

CAMPAIGNS OF THE CIVIL WAR

SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME

127.18

STATISTICAL RECORD

OF THE

ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES

BY

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THE
FOLLOWING PAGES,
COMPILED FROM ARMY ORDERS, REGISTERS
OF REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS,
REPORTS OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL
AND THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, AND OTHER SOURCES,
ARE
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO HIS COMRADES
OF THE
Grand Army of the Republic,
BY
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STATISTICAL RECORD.

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 militia for three months. Under this call there were furnished by the loyal States 91,816 men, as follows :

STATES.	Quota.	Men furnished.
Maine.....	780	771
New Hampshire.....	780	779
Vermont.....	780	782
Massachusetts.....	1,560	3,736
Rhode Island.....	780	3,147
Connecticut.....	780	2,402
New York.....	13,280	13,906
New Jersey.....	3,123	3,123
Pennsylvania.....	12,500	20,175
Delaware.....	780	775
Maryland.....	3,123	.....
West Virginia.....	2,340	900
District of Columbia.....	.....	4,720
Ohio.....	10,153	12,357
Indiana.....	4,683	4,686
Illinois.....	4,683	4,820
Michigan.....	780	781
Wisconsin.....	780	817
Minnesota.....	780	920
Iowa.....	780	968
Missouri.....	3,123	10,591
Kentucky.....	3,123	.....
Kansas.....	.....	650
Tennessee.....	1,560	.....
Arkansas.....	780	.....
North Carolina.....	1,560	.....
Total.....	73,391	91,816

On May 3, 1861, the President issued another call for troops, which was confirmed by act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861. Under this call, and under acts approved July 22 and 25, 1861, 500,000 men were required; and there were furnished for six months, 2,715 men; for one year, 9,147 men; for two years, 30,950 men; and for three years, 657,868 men; making a total of 700,680 men.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quota.	MEN FURNISHED FOR				Total.
		Six mos.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	
Maine	17,560	.....	.....	.....	18,104	18,104
New Hampshire	9,234	.....	.....	.....	8,338	8,338
Vermont	8,950	.....	.....	.....	9,508	9,508
Massachusetts	34,868	.....	.....	.....	32,177	32,177
Rhode Island	4,955	.....	.....	.....	6,286	6,286
Connecticut	13,057	.....	.....	.....	10,265	10,865
New York	109,056	.....	.....	30,950	89,281	120,231
New Jersey	19,152	.....	.....	.....	11,523	11,523
Pennsylvania	82,825	.....	.....	.....	85,160	85,160
Delaware	3,145	.....	.....	.....	1,826	1,826
Maryland	15,578	.....	.....	.....	9,355	9,355
West Virginia	8,497	.....	.....	.....	12,757	12,757
District of Columbia	1,627	.....	.....	.....	1,795	1,795
Ohio	67,265	.....	863	.....	83,253	84,116
Indiana	38,832	.....	1,698	.....	59,643	61,341
Illinois	47,785	.....	.....	.....	81,952	81,952
Michigan	21,357	.....	.....	.....	23,546	23,546
Wisconsin	21,753	.....	.....	.....	25,499	25,499
Minnesota	4,899	.....	1,167	.....	5,770	6,937
Iowa	19,216	.....	.....	.....	21,987	21,987
Missouri	31,544	2,715	199	.....	22,324	25,238
Kentucky	27,237	.....	5,129	.....	29,966	35,095
Kansas	3,225	.....	.....	.....	6,953	6,953
Nebraska Territory .....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	91
	611,827	2,715	9,147	30,950	657,868	700,680

Special authority was granted to the States of New York, Illinois, and Indiana, in May and June, 1862, to furnish men for three months' service. Under this authority, there were furnished by

New York	8,588
Indiana	1,723
Illinois	4,696

Total..... 15,007

Under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, for three years, there were furnished by the States and Territories, 421,465 men, as follows:

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quota.	Men furnished.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quota.	Men furnished.
Maine.....	9,609	6,644	Dist. of Columbia.	890	1,167
New Hampshire...	5,053	6,390	Ohio.....	26,858	58,325
Vermont.....	4,898	4,369	Indiana.....	21,250	30,359
Massachusetts.....	19,080	16,519	Illinois.....	26,148	58,689
Rhode Island.....	2,712	2,742	Michigan.....	11,686	17,656
Connecticut.....	7,145	9,195	Wisconsin.....	11,904	14,472
New York.....	59,705	78,904	Minnesota.....	2,681	4,626
New Jersey.....	10,478	5,499	Iowa.....	10,570	24,438
Pennsylvania.....	45,321	30,891	Missouri.....	17,269	28,324
Delaware.....	1,720	2,508	Kentucky.....	14,905	6,463
Maryland.....	8,532	3,586	Kansas.....	1,771	2,936
West Virginia.....	4,650	4,925	Nebraska Ter.....	.....	1,838
Total.....			334,835		421,465

Under the call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service, there were furnished by the States 87,588 men, as follows :

STATES.	Quota.	Men furnished.	STATES.	Quota.	Men furnished.
Maine.....	9,609	7,620	Dist. of Columbia.	890	.....
New Hampshire...	5,053	1,736	Ohio.....	26,858	.....
Vermont.....	4,898	4,781	Indiana.....	21,250	397
Massachusetts.....	19,080	16,685	Illinois.....	26,148	.....
Rhode Island.....	2,712	2,059	Michigan.....	11,686	.....
Connecticut.....	7,145	5,602	Wisconsin.....	11,904	958
New York.....	59,705	1,781	Minnesota.....	2,681	.....
New Jersey.....	10,478	10,787	Iowa.....	10,570	.....
Pennsylvania.....	45,321	32,215	Missouri.....	17,269	.....
Delaware.....	1,720	1,799	Kentucky.....	14,905	.....
Maryland.....	8,532	.....	Kansas.....	1,771	.....
West Virginia.....	4,650	.....	Nebraska Ter.....	.....	1,228
Total.....			334,835		87,588

Under the President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, for militia for six months' service, there were furnished by, and credited to, the States 16,361 men; no quotas were made, and the men were furnished as follows :

Massachusetts.....	103	Ohio.....	2,726
Pennsylvania.....	3,708	Indiana.....	3,767
Maryland.....	1,615	Missouri.....	3,284
West Virginia.....	1,148		
Total.....		16,361	

The Missouri troops, although credited under this call, were not furnished until November, 1864.

October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, calls were made for 500,000 men, in the aggregate, for three years. In these calls there are embraced the men raised by draft in 1863, and under them there were furnished and credited 369,380 men, as follows:

STATES.	Quota.	Men furnished.	Men paid commutation.	Total.
Maine	11,803	11,958	1,986	13,944
New Hampshire	6,469	6,406	571	6,977
Vermont	5,751	6,726	1,885	8,611
Massachusetts	26,597	17,711	3,703	21,414
Rhode Island	3,469	3,223	463	3,686
Connecticut	7,919	10,326	1,513	11,839
New York	81,993	59,839	15,912	75,751
New Jersey	16,759	9,187	.....	9,187
Pennsylvania	64,979	36,723	17,672	54,395
Delaware	2,463	2,128	435	2,573
Maryland	10,794	6,244	1,106	7,350
West Virginia	5,127	3,988	.....	3,988
District of Columbia	4,256	4,570	318	4,888
Ohio	51,465	32,809	.....	32,809
Indiana	32,521	23,023	.....	23,023
Illinois	46,309	28,818	.....	28,818
Michigan	19,553	17,686	1,644	19,330
Wisconsin	19,852	10,389	5,080	15,469
Minnesota	5,451	3,054	.....	3,054
Iowa	16,097	8,292	.....	8,292
Missouri	9,813	3,823	.....	3,823
Kentucky	14,471	4,785	.....	4,785
Kansas	3,523	5,374	.....	5,874
Total	467,434	317,092	52,288	369,380

Under the call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for three years' service, there were credited to the States 292,193 men, who were furnished as follows:

STATES.	Quota.	Men furnished.	Men paid commutation.	Total.
Maine	4,721	7,042	.....	7,042
New Hampshire	2,588	2,844	121	2,965
Vermont	2,300	1,601	89	1,690
Massachusetts	10,639	17,322	1,615	18,937
Rhode Island	1,388	1,906	.....	1,906
Connecticut	3,168	5,294	.....	5,294
New York	32,794	41,940	2,267	44,207
New Jersey	6,704	9,550	4,170	13,720
Pennsylvania	25,993	35,036	10,046	45,082
Delaware	985	652	951	1,603

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

STATES.	Quota.	Men furnished.	Men paid commutation.	Total.
Maryland.....	4,317	9,365	2,528	11,903
West Virginia.....	2,051	3,857	.....	3,857
District of Columbia.....	1,702	1,142	.....	1,142
Ohio.....	20,595	31,193	6,290	37,483
Indiana.....	13,008	14,862	.....	14,862
Illinois.....	18,524	25,055	.....	25,055
Michigan.....	7,821	7,344	323	7,667
Wisconsin.....	7,941	10,314	.....	10,314
Minnesota.....	2,180	2,469	1,027	3,496
Iowa.....	6,439	11,579	.....	11,579
Missouri.....	3,925	10,137	.....	10,137
Kentucky.....	5,789	6,448	3,241	9,689
Kansas.....	1,409	2,563	.....	2,563
Total.....	186,981	259,515	32,678	292,193

The troops credited to the State of Missouri in this call include 5,679 militia, furnished for six months; 2,311 for nine months; 1,954 for one year; which were credited to the State as 2,174 three years' men.

There were mustered into the United States service, between April 23 and July 18, 1864, for one hundred days' service, 83,612 militia, as follows :

STATES.	Quota.	Men furnished.
New Hampshire.....	.....	167
Massachusetts.....	4,000	6,809
New York.....	12,000	5,640
New Jersey.....	.....	769
Pennsylvania.....	12,000	7,675
Maryland.....	.....	1,297
Ohio.....	30,000	36,254
Indiana.....	20,000	7,197
Illinois.....	20,000	11,328
Wisconsin.....	5,000	2,134
Iowa.....	10,000	3,901
Kansas.....	.....	441
Total.....	113,000	83,612

The men credited to New Hampshire above were, however, furnished for three months' service only.

On the 18th July, 1864, 500,000 men were called for; this call was reduced by the excess of credits on previous calls, and under it the States were credited with 386,461 men furnished, as follows :

STATES.	Quota.	MEN FURNISHED FOR				Paid commutation.	Total.
		* One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.		
Maine	11,116	8,320	131	2,590	1	11	11,053
New Hampshire....	4,648	1,921	25	4,027	.....	.....	5,973
Vermont.....	2,665	1,861	18	2,081	11	.....	3,971
Massachusetts.....	21,965	6,990	108	24,641	.....	.....	31,739
Rhode Island.....	1,423	1,223	196	851	.....	.....	2,310
Connecticut.....	5,583	493	20	10,318	24	2	10,857
New York.....	77,539	45,089	2,125	36,547	74	5	83,843
New Jersey.....	14,431	9,587	1,184	4,337	.....	11	15,119
Pennsylvania.....	49,993	44,489	439	10,416	198	171	55,707
Delaware.....	2,184	1,558	9	593	15	.....	2,175
Maryland.....	10,947	6,198	246	3,727	64	31	10,266
West Virginia.....	2,717	1,726	28	202	.....	.....	1,956
District of Columbia.	2,386	979	59	937	343	19	2,337
Ohio.....	27,001	25,431	748	4,644	.....	176	30,999
Indiana.....	25,662	18,099	597	7,158	.....	690	26,544
Illinois.....	21,997	12,558	535	2,323	.....	49	15,465
Michigan.....	12,098	5,960	57	6,492	.....	23	12,532
Wisconsin.....	17,590	10,905	86	5,832	.....	16	16,839
Minnesota.....	4,018	2,791	205	239	.....	3	3,238
Iowa.....	5,749	3,995	60	168	.....	87	4,290
Missouri.....	25,569	7,732	1,295	14,430	.....	.....	23,507
Kentucky.....	9,871	5,060	169	10,137	.....	24	15,590
Kansas.....	.....	29	3	319	.....	.....	251
Total.....	357,152	223,044	8,340	153,049	730	1,298	386,461

Under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, there were furnished 212,212 men, as specified below. The necessity for more men ceased to exist before most of the States had completed their quotas.

STATES.	Quota.	MEN FURNISHED FOR				Paid commutation.	Total.
		One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.		
Maine	8,389	4,898	141	1,884	3	10	6,926
New Hampshire....	2,072	492	9	775	28	.....	1,204
Vermont.....	1,832	962	29	550	9	.....	1,550
Massachusetts.....	1,306	1,535	43	2,349	2	.....	3,929
Rhode Island.....	1,459	739	92	732	.....	.....	1,563
Connecticut.....	.....	34	7	1,282	2	.....	1,325
New York.....	61,076	9,150	1,645	23,321	67	13	34,196

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

STATES.	Quota.	MEN FURNISHED FOR				Paid commu- tation.	Total.
		One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.		
New Jersey	11,695	6,511	1,075	3,527	155	15	11,283
Pennsylvania	46,437	26,666	204	3,903	44	282	31,099
Delaware	938	376	5	30	.....	.....	411
Maryland	9,142	3,236	430	1,275	.....	3	4,944
West Virginia	4,431	2,114	8	415	.....	.....	2,537
District of Columbia.	2,222	692	12	116	2	1	823
Ohio	26,027	21,712	641	2,214	.....	13	24,580
Indiana	22,582	20,642	243	2,329	.....	94	23,308
Illinois	32,902	25,940	356	2,022	.....	6	28,324
Michigan	10,026	6,767	41	1,034	.....	18	7,860
Wisconsin	12,356	9,666	15	240	.....	1	9,922
Minnesota	3,636	2,689	12	68	.....	2	2,771
Iowa .....	.....	772	15	67	.....	.....	854
Missouri	13,984	3,161	44	1,002	.....	.....	4,207
Kentucky	10,481	1,987	7	5,609	.....	.....	7,603
Kansas	1,222	622	26	223	.....	2	883
Total	284,215	151,363	5,110	54,967	312	460	212,212

During the war there were also furnished volunteers and militia by the following States and Territories, which, after the first call, had not been called upon for quotas when general calls for troops were made, viz. :

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MEN FURNISHED FOR								Total.
	Sixty days.	Three mos.	100 days.	Four mos.	Six mos.	Eight mos.	One year.	Three years.	
Tennessee	739	.....	.....	.....	6,039	24,314	31,092
Arkansas	374	.....	213	7,702	8,289
N. Carolina	3,156	3,156
California	15,725	15,725
Nevada	1,080	1,080
Oregon	42	.....	.....	.....	1,768	1,810
Wash. Ter	964	964
Colorado Ter..	1,156	.....	186	.....	.....	3,561	4,903
Dakota Ter...	206	206
N. Mexico Ter.	1,593	.....	.....	803	.....	.....	4,165	6,561
Alabama	1,447	1,129	2,576
Florida	1,290	1,290
Louisiana	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	.....	4,555	5,224
Mississippi	545	545
Texas	499	1,466	1,965
Indian Nation	3,530	3,530
Col'd Troops.	1,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,692	93,441
Total...	2,045	1,593	1,895	42	1,363	373	8,198	166,848	182,357

SUMMARY of the number of men called for by the President of the United States, and furnished by, and credited to, the States and Territories during the War of the Rebellion.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quota.	MEN		Total.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standard.
		Furnish'd.	Paid commutation.		
Maine	73,587	70,107	2,007	72,114	56,776
New Hampshire	35,897	33,937	692	34,629	30,349
Vermont	32,074	33,288	1,974	35,262	29,068
Massachusetts	139,095	146,730	5,318	152,048	124,104
Rhode Island	18,898	23,226	463	23,699	17,866
Connecticut	44,797	55,864	1,515	57,379	50,623
New York	507,148	448,850	18,197	467,047	392,270
New Jersey	92,820	76,814	4,196	81,010	57,908
Pennsylvania	385,369	337,936	28,171	366,107	265,517
Delaware	13,935	12,284	1,386	13,670	10,322
Maryland	70,965	46,638	3,678	50,316	41,275
West Virginia	34,463	32,068	.....	32,068	27,714
District of Columbia	13,973	16,534	338	16,872	11,506
Ohio	306,322	313,180	6,479	319,659	240,514
Indiana	199,783	196,363	784	197,147	153,576
Illinois	244,496	259,092	55	259,147	214,133
Michigan	95,007	87,364	2,008	89,372	80,111
Wisconsin	109,080	91,327	5,097	96,424	79,260
Minnesota	26,326	24,020	1,032	25,052	19,693
Iowa	79,521	76,242	67	76,309	68,630
Missouri	122,496	109,111	.....	109,111	86,530
Kentucky	100,782	75,760	3,265	79,025	70,832
Kansas	12,931	20,149	2	20,151	18,706
Tennessee	1,560	31,092	.....	31,092	26,394
Arkansas	780	8,289	.....	8,289	7,836
North Carolina	1,560	3,156	.....	3,156	3,156
California .....	.....	15,725	.....	15,725	15,725
Nevada .....	.....	1,080	.....	1,080	1,080
Oregon .....	.....	1,810	.....	1,810	1,773
Washington Territory .....	.....	964	.....	964	964
Nebraska Territory .....	.....	3,157	.....	3,157	2,175
Colorado Territory .....	.....	4,903	.....	4,903	3,697
Dakota Territory .....	.....	206	.....	206	206
New Mexico Territory .....	.....	6,561	.....	6,561	4,432
Alabama .....	.....	2,576	.....	2,576	1,611
Florida .....	.....	1,290	.....	1,290	1,290
Louisiana .....	.....	5,224	.....	5,224	4,654
Mississippi .....	.....	545	.....	545	545
Texas .....	.....	1,965	.....	1,965	1,632
Indian Nation .....	.....	3,530	.....	3,530	3,530
Colored Troops .....	.....	93,441	.....	93,441	91,789
Total	2,763,670	2,772,408	86,724	2,859,132	2,320,272

The numbers given opposite "Colored Troops" in the foregoing table and the one preceding it show, not the total number of colored

troops enlisted, but simply the number of those who were organized at various stations in the States in rebellion, and who could not be at the time, and were not, assigned or specifically credited to States.

The total number of colored troops enlisted during the war was 186,097.

As will be noticed in the preceding tables, some of the States and Territories, to whom no quotas were assigned, furnished men; which fact will account for the apparent excess of the men furnished over the number called for.

In the regular army there were enlisted during the war about 67,000 men; of these, probably not more than two-thirds were credited to the States.

For men furnished for service for a shorter period than ninety days, with a few exceptions, States received no credit. Many men were furnished for a service of thirty days, notably so in the summer of 1863. How many men were thus furnished it is not practicable to state, but an estimate may be based on the number (17,213 officers and men) furnished by the State of New York.

The accounts of all the States probably do not agree with the account of the Adjutant-General of the army; still the latter's account must be taken and accepted as correct.

Nevertheless, it is safe to say that the total number of men furnished by the States and Territories for the armies of the United States, after deducting those credited for service in the navy, will exceed 2,850,000 men.

In this number, men who re-enlisted are counted twice, or even more often. To give the number of individual persons who served in the army during the war is not practicable, nor is it of any practical benefit.

ORGANIZATIONS MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the war the following numbers of organizations were raised in the States and Territories and mustered into the service of the United States for various periods ; these organizations do not, however, represent all the men furnished, for large numbers were sent as recruits to fill and strengthen old organizations already in the field.

Maine.

Cavalry—for over three years' service, 1 regiment ; for three years' service, 1 regiment ; total, 2 regiments.

Heavy Artillery—for over three years' service, 1 regiment.

Garrison Artillery—for three years' service, but served only one year, 3 companies.

Light Artillery—1 battalion of 7 batteries, of whom six served over three years.

Sharpshooters—1 battalion of 6 companies, for three years' service.

Infantry—for three years' service, but served longer, 7 regiments ; for three years' service, 14 regiments and 4 companies ; for nine months' service, 8 regiments ; for three months' service, 1 regiment ; for three years' service, coast-guard battalion, 7 companies ; unassigned companies, for one year's service, 5 ; total infantry, 30 regiments and 16 companies.

Total—33 regiments, 7 batteries, and 25 companies.

New Hampshire.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 1 regiment.

Heavy Artillery—for three years' service, 1 regiment.

Light Artillery—for three years' service, 1 battery.

Infantry—for three years' service, 7 regiments, which served longer ; for three years' service, 7 regiments ; for nine months' service, 2 regiments ; for three months' service, 1 regiment ; for ninety days' service, 2 companies ; for sixty days' service, 2 companies ; total infantry, 17 regiments and 4 companies.

Total—19 regiments, 1 battery, and 4 companies.

Vermont.

Cavalry—for over three years' service, 1 regiment.

Heavy Artillery—for three years' service, 1 regiment ; for one year's service, 1 company ; total, 1 regiment and 1 company.

Light Artillery—for over three years' service, 1 battery ; for three years' service, 1 battery ; for two years' service, 1 battery ; total, 3 batteries.

Infantry—for over three years' service, 7 regiments ; for three years' service, 7 regiments ; for nine months' service, 2 regiments ; for three months' service, 1 regiment ; total, 17 regiments.

Total—19 regiments, 3 batteries, and 1 company.

Massachusetts.

Cavalry—for over three years' service, 2 regiments ; for three years' service, 2 regiments ; for three years' service, colored, 1 regiment ; for three months' service, 1 battalion ; total, 5 regiments and 1 battalion.

Heavy Artillery—for over three years' service, 1 regiment ; for three years' service, 2 regiments and 6 companies ; for one year's service, 1 regiment and 2 companies ; total, 4 regiments and 8 companies.

Light Artillery—for over three years' service, 5 batteries ; for three years' service, 10 batteries ; for nine months' service, 1 battery ; for six months' service, 1 battery ; for three months' service, 1 battalion ; total, 1 battalion and 17 batteries.

Sharpshooters—for three years' service, 2 companies.

Infantry—for over three years' service, 15 regiments ; for three years' service, 23 regiments ; for three years' service, colored, 2 regiments ; for one year's service, 1 regiment and 14 companies ; for nine months' service, 22 regiments ; for six months' service, 1 company ; for one hundred days' service, 15 companies ; for three months' service, 5 regiments and 2 companies ; for ninety days' service, 13 companies ; total, 68 regiments and 45 companies.

Total—77 regiments, 2 battalions, 17 batteries, and 55 companies.

Rhode Island.

Cavalry—for over three years' service, 1 regiment ; for three years' service, 2 regiments ; for three months' service, 1 squadron ; total, 3 regiments and 2 companies.

Heavy Artillery—for over three years' service, 2 regiments.

Light Artillery—for over three years' service, 1 regiment ; for three months' service, 1 battery ; total, 1 regiment and 1 battery.

Infantry—for over three years' service, 1 regiment ; for three years' service, 2 regiments ; for nine months' service, 2 regiments ; for three months' service, 3 regiments ; for three years' service, Independent Company Hospital Guards ; total, 8 regiments and 1 company.

Total—14 regiments, 1 battery, and 3 companies.

Connecticut.

Cavalry—for over three years' service, 1 regiment.

Heavy Artillery—for over three years' service, 1 regiment ; for three years' service, 1 regiment ; total, 2 regiments.

Light Artillery—for over three years' service, 1 battery ; for three years' service, 1 battery ; for one year's service, 1 battery ; total, 3 batteries.

Infantry—for over three years' service, 9 regiments ; for three years' service, 7 regiments ; for three years' service, colored, 1 regiment ; for nine months' service, 7 regiments ; for three months' service, 3 regiments ; total 27 regiments.

Total—30 regiments and 3 batteries.

New York.

- Cavalry**—for over three years' service, 9 regiments and 1 company; for three years' service, 18 regiments and 2 companies; for one year's service, one regiment of 5 companies; for three months' service, 2 companies; total, 27 regiments and 10 companies.
- Heavy Artillery**—for over three years' service, 3 regiments; for three years' service, 10 regiments; total, 13 regiments.
- Light Artillery**—for over three years' service, 2 regiments; for over three years' service, 14 batteries; for three years' service, 19 batteries; for two years' service, 1 battery; for three months' service, 1 battery; total, 2 regiments and 35 batteries.
- Engineers**—for over three years' service, 2 regiments; for three years' service, 1 regiment; for two years' service, 1 regiment; total, 4 regiments.
- Sharpshooters**—for three years' service, 4 companies of 1st United States Sharpshooters and 4 additional companies; total, 8 companies.
- Infantry**—for over three years' service, 45 regiments; for three years' service, white, 93 regiments; for three years' service, colored, 3 regiments; for two years' service, white, 33 regiments; for two years' service, but served longer, 3 regiments; for one year's service, 6 regiments and 3 companies; for nine months' service, 2 regiments; for one hundred days' service, 10 regiments and 4 companies, for three months' service, 23 regiments; for thirty days' service, 30 regiments; total, 248 regiments and 7 companies.
- Total**—294 regiments, 35 batteries, and 25 companies.

New Jersey.

- Cavalry**—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment; for three years' service, 2 regiments; total, 3 regiments.
- Light Artillery**—for three years' service and over, 2 batteries; for three years' service, 3 batteries; total, 5 batteries.
- Infantry**—for three years' service and over, 5 regiments; for three years' service, 13 regiments and 4 companies; for one year's service, 4 regiments; for nine months' service, 11 regiments; for one hundred days' service, 1 regiment; for three months' service, 4 regiments; 38 regiments and 4 companies.
- Total**—41 regiments, 4 companies, and 5 batteries.

Pennsylvania.

- Cavalry**—for three years' service and over, 12 regiments; for three years' service, 9 regiments and 1 company; for one year's service, 1 company; for six months' service, 2 regiments and 8 companies; for one hundred days' service, 5 companies; for three months' service, 1 company; for ninety days' service, 7 companies; for the emergency, or thirty days' service, 5 companies; total, 23 regiments and 23 companies.
- Heavy Artillery**—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment; for three years' service, 1 regiment; for one year's service, 2 regiments; for six months' service, 2 companies; for three months' service, 1 company; for ninety days' service, 2 companies; total, 3 regiments and 5 companies.
- Light Artillery**—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment and 6 batteries; for three years' service, 3 batteries; for one year's service, 1 battery; for six months' service, 1 battery; for one hundred days' service, 3 batteries; for

ninety days' service, 2 batteries; for thirty days' service, or the emergency, 3 batteries; total, 1 regiment and 19 batteries.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 48 regiments; for three years' service, 51 regiments and 2 companies; for three years' service, colored, 10 regiments; for one year's service, 18 regiments and 4 companies; for nine months' service, 34 regiments and 5 companies; for six months' service, 21 companies; for one hundred days' service, 5 regiments and 9 companies; for three months' service, 25 regiments; for ninety days' service, 28 regiments and 18 companies; for thirty days' service, or the emergency, 8 regiments and 3 companies; total, 227 regiments and 62 companies.

Total—254 regiments, 95 companies, and 19 batteries.

Delaware.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 1 battalion of 7 companies; for thirty days' service, 1 company; total, 8 companies.

Heavy Artillery—for three years' service, 1 company.

Light Artillery—for three years' service, 1 battery.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 2 regiments; for three years' service, 2 regiments; for one year's service, 4 companies; for nine months' service, 2 regiments; for one hundred days' service, 1 regiment; for three months' service, 1 regiment; for thirty days' service, 1 regiment; total, 9 regiments and 4 companies.

Total—9 regiments, 13 companies, and 1 battery.

Maryland.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment; for three years' service, 2 regiments and 4 companies; for six months' service, 1 regiment; total, 4 regiments and 4 companies.

Light Artillery—for three years' service and over, 2 batteries; for three years' service, 2 batteries; for six months' service, 2 batteries; total, 6 batteries.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 7 regiments and 1 company; for three years' service, 8 regiments; for one year's service, 1 regiment; for six months' service, 2 regiments; for one hundred days' service, 2 regiments; total, 20 regiments and 1 company.

Total—24 regiments, 5 companies, and 6 batteries.

District of Columbia.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 1 regiment; for three months' service, 1 company; total, 1 regiment and 1 company.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 2 regiments; for three months' service, 33 companies; total, 2 regiments and 33 companies.

Total—3 regiments and 34 companies.

West Virginia.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 4 regiments; for three years' service, 2 regiments and 2 companies; for six months' service, 1 regiment; total, 7 regiments and 2 companies.

Light Artillery—for three years' service and over, 3 batteries; for three years' service, 5 batteries; total, 8 batteries.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 4 regiments; for three years' service,

11 regiments and 2 companies; for one year's service, 1 regiment; for three months' service, 1 regiment; total, 17 regiments and 2 companies.
Total—24 regiments, 4 companies, and 8 batteries.

Virginia.

Infantry—one independent company for three years' service. The Light Artillery furnished by West Virginia was known also as Virginia Light Artillery.

North Carolina.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 2 regiments of mounted infantry.
Infantry—for three years' service, 2 regiments.
Total—4 regiments.

Georgia.

Infantry—for three years' service, 2 companies.

Florida.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 2 regiments.

Alabama.

Cavalry—for one and three years' service, 1 regiment; for one year's service, 5 companies.
Total—1 regiment and 5 companies.

Mississippi.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 1 battalion of 2 companies.

Louisiana.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 2 regiments.
Infantry—for three years' service, 3 regiments.
Total—5 regiments.

Texas.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 1 regiment and 5 companies; for one year's service, 4 companies.
Total—1 regiment and 9 companies.

Arkansas.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 4 regiments.
Light Artillery—for three years' service, 1 battery.
Infantry—for three years' service, 3 regiments; for six months' service, 2 companies; total, 3 regiments and 2 companies.
Total—7 regiments, 2 companies, and 1 battery.

Tennessee.

Cavalry and Mounted Infantry—for three years' service, 13 regiments and 4 companies; for one year's service, 7 regiments and three companies; for one hundred days' service, 1 regiment; total 21 regiments and 7 companies.
Light Artillery—for three years' service, 5 batteries.
Infantry—for three years' service and over, 2 regiments; for three years' service, 7 regiments; total 9 regiments.
Total—30 regiments, 7 companies, and 5 batteries.

Kentucky.

Cavalry and Mounted Infantry—for three years' service and over, 5 regiments ; for three years' service, 5 regiments and 4 companies ; for one year's service, 6 regiments and 6 companies ; total, 16 regiments and 10 companies.

Light Artillery—for three years' service and over, 2 batteries ; for three years' service, 4 batteries ; for one year's service, 1 battery ; total, 7 batteries.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 9 regiments ; for three years' service, 21 regiments and 1 company ; for three years' service, colored, 2 regiments ; for one year's service, 12 regiments ; for nine months' service, 1 regiment ; total, 45 regiments and 1 company.

Total—61 regiments, 11 companies, and 7 batteries.

Ohio.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 7 regiments and 4 companies ; for three years' service, 6 regiments and 1 company ; for six months' service, 9 companies ; for three months' service, 2 companies ; for sixty days' service, 2 companies ; total, 13 regiments and 18 companies.

Heavy Artillery—for three years' service, 2 regiments.

Light Artillery—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment and 15 batteries ; for three years' service, 9 batteries ; for four months' service, 1 battery ; for sixty days' service, 2 batteries ; total, 1 regiment and twenty-seven batteries.

Sharpshooters—for three years' service, 3 companies.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 60 regiments ; for three years' service, 60 regiments and 6 companies ; for three years' service, colored, 2 regiments ; for one year's service, 25 regiments ; for six months' service, 2 regiments ; for one hundred days' service, 42 regiments ; for three months' service, 27 regiments ; for thirty days' service, 2 companies ; total, 218 regiments and 8 companies.

Total—234 regiments, 29 companies, and 27 batteries.

Michigan.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 4 regiments ; for three years' service, 8 regiments and 2 companies ; total 12 regiments and 2 companies.

Heavy Artillery—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment.

Light Artillery—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment ; for three years' service, 11 batteries ; total, 1 regiment and 11 batteries.

Engineers—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment ; for three years' service, 1 company ; total 1 regiment and 1 company.

Sharpshooters—for three years' service, 1 regiment and 2 companies ; for one year's service, 2 companies ; total, 1 regiment and 4 companies.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 13 regiments ; for three years' service, 17 regiments and 2 companies ; for three years' service, 1 regiment colored troops ; for one year's service, 2 regiments ; for three months' service, 1 regiment ; total, 34 regiments and 2 companies.

Total—50 regiments, 9 companies, and 11 batteries.

Indiana.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 3 regiments ; for three years' service, 10 regiments ; for one year's service, 1 company ; total, 13 regiments and 1 company.

Heavy Artillery—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment.

Light Artillery—for three years' service and over, 11 batteries; for three years' service, 14 batteries; for one year's service, 1 battery; total, 26 batteries.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 40 regiments; for three years' service, 42 regiments; for three years' service, 1 regiment colored troops; for one year's service, 18 regiments and 5 companies; for six months' service, 4 regiments; for one hundred days' service, 8 regiments; for three months' service, 8 regiments; for sixty days' service, 6 companies; for thirty days' service, 2 regiments and 5 companies; total, 123 regiments and 16 companies.

Total—137 regiments, 17 companies, and 26 batteries.

Illinois.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 12 regiments; for three years' service, 5 regiments; total, 17 regiments.

Light Artillery—for three years' service and over, 2 regiments and 1 battery; for three years' service, 6 batteries; for three months' service, 1 battery; total, 2 regiments and 8 batteries.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 53 regiments; for three years' service, 67 regiments and 1 company; for three years' service, 1 regiment colored troops; for one year's service, 12 regiments; for one hundred days' service, 13 regiments and 2 companies; for three months' service, 11 regiments and 2 companies; for thirty days' service, 1 company; for fifteen days' service, 3 companies; total 157 regiments and 9 companies.

Total—176 regiments, 9 companies, and 8 batteries.

Missouri.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 9 regiments; for three years' service, 19 regiments and 25 companies; for twenty months' service, 2 regiments; for three months' service, 1 company; total, 30 regiments and 26 companies.

Light Artillery—for three years' service, 3 batteries; for three months' service, 3 batteries; total, 6 batteries.

Engineers—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 9 regiments; for three years' service, 23 regiments, 16 companies; for three years' service, 4 regiments colored troops; for one year's service, 12 regiments; for six months' service, 3 regiments; for three months' service, 11 regiments and 4 companies; for one hundred days' service, 1 regiment; total 63 regiments and 20 companies.

Total—94 regiments, 6 batteries, and 46 companies.

Wisconsin.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 4 regiments.

Heavy Artillery—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment.

Light Artillery—for three years' service and over, 10 batteries; for three years' service, 2 batteries; total, 12 batteries.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 15 regiments; for three years' service, 21 regiments; for one year's service, 12 regiments; for nine months' service, 1 regiment; for one hundred days' service, 3 regiments; for three months' service, 1 regiment; total, 53 regiments.

Total—58 regiments and 12 batteries.

Iowa.

- Cavalry**—for three years' service and over, 5 regiments; for three years' service, 4 regiments; total, 9 regiments.
- Light Artillery**—for three years' service and over, 3 batteries; for three years' service, 1 battery; total, 4 batteries.
- Infantry**—for three years' service and over, 15 regiments; for three years' service, 24 regiments; for three years' service, 1 regiment, colored troops; for one hundred days' service, 5 regiments; for three months' service, 1 regiment; total, 46 regiments.
- Total**—55 regiments and 4 batteries.

Minnesota.

- Cavalry**—for three years' service and over, 4 companies; for three years' service, 1 regiment and 6 companies; for one year's service, 1 regiment; total, 2 regiments and 10 companies.
- Heavy Artillery**—for one year's service, 1 regiment.
- Light Artillery**—for three years' service and over, 2 batteries; for three years' service, 1 battery; total, 3 batteries.
- Infantry**—for three years' service and over, 5 regiments; for three years' service, 5 regiments, for one year's service, 1 regiment; total, 11 regiments.
- Total**—14 regiments, 10 companies, and 3 batteries.

California.

- Cavalry**—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment; for three years' service, 1 regiment and 4 companies; total, 2 regiments and 4 companies.
- Infantry**—for three years' service and over, 4 regiments; for three years' service, 5 regiments; total, 9 regiments.
- Total**—11 regiments and 4 companies.

Kansas.

- Cavalry**—for three years' service and over, 4 regiments; for three years' service, 5 regiments; total, 9 regiments.
- Light Artillery**—for three years' service and over, 2 batteries; for three years' service, 1 battery; total, 3 batteries.
- Infantry**—for three years' service and over, 3 regiments; for three years' service, two regiments, colored troops; for three years' service, 5 regiments; for one hundred days' service, 5 companies; total, 10 regiments and 5 companies.
- Total**—19 regiments, 5 companies, and 3 batteries.

Oregon.

- Cavalry**—for three years' service, 1 regiment.
- Infantry**—for three years' service, 1 regiment.
- Total**—2 regiments.

Nevada.

- Cavalry**—for three years' service, 6 companies.
- Infantry**—for three years' service, 3 companies.
- Total**—9 companies.

Washington Territory.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment.

New Mexico Territory.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 1 regiment; for six months' service, 1 regiment; for three months' service, 5 companies; total, 2 regiments and 5 companies.

Infantry—for three years' service, 5 regiments; for three months' service, 1 regiment and 11 companies; total, 6 regiments and 11 companies.

Total—8 regiments and 16 companies.

Nebraska Territory.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment; for three years' service, 4 companies; for nine months' service, 1 regiment; total, 2 regiments and 4 companies.

Infantry—for one year's service, 2 companies.

Total—2 regiments and 6 companies.

Colorado Territory.

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment; for three years' service, 1 regiment; for one hundred days' service, 1 regiment; total, 3 regiments.

Light Artillery—for three years' service, 1 battery

Infantry—for six months' service, 2 companies.

Total—3 regiments, 1 battery, and 2 companies.

Dakota Territory.

Cavalry—for three years' service, 2 companies.

In addition to these organizations from States and Territories there were in the service of the United States:

United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

(FIRST ARMY CORPS, HANCOCK.)

Engineers—for three years' service, 1 regiment.

Infantry—for three years' service, 9 regiments.

Total—10 regiments.

United States Volunteer Infantry.

Sharpshooters—2 regiments, which have been included in State organizations.

Infantry—for three years' service, 4 regiments and 1 company; for one year's service, 2 regiments.

Total—6 regiments and 1 company.

U. S. Colored Troops.

There were in all 167 organizations, but 31 of these which have been included in State organizations, are omitted here:

Cavalry—for three years' service, 6 regiments.

Heavy Artillery—for three years' service, 11 regiments and 4 companies.

Light Artillery—for three years' service, 10 batteries.

Infantry—for three years' service, 100 regiments and 16 companies; for one year's service, 1 company; for one hundred days' service, 1 company; for sixty days' service, 2 regiments; total, 103 regiments and 18 companies.

Total—119 regiments, 22 companies, and 10 batteries.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

In this Corps there were 24 regiments and 187 companies, which were, however, composed of men credited to volunteer organizations.

Regular Army.

In the Regular Army there were:

Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 6 regiments.

Artillery—for three years' service and over, 5 regiments.

Infantry—for three years' service and over, 19 regiments.

Total—30 regiments.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE SERVICE
OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE REBELLION.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CAVALRY.		ARTILLERY.			INFANTRY.		TOTAL.		
	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Batteries.	Regiments.	Companies.	Regiments.	Companies.	Batteries.
Maine.....	2	..	1	3	7	30	22	33	25	7
New Hampshire.....	1	..	1	..	1	17	4	19	4	1
Vermont.....	1	..	1	1	3	17	..	19	1	3
Massachusetts.....	5	4	4	8	19	68	47	77	59	19
Rhode Island.....	3	2	3	..	1	8	1	14	3	1
Connecticut.....	1	..	2	..	3	21	..	30	..	3
New York.....	27	10	15	..	35	252	15	294	25	35
New Jersey.....	3	..	..	..	5	38	4	41	4	5
Pennsylvania.....	23	28	4	5	19	227	62	254	95	19
Delaware.....	..	8	..	1	1	9	4	9	13	1
Maryland.....	4	4	..	..	6	20	1	24	5	6
District of Columbia.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	34	..
West Virginia.....	7	2	..	..	8	17	2	24	4	8
Virginia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
North Carolina.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..
Georgia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Florida.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Alabama.....	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
Mississippi.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Louisiana.....	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..
Texas.....	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..
Arkansas.....	4	..	..	..	1	3	2	7	2	1
Tennessee.....	21	7	..	..	5	9	..	30	7	5
Kentucky.....	16	10	..	..	7	45	1	61	11	7
Ohio.....	13	18	3	..	27	218	11	234	29	27
Michigan.....	12	2	2	..	11	36	7	50	9	11
Indiana.....	13	1	1	..	26	123	16	137	17	26
Illinois.....	17	..	2	..	8	157	9	176	9	8
Missouri.....	30	26	..	..	6	64	20	94	46	6
Wisconsin.....	4	..	1	..	12	53	..	58	..	12
Iowa.....	9	..	..	4	46	..	..	55	..	4
Minnesota.....	2	10	1	..	3	11	..	14	10	3
California.....	2	4	..	..	..	9	..	11	4	..
Kansas.....	9	..	..	..	3	10	5	19	5	3
Oregon.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Nevada.....	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Washington Territory.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
New Mexico Territory.....	2	5	..	..	..	6	11	8	16	..
Nebraska Territory.....	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	..
Colorado Territory.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	1
Dakota Territory.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
U. S. Vet. Volunteer Infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..
U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	1	..
United States Colored Troops.....	6	..	11	4	10	102	18	119	22	10
U. S. Army, Regulars.....	6	..	5	..	..	19	..	30	..	..
Total.....	258	170	57	22	232	1666	306	1981	498	232

Reduce the 170 companies of cavalry to regiments, 12 companies to a regiment, will give 14 regiments and 2 companies, which added to the 258 regiments will give a total of cavalry, mounted infantry, rifles, and lancers of.....	272	regiments,	2	companies.
Reduce the 22 companies and 232 batteries of artillery to regiments, 12 companies to a regiment, will give 21 regiments and 2 companies, which added to the 57 regiments will give a total of artillery of.....	78	“	2	“
Reduce the 306 companies of infantry to regiments, 10 companies to a regiment, will give 30 regiments and 6 companies; this, added to the 1,666 regiments, will give a total infantry of.....	1,696	“	6	“
Making a grand total of	2,047	regiments.		

Nine regiments of infantry of the regular army were organizations of 24 companies each; taking this into consideration and allowing for errors it may be said that during the war organizations equivalent to 2,050 regiments entered into the service of the United States: the regular army included and the veteran reserve corps excluded.

The Secretary of War, in his report dated November 22, 1865, makes the following remarks, which show more than anything else the spirit animating the people of the loyal States: "On several occasions, when troops were promptly needed to avert impending disaster, vigorous exertion brought them into the field from remote States, with incredible speed. Official reports show that after the disasters on the Peninsula, in 1862, over 80,000 troops were enlisted, organized, armed, equipped, and sent into the field in less than a month. 60,000 troops have repeatedly gone to the field within four weeks. 90,000 infantry were sent to the armies from the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, within twenty days. When Lee's army surrendered, thousands of recruits were pouring in, and men were discharged from recruiting stations and rendezvous in every State."

MILITARY DIVISIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AND DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DURING the war, the several States and Territories of the United States were divided into military divisions, military departments and districts. These divisions were, from time to time, changed, abolished, and renewed. The divisions made by order of the President of the United States were as follows :

MILITARY DIVISIONS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION.—General Order No. 47, War Department, July 25, 1861, directs that the Departments of Washington and North-Eastern Virginia should constitute this division, and be under the command of Major-General McClellan, with headquarters at Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—In spring, 1862, this department was enlarged for a time, so as to bring the armies of the Ohio, of the Tennessee, and of the Mississippi under the command of Major-General Halleck, for combined operations.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—October 16, 1863, General Order No. 337, War Department, the Departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee were constituted the military division of the Mississippi, under the command of Major-General Grant. March 12, 1864, Major-General W. T. Sherman was placed in command of the division. June 27, 1865, it was to consist of the Departments of the Ohio, of the Missouri, and of Arkansas, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.—The Middle Department and the Departments of Washington, of the Susquehanna, and of West Virginia, were constituted this division, August 7, 1864, and Major-General P. H. Sheridan placed in command of it.

MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.—May 7, 1864, General

Order No. 192, War Department, created this division, composed of the Departments of Arkansas and the Gulf, and assigned Major-General E. R. S. Canby to the command of it.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.—General Order No. 118, War Department, June 27, 1865, constituted this division, to be composed of the Departments of the East, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mountain Department; to be commanded by Major-General Geo. G. Meade, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.—Constituted, June 27, 1865, of the Departments of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, with Major-General P. H. Sheridan in command, and headquarters at New Orleans.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.—Constituted, June 27, 1865, to embrace the Departments of the Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama; Major-General G. H. Thomas to command; headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.—Constituted, June 27, 1865, of the Departments of the Columbia and California, and commanded by Major-General H. W. Halleck, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

into which the several States and Territories of the United States were divided during the War of the Rebellion :

(By States.)

Maine.—This State was in the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to October 1, 1861; Department of New England to February 20, 1862; not in any department to January 3, 1863; Department of the East to the close of the war.

New Hampshire.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to October 1, 1861; Department of New England to February 20, 1862; not in any department to January 3, 1863; Department of the East to the close of the war.

Vermont.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to October 1, 1861; Department of New England to February 20, 1862; not in any department to January 3, 1863; Department of the East to the close of the war.

Massachusetts.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to October 1, 1861; Department of New England to February 20, 1862; not in any department to January 3, 1863; Department of the East to the close of the war.

Rhode Island.—In the Department of the East from January 1,

1861, to October 1, 1861; Department of New England to February 20, 1862; not in any department to January 3, 1863; Department of the East to the close of the war.

Connecticut.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to October 1, 1861; Department of New England to February 20, 1862; not in any department to January 3, 1863; Department of the East to the close of the war.

New York.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to October 26, 1861; Department of New York to January 3, 1863; Department of the East to the close of the war.

New Jersey.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to October 26, 1861; not in any department to February 1, 1862; Department of the Potomac to March 22, 1862; Middle Department to February 6, 1863; Department of the East to the close of the war.

Pennsylvania.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to April 19, 1861; Department of Washington to April 27, 1861; Department of Pennsylvania to August 17, 1861 (excepting that part lying west of a line drawn from the point of intersection of the Southern Pennsylvania and Western Maryland lines to the northeast corner of McKean County, which was in the Department of the Ohio from May 9, 1861, to July 25, 1861);¹ not in any department to February 1, 1862; Department of the Potomac to March 22, 1862; Middle Department to June 9, 1863; that part lying east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains in the Department of the Susquehanna to December 1, 1864, and that part west of said line in the Department of the Monongahela to April 6, 1864, when the latter section was merged into the Department of the Susquehanna, and the entire State so continued till December 1, 1864; Department of Pennsylvania to the close of the war.

Delaware.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to April 19, 1861; Department of Washington to April 27, 1861; Department of Pennsylvania to August 17, 1861; Department of the Potomac to March 22, 1862; Middle Department to the close of the war, excepting the post of Fort Delaware, which was regarded as an independent command subsequent to March 12, 1864.

¹ Although the Department of Pennsylvania was discontinued August 17, 1861, yet part of its territory (State of Pennsylvania) was not formally added to the Department of the Potomac, to which the remainder was transferred, until February 1, 1862. It appears, however, that by an order from the Headquarters of the army of August 24, 1861, General Dix's command (formerly the Department of Pennsylvania) was assigned to the Department of the Potomac, and on the 8th of November, 1861, that officer changed the caption of his orders from "Headquarters Department of Pennsylvania" to "Headquarters Division."

Maryland.—January 1, 1861, to April 9, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the East.

April 9, 1861, to April 27, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of Washington.

April 27, 1861, to July 25, 1861.—Fort Washington and the adjacent country as far as Bladensburg, inclusive, in the Department of Washington; the country for twenty miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the City of Washington as far as Bladensburg in the Department of Annapolis (changed to the Department of Maryland July 19, 1861); the remainder in the Department of Pennsylvania.

July 25, 1861, to August 17, 1861.—The counties of Washington and Allegheny in the Department of the Shenandoah; all of Prince George's County, including the section of country lying east of the District of Columbia and south of a line twenty miles from the south side of the railroad from Annapolis to the City of Washington as far as Bladensburg, and the counties of Montgomery and Frederick, in the Department of Washington; the remainder in the Department of Pennsylvania.

August 17, 1861, to March 3, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Potomac.

March 3, 1862, to March 11, 1862.—That part lying west of Flintstone Creek, in Allegheny County, in the Department of Western Virginia; the remainder in the Department of the Potomac.

March 11, 1862, to March 22, 1862.—That part lying west of Flintstone Creek, in Allegheny County, in the Mountain Department; the remainder in the Department of the Potomac.

March 22, 1862, to April 4, 1862.—The Eastern Shore and counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, in the Middle Department; that portion west of Flintstone Creek, in Allegheny County, in the Mountain Department, and the remainder in the Department of the Potomac.

April 4, 1862, to June 26, 1862.—That part west of the Blue Ridge and east of Flintstone Creek in the Department of the Shenandoah; that part west of Flintstone Creek in the Mountain Department; the country between the Potomac and Patuxent in the Department of the Rappahannock, and the remainder in the Middle Department.

June 26, 1862, to September 2, 1862.—The sections embraced within the limits of the Departments of the Shenandoah, Rappahannock, and Mountain Department (as described in the foregoing paragraph), were under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General Army of Virginia; the remainder continued in the Middle Department.

September 2, 1862, to February 2, 1863.—The district of country lying within a line beginning at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and running thence to Annapolis Junction, and thence to the mouth of

Seneca Creek, in the defences of Washington; the rest in the Middle Department.¹

February 2, 1863, to June 24, 1863.—The district of country north of the Potomac River from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction, and thence to the mouth of the Monocacy, in the Department of Washington; the remainder in the Middle Department.

June 24, 1863, to July 23, 1863.—That part lying west of Hancock, Washington County, in the Department of West Virginia; that north of the Potomac River from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction, and thence to the mouth of the Monocacy, in the Department of Washington; the remainder in the Middle Department.¹

July 23, 1863, to August 3, 1863.—The county of St. Mary's in the St. Mary's District; that part west of Hancock, Washington County, in the Department of West Virginia; that north of the Potomac River from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction, and thence to the mouth of the Monocacy, in the Department of Washington; the remainder in the Middle Department.

August 3, 1863, to December 21, 1863.—The county of St. Mary's in the District of St. Mary's; that part west of the Monocacy River in the Department of West Virginia; that north of the Potomac River from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction, and thence to the mouth of the Monocacy, in the Department of Washington; the remainder in the Middle Department.

December 21, 1863, to June 21, 1864.—The county of St. Mary's in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; that part west of the Monocacy River in the Department of West Virginia; that north of the Potomac River from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction, and thence to the mouth of the Monocacy, in the Department of Washington; the remainder in the Middle Department.

June 21, 1864, to close of war.—That portion between the Patuxent, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac River, including the prisoners' camp at Point Lookout and south of a line from Annapolis Junction to the mouth of the Monocacy, in the Department of Washington; that west of the Monocacy in the Department of West Virginia; the remainder in the Middle Department.²

¹ During the Maryland campaign, from September 3 to November 2, 1862, the Army of the Potomac also operated in the Counties of Montgomery, Frederick, and Washington; and during the Gettysburg campaign, from June 25 to July 19, 1863, in the Counties of Montgomery, Frederick, Carroll, and Washington.

² At the time of the rebel invasion of Maryland and threatened attack on the City of Washington, in July, 1864, troops of the Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps and the Department of West Virginia also operated in the Counties of Montgomery and Frederick. In the early part of August, 1864, the First Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, marched from Washington, D. C., *via* Tenallytown and Poolesville to Harper's Ferry.

District of Columbia.—In the Department of the East from January 1, 1861, to April 9, 1861; Department of Washington to August 17, 1861; Department of the Potomac to April 4, 1862; Department of the Rappahannock to June 26, 1862; Military District of Washington to September 2, 1862; Defences of Washington to February 2, 1863, and Department of Washington to the close of the war.

Virginia.—This State seceded April 17, 1861, and the whole of its territory (except the military post of Fort Monroe, which was continuously held by the Government) passed into the hands of the rebel authorities. The first advance of United States troops within its borders occurred on the night of the 23d of May, 1861. A force belonging to the Department of Washington took possession of Arlington Heights, and the following morning (May 24) the city of Alexandria was also occupied. From this time to the close of the war the entire State, to a greater or less extent, was occupied by the opposing armies moving to and fro, and rendering it difficult to accurately define the various changes of departmental lines occurring therein. The following summary, however, may be considered approximately, if not absolutely, correct.

January 1, 1861, to April 9, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the East.

April 9, 1861, to May 9, 1861.—Alexandria County (originally in the District of Columbia) in the Department of Washington; the remainder in the Department of the East.

May 9, 1861, to May 22, 1861.—Alexandria County in the Department of Washington; so much of Western Virginia as lies north of the Great Kanawha, north and west of the Greenbrier, and west of a line thence northward to the southwest corner of Maryland, and west of the Western Maryland and Western Pennsylvania lines, in the Department of the Ohio; the remainder in the Department of the East.

May 22, 1861, to May 27, 1861.—Alexandria County in the Department of Washington; so much of Western Virginia as lies north of the Great Kanawha, north and west of the Greenbrier, and west of a line thence northward to the southwest corner of Maryland, and west of the Western Maryland and Western Pennsylvania lines, in the Department of the Ohio; the district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe, including that post in the Department of Virginia; the remainder in the Department of the East.

May 27, 1861, to July 25, 1861.—So much of Western Virginia as lies north of the Great Kanawha, north and west of the Greenbrier, and west of a line thence northward to the southwest corner of Maryland, and west of the Western Maryland and Western Pennsylvania lines, in the Department of the Ohio; the district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe, including that post in the Department of Virginia;

that portion east of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the James River (except Fort Monroe and within sixty miles thereof) in the Department of Northeastern Virginia; the remainder in the Department of the East.

[NOTE.—On July 2, 1861, the Army under General Robert Patterson, commanding the Department of Pennsylvania, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., and operated in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, returning to the Maryland side of the river on July 21, 1861, by way of Harper's Ferry.]

July 25, 1861, to August 17, 1861.—So much of Western Virginia as lies north of the Great Kanawha, north and west of the Greenbrier, and west of a line thence northward to the southwest corner of Maryland, and west of the Western Maryland and Western Pennsylvania lines, in the Department of Ohio; the district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe, including that post, in the Department of Virginia; that portion east of the Alleghenies and north of the James (except Fort Monroe and within sixty miles thereof, and such parts as may be covered by the Army or Department of the Shenandoah in its operations) in the Department of Northeastern Virginia; the Shenandoah Valley and such other parts as may be covered by the Army commanded by General Banks in its operations in the Department of the Shenandoah.

August 17, 1861, to September 19, 1861.—So much of Western Virginia as lies north of the Great Kanawha, north and west of the Greenbrier, and west of a line thence northward to the southwest corner of Maryland, and west of the Western Maryland and Western Pennsylvania lines, in the Department of the Ohio; the district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe, including that post, in the Department of Virginia; that portion east of the Alleghenies and north of the James (excepting Fort Monroe and within sixty miles thereof, and including the Shenandoah Valley) in the Department of the Potomac.

September 19, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—That part lying west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Department of Western Virginia; the district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe, including that post, in the Department of Virginia; that portion east of the Blue Ridge Mountains and north of the James (except Fort Monroe and within sixty miles thereof) in the Department of the Potomac.

November 9, 1861, to March 3, 1862.—That part lying west of the Alleghenies in the Department of Western Virginia; the district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe, including that post, in the Department of Virginia; that portion east of the Alleghenies and north of the James (except Fort Monroe and within sixty miles thereof) in the Department of the Potomac.

March 3, 1862, to March 22, 1862.—The district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe, including that post, in the Department of

Virginia; that part north of the James River (except Fort Monroe and within sixty miles thereof) and east of a line commencing at the north on the Potomac River opposite the mouth of the Flintstone Creek, and running thence southwardly along the South Branch Mountain, Town Hill Mountain, Branch Mountain or Big Ridge, and North or Shenandoah Mountain, Purgatory Mountain, Blue Ridge, and the Alleghenies, in the Department of the Potomac; and that part west of the lines just defined in the Department of Western Virginia.

[NOTE.—On March 11, 1862, the designation of the Department of Western Virginia was changed to the Mountain Department, but no alteration of Departmental lines was made, so far as related to the State of Virginia.]

March 22, 1862, to April 4, 1862.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; the district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe (on the mainland), including that post, in the Department of Virginia; that part north of the James River (except Fort Monroe and within sixty miles thereof), and east of a line commencing at the north on the Potomac River, opposite the mouth of Flintstone Creek, and running thence southwardly along the South Branch Mountain, Town Hill Mountain, Branch Mountain or Big Ridge, the North or Shenandoah Mountain, Purgatory Mountain, Blue Ridge, and the Alleghenies, in the Department of the Potomac, and that part west of the line just defined in the Mountain Department.

April 4, 1862, to June 1, 1862.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; the district of country within sixty miles of Fort Monroe (on the mainland), including that post, in the Department of Virginia; that part north of the James River (except Fort Monroe and within sixty miles thereof) and east of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad in the Department of the Potomac; that part west of the Potomac River and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, and east of the Blue Ridge, in the Department of the Rappahannock; that part west of the Blue Ridge and east of a line commencing at the north on the Potomac River, opposite the mouth of Flintstone Creek, and running thence southwardly along the South Branch Mountain, Townhill Mountain, Branch Mountain or Big Ridge, the North or Shenandoah Mountain, Purgatory Mountain, Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, in the Department of the Shenandoah, and that part west of the line just defined in the Mountain Department.

[NOTE.—The Advance Corps of the Army of the Potomac, changing its line of operations to the Peninsula, arrived at Fort Monroe, March 23, 1862, and from that date until June 1, 1862, the Army of the Potomac operated within the limits previously comprehended in the Department of Virginia. On the last-named date the limits of the Department of Virginia were extended, and all the forces therein placed under the command of General McClellan.]

June 1, 1862, to June 8, 1862.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and

Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; that part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, in the Department of Virginia; that part north of the Rappahannock, west of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, and east of the Blue Ridge, in the Department of the Rappahannock; that part west of the Blue Ridge and east of a line commencing at the north on the Potomac River, opposite the mouth of Flintstone Creek, and running thence southwardly along the South Branch Mountain, Town Hill Mountain, Branch Mountain or Big Ridge, the North or Shenandoah Mountain, Purgatory Mountain, Blue Ridge, and the Alleghenies, in the Department of the Shenandoah, and that part west of the line just defined in the Mountain Department.

June 8, 1862, to June 26, 1862.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; that part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, in the Department of Virginia; that part north of the Rappahannock, west of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, and east of the Blue Ridge (excluding the Piedmont District and the Bull Mountain Range), in the Department of the Rappahannock; that part west of the Blue Ridge (including the Piedmont District and the Bull Mountain Range on the east) and east of the road known as Valley pike, and running from the Potomac (opposite Williamsport, Maryland) to Staunton (excluding that place), and of a line thence southward until it reaches the Blue Ridge, and thence with the line of the railroad to the southern boundary of the State, in the Department of the Shenandoah, and that part west of the line just defined in the Mountain Department.

[NOTE.—The limits and boundaries of the Departments of the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah, and the Mountain Department as herein described were not strictly adhered to. Certain movements of the enemy west of the Blue Ridge made it necessary to disregard departmental lines, and troops of the three departments named operated in the Luray and Shenandoah Valleys during the whole or greater part of the time here embraced.]

June 26, 1862, to September 19, 1862.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; that part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, in the Department of Virginia.

[NOTE.—On June 26, 1862, the forces belonging to the Departments of the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah, and the Mountain Department were consolidated into one army, under the designation of the "Army of Virginia," the troops of the Mountain Department forming the First Army Corps, the Department of the Shenandoah the Second Army Corps, and the Department of the Rappahannock the Third Army Corps. This arrangement was continued until September 2, 1862, when the Army of the Potomac (which had in the latter part of August moved from

the Peninsula or Department of Virginia) and Army of Virginia were consolidated, the latter being merged into the former, and the entire force (except those in the defences of Washington) put in motion through Maryland to repel the invasion of that State by the enemy.]

September 19, 1862, to February 2, 1863.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; that part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, in the Department of Virginia; all of Western Virginia in the Department of the Ohio, and so much of the remainder as lies north of the James River and was covered by the Army of the Potomac in its operations, in the Department (or Army) of the Potomac.

February 2, 1863, to March 16, 1863.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; that part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, in the Department of Virginia; the district of country lying east of a line beginning at the confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac, and running south along the creek and Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, in the Department of Washington; all of Western Virginia in the Department of the Ohio, and so much of the remainder as lies north of the James River and was covered by the Army of the Potomac in its operations, in the Department (or Army) of the Potomac.

March 16, 1863, to June 9, 1863.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) and Western Virginia in the Middle Department; that part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, in the Department of Virginia; the district of country lying east of a line beginning at the confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac, and running south along the creek and Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, in the Department of Washington, and so much of the remainder as lies north of the James River and was covered by the Army of the Potomac in its operations, in the Department (or Army) of the Potomac.

[NOTE.—From this point Western Virginia is taken up as a separate State, which see following.]

June 9, 1863, to July 15, 1863.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; that part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, in the Department of Virginia; the district of country lying east of a line beginning at the confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac, and running south along the creek and Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, in the Department of Washington, and so much of the remainder as lies north of the James

River and was covered by the Army of the Potomac in its operations, in the Department (or Army) of the Potomac.

July 15, 1863, to December 21, 1863.—The Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties) in the Middle Department; that part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, in the Department of Virginia; the district of country lying east of a line beginning at the confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac, and running south along the creek and Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, in the Department of Washington, and so much of the remainder as lies north of the James River and was covered by the Army of the Potomac in its operations, in the Department (or Army) of the Potomac.

[NOTE.—On August 3, 1863, that part of the State in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry was formally transferred to the Department of West Virginia. See State of West Virginia following.]

December 21, 1863, to close of war.—That part south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon, including the Eastern Shore (Accomac and Northampton Counties), in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; the district of country lying east of a line beginning at the confluence of Goose Creek and the Potomac, and running south along the creek and Bull Run Mountains to the mouth of the Occoquan, in the Department of Washington.

[NOTE.—During this epoch the Army of the Potomac operated along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far south as the Rapidan River to May 4, 1864. It then moved *via* the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hanover Court-House, and Cold Harbor to the line of the James River, investing the cities of Richmond and Petersburg from June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865, and finally reached Appomattox Court-House (where hostilities terminated) April 9, 1865. The Army of the James (Department of Virginia and North Carolina to January 12, 1865, and thereafter Department of Virginia) operated in conjunction with the Army of the Potomac from May, 1864, to the end of the war. The Middle Military Division, created August 7, 1864, comprehended all the troops operating in the valley of the Shenandoah.

About the 1st of October, 1864, an expedition, composed of troops of the District of Kentucky, Department of the Ohio, moved from Kentucky into the southwestern section of Virginia, and proceeded as far as Saltville, whence it returned to Kentucky. In December, 1864, another expedition, composed of a force from the Department of the Cumberland moving from Tennessee, and a force from the Department of the Ohio moving from Kentucky, operated in the southwestern portion of the State along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Saltville. Also, in March and April, 1865, a detachment of the First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, moving from Tennessee, proceeded along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to a point within four miles of Lynchburg.]

West Virginia.—The act of Congress approved December 31, 1862,

providing for the admission of the State of "West Virginia," was subsequently ratified by the people and announced by the President April 20, 1863, to take effect from and after sixty (60) days from that date. (For its departmental connections prior to this transaction see page 33, *ante*.)

March 16, 1863, to June 24, 1863.—All of the State in the Middle Department, except the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, which were transferred to the Department of the Monongahela, June 9, 1863.

June 24, 1863, to August 3, 1863.—That part lying west of a line drawn north and south through Hancock, Maryland, except the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, in the Department of West Virginia; that part lying east of said line in the Middle Department; the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, in the Department of the Monongahela.

August 6, 1863, to October 12, 1863.—The entire State, except the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, in the Department of West Virginia; the exceptions in the Department of the Monongahela.

October 12, 1863, to close of war.—The entire State in the Department of West Virginia.

North Carolina.—This State seceded May 21, 1861. Previous, however, to the passage of the ordinance of secession the United States forts on the coast (Caswell, Johnston, and Macon) and the arsenal at Fayetteville had been seized by the State authorities. Its departmental connections, etc., were as follows:

January 1, 1861, to May 22, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the East.

May 22, 1861, to January 7, 1862.—That part within a radius of sixty miles from Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the Department of Virginia; the remainder (except Hatteras Inlet, captured August 29, 1861, by troops from the Department of Virginia) not in any Department.

January 7, 1862, to July 15, 1863.—The entire State known as the Department of North Carolina.

July 15, 1863, to January 12, 1865.—The entire State in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

January 12, 1865, to January 31, 1865.—The entire State in the Department of the South.

January 31, 1865, to close of war.—The entire State formed the Department of North Carolina.

[NOTE.—From March 2, 1865, till early in May, 1865, the army composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, and Kilpatrick's (Third) Division of Cavalry, under Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, also operated in the State, marching entirely through from South Carolina to Virginia. In March and April, 1865, the First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, moving from East Tennessee, penetrated the western portion of the State as far east as Salisbury.]

South Carolina.—This State seceded December 20, 1860, and steps were at once taken to have the United States troops withdrawn from the posts in Charleston Harbor. This the Government refused to do. On the night of December 26, 1860, the garrison of Fort Moultrie was transferred to Fort Sumter, and on the 27th and 30th, respectively, Castle Pinckney and the arsenal in Charleston was seized by the State authorities. This was followed by the investment of Fort Sumter, which finally capitulated on April 13, 1861, after sustaining a vigorous bombardment for thirty-four hours. The entire State was now in the hands of the insurgents. Up to this time it had formed a part of the Department of the East.

The first attempt on the part of the Government to regain a foothold within the State was inaugurated on October 29, 1861, at which time a military and naval expedition, commanded respectively by Brigadier-General W. T. Sherman and Commodore S. F. DuPont, set sail from Hampton Roads, and after an engagement with the enemy's forts, occupied Hilton Head, Port Royal, Beaufort, and the adjacent islands. The troops garrisoning these captured positions were known as the "Expeditionary Corps" until March 15, 1862, when the State was announced as forming a part of the Department of the South, and so continued to the close of the war. Meantime, from January 15, 1865, to March 2, 1865, the army composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, and Kilpatrick's (Third) Division of Cavalry, under Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, operated in the State, marching entirely through it, from Georgia to North Carolina.

Georgia.—This State seceded January 18, 1861. On January 3, 1861, the State authorities seized Fort Pulaski, and on January 24, 1861, a force of State troops also took possession of the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, which act placed the entire State, with all the Government property, in the hands of the insurgents.

The State was subsequently embraced in the following military departments, etc.:

March 15, 1862, to close of war.—That portion bordering on the Atlantic in the Department of the South; the remainder not (actually) in any department till October 24, 1862, when such parts of Northern Georgia as might be occupied by U. S. troops were placed in the Department of the Cumberland.

[NOTE.—On May 7, 1864, the major portion of the army, known as the Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Major-General W. T. Sherman, entered the State from the north, and, after a series of hard-fought battles, reached the sea-coast at Savannah, December 21, 1864.]

Florida.—On January 7, 1861, the ordinance of secession was passed by this State, and within a few days thereafter several of the military

posts of the United States, including the Navy Yard at Pensacola, were seized by the State authorities. The garrisons of Forts Pickens, Jefferson, and Taylor, being strong enough to defend them, were maintained throughout the war.

The military departmental connections of the State were as follows :

January 1, 1861, to April 11, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the East.

April 11, 1861, to January 11, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of Florida.

January 11, 1862, to March 15, 1862.—Key West, the Tortugas, and the mainland on the west coast as far as Appalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the east coast, in the Department of Key West; the remainder in the Department of Florida.

March 15, 1862, to August 8, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the South.

August 8, 1862, to March 16, 1863.—West Florida in the Department of the Gulf; the remainder in the Department of the South.

March 16, 1863, to February 10, 1865.—Key West, the Tortugas, and West Florida in the Department of the Gulf; the remainder in the Department of the South.

February 10, 1865, to May 17, 1865.—Key West, the Tortugas, and West Florida in the Division of West Mississippi; the remainder in the Department of the South.

[NOTE.—By treaty with Spain, February 22, 1819, the United States acquired possession of the territories of Eastern and Western Florida. Down to 1821, the Appalachicola River divided the two territories, but in that year General Jackson (then Governor) constituted the Suwanee River the line of division. In 1824 Congress (see Statutes at Large, vol. iv., chap. 163, p. 45) divided Florida into three judicial districts, the Eastern embracing all of Florida east of the Suwanee River, the Middle that part of the territory west of the Suwanee and east of the Appalachicola Rivers, and the Western that portion of Florida west of the Appalachicola. In the absence of positive data, it is assumed that the creation of the three judicial districts form the basis of the usual division of that State into East, Middle, and West Florida.]

Alabama.—The ordinance of secession was formally adopted by this State January 11, 1861. Already the United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon, and Forts Gaines and Morgan, in Mobile Bay, had been seized by Alabama State troops. At this time the State was embraced within the limits of the Department of the East. Its coast-line was held by the enemy until August 8, 1864, when Fort Gaines, in Mobile Bay, was captured and occupied by United States troops. On the 23d of the same month Fort Morgan also surrendered. This portion of the State was included in the Department of the Gulf until February 10, 1865, when it became a part of the Military Division of West Mississippi.

On May 17, 1865, it was transferred back to the Department of the Gulf. Possession of the northern portion of the State was obtained by the National forces at a much earlier period.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Henry, Tennessee, in February, 1862, gunboats were sent up the Tennessee River as far as Florence, Ala., and again, on April 1, 1862, a combined military and naval expedition moved from Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., to Chickasaw, Ala., but no permanent lodgment was effected. The first foothold of importance gained by the Federal troops in Northern Alabama occurred on April 8, 1862, when the Third Division (General O. M. Mitchel) of the Army of the Ohio, Department of the Mississippi, moving from Murfreesboro, Tenn., crossed the State line and occupied Huntsville and other points. The troops in that section of country continued as a part of the Department of the Mississippi until October 24, 1862, when such portions of Northern Alabama as were or might be in possession of the United States troops was announced as constituting a part of the Department of the Cumberland, and so remained until the close of the war.

Mississippi.—The ordinance of secession was passed by this State January 9, 1861. The only military post in the State at this time was a fort under construction on Ship Island, in Mississippi Sound. It was seized by an armed body of secessionists January 20, 1861. Having been abandoned by the enemy, a force from the United States steamer Massachusetts took possession of the island, September 17, 1861, and held it until relieved by a brigade of troops under command of Brigadier-General J. W. Phelps, on December 3, 1861. On February 23, 1862, the coast-line of Mississippi was made a part of the Department of the Gulf, and so continued until May 17, 1865, when the entire State was merged into that Department.

The northern portion of the State was first entered in April, 1862, soon after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, fought April 6th and 7th, by the Armies of the Tennessee, the Mississippi, and the Ohio, of the Department of the Mississippi. From this time till October 16, 1862, such portions of this section of country as were in possession of the Federal troops were comprehended within the limits of the Department of the Mississippi, whose designation was changed on the last-named date to the Department of the Tennessee, and so remained until November 28, 1864, when it was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi. This arrangement continued until January 17, 1865, when such parts of the State as were occupied by troops under the command of Major-General George H. Thomas, were included in the Department of the Cumberland, and that part along the Mississippi River occupied by the troops of the Military Division of the West Mississippi was embraced in the Department of the Mississippi. This construction of

departmental lines remained unchanged until May 17, 1865, when the entire State was merged into the Department of the Gulf.

Louisiana.—The ordinance of secession was adopted by this State January 26, 1861. A short time previous to the passage of the act, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Jackson Barracks at New Orleans, and the Arsenal and Barracks at Baton Rouge, were taken possession of by the State authorities. The United States Marine Hospital, the Mint, and Custom-house at New Orleans, and Forts Macomb and Pike, on Lake Pontchartrain, and other posts were subsequently seized. The entire State remained in the hands of the enemy until April 25, 1862, on which day a portion of the Western Gulf Squadron, under Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, having passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, appeared before the city of New Orleans and demanded its surrender. On April 28th Forts Jackson and St. Philip fell into the hands of the Federal forces, and on May 1st the city of New Orleans was formally occupied by the troops under General B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gulf. The southern portion of the State remained in the Department of the Gulf to the close of the war.

On June 20, 1862, an expedition consisting of troops belonging to the Department of the Gulf, and commanded by General Thomas Williams, accompanied by a naval force under Flag Officer Farragut, left Baton Rouge, and proceeding up the Mississippi River, landed at a point opposite Vicksburg, Mississippi, where an attempt was made to construct a cut-off canal and capture Vicksburg; both of which having failed, the combined force returned to Baton Rouge during the following month.

No further operations in Northern Louisiana by United States troops took place until December 25, 1862, when the right wing, Army of the Tennessee, under General W. T. Sherman, landed at Milliken's Bend, and, after cutting the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, re-embarked, and proceeding to the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi, made an unsuccessful assault on the enemy's works at Chickasaw Bluffs. After the capture of Arkansas Post, in January, 1863, the Army of the Tennessee, under General U. S. Grant, landed at Young's Point, Louisiana, and commenced the final campaign against Vicksburg. This section of the State was thenceforth embraced within the limits of the Department of the Tennessee up to November 28, 1864, when it became a part of the Department of the Mississippi, and so remained until the close of the war.

Texas.—The ordinance of secession was passed by this State February 1, 1861. On the 18th of that month Brigadier-General David E. Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, which comprehended the entire State, surrendered all the military posts and public property to the State authorities.

By the articles of agreement the troops were to be allowed to march to the coast, and there take transportation North. Some detachments garrisoning the interior posts were unavoidably delayed in leaving the State, and on April 25th a force, consisting of two companies of the 1st, three of the 3d, and two of the 8th Infantry—seven in all—under command of Major C. C. Sibley, 3d Infantry, which had embarked, and was about to leave Texas under the provisions of the agreement above cited, was seized by a superior armed force of Texans, under Van Dorn, near the port of Saluria, and compelled to give their paroles not to bear arms, etc., until exchanged or released by order of the President of the Confederate States. Upon complying with these requirements this force was permitted to proceed North.

On May 9th another detachment, composed of six companies of the 8th Infantry, commanded by Captain I. V. D. Reeve, while *en route* to the coast for the purpose of leaving the State, was met at San Lucas Spring, fifteen miles west of San Antonio, by a superior armed body of the enemy, also under Van Dorn, and forced to surrender unconditionally. These troops were not paroled, but held to await the orders of the President of the Confederate States, who subsequently directed that they be held as hostages. Some of the officers and a part of the enlisted men were afterward released on parole, but the greater portion of them were kept in confinement until February, 1863. Colonel C. A. Waite, 1st Infantry, who succeeded General Twiggs in command of the Department of Texas, and several other officers on duty at San Antonio, were arrested on April 23, 1861, and forcibly required to give their paroles.

Exclusive control of the State was held by the enemy from this time until the summer of 1862, when a column of troops from California, under command of Brigadier-General J. H. Carleton, marched to the Rio Grande, and took possession of the town of Franklin and Forts Bliss, Quitman, and Davis. Although all of these posts were not occupied, yet the foothold thus gained in the northwestern corner of Texas was maintained throughout the war, and formed a part of the Department of New Mexico till the close of hostilities.

On February 23, 1862, the coast line and so much of the State as might be occupied by the U. S. forces under General Butler was placed in the Department of the Gulf. But with the exception of the port and town of Galveston, held by a naval force from October 10, 1862, to January 1, 1863, and which was reinforced late in December, 1862, by a small detachment of Infantry, no portion of the coast was recovered by the U. S. troops until November 3, 1863, on which day an expedition, consisting of the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by General N. J. T. Dana, effected a landing at Brazos, Santiago Island, and pushing inland, took possession of Brownsville. Later in the

month other troops of the Thirteenth Army Corps landed on Mustang and St. Joseph's Islands, and succeeded in capturing Fort Esperanza, at the head of Matagorda Bay. Other points in this vicinity were subsequently taken and occupied.

The forces engaged in these operations belonged to the Department of the Gulf, and that locality, together with other portions subsequently added (excepting the northwestern part, heretofore mentioned), was embraced within the limits of said department till the close of the war.

Arkansas.—The ordinance of secession was passed by this State May 6, 1861, the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, and the military post of Fort Smith having been previously seized by the State authorities. Its departmental connections were as follows:

January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the West.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—The entire State in the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Missouri.

March 11, 1862, to September 19, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Mississippi.

September 19, 1862, to January 6, 1864.—The entire State in the Department of the Missouri, excepting Fort Smith, transferred to the Department of Kansas, January 1, 1864.

January 6, 1864, to April 17, 1864.—The entire State, excepting Fort Smith (see preceding paragraph), in the Department of Arkansas.

April 17, 1864, to close of war.—The entire State in the Department of Arkansas.

Tennessee.—On January 1, 1861, this State formed a part of the Department of the East. Although its ordinance of secession was not adopted by the people, to whom submitted, until the 8th of June, 1861, yet, as early as April its Governor had refused the requisition of President Lincoln for troops to suppress the rebellion, and had also ordered the seizure of certain funds belonging to the United States which were in possession of the Collector at Nashville, and on the 1st of May the Legislature passed a resolution directing the Governor to enter into a military league with the Confederate States, subjecting the whole military force of the State to the control of the rebel authorities. The subsequent departmental connections of the State were as follows:

August 15, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the Cumberland.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.

(By the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, February 6, 1862, soon followed by the surrender of Fort Donelson, on the Cumber-

land, a force of United States troops under General U. S. Grant, belonging to the Department of the Missouri, gained control of the western part of the State.)

March 11, 1862, to June 8, 1862.—That portion of the State lying west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, in the Department of the Mississippi, and that portion east of said line in the Mountain Department.¹

June 8, 1862, to October 16, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Mississippi, excepting Cumberland Gap and vicinity, transferred to the Department of the Ohio, August 19, 1862.

October 16, 1862, to November 16, 1863.—That portion of the State west of the Tennessee River in the Department of the Tennessee, and that portion east of said river in the Department of the Cumberland.

November 16, 1863, to November 23, 1864.—Such parts of the State (*i. e.*, East Tennessee) as were occupied by the troops of the Army of the Ohio, in the Department of the Ohio; the middle portion, extending westward to the Tennessee River in the Department of the Cumberland, and that part west of the Tennessee River in the Department of the Tennessee.

November 23, 1864, to January 17, 1865.—That portion of the State west of the Tennessee River in the Department of the Mississippi; the central portion in the Department of the Cumberland, and the eastern part in the Department of the Ohio.

January 17, 1865, to February 10, 1865.—That portion of the State east of the Tennessee River in the Department of the Cumberland, the remainder in the Department of the Mississippi.

February 10, 1865, to close of war.—The entire State in the Department of the Cumberland.

Kentucky.—At the beginning of the rebellion this State assumed a position of neutrality, and refused to take part on either side; but this position was not recognized by the Government of the United States.

On the 1st of July, 1861, Lieutenant William Nelson, U. S. Navy (afterwards Brigadier-General of Volunteers), was authorized by the War Department to raise and organize into regiments, Volunteers from Tennessee and Kentucky. He proceeded to Bryantsville, Garrard County, and there established a camp called "Camp Dick Robinson." The first armed invasion of the State was made by the rebel General Polk, who seized the towns of Columbus and Hickman on the 4th of September, 1861. This was followed on the 6th by the occupation of Paducah by a force of United States troops, under General U. S. Grant,

¹ Although this division of the State was made in orders, yet the only troops operating in Eastern Tennessee (*i. e.*, Cumberland Gap and vicinity) belonged to the Army of the Ohio, of the Department of the Mississippi, so that, in fact, no portion of the State was in the Mountain Department.

belonging to the District of Southeast Missouri, in the Western Department.

On May 28, 1861, so much of the State as was embraced within one hundred miles of the Ohio River was announced as constituting the Department of Kentucky. Its subsequent departmental connections were as follows :

August 15, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the Cumberland, except that portion lying within fifteen miles of Cincinnati, Ohio, transferred to the Department of the Ohio September 19, 1861, and the forces operating in the vicinity of the junction of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, which belonged to the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—That portion of the State west of the Cumberland River in the Department of the Missouri, and that part east of the Cumberland River in the Department of the Ohio.

March 11, 1862, to June 8, 1862.—That portion of the State lying west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., in the Department of the Mississippi, and that portion lying east of said line in the Mountain Department.¹

June 8, 1862, to August 19, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Mississippi.

August 19, 1862, to October 16, 1862.—All of the State east of the Tennessee River in the Department of the Ohio ; the remainder in the Department of the Mississippi.

October 16, 1862, to August 7, 1864.—That portion of the State west of the Tennessee River in the Department of the Tennessee ; the remainder in the Department of the Ohio, excepting the town of Covington and the country around it within a radius of ten miles, annexed to the Northern Department June 25, 1864.

August 7, 1864, to January 17, 1865.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.

January 17, 1865, to February 10, 1865.—The entire State in the Department of the Cumberland.

February 10, 1865, to close of war.—The entire State in the Department of Kentucky.

Ohio.—January 1, 1861, to May 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the East.

May 3, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.

March 11, 1862, to June 26, 1862.—That part of the State lying east

¹ Although this division of the State was made in orders, yet the only troops operating in Eastern Kentucky belonged to the Army of the Ohio, of the Department of the Mississippi, so that in fact no portion of the State was in the Mountain Department.

of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, in the Mountain department, that part west of said line in the Department of the Mississippi.¹

June 26, 1862, to August 10, 1862.—That part of the State lying east of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, not in any department, the remainder in the Department of the Mississippi.¹

August 19, 1862, to June 9, 1863.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.²

June 9, 1863, to June 24, 1863.—The counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont, in the Department of the Monongahela; the remainder in the Department of the Ohio, except Gallipolis and the Ohio shore opposite the mouth of the Kanawha, which was in the Middle Department.²

June 24, 1863, to January 12, 1864.—The counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont, in the Department of the Monongahela; the counties of Monroe, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, and Laurence, in the Department of West Virginia; the remainder of the State in the Department of the Ohio until November 16, 1863, when that Department was reorganized, and this portion of the State, which had constituted a part of it, being excluded, was not embraced within the limits of any department until the formation of the Northern Department, January 12, 1864.

January 12, 1864, to close of war.—The entire State in the Northern Department.

Michigan.—January 1, 1861, to April 13, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the East.

April 13, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—Not in any department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.

March 11, 1862, to June 26, 1862.—That part of the State lying east of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., in the Mountain Department, that part west of said line in the Department of the Mississippi.

¹ By a literal interpretation of the President's War Order No. 3, of March 11, 1862, the State of Ohio was unequally divided between the Department of the Mississippi and the Mountain Department, but no evidence exists that the Commanding General of either department exercised control over any forces in the State. On the contrary, the Governor of Ohio seems to have held a semi-military jurisdiction over the troops stationed at Camp Chase, Johnson's Island, etc.

² By telegram from War Department of May 15, 1863, Gallipolis and the Ohio shore opposite the mouth of the Kanawha was placed in the Middle Department, and so continued until the formation of the Department of West Virginia, June 24, 1863, with which this section of country was merged.

June 26, 1862, to August 19, 1862.—That part of the State lying east of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., not in any department, the remainder in the Department of the Mississippi.

August 19, 1862, to November 16, 1863.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.

November 16, 1863, to January 12, 1864.—Not in any department.

January 12, 1864, to close of war.—The entire State in the Northern Department.

Indiana.—January 1, 1861, to May 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the East.

May 3, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.

March 11, 1862, to August 19, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Mississippi.

August 19, 1862, to November 16, 1863.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.

November 16, 1863, to January 12, 1864.—The entire State in no department.

January 12, 1864, to close of war.—The entire State in the Northern Department, except the post of Jeffersonville, transferred to the Department of the Ohio, February 8, 1864, and then, together with the post of New Albany, to the Department of Kentucky, March 24, 1865.

Illinois.—January 1, 1861, to May 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the East.

May 3, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—The entire State in the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Missouri.

March 11, 1862, to August 19, 1862.—The entire State in the Department of the Mississippi.

August 19, 1862, to November 16, 1863.—The entire State in the Department of the Ohio, excepting the post of Alton, transferred to the Department of the Missouri, September 19, 1862, and the post of Cairo, annexed to the Department of the Tennessee, October 16, 1862. (The first-named place remained in the Department of the Missouri throughout the war, and the latter was merged into the Northern Department August 7, 1864.)

November 16, 1863, to January 12, 1864.—The entire State, exclusive of the foregoing exceptions, not in any department.

January 12, 1864, to close of war.—The entire State, exclusive of the exceptions above noted, in the Northern Department.

Wisconsin.—January 1, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—The entire State virtually not in any department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of the Missouri.

March 11, 1862, to August 19, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi.

August 19, 1862, to September 6, 1862.—In the Department of the Ohio.

September 6, 1862, to close of war.—In the Department of the Northwest.

Iowa.—January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the West.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—In the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of the Missouri.

March 11, 1862, to September 6, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi.

September 6, 1862, to close of war.—In the Department of the Northwest.

Missouri.—January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the West. (On June 6, 1861, an order was issued extending the limits of the Department of the Ohio so as to embrace the State of Missouri, but not being carried into effect the State remained in the Department of the West until the formation of the Western Department, July 3, 1861.)

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—In the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of the Missouri.

March 11, 1862, to September 19, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi.

September 19, 1862, to close of war.—In the Department of the Missouri.

Minnesota.—January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the West.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—In the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of the Missouri.

March 11, 1862, to September 6, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi.

September 6, 1862, to close of war.—In the Department of the Northwest.

Kansas.—January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—The entire State in the Department of the West.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—In the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.
 March 11, 1862, to May 2, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi.

May 2, 1862, to September 19, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.
 September 19, 1862, to January 1, 1864.—In the Department of the Missouri.

January 1, 1864, to January 30, 1865.—In the Department of Kansas.
 January 30, 1865, to close of war.—In the Department of the Missouri.

California.—January 1, 1861, to close of war.—The entire State in the Department of the Pacific.

Oregon.—January 1, 1861, to close of war.—The entire State in the Department of the Pacific.

Nevada.—January 1, 1861, to close of war.—In the Department of the Pacific.

Arizona Territory.—(Created out of a part of New Mexico by act of Congress of March 3, 1863.)

January 1, 1861, to July 23, 1861.—In the Department of the Pacific.

July 23, 1861, to May 21, 1862.—Unoccupied by United States troops.

May 21, 1862, to January 14, 1863.—In the Department of the Pacific.

January 14, 1863, to January 20, 1865.—In the Department of New Mexico.

January 20, 1865, to close of war.—In the Department of the Pacific.

Nebraska Territory.—January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—In the Department of the West.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—In the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.

March 11, 1862, to May 2, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi.

May 2, 1862, to September 6, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.

September 6, 1862, to October 11, 1862.—In the Department of the Northwest.

October 11, 1862, to January 1, 1864.—In the Department of the Missouri.

January 1, 1864, to January 30, 1865.—In the Department of Kansas.

January 30, 1865, to close of war.—In the Department of the Missouri.

Colorado Territory.—(Created by act of Congress of February 28, 1861.)

January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—In the Department of the West.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—In the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas, excepting Fort Garland, transferred to the Department of New Mexico, February 14, 1862.

March 11, 1862, to May 2, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi, excepting Fort Garland, in the Department of New Mexico.

May 2, 1862, to September 19, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.

September 19, 1862, to January 1, 1864.—In the Department of the Missouri.

January 1, 1864, to January 30, 1865.—In the Department of Kansas.

January 30, 1865, to close of war.—In the Department of the Missouri.

Dakota Territory.—January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—In the Department of the West.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—In the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.

March 11, 1862, to May 2, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi.

May 2, 1862, to September 6, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.

September 6, 1862, to February 17, 1865.—In the Department of the Northwest.

February 17, 1865, to close of war.—That part east of the 104° of longitude in the Department of the Northwest, the remainder in the Department of the Missouri.

Idaho Territory.—(Created by act of Congress of March 3, 1863.)

January 1, 1861, to close of war. In the Department of the Pacific.

Indian Territory.¹—January 1, 1861, to July 3, 1861.—In the Department of the West.

July 3, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—In the Western Department.

November 9, 1861, to March 11, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.

March 11, 1862, to May 2, 1862.—In the Department of the Mississippi.

May 2, 1862, to September 19, 1862.—In the Department of Kansas.

September 19, 1862, to January 1, 1864.—In the Department of the Missouri.

January 1, 1864, to April 17, 1864.—In the Department of Kansas.

April 17, 1864, to close of war.—In the Department of Arkansas.

Montana Territory.—(Created by act of Congress of May 26, 1864.)

June 1, 1861, to May 26, 1864.—Included within the limits of the departments which embraced the Territory of Dakota.

May 26, 1864, to February 17, 1865.—In the Department of the Northwest.

¹ In May, 1861, the troops garrisoning the military posts of the Territory (Forts Arbuckle, Cobb, and Washita) were withdrawn and marched to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The first reoccupation of any part of the Territory by U. S. troops occurred in June, 1862, when an expedition was fitted out in the State of Kansas (Department of Kansas) which penetrated the Territory to within a short distance of Fort Gibson. This force returned to Fort Scott, Kansas, August 11, 1862.

February 17, 1865, to close of war.—In the Department of the Missouri.

New Mexico Territory.—January 1, 1861, to November 9, 1861.—That portion of the Territory lying east of the 110° of longitude in the Department of New Mexico, and that part lying west of said line in the Department of the Pacific.

November 9, 1861, to close of war.—The entire Territory in the Department of New Mexico.

Utah Territory.—January 1, 1861, to July 27, 1861.—That portion of the Territory lying east of the 117° of longitude in the Department of Utah, and that part lying west of said line in the Department of the Pacific.

July 27, 1861, to February 17, 1865.—The entire Territory in the Department of the Pacific.

February 17, 1865, to close of war.—In the Department of the Missouri.

Washington Territory.—January 1, 1861, to close of war.—In the Department of the Pacific.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS ALPHABETI- CALLY ARRANGED.

The Departments were composed of part or the whole of the States and Territories named.

Alabama—see ALABAMA.

Annapolis—see MARYLAND.

Arkansas—see ARKANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY.

California—see ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO, NEVADA.

Columbia—see OREGON, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, IDAHO.

Cumberland, The—see ALABAMA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE.

East, The—see NEW ENGLAND STATES, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY.

Florida—see FLORIDA.

Georgia—see GEORGIA.

Gulf, The—see GULF STATES.

Kansas—see KANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, DAKOTA.

Kentucky—see KENTUCKY, INDIANA.

Key West—see FLORIDA.

Louisiana—see LOUISIANA.

Maryland—see MARYLAND.

Middle Department—see WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mississippi, The—see TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI.

Missouri, The—see MISSOURI, IOWA, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, ARKANSAS, KENTUCKY, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, UTAH, DAKOTA, MONTANA, NEW MEXICO.

Monongahela, The—see PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, VIRGINIA.

Mountain Department—see WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND.

New England—see NEW ENGLAND STATES.

New York—see NEW YORK.

Northern Department—see OHIO, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.

North Carolina—see NORTH CAROLINA.

Northeastern Virginia—see VIRGINIA.

New Mexico—see NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA.

Northwest, The—see WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, DAKOTA.

Ohio, The—see OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MICHIGAN, KENTUCKY, WISCONSIN.

- Pacific, The—see CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OREGON, ARIZONA.
Pennsylvania—see MARYLAND, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Potomac, The—see PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, MARYLAND.
Rappahannock, The—see VIRGINIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Shenandoah, The—see MARYLAND, VIRGINIA.
South, The—see SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, NORTH CAROLINA.
South Carolina—see SOUTH CAROLINA.
Susquehanna, The—see PENNSYLVANIA.
Tennessee, The—see ILLINOIS, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, KENTUCKY.
Texas—see TEXAS.
Virginia—see VIRGINIA.
Virginia and North Carolina—see NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA.
Washington—see MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA.
West, The—see KANSAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, DAKOTA,
NEW MEXICO, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, IOWA, ARKANSAS.
Western Virginia—see VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA.
Military District of Kentucky—see KENTUCKY.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES.

DURING the war the forces called for by the President of the United States were organized first into armies, and later into army corps and armies. The troops sent to a military department were usually called the army of the department in which they operated or were located; the corps were known by numbers, and were part of the army of a department, or sometimes constituted the army.

The armies of the United States were commanded by

THE PRESIDENT,

as Commander-in-Chief under the Constitutional provision; and under him, as General Commanders, by

BREVET LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,

until November 6, 1861.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

until March 11, 1862.¹

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY W. HALLECK,

from July 11, 1862, to March 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and GENERAL U. S. GRANT,

until March 4, 1869.

¹ There was no General Commander during the interval between March 11 and July 12, 1862.

PRINCIPAL ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Army of the Potomac.

This army was virtually called into existence in July, 1861, and was organized by Major-General George B. McClellan, its first commander; November 5, 1862, Major-General A. E. Burnside took command of it; January 25, 1863, Major-General Joe Hooker was placed in command, and June 27, 1863, Major-General George G. Meade succeeded him.

Army of Virginia.

General Orders No. 103, War Department, August 12, 1862, directs the forces under Major-Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, including the troops then under Brigadier-General Sturgis at Washington, to be consolidated and called the Army of Virginia, under the command of Major-General John Pope; and in the first part of September, 1862, the troops forming this army were transferred to other organizations, and the army as such discontinued.

Army of the Ohio.

General Orders No. 97, War Department, November 9, 1861, directed General Don Carlos Buell to assume command of the Department of the Ohio. The troops serving in this department were organized by him as the Army of the Ohio, General Buell remaining in command until October 30, 1862, when he was succeeded by General W. S. Rosecrans. This Army of the Ohio became, at the same time, the Army of the Cumberland. A new Department of the Ohio having been created, Major-General H. G. Wright was assigned to the command thereof; he was succeeded by Major-General Burnside, who was relieved by Major-General J. G. Foster of the command of the Department and Army. Major-General J. M. Schofield took command January 28, 1864, and January 17, 1865, the Department was merged into the Department of the Cumberland.

Army of the Cumberland.

The Army of the Ohio, commanded by General Don Carlos Buell, became, October 24, 1862, the Army of the Cumberland, and was placed

under the command of Major-General W. S. Rosecrans; it was also organized at the same time as the Fourteenth Corps. In January, 1863, it was divided into three corps, the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first; in September, 1863, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated into the Fourth Corps. October, 1863, General George H. Thomas took command of the army, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were added to it. In January, 1864, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated and known as the Twentieth Corps.

Army of the Tennessee.

Originally the Army of the District of Western Tennessee, fighting as such at Shiloh, Tenn., it became the Army of the Tennessee upon the concentration of troops at Pittsburg Landing, under General Halleck; and when the Department of the Tennessee was formed, October 16, 1862, the troops serving therein were placed under the command of Major-General U. S. Grant. October 24, 1862, the troops in this Department were organized as the Thirteenth Corps; December 18, 1862, they were divided into the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps. October 27, 1863, Major-General William T. Sherman was appointed to the command of this army; March 12, 1864, Major-General J. B. McPherson succeeded him; July 30, 1864, McPherson having been killed, Major-General O. O. Howard was placed in command, and May 19, 1865, Major-General John A. Logan succeeded him.

Of the minor armies the following are mentioned in the records in connection with the more important operations:

Army of the Mississippi.

Operations on the Mississippi River in spring, 1862; before Corinth, Miss., in May, 1862; Iuka and Corinth, Miss., in September and October, 1862.

Army of the Gulf.

Siege of Port Hudson, La., May, June, and July, 1863.

Army of the James.

Consisting of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps and Cavalry, Major-General Butler commanding. Operations in conjunction with Army of the Potomac.

Army of West Virginia.

At Cloyd's Mountain, May 9 and 10, 1864.

Army of the Middle Military Division.

At Opequan and Cedar Creek, September and October, 1864.

ARMY CORPS.

SECTION 9 of the act approved July 17, 1862, which reads as follows: "And be it further enacted, that the President be and he is hereby authorized, to establish and organize Army Corps according to his discretion"—legalized and allowed the organization of troops into Army Corps, and under this authority the following corps were organized:

First Army Corps.



August 12, 1862.—The troops of the Mountain Department were to constitute the First Corps, under command of Major-General Fremont.

April 15, 1863.—Major-General John F. Reynolds assigned to command.

March 23, 1864.—Discontinued, and troops transferred.

November 28, 1864.—Reorganized under the command of Major-General Hancock.



Second Army Corps.



August 12, 1862.—The troops of the Shenandoah Department were to constitute the Second Corps, under command of General Banks.

September 12, 1862.—The President ordered that this corps should be known hereafter as the Eleventh, and that the corps arranged in General Order No. 101, of March 13, 1862, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, as the Second, should be known as such.

June 28, 1865.—Discontinued.

Third Army Corps.

August 12, 1862.—The troops under General McDowell, except those within the city and fortifications of Washington, were to form this corps, and to be under his command.

September 12, 1862.—The President ordered that this corps should be known hereafter as the Twelfth; and that the corps arranged as the Third in General Orders No. 101, of March 13, 1862, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, should be known as such.

March 23, 1864.—Discontinued, and troops transferred.

Fourth Army Corps.

September 12, 1862.—The President directed that the corps arranged as the Fourth in General Orders No. 101, of March 13, 1862, Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, should be known as such.

August 1, 1863.—Discontinued, and the troops transferred to other corps.

September 28, 1863.—The Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps consolidated and constituted the Fourth Corps, under command of Major-General Gordon Granger.

August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Fifth Army Corps.

July 22, 1862.—The President directed that the corps arranged in G. O. No. 125, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, of the forces commanded by Brigadier-General Porter, should be known as the Fifth Corps.

June 28, 1865.—Discontinued.

Sixth Army Corps.

July 22, 1862.—The President directed that the corps arranged in G. O. No. 125, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, of the forces commanded by Brigadier-General Franklin, should be known as the Sixth Army Corps.

June 28, 1865.—Discontinued.

Seventh Army Corps.

July 22, 1862.—The President directed that the forces under Major-General Dix should constitute the Seventh Corps.

August 1, 1863.—Discontinued, and the troops transferred to the Eighteenth Corps.

January 6, 1864.—The troops in the Department of Arkansas to constitute this corps, commanded by Major-General Steele.

August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Eighth Army Corps.

July 22, 1862.—The President directed that the forces under Major-General Wool should constitute the Eighth Corps.

March 12, 1863.—Major-General Lewis Wallace, commanding Middle Department, assigned to command.

July 11, 1864.—Major-General E. O. C. Ord assigned to command of the corps, and of all the troops in the Middle Department.

July 28, 1864.—Major-General Wallace resumed command of the corps, and all the other troops in the Middle Department.

August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Ninth Army Corps.

July 22, 1862.—The President directed that the troops under Major-General Burnside, and belonging to the Department of North Carolina, should be known as the Ninth Corps.

July 27, 1865.—Discontinued.

Tenth Army Corps.

September 3, 1862.—It was ordered that the forces in the Department of the South should constitute the Tenth Army Corps, to be commanded by Major-General O. M. Mitchell.

December 3, 1864.—Discontinued.

March 27, 1865.—Reorganized of all troops in the North Carolina not belonging to the Second, Ninth, and Twenty-third Corps and General Sherman's army, with Major-General A. H. Terry in command.

August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Eleventh Army Corps.



September 12, 1862.—The troops of the Shenandoah Department, commanded by Major-General Banks, were constituted this corps.

April 4, 1864.—Consolidated with the Twelfth, and constituted the Twentieth Corps.

Twelfth Army Corps.



September 12, 1862.—The troops under General McDowell, with some exceptions, were constituted this corps.

April 4, 1864.—Consolidated with the Eleventh, and constituted the Twentieth Corps.

Thirteenth Army Corps.

October 24, 1862.—The troops under command of Major-General Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee, were to constitute this corps.

December 18, 1862.—Major-General J. A. McClelland assigned to the command of the Thirteenth Corps, and the forces under General Grant organized into the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps.

June 11, 1864.—Temporarily discontinued, and troops transferred.

February 18, 1865.—Reorganized, and Major-General Gordon Granger placed in command.

July 20, 1865.—Discontinued. *No badge adopted.*

Fourteenth Army Corps.



October 24, 1862.—The troops under Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, were ordered to constitute this corps.

January 9, 1863.—This corps divided into three corps: the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first; the Fourteenth to be commanded by Major-General G. H. Thomas.

August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Fifteenth Army Corps.

Constituted December 18, 1862, from troops of General Grant's command, and Major-General W. T. Sherman assigned to its command.
August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Sixteenth Army Corps.

Constituted December 18, 1862, from troops of General Grant's command, and Major-General S. A. Hurlbut assigned to its command.
November 7, 1864.—The Corps organization abolished.
February 18, 1865.—Reorganized, and Major-General A. J. Smith in command.
July 20, 1865.—Discontinued.

Seventeenth Army Corps.

Constituted December 18, 1862, from troops of General Grant's command, and Major-General J. B. McPherson assigned to command.
August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Eighteenth Army Corps.

December 24, 1862.—The President ordered that the troops in North Carolina should constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and assigned Major-General J. G. Foster to the command.
August 1, 1863.—The Seventh Army Corps transferred to this corps.
July 17, 1864.—The troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia serving with the Army of the Potomac in the field, to constitute this corps, and Major-General William F. Smith assigned to command.
December 3, 1864.—Discontinued.

Nineteenth Army Corps.

January 5, 1863.—Ordered that the troops in the Department of the Gulf shall constitute this corps, to be commanded by Major-General N. P. Banks.

July 11, 1864.—Major-General Gilmore assigned to temporary command of the part of the corps in the Department of Washington.

July 13, 1864.—Brigadier-General W. H. Emory placed in command of this portion of the corps.

November 7, 1864.—Brevet Major-General Emory appointed to command; headquarters with the army of Sheridan, in the field. The organization in the Military Division of West Mississippi known as the Nineteenth Corps, abolished.

March 20, 1865.—Discontinued.

Twentieth Army Corps.



January 9, 1863.—The Army of the Cumberland divided into three corps: the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first. The Twentieth to be commanded by Major-General A. McD. McCook.

September 28, 1863.—Consolidated with the Twenty-first, and constituted the Fourth Corps.

April 4, 1864.—Re-formed the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps by consolidation, and Major-General J. Hooker placed in command.

June 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Twenty-first Army Corps.

January 9, 1863.—The Army of the Cumberland, divided into three corps, the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first; the latter to be commanded by Major-General T. L. Crittenden.

September 28, 1863.—Consolidated with the Twentieth, and constituted the Fourth Corps. *No badge adopted.*

Twenty-second Army Corps.



February 2, 1863.—The troops in the Department of Washington to constitute this Corps, under command of Major-General Heintzelman.

Twenty-third Army Corps.



April 27, 1863.—The troops in Kentucky, not belonging to the Ninth Corps, were constituted the Twenty-third Corps, commanded by Major-General G. L. Hartsuff; by Major-General Stoneman, from Jan. 28, 1864; by Major-Gen. Schofield, from April 4, 1864; by Maj.-Gen. J. D. Cox, from Mar. 27, 1865.

June 8, 1863.—The troops within the Department of the Ohio, not belonging to the Ninth Corps, were to form this corps.

August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Twenty-fourth Army Corps.



December 3, 1864.—The white infantry of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps with the Army of the James consolidated and constituted this corps, under the command of Major-General E. O. C. Orr.

August 1, 1865.—Discontinued.

Twenty-fifth Army Corps.



December 3, 1864.—The colored troops of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina were organized into a corps and constituted the Twenty-fifth, Major-General G. Weitzel commanding.

January 8, 1866.—Discontinued.

Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.



April 15, 1863.—Major-General George Stoneman was assigned to the command of this corps, consisting of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.

April 4, 1864.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan was assigned to command.

The following organizations not corps organizations in the sense of the Act of Congress given above, adopted badges as follows:

Wilson's Cavalry Corps. Engineers and Mechanics.

Signal Corps.



STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AT VARIOUS DATES.

THIS Table, from the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, will give the reader an idea of the number of men in service, present and absent, at certain periods during the war :

DATES.	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Regulars.	Volunteers.	Total.	Regulars.	Volunteers.	Total.	Regulars.	Volunteers.	
Jan. 1, 1861.	14,663	....	14,663	1,704	....	1,704	16,367	....	16,367
July 1, 1861.	14,108	169,480	183,588	2,314	849	3,163	16,422	170,329	186,751
Jan. 1, 1862.	19,871	507,333	527,204	2,554	46,159	48,713	22,425	553,492	575,917
Mar. 31, 1862.	19,585	514,399	533,984	3,723	99,419	103,142	22,308	613,818	637,126
Jan. 1, 1863.	19,169	679,633	698,802	6,294	213,095	219,389	25,463	892,728	918,191
Jan. 1, 1864.	17,237	594,013	611,250	7,399	242,088	249,487	24,636	836,101	860,737
Jan. 1, 1865.	14,661	606,263	620,924	7,358	331,178	338,536	22,019	937,411	959,460
Mar. 31, 1865.	13,880	643,867	657,747	7,789	314,550	322,339	21,669	958,417	980,086
May 1, 1865.	....	....	797,807	...	....	202,709	....	....	1,000,516

AVERAGE MEAN STRENGTH OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF TROOPS.

The following table, prepared by Lieut. Chas. A. L. Totten, U. S. Army, will show the average mean strength of the classes of troops serving during the Rebellion. In this compilation, the regulars are considered as in service from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1865—forty-eight months; the volunteers from July 1, 1861, to March 31, 1865,—forty-five months; the colored troops from September, 1862, to December, 1867,—sixty-three months:

Character of Troops.	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Regulars	17,735	5,194	22,929
Volunteers	544,704	196,803	741,507
White troops	562,439	204,997	764,436
Colored troops	35,640	5,699	42,339
Mixed troops	598,079	211,696	808,775

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The following table, also prepared by Lieut. Chas. A. L. Totten, of the U. S. Army, and based on the preceding table, will assist to a conception of the number of men effective in every thousand of mean aggregate strength :

Troops.	Absent.	Sick in Hospital.	Total.	Consequent effective strength per 1,000 of troops concerned.
Regulars	226	64	290	710
Volunteers	265	89	354	646
White	264	86	350	650
Colored	158	46	204	796
Mixed	258	80	338	662