Barro, Mass	2,000		5,000	Molroso, Mass	3,000	Shaplero, Wis.	1.000
Batavia, New York	5,000		1,000	Michigan, State	1.000,000	Shelboorne, Vt	1,000
Bath Maine	10,000		0.000	Michigan, (various places)	50,000	Shrewsbury, Mass	2,000
Beaver Dam, Wis	3,000		8.000	Middleboro, Mass	7,000	Shashan, New York	2,000
Becket, Mass.	2,000	Galona, Ill	1,000	Millburg, Mass	2,000	Somerset, Muss	3,000
Bedford, Mass	2,000	Georgetawn, Mass 5.	5,000	Milwaukee, Wis	32,000	Sonthboro, Mass	2,000
Bedford, New York	1,000	Glen Falls, Now York 10.	0.000	Monroe, Wls	1,000	Southbridge, Mass	8.000
Bennington, Vt	10,000	Gloucester, Mass	0,000	Morristowa, New Jersey	8,000	Sparts, Wie.	1,000
Berlin, Wla	2,000		0.000	Mount Holly, New Jersey	3,000	St. Albans, Vt	10,000
Binghampton, New York	10,000		1.000	Mystle, Conn	7,000	Stockbridge, Mass	3,000
Bordentown, New Jersey.,,,	8,000		000,8	N. Andover, Mass	3,000	Stockholm, New York	8,000
Beston, Mass	209,000		1,000	Needham, Mass	3,000	Stowo, Mass,	2,000
Bradford, Vt	2,000		5,000	New Bronswick, New Jersey	2,000	Satton, Mass	0,000
Braintree, Mass	2,000		4,000	New Haven, Conn	30,000	Sycamore, Ill	4,000
Bridgeport, Conn	81,000		5,000	New Jorsey, State		Syracuse, New York	84,000
Bridgeton, New Jersey,	1,000		2,000	New London, Conn	10,000	Taunton, Mass	40,000
Brooklyo, New York	75,000		2,000	New York City	2,178,000	Toledo, Obio	5,000
Brueswick, Menne	1,000		2,000	New York State	3,00,000	Troy, Now York	48,000
Buffelo, New York	110,000		1,000	Newark, New Jersey	130,000	Upper Sandusky, Obio	5,000
Burlington, New Jersey	4,000		4,000	Newbory, Mass	3,000	Utica, New York	14,000
Burlington, Vt	3,000	Illisois, State,		Newburyport, Mass	4 000	Vulatie, New York,	4,000
Camden and Am. R. R. Co	10,000	Indiana, State		Newton, Mass	3,000	Vermont, State	
Cambridge, New York,	8,000		5,000	Noblesvillo, Ind	10,000	Waltham, Mass	5,000
Canandalgua, New York	7,000	lows, State 100	0,000	North Andover, Mass	3,000	Warsaw, New York	0,000
Canton, Mass	5,000		4,000	Norwich, Conc	13,000	Washington County, Wis	80,000
Cass County, Indiana	6.000	lthaca, New York 10	0,000	Ohlo, State	3,000,000	Waterford, New York	8,000
Charlestown, Mass	10,000		0.000	Omro, Wie	1,000	Watertown, Mass	2,000
Chicago, Ill,	25,000		4,000	Onwego, Now York	18,000	Watertown, New York	8,000
Cincinnati, Obio	280,000		2,000	Ottawa, Ill	18,000	Waynesville, Ohlo	2,000
Circleville, Ohlo	2,000		0,000	Ozanken, Wis	1,000	Webster, Mass.	4,000
Cleveland, Ohio	10,000		4,000	Palmyra, New York	6,000 10,000	West Combridge, Mass	10,000
Clinton, III	5,000		2,000	Paterson, New Jersey		West Troy, New York	7,000
Clinton, New York	1,000		4,000	Peunsylvania, State	3,500,000	Westbore, Mass.	8,000
Clinton, Wla	3,000		5,000	Peterboro, New York	10,000 330,000	Wnymouth, Mass	5,000
Colinazet, Mass	1,000		5,000	Philadelphia, Penn	20,000	Whatley, Mess	2,600
Coleraino, Mass.	2,000		0,000	Piqua, Ohio	2,000	Whitewater, Wis.	8,000
Concord, Mass	4,000		4,000 2.000	Plymouth, Mass	31,000	Williamsburg Mass Wilmington, Obio	2,000 3,000
Concord New Hampshire	10,000		1,000	Portland, Malno	10,000	Wisconsio, State	225,000
Connecticut, State	2,010,000		B.000	Prescott, Wis	1,000	Wobern, Mass.	5,000
Conway, Maes	2,000		2,000	Princeton, New Jersey	2,000		
Damariscotta, Maine	3,000 10.000		0.000	Quincy, Mass	10,000	Woodbury, Coun	5,000 1,000
Dedham, Mass	6.000		6.000	Racina, Wis.,,	8.000	Worcester, Mass.	12,000
Deerfield, Most	50,000		0.000	Randolph, Wis	3,600	Wrentham, Mass.	10,000
Detroit, Mich			5.000	Richmond, Wis,	1.000	Xenia, Ohio.	14,000
Dorchester, Mass	20,000 4,000		00.000	Rhode Island, State	500,000	Zancaville, Ohio	8,000
Douglass, Mass	10,000		2,000	Rochester, New York	09,000	Zaucevino, Omo	4,000
Dover, Now Hampabire Dunkirk, New York	20,000		2,000	Rockland, Maine	10,000	Total	37 193 000
Dublita, Mon York	20,000	Manual 1, 10	2,000		20,000		01,220,000

MILITARY COMMANDS AND POSTS, 1885, WITH POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH STATIONS. AND NEAREST RAILROAD STATIONS OR BOAT LANDINGS.

ARMY OF THE UNITEO STATES.-Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Headquarters Covernor's Island, New York Harbor, Embraces the Department of the East,

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Headquarters Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

The New England States, States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virgunia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florido, Louisiana, Arkanese, Missisalppi, Alabama, Kantucky, Teonessee, Ohlo, Michigan, Wascansia, Indiana, and the District of Edumbia.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURL

Headquarters Chicago, Ill. Embraces the Departments of the Platte, Dakota, Missouri and

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

Headquarters, Omaha, Nebrseka.

Geographical limits.

States of lows and Nobraska; Territories of Utab and Wyoming, and as much of the Terri-tory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western bonandary of Utab to the northeastern bonadary 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, Kanasa, Rilhols, and Colorado: Territory of New Metrica, Indian Territory, and the posts of Fort Elliott, and Fort Bliss, Texas, including the town of San Elliatric on the Rio Grando, and the portion of El Paro County, lying north of an east and west like passing immediately south of San Ellasrio.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS

Headquarters, San Antonio, Toxas,

Geographical limite. State of Toxas, excepting the posts of Fort Elliott and Fort Blies, Toxas, and that portion of El Paso County subraced in the Department of the Missouri.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cel. Embraces the Departments of California,
Arizons, and the Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Geographical limits.
States of California and Novada.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Headquarters, Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona

Geographical limits. Territory of Arianua.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory

State of Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Idaha, and Alaska, excepting as grade if idelic as is embraced in the Department of the Platta.

PUBLIC LANDS.

HOMESTEADS FOR VETERAN SOLDIERS WITH LAWS RELATING TO, AND HOW THEY CAN BE OBTAINED.

Any officer, ealdler, a aman, or marine who served for not less than ninety 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." (Rov. Stat., 2304; Appendix (Rev. Stat., 2304; Appendix

The time of service, or, if the party was discharged from service on secon to into 0 is Price, e.g., it is no party was onebased from service on account of wounds or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, the whole term of enlictment, shall be deducted from the period of fire years during which an ordinary claimant, must, to perfect title, reside span and cultivate the entered tract; but the party must, in every case, reside upon, improve, and entirate in the interest of the period of at least one year siler he shall have commenced ble happersonnests. (Rev. Stat., 2003, Appendix No. 1.)

A hart supplying for the benefit of this praision of the law must file with the register.

A hart supplying for the benefit of this praision of the law must file with the register as writted copy of certificate of discharge, showing when be calised and when the residence of the alleviaged, or the allifact of two respectively, disluterated witnesses corroborative of the alleythous contained in the prescribed allifact (Form 4-065) on these polats, or, if notification the proceedy, his even affectly to that effects,

The filing must be accompanied by the eath of the coldier, stating his residenpost-office address, and setting forth that the claim is made for his exclusive use and bene fit, 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 eath, a soldier will be held to have exhausted his homestoad right by the filing of his declaratory elatement; 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 eix months after selection before entry; but is not a license to abandon such soluction 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 settler shall be allowed six months after locating his home. Section 2014 provides that "the settler shall be allowed at months after feeting his non-stead and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his netty and commerce his extellement and improvement;" and section 2010 requires him "in person," to "make his act-nal carty, commonous extilement and improvement on the some, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of law." These must be done on "the same" land selected and located the filing.

Following the accepted practice in pre-emption cases, the filing of a decl meet will not be held to but the admission of filings and entries by others; but any person making entry or claim during the period allowed by law for entry of the saldier will do so subject to his right; and the soldier's application when offered within such time will be allowed as a matter of right and operate to exclude the intervening claim.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, OR MINOR ORPHAN CHILDS

The widow, if unmarried-or in case of her death or marriage, the minor orphan childram-of any such officer, solder, sailor, or marion may onter land under the same conditions as might her husbond if living; and if he died during his torm of collement, the widow as might her husbond if living; and if he died during his torm of collement, the widow as minor children shall have the benefit of the whole torm of collement to be deducted from the time herelabefore required to perfect title to the laad. (Rev. Stat., 2807; Appendix No. 1.1

Minor orphan children can not only by their duly appointed guerdians, who must file certified copies of the powers of guerdianship, which must be transmitted to the General Land Office by the registers and receivers with their abstracts of soldiers' declaratory

In case of widows, the prescribed evidence of military service of the hosband must be furnished, with affidavit of widowhood, giving date of the husband's death.

In case of minor orphno children, in addition to the prescribed evidence of military

service of the father, proof of death or renarriage 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 moral of furnishing control of the moral of furnishing certificate, or of attested. Evidences or marriage may be certified by copy of marriage certificate, or of the record of some, or betimony of two witnesses to the marriage ceremony.

The ruling relative to the widow or minor children of a decreased homestead party as to

actual residence (page 15 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1884), is equally applicable to the widow or minor children of a deceased sullor or soldier; if the land is cultivated 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., 2309; Appendix No. 1.)

An entry cannot be made for a saldier by an agent or attorney.

In addition to the oath berefolore presentled, the eath, in case of filing by an agent, must further declare the name and 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 in-

second p'or tender insertument creating that agency—studing that the aams of the agent was in-serted therein before like seconding. It should also note in terms that the agent has no right services, directs or indirect, in the filing of such declaratory statement. The second must file the addition to like prove of attempty) his own out to the effect that The agent must file the addition to like prove of attempty his own out to the effect that are also believed to the process or prospective, direct or budirect, in the claim, that the second affect for the sole levented to the solid-re, and that anternagement has been made whereby said agent has been empowered at any fother time to sell or relinquist 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 appli-cation to enter the tract field upon after the lapse of eix mouths, when climatic reasons are shown, which in case of an actual entry would, noder the act of March 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 511 shown, which in case of an actual early would, unser the day of saterior, look to some our papers, and Appendix No. [11], justify on allowance of one year for establishing residence; our in cases where the failure results from slekness, misfortune, or only insurmountable cause, which shall be properly alleged and sotisfactorily shown, and where no adverse right has inter vened

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 apon an-other tract: Provided, That is taill be aboun 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 cause open the same, and if it be sufficient as up were the control of the contro 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 secount for in the await manner, indicating the same in his account as fees for "homestrad adectavations," which will be charged against the maximum of \$3,000 new allowed by law. In the States and Territories for while fifty per centure additional is allowed (see page 13 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1884), the additional allowace will apply to the fee borein named.

SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRY

Any officer, soldier, scannag or marine who served for not less than ninety days in the Army or Navy of the United States during the rebellion, who had, prior to June 23, 1874. Army or Navy of the United States during the rebellion, who had, prior to June 22, 1871, oeads a homested ast year deep star of less than one hundred and sixty acres; may ester an additional quantity of land, ndjacent to his farance entry or clow-duren, sufficient to make, with the previous entry, now hundred and sixty acres (Rev. Stat., 2006; Appendix No. 1). This right (extended by Sec. 2307, Rev. Stat., to his widow, if uninarried, otherwise to the micro-replace and sidder on the proper gonation) is a personal one, and is not transferrable; it is not subject to assignment or liee, nor can it be exercised by another.

The mention which farance is ownsided of carificing the additional pitch as information.

The practice which formerly pravailed 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 desiring to make an additional entry, and being entitled thereto, must pr binuself at the land office of the district in which the land he wishes to enter is situated make his application in the some manner as in case of an original entry. (Form No 4-0 le addition to the usual homestead affidavit the elaimant must make a special offi-

First-His identity as the soldier he represents himself to be, reciting his military ser-

vice, and stating his present residence and post-office address.

Second—The facts in detail, setting forth his right to make the additional outry, and Scond—The facts in delail, setting roles in his right to make the manneau and re-ting the hes fully compiled with the provisions of the homesteed have in the matter of resi-dence 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 most

no in a last provent up has cann and received a pation for the land. Proper reference mass be made to the original benevited entry, giving the came of the district office wherein it was made, the date and number of the entry, and the descripton of the land, it was not a province of the land. Addid—Into the lars not in any nameer previously exercised his additional right either by entry or application, or by sale, transfer, or power of autornay, but that the same remains im unimpaired

The foregoing athldavits must be aworn to and subscribed in the presence of the register or receiver. This rule must be strictly adhered to in order to avoid false personation; and applications and affidavits presented to the register and receiver with signature attached will not be received.

The foregoing rules will not be deemed to apply to cases where the additional entry has herotolore been certified by the General Land Office, nor to cases pendlog which were filed therein prior to March 16, 1883.

Where the party's first entry has been consummated, the register and receiver will rewhere two partys here certy has been consummated, the register and receiver will re-quire him to put the same few and commissions as in cases of original outry; the receiver will least his receipt for the manoy paid, and these papers will receive the current data and the proper anothers in their homested neites. Thus, to complete the transaction—it being an object, for the convenience of business, that the additional entry papers and the final pa-pers therefor, in such cases, shall be kept separate and distinct—the party will make a particular the state of near our musua max compassens on the entered tract, for which the receiver will know the first professor will know the receipt; the register will know the receipt; the register will know the receipt in the final certificate to be the high receipt in the final homestead series, likewise a reference to the original entry and to the final certificate thereon by their armivers, and also by their district where the party's first entry whall have been made in a district where the party's first entry whall have been made in a district where the party's first entry whall have been made in a different district.

In case the party has not made proof on his original homestead entry when he applies for additional land, he will be allowed to make the additional entry on proper application, as above stated, and paying the usual fee and commissions, for which the receiver will besure bis receipt, the papers to receive their proper numbers to the homestond series, with a referone thereon to the original outry. Thereafter, when the party shall make final proof on the original entry, he will be required to pay the final commissions on both carries, when a final receipt will be issued for the money, and thereupon n final resultant 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 thu additional entry, and on them one patent will issue for both. But where it happens that the original entry and the additional en-try are made in different land districts, this rule must be departed from so for as regards the issuing of one final certificate and receipt for both.

WARRANT TOGATIONS

Warrants issued to eddiers of the United States as a bounty for Military certices may be located upon any public hand subject to private entry at the time of such location, applition being made the same as if cash were to be paid as the consideration for the lead.

warrant must be duly assigned. The amount of land called for by the warrant must located in a compart body. (Rev. Star , 2414, 2415.)

collect in a compact noisy. (110), Nat., 2415, 2416.)

(Bounty warrants were not issued to coldiers and callors for military services to the late-ivit war. Tho only profileges granted them in connection with the public lands, will be used set forth hereafter, under the head. "Homestead Entries," page 21. The bounties for civil war.

found set forth neveatire, under the head "Homestead Entries," rage 21. The bousties for millitary services in the hat was vere on given is fand, but in mean; but provided the services of millitary services in the hat was vere on given is fand, but in mean; except seath a sare at the time of learning subject to set at the minimum price, or one dellar and a quarter per service testion of of set of Marcia's, 1953, 1981, 2013. Therefore, where the holder of a service described of set of Marcia's, 1953, 1981, 2013.

Services of the services of the services of \$1.00 per search rever the most prince of the hold, or hat the minimum of the services of \$1.00 per search rever the most prince of the hold, or he must pay one dellar and a quarter per service in addition to the surroudered warrant. For example, a trust of ferty acres of the old held a \$2.50 per searce can be paid for with an eighty serve warrant, or with a farty-scree warrant and fifty delater in cells.

If there is a small excession the screen of the store of the standard contribution of the face.

If there is a small access 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 mosey. If the tract contains a tess number of areas, said of a 150 per area, the warrant must be surrendered in foll satisfaction. (Rev. Stat., Sec. 2115. Appendix, No. 1.)

The following few are hargestable by the land officers, under section 2238 of the Revised Statutes, for their services in the location of land warrants, and the several amonats must be

paid at the time of location :

For a 40-scre warrant, 50 come each to the register and receiver; total					 		51	50
For a 60-acre warrant, 75 cents such to the register and receiver . total		٠,	 		 		1	60
For an 80-sone warrant, \$1 cach to the register and receiver . total								
For a 120 acre warrent, \$1 50 each to the register and receiver ; total .							3	00

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