

THE
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,

MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,

Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XLVII—IN THREE PARTS.
PART I—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER LIX.

	Page.
Operations in North Carolina (from February 1), South Carolina, Southern Georgia, and East Florida. January 1-June 30, 1865	1-1135

1865.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July ...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	29	30	31	....	....	....	....		30	31	....	....	....	....	....
Feb ....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	Aug ...	....	....	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	....	....	....	....		27	28	29	30	31	....	....
Mar ....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	Sept ..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	....		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Apr ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Oct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31	....	....	....	....
	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nov ...	....	....	....	1	2	3	4
May ....	....	1	2	3	4	5	6		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		26	27	28	29	30	....	....
	28	29	30	31	....	....	....	Dec ...	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
June ..	....	....	....	....	1	2	3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	25	26	27	28	29	30	....		31	....	....	....	....	....	....

CHAPTER LIX.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA (FROM FEBRUARY 1), SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTHERN GEORGIA, AND EAST FLORIDA.

January 1–June 30, 1865.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

- Jan. 1–Apr. 26, 1865.—The Campaign of the Carolinas.
17–20, 1865.—The Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Cuvier Grover, arrives at Savannah, Ga.
- Feb. 2, 1865.—Skirmish on Saint John's River, Fla.
5, 1865.—Action at Braddock's Farm, near Welaka, Fla.
9, 1865.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Confederate Armies.
- Mar. 7–12, 1865.—Expedition from Jacksonville into Marion County, Fla., and skirmish.
19, 1865.—Skirmishes at Welaka and Saunders, Fla.
- May 12, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, assigned to duty as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Tenth Army Corps.
17–20, 1865.—Confederate troops in Florida surrender to Brig. Gen. Israel Vogdes, U. S. Army.
19, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.
Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.
23, 1865.—Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.
24, 1865.—Sherman's army reviewed in the City of Washington, D. C.
29, 1865.—The Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Georgia (except troops belonging to the East) ordered to Louisville, Ky.
- June 17, 1865.—The Army of Georgia (General Slocum) discontinued and all Western troops belonging thereto transferred to the Army of the Tennessee.

* Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

- June 20, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Department of North Carolina.
 Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.
- 27, 1865.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi (reorganized); Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, to the Department of Virginia; Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, to the Department of North Carolina; Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, to the Department of South Carolina; Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, to the Department of Florida; and Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, to the Department of Mississippi.
- Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Department of North Carolina.
- Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

JANUARY 1—APRIL 26, 1865.—The Campaign of the Carolinas.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

- Jan. 3, 1865.—Skirmish near Hardeeville, S. C.
- 3-17, 1865.—Transfer of the larger portion of the Army of the Tennessee, under Major-General Howard, from Savannah, Ga., to Beaufort, S. C.
- 8, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, relieving Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus.
- 14, 1865.—Advance of Union forces from Beaufort to Pocotaligo, S. C., and skirmishes.
- 15, 1865.—Destruction of the U. S. monitor Patapsco, in Charleston Harbor, S. C.
- 20, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Pocotaligo to the Salkehatchie River, S. C., and skirmish.
- 25, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Pocotaligo to the Salkehatchie River, S. C.
- 26, 1865.—Skirmish near Pocotaligo, S. C.
- 27, 1865.—Skirmish at Ennis' Cross-Roads, S. C.
- 28, 1865.—Skirmish at Combahee River, S. C.
- 29, 1865.—Skirmish at Robertsville, S. C.
- 30, 1865.—Skirmish near Lawtonville, S. C.
- 31, 1865.—The Department of North Carolina constituted, to consist of the State of North Carolina, and Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.
- Feb. 1, 1865.—Skirmish at Hickory Hill, S. C.
 Skirmish at Whippy Swamp Creek, S. C.
- 2, 1865.—Skirmish at Lawtonville, S. C.
 Skirmish at Barker's Mill, Whippy Swamp, S. C.
 Skirmish at Duck Branch, near Loper's Cross-Roads, S. C.
 Skirmishes at Rivers' and Broxton's Bridges, Salkehatchie River, S. C.
- 3, 1865.—Action at Rivers' Bridge, Salkehatchie River, S. C.
 Skirmish at Dillingham's Cross-Roads or Duck Branch, S. C.
- 4, 1865.—Skirmish at Angley's Post-Office, S. C.
 Skirmish at Buford's Bridge, S. C.
- 5, 1865.—Skirmish at Duncanville, S. C.
 Skirmish at Combahee Ferry, S. C.
- 6, 1865.—Action at Fishburn's Plantation, near Lane's Bridge, Little Salkehatchie River, S. C.
 Skirmish at Cowpen Ford, Little Salkehatchie River, S. C.
 Skirmish near Barnwell, S. C.

- Feb. 7, 1865.—Skirmish at Blackville, S. C.
 Skirmish at the Edisto Railroad Bridge, S. C.
 Reconnaissance to Cannon's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.
- 8, 1865.—Skirmish at Williston, S. C.
 Skirmish near White Pond, S. C.
 Skirmish at Walker's or Valley Bridge, Edisto River, S. C.
 Skirmish at Cannon's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.
- 9, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the South, vice Maj. Gen. John G. Foster.
 Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of North Carolina.
 The advance of the Twenty-third Army Corps arrives at Fort Fisher, N. C.
 Skirmish at Binnaker's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.
 Skirmish at Holman's Bridge, South Edisto River, S. C.
- 10, 1865.—Skirmish at James Island, S. C.
 Skirmish at Johnson's Station, S. C.
- 11, 1865.—Action at Aiken, S. C.
 Action at Johnson's Station, S. C.
 Attack on Battery Simkins, S. C.
 Action near Sugar Loaf, N. C.
- 11-12, 1865.—Skirmishes about Orangeburg, S. C.
- 12-13, 1865.—Skirmishes at the North Edisto River, S. C.
- 14, 1865.—Skirmish at Wolf's Plantation, S. C.
 Skirmish at Gunter's Bridge, North Edisto River, S. C.
- 15, 1865.—Skirmish at Congaree Creek, S. C.
 Skirmish at Savannah Creek, S. C.
 Skirmish at Bates' Ferry, Congaree River, S. C.
 Skirmish at Red Bank Creek, S. C.
 Skirmish at Two League Cross-Roads, near Lexington, S. C.
- 16-17, 1865.—Skirmishes about Columbia, S. C.
- 17, 1865.—Union forces occupy Columbia, S. C.
 Confederate forces evacuate Charleston, S. C.
 Skirmish near Smithville, N. C.
- 18, 1865.—Union forces occupy Charleston, S. C.
 Action at Fort Anderson, N. C.
 Skirmish at Orton Pond, N. C.
- 19, 1865.—Capture of Fort Anderson, N. C.
- 19-20, 1865.—Skirmish at Town Creek, N. C.
- 21, 1865.—Skirmish at Eagle Island, N. C.
 Skirmish at Fort Strong, N. C.
- 22, 1865.—Union forces occupy Wilmington, N. C.
 Skirmish at Smith's Creek, N. C.
 Skirmish at Northeast Ferry, N. C.
 Skirmish near Camden, S. C.
 Skirmish near Wateree River, S. C.
 General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
- 23, 1865.—Skirmish near Camden, S. C.
- 24, 1865.—Skirmish at Camden, S. C.
- 25, 1865.—Union forces occupy Camden, S. C.
 Skirmish at West's Cross-Roads, S. C.
 General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

- Feb. 26, 1865.—Skirmish at Lynch's Creek, S. C.
 Skirmish near Stroud's Mill, S. C.
- 27, 1865.—Skirmish near Mount Elon, S. C.
 Skirmish at Cloud's House, S. C.
- 28, 1865.—Skirmish near Cheraw, S. C.
 Skirmish near Rocky Mount, S. C.
- Mar. 1, 1865.—Skirmish at Wilson's Store, S. C.
 Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Beaufort.
- 2, 1865.—Skirmish at Chesterfield, S. C.
 Union forces occupy Chesterfield, S. C.
 Skirmish at Thompson's Creek, near Chesterfield, S. C.
- 3, 1865.—Skirmish at Juniper Creek, near Cheraw, S. C.
 Skirmish at Thompson's Creek, near Cheraw, S. C.
 Affair near Big Black Creek, S. C.
 Union forces occupy Cheraw, S. C.
 Skirmish near Blakeny's, S. C.
 Skirmish near Hornsborough, S. C.
- 4, 1865.—Skirmish at Phillips' Cross-Roads, N. C.
- 4-6, 1865.—Expedition from near Cheraw to Florence, S. C., and skirmishes.
- 5, 1865.—Skirmish near Cheraw, S. C.
- 6, 1865.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, assumes command of all troops in the Department of North Carolina.
- 7, 1865.—Skirmish at Rockingham, N. C.
 Skirmish at Southwest Creek, N. C.
- 8, 1865.—Skirmish at Love's or Blue's Bridge, S. C.
- 8-10, 1865.—Battle of Kinston, or Wise's Forks, N. C.
- 10, 1865.—Engagement at Monroe's Cross-Roads, S. C.
- 11, 1865.—Skirmish at Fayetteville, N. C.
 Union forces occupy Fayetteville, N. C.
- 13, 1865.—Skirmish near Fayetteville, N. C.
- 14, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Fayetteville on the Goldsborough road to Black River, N. C., and skirmish.
 Reconnaissance from Fayetteville on the Raleigh road to Silver Run Creek, N. C., and skirmish.
 Union forces occupy Kinston, N. C.
- 15, 1865.—Skirmish near Smith's Mills, Black River, N. C.
 Skirmish at South River, N. C.
- 16, 1865.—Skirmish at Little Cohera Creek, N. C.
 Battle of Averasborough (or Taylor's Hole Creek), N. C.
 General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, announced as second in command of Johnston's army.
 Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the infantry and artillery of the Army of Tennessee.
- 17, 1865.—Skirmish at Averasborough, N. C.
 Skirmish at Falling Creek, N. C.
- 18, 1865.—Skirmish at Mingo Creek, N. C.
 Skirmish at Bushy Swamp, N. C.
 Skirmish near Benton's Cross-Roads, N. C.
- 18, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, relieved from command of the District of Beaufort and assigned to command the Provisional Corps.
- 19, 1865.—Skirmish at the Neuse River Bridge, near Goldsborough, N. C.

- Mar. 19-20, 1865.—Skirmishes at and near Cox's Bridge, Neuse River, N. C.
 19-21, 1865.—Battle of Bentonville, N. C.
 20, 1865.—Skirmish near Falling Creek, N. C.
 20-Apr. 27, 1865.—Stoneman's Raid in East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, and Western North Carolina.*
 21, 1865.—Union forces occupy Goldsborough, N. C.
 Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Army, assumes command of the District of Beaufort.
 22, 1865.—Skirmish at Mill Creek, N. C.
 Skirmish at Hannah's Creek, N. C.
 Skirmish at Black Creek, N. C.
 23, 1865.—Skirmish at Cox's Bridge, Neuse River, N. C.
 24, 1865.—Skirmish near Moccasin Creek, N. C.
 27, 1865.—The Tenth Army Corps reorganized and Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.
 28, 1865.—Skirmish near Snow Hill, N. C.
 29, 1865.—Skirmish near Moseley Hall, N. C.
 31, 1865.—Skirmish at Gulley's, N. C.
 Skirmish at Hookerton, N. C.
 Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.
- Apr. 1, 1865.—General Sherman's army reorganized.
 Skirmish near Snow Hill, N. C.
 2, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twentieth Army Corps.
 Skirmish near Goldsborough, N. C.
 5-7, 1865.—Destruction of U. S. transports on Neuse River, N. C.
 5-15, 1865.—Expedition from Charleston to the Santee River, S. C.
 5-25, 1865.—Expedition from Georgetown to Camden, S. C., and skirmishes at Dingle's Mill, near Sumterville (9th), near Statesburg (15th), at Bradford Springs and Boykins' Mill (18th), at Denkins' Mill (19th), and at Beech Creek, near Statesburg (19th).
 10, 1865.—General Sherman's army moves from Goldsborough toward Raleigh, N. C.
 Skirmish at Boonville, N. C.
 Skirmish at Moccasin Swamp, N. C.
 Skirmish near Nahunta Station, N. C.
 11, 1865.—Skirmish near Smithfield, N. C.
 Skirmish near Beulah, N. C.
 Union forces occupy Smithfield, N. C.
 Affair near Pikeville, N. C.
 12, 1865.—Action at Swift Creek, N. C.
 Action near Raleigh, N. C.
 13, 1865.—Union forces occupy Raleigh, N. C.
 Skirmish near Raleigh, N. C.
 Skirmish at Morrisville, N. C.
 14, 1865.—Skirmish near Morrisville, N. C.
 Affair near Saunders' Farm, N. C.
 15, 1865.—Skirmish near Chapel Hill, N. C.
 18-26, 1865.—Hostilities between the armies of Generals Sherman and Johnston suspended.
 26, 1865.—Surrender of the Confederate Army in North Carolina at Bennett's House, near Durham Station, N. C.

* For reports, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.

REPORTS, ETC.*

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.
- No. 2.—Organization of the Union Forces commanded by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, January–April, 1865.
- No. 3.—Return of casualties in the Union Forces at Kinston (or Wise's Forks), Averasborough, and Bentonville, N. C.
- No. 4.—Itinerary of the Union Forces January 1–June 30, 1865.
- No. 5.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.
- No. 6.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. William F. Barry, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
- No. 7.—Bvt. Col. Thomas G. Baylor, U. S. Army, Chief Ordnance Officer.
- No. 8.—Surg. John Moore, U. S. Army, Medical Director.
- No. 9.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, or Right Wing.
- No. 10.—Capt. Peter A. Taylor, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer.
- No. 11.—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, of operations January 7–March 31.
- No. 12.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 10–March 24 and April 10–11.
- No. 13.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 23–March 26.
- No. 14.—Col. Reuben Williams, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 4–6.
- No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Abraham J. Seay, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, commanding Battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Missouri Infantry.
- No. 16.—Col. Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 15–March 25.
- No. 17.—Lieut. Col. George W. Wright, One hundred and third Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 18.—Lieut. Col. Edward N. Upton, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 19.—Col. George A. Stone, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 10–March 26.
- No. 20.—Asst. Surg. Samuel C. Rogers, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, of operations April 10.
- No. 21.—Maj. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 1–March 24.
- No. 22.—Col. Theodore Jones, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 16–March 24.
- No. 23.—Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 14–March 24.
- No. 24.—Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Black, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.
- No. 25.—Capt. William N. Crow, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.
- No. 26.—Lieut. Col. Lonis von Blessingh, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24.
- No. 27.—Capt. Robert Curren, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 30–March 24.
- No. 28.—Lieut. Col. Israel T. Moore, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24.

* For General Grant's reference to these operations, see Vol. XLVI, Part I, pp. 45, 46, 58. For reports of naval co-operating forces, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 4, 1865.

- No. 29.—Brig. Gen. John M. Oliver, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 30–March 24.
- No. 30.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 19–March 24.
- No. 31.—Brig. Gen. William T. Clark, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 10–March 13 and April 10–15.
- No. 32.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 33.—Brig. Gen. Elliott W. Rice, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 34.—Lieut. Col. Jerome D. Davis, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 35.—Lieut. Col. Roger Martin, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 36.—Col. Noel B. Howard, Second Iowa Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 37.—Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott, Seventh Iowa Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 38.—Col. Robert N. Adams, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 39.—Lieut. Col. Henry Van Sellar, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 40.—Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Campbell, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 41.—Maj. William C. Henry, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 42.—Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 43.—Maj. Edward S. Johnson, Seventh Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 44.—Lieut. Col. William Hanna, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 45.—Capt. Isaac D. Marsh, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 46.—Lieut. Col. William H. Ross, First Michigan Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 47.—Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, of operations January 2–March 24.
- No. 48.—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations February 1–March 24.
- No. 49.—Brig. Gen. John W. Fuller, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 2–3 and 9 and March 21.
- No. 50.—Maj. Daniel Weber, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations February 2–4 and March 21.
- No. 51.—Col. Milton Montgomery, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 29–February 3 and February 9.
- No. 52.—Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 21.
- No. 53.—Col. John Tillson, Tenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 2–4 and 9 and March 21.
- No. 54.—Brig. Gen. Manning F. Force, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 14 and January 30–March 24.
- No. 55.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations January 6–March 24.
- No. 56.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Potts, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 29–March 23.

- No. 57.—Capt. Henry Duncan, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 29–March 24.
- No. 58.—Brig. Gen. William W. Belknap, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 6–March 24.
- No. 59.—Lieut. William W. Hyzer, Battery C, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations February 9.
- No. 60.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing (Army of Georgia), of operations December 21, 1864–March 23, 1865.
- No. 61.—Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Pontoon Train, of operations January 20–March 25.
- No. 62.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 63.—Surg. Waldo C. Daniels, U. S. Army, Medical Director, of operations January 20–March 24.
- No. 64.—Capt. Joshua Van Brimer, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, of operations January 20–March 24.
- No. 65.—Capt. John E. Remington, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Quartermaster, of operations January 20–March 24.
- No. 66.—Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 67.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 68.—Maj. John H. Widmer, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 69.—Maj. Gideon R. Kellams, Forty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 70.—Capt. William N. Voris, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 71.—Capt. Joseph Hinsin, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 72.—Maj. William H. Snider, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 73.—Lieut. Col. Michael H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 19.
- No. 74.—Maj. Charles H. Walker, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 75.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 76.—Capt. Silas A. Yerkes, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 77.—Capt. Arthur C. Prince, Twenty-first Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 78.—Capt. Jacob J. Rarick, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 79.—Lieut. Col. David Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 19.
- No. 80.—Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 81.—Capt. David H. Patton, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 82.—Capt. Samuel F. Cheney, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 83.—Maj. Robert P. Findley, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 26.

- No. 84.—Maj. Michael H. Locher, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 85.—Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 86.—Journal of Second Division, of operations January 20–March 24.
- No. 87.—Brig. Gen. William Vandever, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 88.—Capt. Herman Lund, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 89.—Lieut. Col. George W. Evans, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 90.—Col. Charles M. Lum, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 91.—Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 92.—Capt. J. Walter Myers, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 20.
- No. 93.—Capt. Alexander S. Marshall, Seventeenth New York Infantry, of operations January 20–March 24.
- No. 94.—Brig. Gen. John G. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 95.—Capt. Peter F. Walker, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 96.—Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 97.—Maj. David E. Roatch, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 24.
- No. 98.—Maj. Frederick Beck, One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 99.—Capt. Toland Jones, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 100.—Maj. Aaron B. Robinson, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 101.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Fearing, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 19.
- No. 102.—Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 19–23.
- No. 103.—Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20–March 19.
- No. 104.—Capt. George W. Cook, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 19–23.
- No. 105.—Capt. William H. Snodgrass, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 106.—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 107.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 108.—Col. Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 109.—Lieut. Col. John M. Matheny, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 110.—Maj. John H. Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 111.—Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Showers, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

- No. 112.—Capt. Eli Wilkin, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 113.—Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 114.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 115.—Maj. Cyrus J. McCole, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 116.—Maj. Richard C. Sabin, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 25.
- No. 117.—Maj. George W. Steele, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 118.—Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 119.—Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 120.—Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 121.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 122.—Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward, Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 123.—Lieut. Col. Albert Moore, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 124.—Capt. Charles M. Gilbert, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 125.—Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 126.—Lieut. Palmer F. Scovel, Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 127.—Lieut. Judson Rich, Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 128.—Lieut. Clinton Keeler, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 129.—Capt. Joseph McKnight, Fifth Wisconsin Battery, of operations January 20–March 23.
- No. 130.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations January 1–March 31.
- No. 131.—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations April 3–June 13.
- No. 132.—Brig. Gen. Nathaniel J. Jackson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 17–March 24.
- No. 133.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations April 6–May 24.
- No. 134.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. James L. Selfridge, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 19.
- No. 135.—Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll, Fifth Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 19.
- No. 136.—Col. James C. Rogers, One hundred and twenty-third New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.
- No. 137.—Capt. William Merrell, One hundred and forty-first New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.
- No. 138.—Lieut. Col. Andrew J. McNett, One hundred and forty-first New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 25.

- No. 139.—Maj. Patrick Griffith, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 29.
- No. 140.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.
- No. 141.—Capt. Robert B. Brown, Second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.
- No. 142.—Capt. Edward A. Phalen, Second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations April 10–May 19.
- No. 143.—Lieut. Col. Frederick H. Harris, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, of operations January 14–March 24 and April 10–May 24.
- No. 144.—Col. Nironi M. Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 28.
- No. 145.—Col. Alfred B. Smith, One hundred and fiftieth New York Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.
- No. 146.—Lieut. Col. George W. Stevenson, Third Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 24.
- No. 147.—Brig. Gen. James S. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 17–March 24.
- No. 148.—Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, of operations, January 17–March 24 and April 10–May 29.
- No. 149.—Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage, One hundred and first Illinois Infantry, of operations January 17–March 25 and April 10–May 24.
- No. 150.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.
- No. 151.—Maj. James S. Crall, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations January 17–March 24.
- No. 152.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Stephen J. McGroarty, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.
- No. 153.—Col. Francis H. West, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24 and April 10–May 27.
- No. 154.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 19–March 25 and April 10–May 24.
- No. 155.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 27–March 26 and May 11–24.
- No. 156.—Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 10–May 9.
- No. 157.—Lieut. Col. Robert Kirkup, Fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–May 19.
- No. 158.—Lieut. Col. Jonas Schoonover, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 28.
- No. 159.—Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 160.—Lieut. Col. John T. Mitchell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 11–24.
- No. 161.—Lieut. Col. James Fitzpatrick, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26 and April 10–May 26.
- No. 162.—Lieut. Col. John Craig, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 9–May 17.
- No. 163.—Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 27–March 25.
- No. 164.—Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.
- No. 165.—Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat and Maj. Nathaniel K. Bray, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, of operations April 10–May 19.

- No. 166.—Col. John T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 23.
- No. 167.—Lient. Col. Allan H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25 and April 10–May 26.
- No. 168.—Lient. Col. Lewis D. Warner, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26 and April 10–May 24.
- No. 169.—Capt. Samuel D. Miller, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.
- No. 170.—Maj. Christian H. Goebel, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.
- No. 171.—Brig. Gen. Henry A. Barnum, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–June 6.
- No. 172.—Capt. Abner B. Shipman, Sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.
- No. 173.—Lient. Col. Lester S. Willson, Sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.
- No. 174.—Lient. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, One hundred and second New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24 and May 11–24.
- No. 175.—Maj. Oscar J. Spaulding, One hundred and second New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 11.
- No. 176.—Maj. Milo B. Eldredge, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.
- No. 177.—Lient. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhees, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, of operations April 10–May 31.
- No. 178.—Capt. Henry N. Burhans, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations January 27–March 26.
- No. 179.—Lient. Col. Nicholas Grumbach, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations March 27–May 29.
- No. 180.—Maj. George E. Johnson, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 25.
- No. 181.—Col. Samuel M. Zulich, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 29.
- No. 182.—Capt. William J. Alexander, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 183.—Col. Thomas M. Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations April 10–May 24.
- No. 184.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–June 11, 1865.
- No. 185.—Col. Henry Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–19, 1865.
- No. 186.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 19–May 30.
- No. 187.—Maj. Hiland H. Clay, One hundred and second Illinois Infantry, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865.
- No. 188.—Lient. Col. Everell F. Dutton, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865.
- No. 189.—Lient. Col. Thomas H. Flynn, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 1–March 24.
- No. 190.—Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 27–March 24.
- No. 191.—Lient. Col. Azariah W. Doan, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 18–March 24.

- No. 192.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 31, 1864–March 24, 1865, and April 10–May 28, 1865.
- No. 193.—Lieut. Col. James E. Burton, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations January 1–March 26.
- No. 194.—Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 2–March 24.
- No. 195.—Maj. David Anderson, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 1–March 24.
- No. 196.—Capt. Darwin R. May, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 2–March 24.
- No. 197.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Cogswell, Second Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 16–March 24 and April 10–June 1.
- No. 198.—Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.
- No. 199.—Lieut. Col. Elisha Doane, Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.
- No. 200.—Capt. George H. Eldridge, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.
- No. 201.—Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.
- No. 202.—Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.
- No. 203.—Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 16–March 24.
- No. 204.—Maj. Francis Lackner, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 24–25.
- No. 205.—Maj. John A. Reynolds, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations January 17–March 24.
- No. 206.—Capt. Charles E. Winegar, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations April 10–May 27.
- No. 207.—Capt. Charles E. Winegar, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery, of operations January 18–March 25.
- No. 208.—Lieut. Warren L. Scott, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery, of operations April 10–May 26.
- No. 209.—Lieut. Edward P. Newkirk, Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, of operations January 17–March 25 and April 10–May 25.
- No. 210.—Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens, Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations January 18–March 25 and April 10–May 26.
- No. 211.—Capt. Thomas S. Sloan, Battery E, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations January 27–March 24 and April 10–May 26.
- No. 212.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 213.—Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 214.—Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 215.—Maj. Owen Star, Second Kentucky Cavalry, of operations January 24–March 24.
- No. 216.—Lieut. Col. Robert H. King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.
- No. 217.—Lieut. Col. David H. Kimmel, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations January 28–March 24.

- No. 272.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig, U. S. Army, commanding Northern District, of operations January 1–February 16.
- No. 273.—Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Bennett, Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, of operations February 18.
- No. 274.—Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, &c., of operations February 12–21 and April 1–21.
- No. 275.—Col. Philip P. Brown, jr., One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations April 5–25.
- No. 276.—Col. Edward N. Hallowell, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations April 5–25.
- No. 277.—Lieut. Col. H. Northy Hooper, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations April 5–25.
- No. 278.—Col. Henry L. Chipman, One hundred and second U. S. Colored Troops, of operations April 11–25.
- No. 279.—Lieut. Edmund C. Clark, Battery F, Third New York Light Artillery, of operations April 5–25.
- No. 280.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred S. Hartwell, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations April 5–15.
- No. 281.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.
- No. 282.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Armies of the Confederate States, of operations February 19–March 21.
- No. 283.—General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, of operations January 29–March 6.
- No. 284.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, of operations February 23–March 27.
- No. 285.—Organization of the Confederate Forces commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston.
- No. 286.—Tabular statement of officers and men of the Confederate Army paroled at Greensborough, N. C., and other points, in accordance with the military convention of April 26, 1865.
- No. 287.—Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, of operations January 2–March 22.
- No. 288.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, of operations February 21–March 15.
- No. 289.—Itinerary of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham's corps.
- No. 290.—Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro, C. S. Army, of operations March 15–16.
- No. 291.—Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, of operations March 7–21.
- No. 292.—Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, of operations March 19–21.
- No. 293.—Col. Robert J. Henderson, Forty-second Georgia Infantry, commanding Cumming's brigade, of operations March 20–21.
- No. 294.—Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Pettus, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.
- No. 295.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.
- No. 296.—Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.
- No. 297.—Brig. Gen. George D. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding Quarles' brigade, of operations March 19.
- No. 298.—Col. Henry G. Bunn, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Reynolds' brigade, of operations March 19.
- No. 299.—Maj. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, of operations March 19.
- No. 300.—Brig. Gen. James A. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Cleburne's division, of operations March 19.
- No. 301.—Brig. Gen. John D. Kennedy, C. S. Army, commanding Conner's brigade, of operations March 19.
- No. 302.—Brig. Gen. Zach. C. Deas, C. S. Army, of operations February 12.
- No. 303.—Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, of operations March 7–25.

- No. 304.—Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, of operations January 3–April 15.
- No. 305.—Capt. William L. Church, Ninth Georgia Cavalry, commanding Mounted Detachment, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations January 3–17.
- No. 306.—Col. John N. Whitford, Sixty-seventh North Carolina Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations April 5–7.
- No. 307.—Capt. John A. Simon, C. S. Army, of operations January 15.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 4, 1865.

GENERAL: I must now endeavor to group the events of the past three months connected with the armies under my command, in order that you may have as clear an understanding of the late campaign as the case admits of. The reports of the subordinate commanders will enable you to fill up the picture.

I have heretofore explained how, in the progress of our arms, I was enabled to leave in the West an army under Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, of sufficient strength to meet emergencies in that quarter, while in person I conducted another army, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, and Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, to the Atlantic slope, aiming to approach the grand theater of war in Virginia by the time the season would admit of military operations in that latitude. The first lodgment on the coast was made at Savannah, strongly fortified and armed, and valuable to us as a good sea-port with its navigable stream inland. Near a month was consumed there in refitting the army, and in making the proper disposition of captured property, and other local matters; but by the 15th of January I was all ready to resume the march. Preliminary to this, General Howard, commanding the Right Wing, was ordered to embark his command at Thunderbolt, transport it to Beaufort, S. C., and thence by the 15th of January make a lodgment on the Charleston railroad, at or near Pocatigo. This was accomplished punctually, at little cost, by the Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Blair, and a depot for supplies was established near the mouth of Pocatigo Creek, with easy water communication back to Hilton Head.

The Left Wing, Major-General Slocum, and the cavalry, Major General Kilpatrick, were ordered to rendezvous about the same time near Robertsville and Coosawhatchie, S. C., with a depot of supplies at Puryburg, or Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River. General Slocum had a good pontoon bridge constructed opposite the city, and the "Union Causeway" leading through the low rice-fields opposite Savannah was repaired and corduroyed, but before the time appointed to start the heavy rains of January had swelled the river, broken the pontoon bridge, and overflowed the whole bottom, so that the causeway was four feet under water, and General Slocum was compelled to look higher up for a passage over the Savannah River. He moved up to Sister's Ferry, but even there the river with its overflowed bottoms was near three miles wide, and he did not succeed in getting his whole wing across until during the first week of February.

In the meantime General Grant had sent me Grover's division, of the Nineteenth Corps, to garrison Savannah, and had drawn the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield, from Tennessee, and sent it to re-enforce the commands of Major-Generals Terry and Palmer, operating on the coast of North Carolina, to prepare the way for my coming.

On the 18th of January I transferred the forts and city of Savannah to Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of the South, imparted to him my plans of operation, and instructed him how to follow my movements inland by occupying in succession the city of Charleston and such other points along the sea-coast as would be of any military value to us. The combined naval and land forces under Admiral Porter and General Terry had on the 15th of January captured Fort Fisher and the rebel forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River, giving me an additional point of security on the sea-coast. But I had already resolved in my own mind, and had so advised General Grant, that I would undertake at one stride to make Goldsborough, and open communication with the sea by the New Berne railroad, and had ordered Col. W. W. Wright, superintendent of military railroads, to proceed in advance to New Berne, and to be prepared to extend the railroad out from New Berne to Goldsborough by the 15th of March.

On the 19th of January all preparations were complete and the orders of march given. My chief quartermaster and commissary, Generals Easton and Beckwith, were ordered to complete the supplies at Sister's Ferry and Pocotaligo, and then to follow our movement coastwise, looking for my arrival at Goldsborough, N. C., about March 15, and opening communication with me from Morehead City.

On the 22d of January I embarked at Savannah for Hilton Head, where I held a conference with Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. Navy, and Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of the South, and next day proceeded to Beaufort, riding out thence on the 24th to Pocotaligo, where the Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Blair, was encamped. The Fifteenth Corps was somewhat scattered—Woods' and Hazen's divisions at Beaufort, John E. Smith marching from Savannah by the coast road, and Corse still at Savannah, cut off by the storms and freshet in the river. On the 25th a demonstration was made against the Combahee Ferry and railroad bridge across the Salkehatchie, merely to amuse the enemy, who had evidently adopted that river as his defensive line against our supposed objective, the city of Charleston. I reconnoitered the line in person, and saw that the heavy rains had swollen the river so that water stood in the swamps for a breadth of more than a mile, at a depth of from one to twenty feet. Not having the remotest intention of approaching Charleston, a comparatively small force was able, by seeming preparations to cross over, to keep in their front a considerable force of the enemy disposed to contest our advance on Charleston. On the 27th I rode to the camp of General Hatch's division, of Foster's command, on the Tullifinny and Coosawhatchie Rivers, and directed those places to be evacuated, as no longer of any use to us. That division was then moved to Pocotaligo to keep up the feints already begun, until we should with the Right Wing move higher up and cross the Salkehatchie about Rivers' or Broxton's Bridge.

On the 29th I learned that the roads back of Savannah had at last become sufficiently free of the flood to admit of General Slocum putting his wing in motion, and that he was already approaching Sister's Ferry, whither a gun-boat, the Pontiac, Captain Luce, kindly furnished by Admiral Dahlgren, had preceded him to cover the crossing. In the meantime three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps had closed up at Pogo-

taligo, and the Right Wing had loaded its wagons and was ready to start. I therefore directed General Howard to move one corps, the Seventeenth, along the Salkehatchie, as high up as Rivers' Bridge, and the other, the Fifteenth by Hickory Hill, Loper's Cross-Roads, Angley's Post-Office, and Buford's Bridge. Hatch's division was ordered to remain at Pocotaligo, feigning at the Salkehatchie railroad bridge and ferry, until our movement turned the enemy's position and forced him to fall behind the Edisto.

The Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps drew out of camp on the 31st of January, but the real march began on the 1st of February. All the roads northward had for weeks been held by Wheeler's cavalry, who had, by details of negro laborers, felled trees, burned bridges, and made obstructions to impede our march. But so well organized were our pioneer battalions, and so strong and intelligent our men, that obstructions seemed only to quicken their progress. Felled trees were removed and bridges rebuilt by the heads of columns before the rear could close up. On the 2d of February the Fifteenth Corps reached Loper's Cross-Roads, and the Seventeenth was at Rivers' Bridge. From Loper's Cross-Roads I communicated with General Slocum, still struggling with the floods of the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry. He had two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, General Williams, on the east bank, and was enabled to cross over on his pontoons the cavalry of Kilpatrick. General Williams was ordered to Buford's Bridge by way of Lawtonville and Allendale; Kilpatrick to Blackville via Barnwell, and General Slocum to hurry the crossing at Sister's Ferry as much as possible, and overtake the Right Wing on the South Carolina Railroad. General Howard, with the Right Wing, was directed to cross the Salkehatchie and push rapidly for the South Carolina Railroad at or near Midway. The enemy held the line of the Salkehatchie in force, having infantry and artillery intrenched at Rivers' and Buford's Bridges. The Seventeenth Corps was ordered to carry Rivers' Bridge and the Fifteenth Corps Buford's Bridge. The former position was carried promptly and skillfully by Mower's and Giles A. Smith's divisions, of the Seventeenth Corps, on the 3d of February, by crossing the swamp, nearly three miles wide, with water varying from knee to shoulder deep. The weather was bitter cold, and Generals Mower and Smith led their divisions in person, on foot, waded the swamp, made a lodgment below the bridge, and turned on the rebel brigade which guarded it, driving it in confusion and disorder toward Branchville. Our casualties were 1 officer and 17 men killed, and 70 men wounded, who were sent to Pocotaligo. The line of the Salkehatchie being thus broken, the enemy retreated at once behind the Edisto at Branchville, and the whole army was pushed rapidly to the South Carolina Railroad at Midway, Bamberg (or Lowry's Station), and Graham's Station. The Seventeenth Corps, by threatening Branchville, forced the enemy to burn the railroad bridge and Walker's Bridge below, across the Edisto. All hands were at once set to work to destroy the railroad track. From the 7th to the 10th of February this work was thoroughly prosecuted by the Seventeenth Corps, from the Edisto up to Bamberg, and by the Fifteenth Corps from Bamberg up to Blackville. In the meantime General Kilpatrick had brought his cavalry rapidly by Barnwell to Blackville, and had turned toward Aiken, with orders to threaten Augusta, but not to be drawn needlessly into a serious battle. This he skillfully accomplished, skirmishing heavily with Wheeler's cavalry, first at Blackville and afterward at Williston and Aiken. General Williams, with two divis-

In the meantime General Grant had sent me Grover's division, of the Nineteenth Corps, to garrison Savannah, and had drawn the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield, from Tennessee, and sent it to re-enforce the commands of Major-Generals Terry and Palmer, operating on the coast of North Carolina, to prepare the way for my coming.

On the 18th of January I transferred the forts and city of Savannah to Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of the South, imparted to him my plans of operation, and instructed him how to follow my movements inland by occupying in succession the city of Charleston and such other points along the sea-coast as would be of any military value to us. The combined naval and land forces under Admiral Porter and General Terry had on the 15th of January captured Fort Fisher and the rebel forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River, giving me an additional point of security on the sea-coast. But I had already resolved in my own mind, and had so advised General Grant, that I would undertake at one stride to make Goldsborough, and open communication with the sea by the New Berne railroad, and had ordered Col. W. W. Wright, superintendent of military railroads, to proceed in advance to New Berne, and to be prepared to extend the railroad out from New Berne to Goldsborough by the 15th of March.

On the 19th of January all preparations were complete and the orders of march given. My chief quartermaster and commissary, Generals Easton and Beckwith, were ordered to complete the supplies at Sister's Ferry and Pocotaligo, and then to follow our movement coastwise, looking for my arrival at Goldsborough, N. C., about March 15, and opening communication with me from Morehead City.

On the 22d of January I embarked at Savannah for Hilton Head, where I held a conference with Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. Navy, and Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of the South, and next day proceeded to Beaufort, riding out thence on the 24th to Pocotaligo, where the Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Blair, was encamped. The Fifteenth Corps was somewhat scattered—Woods' and Hazen's divisions at Beaufort, John E. Smith marching from Savannah by the coast road, and Corse still at Savannah, cut off by the storms and freshet in the river. On the 25th a demonstration was made against the Combahee Ferry and railroad bridge across the Salkehatchie, merely to amuse the enemy, who had evidently adopted that river as his defensive line against our supposed objective, the city of Charleston. I reconnoitered the line in person, and saw that the heavy rains had swollen the river so that water stood in the swamps for a breadth of more than a mile, at a depth of from one to twenty feet. Not having the remotest intention of approaching Charleston, a comparatively small force was able, by seeming preparations to cross over, to keep in their front a considerable force of the enemy disposed to contest our advance on Charleston. On the 27th I rode to the camp of General Hatch's division, of Foster's command, on the Tullifinny and Coosawhatchie Rivers, and directed those places to be evacuated, as no longer of any use to us. That division was then moved to Pocotaligo to keep up the feints already begun, until we should with the Right Wing move higher up and cross the Salkehatchie about Rivers' or Broxton's Bridge.

On the 29th I learned that the roads back of Savannah had at last become sufficiently free of the flood to admit of General Slocum putting his wing in motion, and that he was already approaching Sister's Ferry, whither a gun-boat, the Pontiac, Captain Luce, kindly furnished by Admiral Dahlgren, had preceded him to cover the crossing. In the meantime three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps had closed up at POCO-

taligo, and the Right Wing had loaded its wagons and was ready to start. I therefore directed General Howard to move one corps, the Seventeenth, along the Salkehatchie, as high up as Rivers' Bridge, and the other, the Fifteenth by Hickory Hill, Loper's Cross-Roads, Angley's Post-Office, and Buford's Bridge. Hatch's division was ordered to remain at Pocotaligo, feigning at the Salkehatchie railroad bridge and ferry, until our movement turned the enemy's position and forced him to fall behind the Edisto.

The Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps drew out of camp on the 31st of January, but the real march began on the 1st of February. All the roads northward had for weeks been held by Wheeler's cavalry, who had, by details of negro laborers, felled trees, burned bridges, and made obstructions to impede our march. But so well organized were our pioneer battalions, and so strong and intelligent our men, that obstructions seemed only to quicken their progress. Felled trees were removed and bridges rebuilt by the heads of columns before the rear could close up. On the 2d of February the Fifteenth Corps reached Loper's Cross-Roads, and the Seventeenth was at Rivers' Bridge. From Loper's Cross-Roads I communicated with General Slocum, still struggling with the floods of the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry. He had two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, General Williams, on the east bank, and was enabled to cross over on his pontoons the cavalry of Kilpatrick. General Williams was ordered to Buford's Bridge by way of Lawtonville and Allendale; Kilpatrick to Blackville via Barnwell, and General Slocum to hurry the crossing at Sister's Ferry as much as possible, and overtake the Right Wing on the South Carolina Railroad. General Howard, with the Right Wing, was directed to cross the Salkehatchie and push rapidly for the South Carolina Railroad at or near Midway. The enemy held the line of the Salkehatchie in force, having infantry and artillery intrenched at Rivers' and Buford's Bridges. The Seventeenth Corps was ordered to carry Rivers' Bridge and the Fifteenth Corps Buford's Bridge. The former position was carried promptly and skillfully by Mower's and Giles A. Smith's divisions, of the Seventeenth Corps, on the 3d of February, by crossing the swamp, nearly three miles wide, with water varying from knee to shoulder deep. The weather was bitter cold, and Generals Mower and Smith led their divisions in person, on foot, waded the swamp, made a lodgment below the bridge, and turned on the rebel brigade which guarded it, driving it in confusion and disorder toward Branchville. Our casualties were 1 officer and 17 men killed, and 70 men wounded, who were sent to Pocotaligo. The line of the Salkehatchie being thus broken, the enemy retreated at once behind the Edisto at Branchville, and the whole army was pushed rapidly to the South Carolina Railroad at Midway, Bamberg (or Lowry's Station), and Graham's Station. The Seventeenth Corps, by threatening Branchville, forced the enemy to burn the railroad bridge and Walker's Bridge below, across the Edisto. All hands were at once set to work to destroy the railroad track. From the 7th to the 10th of February this work was thoroughly prosecuted by the Seventeenth Corps, from the Edisto up to Bamberg, and by the Fifteenth Corps from Bamberg up to Blackville. In the meantime General Kilpatrick had brought his cavalry rapidly by Barnwell to Blackville, and had turned toward Aiken, with orders to threaten Augusta, but not to be drawn needlessly into a serious battle. This he skillfully accomplished, skirmishing heavily with Wheeler's cavalry, first at Blackville and afterward at Williston and Aiken. General Williams, with two divis-

ions of the Twentieth Corps, marched to the South Carolina Railroad at Graham's Station on the 8th, and General Slocum reached Blackville on the 10th. The destruction of the railroad was continued by the Left Wing from Blackville up to Windsor. By the 11th of February all the army was on the railroad from Midway to Johnson's Station, thereby dividing the enemy's forces, which still remained at Branchville and Charleston on the one hand Aiken and Augusta on the other.

We then began the movement on Orangeburg. The Seventeenth Corps crossed the South Fork of Edisto River at Binnaker's Bridge, and moved straight for Orangeburg, while the Fifteenth Corps crossed at Holman's Bridge and moved to Poplar Springs in support. The Left Wing and cavalry were still at work on the railroad, with orders to cross the South Edisto at New and Guignard's Bridges, move to the Orangeburg and Edgefield road, and there await the result of the attack on Orangeburg. On the 12th the Seventeenth Corps found the enemy intrenched in front of the Orangeburg bridge, but swept him away by a dash, and followed him, forcing him across the bridge, which was partially burned. Behind the bridge was a battery in position, covered by a cotton and earth parapet, with wings as far as could be seen. General Blair held one division (Giles A. Smith's) close up to the Edisto, and moved the other two to a point about two miles below, where he crossed Force's division by a pontoon bridge, holding Mower's in support. As soon as Force emerged from the swamp the enemy gave ground, and Giles Smith's division gained the bridge, crossed over, and occupied the enemy's parapet. He soon repaired the bridge, and by 4 p. m. the whole corps was in Orangeburg and had begun the work of destruction on the railroad. Blair was ordered to destroy this railroad effectually up to Lewisville, and to push the enemy across the Congaree and force him to burn the bridges, which he did on the 14th; and without wasting time or labor on Branchville or Charleston, which I knew the enemy could no longer hold, I turned all the columns straight on Columbia.

The Seventeenth Corps followed the State road, and the Fifteenth crossed the North Edisto from Poplar Springs at Shilling's Bridge, above the mouth of "Caw Caw Swamp" creek, and took a country road which came into the State road at Zeigler's. On the 15th the Fifteenth Corps found the enemy in a strong position at Little Congaree bridge (across Congaree Creek) with a tête-de-pont on the south side, and a well-constructed fort on the north side, commanding the bridge with artillery. The ground in front was very bad, level, and clear, with a fresh deposit of mud from a recent overflow. General Charles R. Woods, who commanded the leading division, succeeded, however, in turning the flank of the tête-de-pont by sending Stone's brigade through a cypress swamp to the left, and following up the retreating enemy promptly he got possession of the bridge and the fort beyond. The bridge had been partially damaged by fire, and had to be repaired for the passage of artillery, so that night closed in before the head of the column could reach the bridge across Congaree River in front of Columbia. That night the enemy shelled our camps from a battery on the east side of the Congaree, above Granby. Early next morning (February 16) the head of column reached the bank of the Congaree, opposite Columbia, but too late to save the fine bridge which spanned the river at that point. It was burned by the enemy. While waiting for the pontoons to come to the front we could see people running about the streets of Columbia, and occasionally small bodies of cavalry, but no masses. A single gun of Captain De Gress' battery was firing at

their cavalry squads, but I checked his firing, limiting him to a few shots at the unfinished State-house walls, and a few shells at the railroad depot to scatter the people who were seen carrying away sacks of corn and meal that we needed. There was no white flag or manifestation of surrender. I directed General Howard not to cross directly in front of Columbia, but to cross the Saluda at the factory, three miles above, and afterward Broad River, so as to approach Columbia from the north. Within an hour of the arrival of General Howard's head of column at the river opposite Columbia, the head of column of the Left Wing also appeared, and I directed General Slocum to cross the Saluda at Zion Church, and thence to take roads direct to Winnsborough, breaking up, en route, the railroads and bridges about Alston.

General Howard effected a crossing of the Saluda, near the factory, on the 16th, skirmishing with cavalry, and the same night made a flying bridge across Broad River, about three miles above Columbia, by which he crossed over Stone's brigade, of Woods' division, Fifteenth Corps. Under cover of this brigade a pontoon bridge was laid on the morning of the 17th. I was in person at this bridge, and at 11 a. m. learned that the mayor of Columbia had come out in a carriage and made a formal surrender of the city to Colonel Stone, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Corps. About the same time a small party of the Seventeenth Corps had crossed the Congaree in a skiff, and entered Columbia from a point immediately west. In anticipation of the occupation of the city I had made written orders to General Howard touching the conduct of the troops. These were to destroy absolutely all arsenals and public property not needed for our own use, as well as all railroads, depots, and machinery useful in war to an enemy, but to spare all dwellings, colleges, schools, asylums, and harmless private property. I was the first to cross the pontoon bridge, and in company with General Howard rode into the city. The day was clear, but a perfect tempest of wind was raging. The brigade of Colonel Stone was already in the city, and was properly posted. Citizens and soldiers were on the streets, and general good order prevailed. General Wade Hampton, who commanded the Confederate rear guard of cavalry, had, in anticipation of our capture of Columbia, ordered that all cotton, public and private, should be moved into the streets and fired, to prevent our making use of it. Bales were piled everywhere, the rope and bagging cut, and tufts of cotton were blown about in the wind, lodged in the trees and against houses, so as to resemble a snow-storm. Some of these piles of cotton were burning, especially one in the very heart of the city, near the court-house, but the fire was partially subdued by the labor of our soldiers. During the day the Fifteenth Corps passed through Columbia and out on the Camden road. The Seventeenth did not enter the town at all; and, as I have before stated, the Left Wing and cavalry did not come within two miles of the town.

Before one single public building had been fired by order, the smoldering fires, set by Hampton's order, were rekindled by the wind, and communicated to the buildings around. About dark they began to spread, and got beyond the control of the brigade on duty within the city. The whole of Woods' division was brought in, but it was found impossible to check the flames which, by midnight, had become unmanageable, and raged until about 4 a. m., when the wind subsiding they were got under control. I was up nearly all night, and saw Generals Howard, Logan, Woods, and others, laboring to save houses and protect families thus suddenly deprived of shelter, and even of bedding

and wearing apparel. I disclaim on the part of my army any agency in this fire, but, on the contrary, claim that we saved what of Columbia remains unconsumed. And without hesitation I charge General Wade Hampton with having burned his own city of Columbia, not with a malicious intent, or as the manifestation of a silly "Roman stoicism," but from folly and want of sense, in filling it with lint, cotton, and tinder. Our officers and men on duty worked well to extinguish the flames; but others not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, rescued by us, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy to see the ruin of the capital of South Carolina. During the 18th and 19th the arsenal, railroad depots, machine shops, foundries, and other buildings were properly destroyed by detailed working parties, and the railroad track torn up and destroyed down to Kingsville and the Wateree bridge, and up in the direction of Winnsborough.

At the same time the Left Wing and cavalry had crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, breaking up railroad about Alston, and as high up as the bridge across Broad River on the Spartanburg road, the main body moving straight for Winnsborough, which General Slocum reached on the 21st of February. He caused the railroad to be destroyed up to Black Stocks Depot, and then turned to Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River. The Twentieth Corps reached Rocky Mount on the 22d, laid a pontoon bridge, and crossed over during the 23d. Kilpatrick's cavalry followed, and crossed over in a terrible rain during the night of the 23d, and moved up to Lancaster, with orders to keep up the delusion of a general movement on Charlotte, N. C., to which General Beauregard and all the cavalry of the enemy had retreated from Columbia. I was also aware that Cheatham's corps, of Hood's old army, was aiming to make a junction with Beauregard at Charlotte, having been cut off by our rapid movements on Columbia and Winnsborough. From the 23d to the 26th we had heavy rains, swelling the rivers and making the roads almost impassable. The Twentieth Corps reached Hanging Rock on the 26th, and waited there for the Fourteenth Corps to get across the Catawba. The heavy rains had so swollen the river that the pontoon bridge broke, and General Davis had very hard work to restore it and get his command across. At last he succeeded, and the Left Wing was all put in motion for Cheraw.

In the meantime the Right Wing had broken up the railroad to Winnsborough, and thence returned for Peay's Ferry, where it was crossed over the Catawba before the heavy rains set in, the Seventeenth Corps moving straight on Cheraw via Young's Bridge, and the Fifteenth Corps by Tiller's and Kelly's Bridges. From this latter corps detachments were sent into Camden to burn the bridge over the Wateree, with the railroad depot, stores, &c. A small force of mounted men under Captain Duncan was also dispatched to make a dash and interrupt the railroad from Charleston to Florence, but it met Butler's division of cavalry, and after a sharp night skirmish on Mount Elon was compelled to return unsuccessful. Much bad road was encountered at Lynch's Creek, which delayed the Right Wing about the same length of time as the Left Wing had been at the Catawba.

On the 2d of March the leading division of the Twentieth Corps entered Chesterfield, skirmishing with Butler's division of cavalry, and the next day about noon the Seventeenth Corps entered Cheraw, the enemy retreating across the Pedee, and burning the bridge at that point. At Cheraw we found much ammunition and many guns which had been brought from Charleston on the evacuation of that city. These were

destroyed, as also the railroad trestles and bridges down as far as Darlington. An expedition of mounted infantry was also sent down to Florence, but it encountered both cavalry and infantry, and returned, having only broken up in part the branch road from Florence to Cheraw.

Without unnecessary delay the columns were again put in motion, directed on Fayetteville, N. C., the Right Wing crossing the Pedee at Cheraw, and the Left Wing and cavalry at Sneedsborough. General Kilpatrick was ordered to keep well on the left flank, and the Fourteenth Corps, moving by Love's Bridge, was given the right to enter and occupy Fayetteville first. The weather continued unfavorable and roads bad, but the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps reached Fayetteville on the 11th of March, skirmishing with Wade Hampton's cavalry, that covered the rear of Hardee's retreating army, which, as usual, had crossed Cape Fear River, burning the bridge. During the march from the Pedee General Kilpatrick had kept his cavalry well on the left and exposed flank. During the night of the 9th of March his three brigades were divided to picket the roads. General Hampton detecting this dashed in at daylight and gained possession of the camp of Colonel Spencer's brigade, and the house in which General Kilpatrick and Colonel Spencer had their quarters. The surprise was complete, but General Kilpatrick quickly succeeded in rallying his men, on foot, in a swamp near by, and by a prompt attack, well followed up, regained his artillery, horses, camp, and everything save some prisoners whom the enemy carried off, leaving their dead on the ground.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th were passed at Fayetteville, destroying absolutely the U. S. Arsenal and the vast amount of machinery which had formerly belonged to the old Harper's Ferry U. S. Arsenal. Every building was knocked down and burned, and every piece of machinery utterly broken up and ruined by the First Regiment Michigan Engineers, under the immediate supervision of Col. O. M. Poe, chief engineer. Much valuable property of great use to an enemy was here destroyed or cast into the river.

Up to this period I had perfectly succeeded in interposing my superior army between the scattered parts of my enemy. But I was then aware that the fragments that had left Columbia under Beauregard had been re-enforced by Cheatham's corps from the West and the garrison of Augusta, and that ample time had been given to move them to my front and flank about Raleigh. Hardee had also succeeded in getting across Cape Fear River ahead of me, and could therefore complete the junction with the other armies of Johnston and Hoke, in North Carolina. And the whole, under the command of the skillful and experienced Joe Johnston, made up an army superior to me in cavalry, and formidable enough in artillery and infantry to justify me in extreme caution in making the last step necessary to complete the march I had undertaken. Previous to reaching Fayetteville I had dispatched to Wilmington from Laurel Hill Church two of our best scouts with intelligence of our position and my general plans. Both of these messengers reached Wilmington, and, on the morning of the 12th of March, the army tug Davidson, Captain Ainsworth, reached Fayetteville from Wilmington, bringing me full intelligence of events from the outer world. On the same day this tug carried back to General Terry, at Wilmington, and General Schofield, at New Berne, my dispatches to the effect that, on Wednesday, the 15th, we would move for Goldsborough, feigning on Raleigh, and ordering them to march straight for Goldsborough, which I expected to reach about the 20th. The same day the gun-boat Eolus, Captain Young, U. S. Navy, also reached Fayetteville,

and through her I continued to have communication with Wilmington until the day of our actual departure. While the work of destruction was going on at Fayetteville, two pontoon bridges were laid across Cape Fear River, one opposite the town, the other three miles below.

General Kilpatrick was ordered to move up the plank road to and beyond Averasborough. He was to be followed by four divisions of the Left Wing, with as few wagons as possible; the rest of the train, under escort of the two remaining divisions of that wing, to take a shorter and more direct road to Goldsborough. In like manner General Howard was ordered to send his trains, under good escort, well to the right, toward Faison's Depot and Goldsborough, and to hold four divisions, light, ready to go to the aid of the Left Wing if attacked while in motion. The weather continued very bad, and the roads had become mere quagmire. Almost every foot of it had to be corduroyed to admit the passage of wheels. Still, time was so important that punctually, according to order, the columns moved out from Cape Fear River on Wednesday, the 15th of March. I accompanied General Slocum, who, preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry, moved up the river or plank road that day to Kyle's Landing, Kilpatrick skirmishing heavily with the enemy's rear guard about three miles beyond, near Taylor's Hole Creek. At General Kilpatrick's request General Slocum sent forward a brigade of infantry to hold a line of barricades. Next morning the column advanced in the same order, and developed the enemy, with artillery, infantry, and cavalry, in an intrenched position in front of the point where the road branches off toward Goldsborough through Bentonville. On an inspection of the map it was manifest that Hardee, in retreating from Fayetteville, had halted in the narrow, swampy neck between Cape Fear and South Rivers, in hopes to hold me to save time for the concentration of Johnston's armies at some point to his rear, namely, Raleigh, Smithfield, or Goldsborough. Hardee's force was estimated at 20,000 men. It was necessary to dislodge him that we might have the use of the Goldsborough road, as also to keep up the feint on Raleigh as long as possible. General Slocum was, therefore, ordered to press and carry the position, only difficult by reason of the nature of the ground, which was so soft that horses would sink everywhere, and even men could hardly make their way over the common pine barren.

The Twentieth Corps, General Williams, had the lead, and Ward's division the advance. This was deployed, and the skirmish line developed the position of a brigade of Charleston heavy artillery armed as infantry (Rhett's) posted across the road behind a light parapet, with a battery of guns enfilading the approach across a cleared field. General Williams sent a brigade (Case's) by a circuit to his left that turned this line, and by a quick charge broke the brigade, which rapidly retreated back to a second line better built and more strongly held. A battery of artillery (Winegar's) well posted, under the immediate direction of Major Reynolds, chief of artillery of Twentieth Corps, did good execution on the retreating brigade, and on advancing Ward's division over this ground General Williams captured 3 guns and 217 prisoners, of which 68 were wounded and left in a house near by with a rebel officer, four men, and five days' rations. One hundred and eight rebel dead were buried by us. As Ward's division advanced he developed a second and stronger line, when Jackson's division was deployed forward on the right of Ward, and the two divisions of Jeff. C. Davis' (Fourteenth) corps on the left, well toward the Cape Fear. At the same time Kilpatrick, who was acting in concert with General Williams,

was ordered to draw back his cavalry and mass it on the extreme right, and, in concert with Jackson's right, to feel forward for the Goldsborough road. He got a brigade on the road, but it was attacked by McLaws' rebel division furiously, and though it fought well and hard the brigade drew back to the flank of the infantry. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon, drove the enemy well within his intrenched line, and pressed him so hard that next morning he was gone, having retreated in a miserable stormy night over the worst of roads. Ward's division of infantry followed to and through Averasborough, developing the fact that Hardee had retreated, not on Raleigh but on Smithfield. I had the night before directed Kilpatrick to cross South River at a mill-dam to our right rear and move up on the east side toward Elevation. General Slocum reports his aggregate loss in this affair, known as that of Averasborough, at 12 officers and 65 men killed and 477 wounded.* We lost no prisoners. The enemy's loss can be inferred from his dead (108) left for us to bury. Leaving Ward's division to keep up a show of pursuit, Slocum's column was turned to the right, built a bridge across the swollen South River, and took the Goldsborough road, Kilpatrick crossing to the north in the direction of Elevation, with orders to move eastward, watching that flank. In the meantime the wagon trains and guards, as also Howard's column, were wallowing along the miry roads toward Bentonville and Goldsborough. The enemy's infantry, as before stated, had retreated on Smithfield, and his cavalry retreated across our front in the same direction, burning the bridges across Mill Creek. I continued with the head of Slocum's column and camped the night of the 18th with him on the Goldsborough road, twenty-seven miles from Goldsborough, about five miles from Bentonville, and where the road from Clinton to Smithfield crosses the Goldsborough road. Howard was at Lee's Store, only two miles south, and both columns had pickets three miles forward to where the two roads came together and became common to Goldsborough.

All the signs induced me to believe that the enemy would make no further opposition to our progress, and would not attempt to strike us in flank while in motion. I therefore directed Howard to move his Right Wing by the new Goldsborough road, which goes by way of Falling Creek Church. I also left Slocum and joined Howard's column with a view to open communication with General Schofield, coming up from New Berne, and Terry from Wilmington. I found General Howard's column well strung out, owing to the very bad roads, and did not overtake him in person until he had reached Falling Creek Church, with one regiment forward to the cross-roads near Cox's Bridge across the Neuse. I had gone from General Slocum about six miles when I heard artillery in his direction, but was soon made easy by one of his staff officers overtaking me, explaining that his leading division (Carlin's) had encountered a division of rebel cavalry (Dibrell's), which he was driving easily. But soon other staff officers came up, reporting that he had developed near Bentonville the whole of the rebel army under General Johnston himself. I sent him orders to call up the two divisions guarding his wagon trains, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps, still back near Lee's Store, to fight defensively until I could draw up Blair's corps, then near Mount Olive Station, and with the remaining three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps come up on Johnston's left rear from the direction of Cox's Bridge. In the meantime, while on the road, I received couriers from both Generals Schofield and

* But see revised table, p. 66.

Terry. The former reported himself in possession of Kinston, delayed somewhat by want of provisions, but able to march so as to make Goldsborough on the 21st; and Terry was at or near Faison's Depot. Orders were at once dispatched to Schofield to push for Goldsborough and to make dispositions to cross Little River in the direction of Smithfield, as far as Millard; to General Terry to move to Cox's Bridge, lay a pontoon bridge, and establish a crossing; and to Blair to make a night march to Falling Creek Church; and at daylight the Right Wing, General Howard, less the necessary wagon guards, was put in rapid motion on Bentonville. By subsequent reports I learned that General Slocum's head of column had advanced from its camp of March 18, and first encountered Dibrell's cavalry, but soon found his progress impeded by infantry and artillery. The enemy attacked his head of column, gaining a temporary advantage, and took three guns and caissons of General Carlin's division, driving the two leading brigades back on the main body. As soon as General Slocum realized that he had in his front the whole Confederate army he promptly deployed the two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, General Davis, and rapidly brought up on their left the two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, General Williams. These he arranged on the defensive, and hastily prepared a line of barricades. General Kilpatrick also came up at the sound of artillery and massed on the left. In this position the Left Wing received six distinct assaults by the combined forces of Hoke, Hardee, and Cheatham, under the immediate command of General Johnston himself, without giving an inch of ground, and doing good execution on the enemy's ranks, especially with our artillery, the enemy having little or none.

Johnston had moved by night from Smithfield with great rapidity, and without unnecessary wheels, intending to overwhelm my left flank before it could be relieved by its co-operating columns. But he "reckoned without his host." I had expected just such a movement all the way from Fayetteville, and was prepared for it. During the night of the 19th General Slocum got up his wagon train with its guard of two divisions, and Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps, which re-enforcement enabled him to make his position impregnable. The Right Wing found rebel cavalry watching its approach, but unable to offer any serious opposition until our head of column encountered a considerable body behind a barricade at the forks of the road near Bentonville, about three miles east of the battle-field of the day before. This body of cavalry was, however, quickly dislodged, and the intersection of the roads secured. On moving forward the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan found that the enemy had thrown back his left flank, and had constructed a line of parapet connecting with that toward General Slocum, in the form of a bastion, its salient on the main Goldsborough road interposing between General Slocum on the west and General Howard on the east, while the flanks rested on Mill Creek, covering the road back to Smithfield. General Howard was instructed to proceed with due caution until he had made strong connection on his left with General Slocum. This he soon accomplished, and by 4 p. m. of the 20th a complete and strong line of battle confronted the enemy in his intrenched position, and General Johnston, instead of catching us in detail, was on the defensive, with Mill Creek and a single bridge to his rear. Nevertheless, we had no object to accomplish by a battle, unless at an advantage, and therefore my general instructions were to press steadily with skirmishers alone, to use artillery pretty freely on the wooded space held by the enemy, and to feel pretty strongly the

flanks of his position, which were, as usual, covered by the endless swamps of this region of country. I also ordered all empty wagons to be sent at once to Kinston for supplies, and other impediments to be grouped near the Neuse, south of Goldsborough, holding the real army in close contact with the enemy, ready to fight him if he ventured outside his parapets and swampy obstructions.

Thus matters stood about Bentonville on the 21st of March. On the same day General Schofield entered Goldsborough with little or no opposition, and General Terry had got possession of the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, ten miles above, with a pontoon bridge laid and a brigade across, so that the three armies were in actual connection, and the great object of the campaign was accomplished.

On the 21st a steady rain prevailed, during which General Mower's division, of the Seventeenth Corps, on the extreme right, had worked well to the right around the enemy's flank, and had nearly reached the bridge across Mill Creek, the only line of retreat open to the enemy. Of course there was extreme danger that the enemy would turn on him all his reserves, and, it might be, let go his parapets to overwhelm Mower. Accordingly I ordered at once a general attack by our skirmish line from left to right. Quite a noisy battle ensued, during which General Mower was enabled to regain his connection with his own corps by moving to his left rear. Still he had developed a weakness in the enemy's position of which advantage might have been taken; but that night the enemy retreated on Smithfield, leaving his pickets to fall into our hands, with many dead unburied, and wounded in his field hospitals. At daybreak of the 22d pursuit was made two miles beyond Mill Creek, but checked by my order. General Johnston had utterly failed in his attempt, and we remained in full possession of the field of battle.

General Slocum reports the losses of the Left Wing about Bentonville at 9 officers and 145 men killed, 51 officers and 816 men wounded, and 3 officers and 223 men missing, taken prisoners by the enemy; total, 1,196.* He buried on the field 167 rebel dead, and took 338 prisoners.

General Howard reports the losses of the Right Wing at 2 officers and 35 men killed, 12 officers and 289 men wounded, and 1 officer and 60 men missing; total, 399.† He also buried 100 rebel dead and took 1,287 prisoners.

The cavalry of Kilpatrick was held in reserve, and lost but few, if any, of which I have no report as yet. Our aggregate loss at Bentonville was 1,595.‡

I am well satisfied that the enemy lost heavily, especially during his assaults on the Left Wing during the afternoon of the 19th; but as I have no data save his dead and wounded left in our hands I prefer to make no comparisons.

Thus, as I have endeavored to explain, we had completed our march on the 21st, and had full possession of Goldsborough, the real objective, with its two railroads back to the sea-ports of Wilmington and Beaufort, N. C. These were being rapidly repaired by strong working parties directed by Col. W. W. Wright, of the railroad department. A large amount of supplies had already been brought forward to Kinston, to which place our wagons had been sent to receive them. I therefore directed General Howard and the cavalry to remain at Bentonville during the 22d, to bury the dead and remove the wounded, and on the

* But see revised table, p. 75.

† But see revised table, p. 71.

‡ But see revised table, p. 76.

following day all the armies to move to the camps assigned them about Goldsborough, there to rest and receive the clothing and supplies of which they stood in need. In person I went on the 22d to Cox's Bridge to meet General Terry, whom I met for the first time, and on the following day rode into Goldsborough, where I found General Schofield and his army. The Left Wing came in during the same day and next morning, and the Right Wing followed on the 24th, on which day the cavalry moved to Mount Olive Station and General Terry back to Faison's. On the 25th the New Berne railroad was finished and the first train of cars came in, thus giving us the means of bringing from the depot at Morehead City full supplies to the army.

It was all-important that I should have an interview with the general-in-chief, and presuming that he could not at this time leave City Point, I left General Schofield in chief command and proceeded with all expedition by rail to Morehead City, and thence by steamer to City Point, reaching General Grant's headquarters on the evening of the 27th of March. I had the good fortune to meet General Grant, the President, Generals Meade, Ord, and others of the Army of the Potomac, and soon learned the general state of the military world, from which I had been in a great measure cut off since January. Having completed all necessary business, I re-embarked on the navy steamer *Bat*, Captain Barnes, which Admiral Porter placed at my command, and returned via Hatteras Inlet and New Berne, reaching my own headquarters in Goldsborough during the night of the 30th. During my absence full supplies of clothing and food had been brought to camp, and all things were working well.

I have thus rapidly sketched the progress of our columns from Savannah to Goldsborough, but for more minute details must refer to the reports of subordinate commanders and of staff officers, which are not yet ready, but will in due season be forwarded and filed with this report. I cannot even with any degree of precision recapitulate the vast amount of injury done the enemy, or the quantity of guns and materials of war captured and destroyed. In general terms, we have traversed the country from Savannah to Goldsborough, with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, corn meal, &c. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed his armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarters to feed the inhabitants. A map herewith,* prepared by my chief engineer, Colonel Poe, with the routes of the four corps and cavalry, will show at a glance the country traversed. Of course the abandonment to us by the enemy of the whole sea-coast from Savannah to New Berne, N. C., with its forts, dock-yards, gun-boats, &c., was a necessary incident to our occupation and destruction of the inland routes of travel and supply. But the real object of this march was to place this army in a position easy of supply, whence it could take an appropriate part in the spring and summer campaign of 1865. This was completely accomplished on the 21st of March by the junction of the three armies and occupation of Goldsborough.

In conclusion, I beg to express, in the most emphatic manner, my entire satisfaction with the tone and temper of the whole army. Nothing seems to dampen their energy, zeal, or cheerfulness. It is impossible to conceive a march involving more labor and exposure, yet I cannot recall an instance of bad temper by the way, or hearing an expression of doubt as to our perfect success in the end. I believe that this

* Embodied in Plate CXVII, Map 1 of the Atlas. The original is on file in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

cheerfulness and harmony of action reflects upon all concerned quite as much real honor and fame as "battles gained" or "cities won," and I therefore commend all—generals, staff, officers, and men—for these high qualities, in addition to the more soldierly ones of obedience to orders and the alacrity they have always manifested when danger summoned them "to the front."

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

In the Field, City Point, Va., May 9, 1865.

GENERAL: My last official report brought the history of events, as connected with the armies in the field subject to my immediate command, down to the 1st of April, when the Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield commanding, lay at Goldsborough with detachments distributed so as to secure and cover our routes of communication and supply back to the sea at Wilmington and Morehead City; Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, with the Tenth Corps, being at Faison's Depot; the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding, was encamped to the right and front of Goldsborough, and the Army of Georgia, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding, to its left and front; the cavalry, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. Kilpatrick commanding, at Mount Olive. All were busy in repairing the wear and tear of our then recent and hard march from Savannah, and in replenishing clothing and stores necessary for a further progress.

I had previously, by letter and in person, notified the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States that the 10th of April would be the earliest possible moment at which I could hope to have all things in readiness, and we were compelled to use our railroads to the very highest possible limit in order to fulfill that promise. Owing to a mistake in the railroad department in sending locomotives and cars of the five-foot gauge we were limited to the use of the few locomotives and cars of the four-foot-eight-and-a-half-inch gauge already in North Carolina, with such of the old stock as was captured by Major-General Terry at Wilmington and on his way up to Goldsborough. Yet such judicious use was made of these, and such industry displayed in the railroad management by Generals Easton and Beckwith and Colonel Wright and Mr. Van Dyne, that by the 10th of April our men were all reloaded, the wagons reloaded, and a fair amount of forage accumulated ahead.

In the meantime Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, in command of a division of cavalry operating from East Tennessee in connection with Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, in pursuance of my orders of January 21, 1865, had reached the railroad about Greensborough, N. C., and had made sad havoc with it, and had pushed along it to Salisbury, destroying en route bridges, culverts, depots, and all kinds of rebel supplies, and had extended the break in the railroad down to the Catawba bridge.

This was fatal to the hostile armies of Lee and Johnston, who depended on that road for supplies and as their ultimate line of retreat. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, also in command of the Cavalry Corps, organized

by himself under Special Field Orders, No. [103], of October 24, 1864, at Gaylesville, Ala., had started from the neighborhood of Decatur and Florence, Ala., and moved straight into the heart of Alabama, on a route prescribed for General Thomas after he had defeated General Hood at Nashville, Tenn.; but the roads being too heavy for infantry General Thomas had devolved that duty on that most energetic young cavalry officer, General Wilson, who, imbued with the proper spirit, has struck one of the best blows of the war at the waning strength of the Confederacy. His route was one never before touched by our troops, and afforded him abundance of supplies as long as he was in motion, namely, by Tuscaloosa, Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon. Though in communication with him, I have not been able to receive as yet his full and detailed reports, which will in due time be published and appreciated.* Lieutenant-General Grant, also in immediate command of the armies about Richmond, had taken the initiative in that magnificent campaign which, in less than ten days, compelled the evacuation of Richmond, and resulted in the destruction and surrender of the entire rebel army of Virginia under command of General Lee.

The news of the battles about Petersburg reached me at Goldsborough on the 6th of April. Up to that time my purpose was to move rapidly northward, feigning on Raleigh and striking straight for Burkeville, thereby interposing between Johnston and Lee. But the auspicious events in Virginia had changed the whole military problem, and in the expressive language of Lieutenant-General Grant, "the Confederate armies of Lee and Johnston" became the "strategic points." General Grant was fully able to take care of the former, and my task was to capture or destroy the latter. Johnston at that time, April 6, had his army well in hand about Smithfield, interposing between me and Raleigh. I estimated his infantry and artillery at 35,000, and his cavalry from 6,000 to 10,000. He was superior to me in cavalry, so that I held General Kilpatrick in reserve at Mount Olive, with orders to recruit his horses and be ready to make a sudden and rapid march on the 10th of April.

At daybreak of the day appointed all the heads of columns were in motion straight against the enemy, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum taking the two direct roads for Smithfield; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard making a circuit by the right and feigning up the Weldon road to disconcert the enemy's cavalry; Generals Terry and Kilpatrick moving on the west side of the Neuse River and aiming to reach the rear of the enemy between Smithfield and Raleigh; General Schofield followed General Slocum in support.

All the columns met, within six miles of Goldsborough, more or less cavalry, with the usual rail barricades, which were swept before us as chaff, and by 10 a. m. of the 11th the Fourteenth Corps entered Smithfield, the Twentieth Corps close at hand. Johnston had rapidly retreated across the Neuse River, and, having his railroad to lighten up his trains, could retreat faster than we could pursue. The rains had also set in, making the resort to corduroy absolutely necessary to pass even ambulances. The enemy had burned the bridge at Smithfield, and as soon as possible Major-General Slocum got up his pontoons and crossed over a division of the Fourteenth Corps. We there heard of the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-House, Va., which was announced to the armies in orders, and created universal joy. Not an officer or soldier of my armies but expressed a pride and satisfaction

* For Wilson's report, see Vol. XLIX, Part I.

that it fell to the lot of the Armies of the Potomac and James so gloriously to overwhelm and capture the entire army that had held them so long in check, and their success gave new impulse to finish up our task. Without a moment's hesitation we dropped our trains and marched rapidly in pursuit to and through Raleigh, reaching that place at 7.30 a. m. of the 13th, in a heavy rain. The next day the cavalry pushed on through the rain to Durham Station, the Fifteenth Corps following as far as Morrisville Station, and the Seventeenth Corps to Jones' Station. On the supposition that Johnston was tied to his railroad as a line of retreat, by Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury, Charlotte, &c., I had turned the other columns across the bend of that road toward Ashborough. (See Special Field Orders, No. 55.)* The cavalry, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. Kilpatrick commanding, was ordered to keep up a show of pursuit toward the Company's Shops, in Alamance County; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard to turn to the left by Hackney's Cross-Roads, Pittsborough, Saint Lawrence, and Ashborough; Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum to cross Cape Fear River at Aven's Ferry, and move rapidly by Carthage, Caledonia, and Cox's Mills; Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield was to hold Raleigh and the road back, and with his spare force to follow an intermediate route.

By the 15th, though the rains were incessant and the roads almost impracticable, Major-General Slocum had the Fourteenth Corps, Brevet Major-General Davis commanding, near Martha's Vineyard, with a pontoon bridge laid across Cape Fear River at Aven's Ferry, with the Twentieth Corps, Major-General Mower commanding, in support, and Major-General Howard had the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps stretched out on the roads toward Pittsborough, whilst General Kilpatrick held Durham Station and Chapel Hill University.

Johnston's army was retreating rapidly on the roads from Hillsborough to Greensborough, he himself at Greensborough. Although out of place as to time, I here invite all military critics who study the problems of war to take their maps and compare the position of my army on the 15th and 16th of April, with that of General Halleck about Burkeville and Petersburg, Va., on the 26th of April, when, according to his telegram to Secretary Stanton, he offered to relieve me of the task of "cutting off Johnston's retreat."† Major-General Stoneman at the time was at Statesville, and Johnston's only line of retreat was by Salisbury and Charlotte. It may be that General Halleck's troops can outmarch mine, but there is nothing in their past history to show it, or it may be that General Halleck can inspire his troops with more energy of action. I doubt that also, save and except in this single instance, when he knew the enemy was ready to surrender or disperse, as advised by my letter of April 18, addressed to him when Chief of staff at Washington City, and delivered into his hands‡ on the 21st instant by Major Hitchcock, of my staff.

Thus matters stood at the time I received General Johnston's first letter and made my answer of April 14, copies of which were sent with all expedition to Lieutenant-General Grant and the Secretary of War, with my letter of April 15. I agreed to meet General Johnston in person at a point intermediate between our pickets on the 17th at noon, provided the position of the troops remained statu quo. I was both willing and anxious thus to consume a few days, as it would enable Colonel Wright to finish our railroad to Raleigh.

*Part III.

†See Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 954.

‡See Sherman to Rawlins, May 30, p. 42.

Two bridges had to be built and twelve miles of new road made. We had no iron except by taking up that on the branch from Goldsborough to Weldon. Instead of losing by time I gained in every way, for every hour of delay possible was required to reconstruct the railroad to our rear and improve the condition of our wagon roads to the front, so desirable in case the negotiations failed and we be forced to make the race of near 200 miles to head off or catch Johnston's army, then retreating toward Charlotte.

At noon of the day appointed I met General Johnston for the first time in my life, although we had been interchanging shots constantly since May, 1863.

Our interview was frank and soldier-like, and he gave me to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly, that the cause was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was the "highest possible crime." He admitted that the terms conceded to General Lee were magnanimous and all he could ask, but he did want some general concessions that would enable him to allay the natural fears and anxiety of his followers, and enable him to maintain his control over them until they could be got back to the neighborhood of their homes, thereby saving the State of North Carolina the devastations inevitably to result from turning his men loose and unprovided on the spot, and our pursuit across the State.

He also wanted to embrace in the same general proposition the fate of all the Confederate armies that remained in existence. I never made any concession as to his own army, or assumed to deal finally and authoritatively in regard to any other, but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the Government of the United States, and was at least worth the few days that would be consumed in reference.

To push an army whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me were cowardly and unworthy the brave men I led.

Inasmuch as General Johnston did not feel authorized to pledge his power over the armies in Texas, we adjourned to meet the next day at noon. I returned to Raleigh and conferred freely with all my general officers, every one of whom urged me to conclude terms that might accomplish so complete and desirable an end. All dreaded the weary and laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back toward Georgia, almost over the very country where we had toiled so long. There was but one opinion expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained they were withheld, or indulged in only by that class who shun the fight and the march, but are loudest, bravest, and fiercest when danger is past. I again met General Johnston on the 18th, and we renewed the conversation. He satisfied me then of his power to disband the rebel armies in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, as well as those in his immediate command, namely, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia.

The points on which he expressed especial solicitude were, lest their States were to be dismembered and denied representation in Congress, or any separate political existence whatever, and that the absolute disarming his men would leave the South powerless and exposed to depredations by wicked bands of assassins and robbers.

President Lincoln's message of 1864; his amnesty proclamation; General Grant's terms to General Lee, substantially extending the benefits of that proclamation to all officers above the rank of colonel; the invitation to the Virginia legislature to reassemble in Richmond by

General Weitzel, with the approval of Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, then on the spot; a firm belief that I had been fighting to re-establish the Constitution of the United States; and last, and not least, the general and universal desire to close a war any longer without organized resistance, were the leading facts that induced me to pen the "memorandum" of April 18, signed by myself and General Johnston.

It was designed to be, and so expressed on its face, as a mere "basis" for reference to the President of the United States and constitutional commander-in-chief, to enable him, if he chose, at one blow to dissipate the military power of the Confederacy which had threatened the national safety for years. It admitted of modification, alteration, and change. It had no appearance of an ultimatum; and by no false reasoning can it be construed into an usurpation of power on my part. I have my opinions on the questions involved, and I will stand by the memorandum; but this forms no part of a military report. Immediately on my return to Raleigh I dispatched one of my staff, Major Hitchcock, to Washington, enjoining him to be most prudent and careful to avoid the spies and informers that would be sure to infest him by the way, and to say nothing to anybody until the President could make known to me his wishes and policy in the matter.

The news of President Lincoln's assassination on the 14th of April (wrongly reported to me by telegraph as having occurred on the 11th) reached me on the 17th, and was announced to my command on the same day in Special Field Orders, No. 56.* I was duly impressed with its horrible atrocity and probable effect upon the country; but when the property and interests of millions still living were involved I saw no good reason to change my course, but thought rather to manifest real respect for his memory by following after his death that policy which, if living, I feel certain he would have approved, or at least not rejected with disdain.

Up to that hour I had never received one word of instruction, advice, or counsel as to the "plan or policy" of Government looking to a restoration of peace on the part of the rebel States of the South. Whenever asked for an opinion on the points involved I had always evaded the subject. My letter to the mayor of Atlanta has been published to the world,† and I was not rebuked by the War Department for it.

My letter to Mr. N— W—, at Savannah, was shown by me to Mr. Stanton before its publication, and all that my memory retains of his answer is that he said, like my letters generally, it was sufficiently "emphatic, and could not be misunderstood."

Both these letters asserted my belief that, according to Mr. Lincoln's proclamations and messages, when the people of the South had laid down their arms and submitted to the lawful power of the United States, *ipso facto* the war was over as to them; and furthermore, that if any State in rebellion would conform to the Constitution of the United States, "cease war," elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, if admitted (of which each House of Congress alone is the judge), that State became instantaneously as much in the Union as New York or Ohio. Nor was I rebuked for this expression, though it was universally known and commented on at the time. And again, Mr. Stanton, in person, at Savannah, speaking of the terrific expenses of the

* See Part III.

† See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 418.

war and difficulty of realizing the money necessary for the daily wants of the Government, impressed me most forcibly with the necessity of bringing the war to a close as soon as possible for financial reasons.

On the evening of April 23 Major Hitchcock reported his return to Morehead City with dispatches, of which fact General Johnston, at Hillsborough, was notified, so as to be ready in the morning for an answer. At 6 a. m. on the 24th Major Hitchcock arrived, accompanied by General Grant and members of his staff, who had not telegraphed the fact of his coming over our exposed road for prudential reasons.

I soon learned that the memorandum was disapproved, without reasons assigned, and I was ordered to give the forty-eight hours' notice, and resume hostilities at the close of that time, governing myself by the substance of a dispatch, then inclosed, dated March 3, 12 noon,* at Washington, D. C., from Secretary Stanton to General Grant, at City Point, but not accompanied by any part of the voluminous matter so liberally lavished on the public in the New York journals of the 24th of April. That was the first and only time I ever saw that telegram, or had one word of instruction on the important matter involved in it; and it does seem strange to me that every bar-room loafer in New York can read in the morning journals "official" matter that is withheld from a general whose command extends from Kentucky to North Carolina.

Within an hour a courier was riding from Durham Station toward Hillsborough with notice to General Johnston of the suspension of the truce and renewing my demand for the surrender of the armies under his immediate command (see two letters, April 24, 6 a. m.),† and at 12 noon I had the receipt of his picket officer.

I therefore published my Orders, No. 62, to the troops, terminating the truce at 12 m. on the 26th, and ordered all to be in readiness to march at that hour on the routes prescribed in Special Field Orders, No. 55, April 14, from the positions held April 18.‡

General Grant had orders from the President, through the Secretary of War, to direct military movements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops, and he approved of it most emphatically; but he did not relieve me or express a wish to assume command. All things were in readiness, when, on the evening of the 25th, I received another letter from General Johnston asking another interview to renew negotiations.

General Grant not only approved, but urged me to accept, and I appointed a meeting at our former place at noon of the 26th, the very hour fixed for the renewal of hostilities. General Johnston was delayed by an accident to his train, but at 2 p. m. arrived. We then consulted, concluded, and signed the final terms of capitulation. These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to General Grant, and met his immediate approval and signature. General Johnston was not even aware of the presence of General Grant in Raleigh at the time.

Thus was surrendered to us the second great army of the so-called Confederacy, and though undue importance has been given to the so-called negotiations which preceded it, and a rebuke and public disfavor cast on me wholly unwarranted by the facts, I rejoice in saying it was accomplished without further ruin and devastation to the country, without the loss of a single life to those gallant men who had followed

* See Vol. XLVI, Part II, p. 802.

† See Part III.

‡ For these orders, see Part III.

me from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and without subjecting brave men to the ungracious task of pursuing a fleeing foe that did not want to fight. As for myself, I know my motives, and challenge the instance during the past four years where an armed and defiant foe stood before me that I did not go in for a fight, and I would blush for shame if I had ever insulted or struck a fallen foe. The instant the terms of surrender were approved by General Grant, I made my Orders, No. 65, assigning to each of my subordinate commanders his share of the work, and, with General Grant's approval, made Special Field Orders, No. 66, putting in motion my old army (no longer required in Carolina) northward for Richmond.* General Grant left Raleigh at 9 a. m. of the 27th, and I glory in the fact that during his three days' stay with me I did not detect in his language or manner one particle of abatement in the confidence, respect, and affection that have existed between us throughout all the varied events of the past war, and though we have honestly differed in opinion in other cases, as well as this, still we respected each other's honest convictions.

I still adhere to my then opinions, that by a few general concessions, "glittering generalities," all of which in the end must and will be conceded to the organized States of the South, that this day there would not be an armed battalion opposed to us within the broad area of the dominions of the United States. Robbers and assassins must in any event result from the disbandment of large armies, but even these should be and could be taken care of by the local civil authorities without being made a charge on the national treasury. On the evening of the 28th, having concluded all business requiring my personal attention at Raleigh, and having conferred with every army commander and delegated to him the authority necessary for his future action, I dispatched my headquarters wagons by land along with the Seventeenth Corps, the office in charge of General Webster from New Berne to Alexandria, Va., by sea, and in person, accompanied only by my personal staff, hastened to Savannah, to direct matters in the interior of South Carolina and Georgia. I had received across the rebel telegraph wires cipher dispatches from General Wilson, at Macon, to the effect that he was in receipt of my Orders, No. 65, and would send General Upton's division to Augusta, and General McCook's division to Tallahassee, to receive the surrender of those garrisons, take charge of the public property, and execute the paroles required by the terms of surrender. He reported a sufficiency of forage for his horses in Southwest Georgia, but asked me to send him a supply of clothing, sugar, coffee, &c., by way of Augusta, Ga., whence he could get it by rail.

I therefore went rapidly to Goldsborough and Wilmington, reaching the latter city at 10 a. m. of the 29th, and the same day embarked for Hilton Head in the blockade-runner *Russia*, Capt. A. M. Smith. I found General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, at Hilton Head, on the evening of April 30, and ordered him to send to Augusta at once what clothing and small-stores he could spare for General Wilson, and to open up a line of certain communication and supply with him at Macon. Within an hour the captured steam-boats *Jeff. Davis* and *Amazon*, both adapted to the shallow and crooked navigation of the Savannah River, were being loaded, the one at Savannah and the other at Hilton Head. The former started up the river on the 1st of May, in charge of a very intelligent officer (whose name I cannot recall) and forty-eight men, all the boat could carry, with orders to

* For these orders, see Part III.

occupy temporarily the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, and to open up communication with General Wilson at Macon in the event that General McCook's division of cavalry was not already there. The Amazon followed next day, and General Gillmore had made the necessary orders for a brigade of infantry, to be commanded by General Molineux, to follow by a land march to Augusta as its permanent garrison. Another brigade of infantry was ordered to occupy Orangeburg, S. C., the point farthest in the interior that can at present be reached by rail from the sea-coast (Charleston).

On the 1st of May I went on to Savannah, where General Gillmore also joined me, and the arrangements ordered for the occupation of Augusta were consummated.

At Savannah I found the city in the most admirable police, under direction of Brevet Major-General Grower, and the citizens manifested the most unqualified joy to hear that, so far as they were concerned, the war was over. All classes, Union men as well as former rebels, did not conceal, however, the apprehensions naturally arising from a total ignorance of the political conditions to be attached to their future state. Anything at all would be preferable to this dread uncertainty.

On the evening of the 2d of May I returned to Hilton Head, and there, for the first time, received the New York papers of April 28, containing Secretary Stanton's dispatch of 9 a. m. of the 27th of April to General Dix, including General Halleck's, from Richmond, of 9 p. m. of the night before, which seems to have been rushed with extreme haste before an excited public, namely, morning of the 28th. You will observe from the dates that these dispatches were running back and forth from Richmond and Washington to New York, and there published, while General Grant and I were together in Raleigh, N. C., adjusting, to the best of our ability, the terms of surrender of the only remaining formidable rebel army in existence at the time east of the Mississippi River. Not one word of intimation had been sent to me of the displeasure of the Government with my official conduct, but only the naked disapproval of a skeleton memorandum sent properly for the action of the President of the United States.

The most objectionable features of my memorandum had already (April 24) been published to the world in violation of official usage, and the contents of my accompanying letters to General Halleck, General Grant, and Mr. Stanton, of even date, though at hand, were suppressed.

In all these letters I had stated clearly and distinctly that Johnston's army would not fight, but, if pushed, would "disband" and "scatter" into small and dangerous guerrilla parties as injurious to the interests of the United States as to the rebels themselves; that all parties admitted that the rebel cause of the South was abandoned; that the negro was free; and that the temper of all was most favorable to a lasting peace. I say all these opinions of mine were withheld from the public with a seeming purpose; and I do contend that my official experience and former services, as well as my past life and familiarity with the people and geography of the South, entitled my opinions to at least a decent respect.

Although this dispatch (Mr. Stanton's of April 27) was printed "official," it had come to me only in the questionable newspaper paragraph, headed "Sherman's truce disregarded."

I had already done what General Wilson wanted me to do, namely, had sent him supplies of clothing and food, with clear and distinct orders and instructions how to carry out in Western Georgia the terms

for the surrender of arms and paroling of prisoners made by General Johnston's capitulation of April 26, and had properly and most opportunely ordered General Gillmore to occupy Orangeburg and Augusta, strategic points of great value at all times, in peace or war; but as the Secretary had taken upon himself to order my subordinate generals to disobey my "orders," I explained to General Gillmore that I would no longer confuse him or General Wilson with "orders" that might conflict with those of the Secretary, which, as reported, were sent, not through me, but in open disregard of me and of my lawful authority.

It now becomes my duty to paint, in justly severe character, the still more offensive and dangerous matter of General Halleck's dispatch of April 26 to the Secretary of War, embodied in his to General Dix of April 27.

General Halleck had been chief of staff of the Army at Washington, in which capacity he received my official letter of April 18,* wherein I wrote clearly that if Johnston's army about Greensborough were "pushed" it would "disperse," an event I wished to prevent. About that time he seems to have been sent from Washington to Richmond to command the new Military Division of the James, in assuming charge of which, on the 22d, he defines the limits of his authority to be the "Department of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and such part of North Carolina as may not be occupied by the command of Major-General Sherman." (See his General Orders, No. 1.)† Four days later, April 26, he reports to the Secretary that he has ordered Generals Meade, Sheridan, and Wright to invade that part of North Carolina which was occupied by my command, and pay "no regard to any truce or orders of" mine. They were ordered to "push forward, regardless of any orders save those of Lieutenant-General Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat." He knew at the time he penned that dispatch and made those orders that Johnston was not retreating, but was halted under a forty-eight hours' truce with me, and was laboring to surrender his command and prevent its dispersion into guerrilla bands, and that I had on the spot a magnificent army at my command, amply sufficient for all purposes required by the occasion.

The plan of cutting off a retreat from the direction of Burkeville and Danville is hardly worthy one of his military education and genius. When he contemplated an act so questionable as the violation of a "truce" made by competent authority within his sphere of command, he should have gone himself and not have sent subordinates, for he knew I was bound in honor to defend and maintain my own truce and pledge of faith, even at the cost of many lives.

When an officer pledges the faith of his Government he is bound to defend it, and he is no soldier who would violate it knowingly.

As to Davis and his stolen treasure, did General Halleck, as chief of staff or commanding officer of the neighboring military division, notify me of the facts contained in his dispatch to the Secretary? No, he did not. If the Secretary of War wanted Davis caught, why not order it, instead of, by publishing in the newspapers, putting him on his guard to hide away and escape? No orders or instructions to catch Davis or his stolen treasure ever came to me; but, on the contrary, I was led to believe that the Secretary of War rather preferred he should effect an escape from the country if made "unknown" to him. But even on this point I inclose a copy of my letter to Admiral Dahlgren, at Charleston, sent him by a fleet steamer from Wilmington on the 25th of April, two

* See Sherman to Rawlins, May 30, p. 42.

† See Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 891.

days before the bankers of Richmond had imparted to General Halleck the important secret as to Davis' movements, designed doubtless to stimulate his troops to march their legs off to catch their treasure for their own use.*

I know now that Admiral Dahlgren did receive my letter on the 26th, and had acted on it before General Halleck had even thought of the matter; but I don't believe a word of the treasure story; it is absurd on its face, and General Halleck, or anybody, has my full permission to chase Jeff. Davis and Cabinet, with their stolen treasure, through any part of the country occupied by my command.

The last and most obnoxious feature of General Halleck's dispatch is wherein he goes out of his way and advises that my subordinates, Generals Thomas, Stoneman, and Wilson, should be instructed not to obey "Sherman's" commands.

This is too much, and I turn from the subject with feelings too strong for words, and merely record my belief that so much mischief was never before embraced in so small a space as in the newspaper paragraph headed "Sherman's truce disregarded," authenticated as "official" by Mr. Secretary Stanton, and published in the New York papers of April 28.

During the night of May 2, at Hilton Head, having concluded my business in the Department of the South, I began my return to meet my troops, then marching toward Richmond from Raleigh. On the morning of the 3d we ran into Charleston Harbor, where I had the pleasure to meet Admiral Dahlgren, who had, in all my previous operations from Savannah northward, aided me with a courtesy and manliness that commanded my entire respect and deep affection; also, General Hatch, who, from our first interview at his Tullifinny camp, had caught the spirit of the move from Pocotaligo northward, and had largely contributed to our joint success in taking Charleston and the Carolina coast. Any one who is not satisfied with war should go and see Charleston, and he will pray louder and deeper than ever that the country may in the long future be spared any more war. Charleston and secession being synonymous terms, the city should be left as a sample, so that centuries may pass away before that false doctrine is again preached in our Union.

We left Charleston on the evening of the 3d of May, and hastened with all possible speed back to Morehead City, which we reached at night of the 4th. I immediately communicated by telegraph with General Schofield, at Raleigh, and learned from him the pleasing fact that the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States had reached the Chesapeake in time to countermand General Halleck's orders, and prevent his violating my truce, invading the area of my command, and driving Johnston's surrendering army into fragments. General Johnston had fulfilled his agreement to the very best of his ability; and the officers charged with issuing the paroles at Greensborough reported about 30,000 already made, and that the greater part of the North Carolina troops had gone home without waiting for their papers, but that all of them would doubtless come into some one of the military posts, the commanders of which are authorized to grant them. About 800 of the rebel cavalry had gone south, refusing to abide the terms of the surrender, and it was supposed they would make for Mexico. I would sincerely advise that they be encouraged to go and stay; they would be a nuisance to any civilized Government, whether loose or in prison.

* See Sherman to Dahlgren, April 25, Part III.

With the exception of some plundering on the part of Lee's and Johnston's disbanded men, all else in North Carolina was "quiet." When to the number of men surrendered at Greensborough are added those at Tallahassee, Augusta, and Macon, with the scattered squads who will come in at other military posts, I have no doubt 50,000 armed men will be disarmed and restored to civil pursuits by the capitulation made near Durham Station, N. C., on the 26th of April, and that, too, without the loss of a single life to us.

On the 5th of May I received and here subjoin a further dispatch from General Schofield, which contains inquiries I have been unable to satisfy, similar to those made by nearly every officer in my command whose duty brings him in contact with citizens. I leave you to do what you think expedient to provide the military remedy.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Morehead City :

When General Grant was here, as you doubtless recollect, he said the lines had been extended to embrace this and other States south. The order, it seems, has been modified so as to include only Virginia and Tennessee. I think it would be an act of wisdom to open this State to trade at once. I hope the Government will make known its policy as to organization of State governments without delay. Affairs must necessarily be in a very unsettled state until that is done; the people are now in a mood to accept almost anything which promises a definite settlement.

What is to be done with the freedmen is the question of all, and it is the all-important question. It requires prompt and wise action to prevent the negro from becoming a huge elephant on our hands. If I am to govern this State it is important for me to know it at once. If another is to be sent here it cannot be done too soon, for he will probably undo the most of what I shall have done. I shall be most glad to hear from you fully when you have time to write.

I will send your message to Wilson at once.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

I give this dispatch entire, to demonstrate how intermingled have become civil matters with the military, and how almost impossible it has become for an officer in authority to act a pure military part.

There are no longer armed enemies in North Carolina, and a soldier can deal with no other sort. The marshals and sheriffs with their posses (of which the military may become a part) are the only proper officers to deal with civil criminals and marauders. But I will not be drawn out in a discussion of this subject, but instance the case to show how difficult is the task become to military officers, when men of the rank, education, experience, nerve, and good sense of General Schofield feel embarrassed by them.

General Schofield, at Raleigh, has a well-appointed and well-disciplined command, is in telegraphic communication with the controlling parts of his department, and remote ones in the direction of Georgia, as well as with Washington, and has military possession of all strategic points.

In like manner General Gillmore is well situated in all respects except as to rapid communication with the seat of the General Government. I leave him also with every man he ever asked for, and in full and quiet possession of every strategic point in his department; and General Wilson has in the very heart of Georgia the strongest, best appointed, and best equipped cavalry corps that ever fell under my command; and he has now, by my recent action, opened to him a source and route of supply by way of Savannah River that simplifies his military problem, so that I think I may with a clear conscience leave them and turn my

attention once more to my special command, the army with which I have been associated through some of the most eventful scenes of this or any war.

I hope and believe none of these commanders will ever have reason to reproach me for any "orders" they may have received from me, and the President of the United States may be assured that all of them are in position, ready and willing to execute to the letter and in spirit any orders he may give. I shall henceforth cease to give them any orders at all, for the occasion that made them subordinate to me is past, and I shall confine my attention to the army composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, unless the commanding general of the Armies of the United States orders otherwise.

At 4 p. m. of May 9 I reached Manchester, on the James River, opposite Richmond, and found that all the four corps had arrived from Raleigh, and were engaged in replenishing their wagons for the resumption of the march toward Alexandria.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

A D D E N D A .

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: General Grant directs me to call your attention to the part of your report in which the necessity of maintaining your truce, even at the expense of many lives, is spoken of. The General thinks that in making a truce the commander of an army can control only his own army and that the hostile general must make his own arrangements with other armies acting against him. Whilst independent generals, acting against a common foe, would naturally act in concert, the general deems that each must be the judge of his own duty and responsible for its execution. If you should wish, the report will be returned for any change you deem best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1865.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I had the honor to receive your letter of May 25 last evening and I hasten to answer. I wish to precede it by renewing the assurance of my entire confidence and respect for the President and Lieutenant-General Grant, and that in all matters I will be most willing to shape my official and private conduct to suit their wishes. The past is beyond my control and the matters embraced in the official report to which you refer are finished. It is but just the reasons that actuated me, right or wrong, should stand of record, but in all future cases, should any arise, I will respect the decision of General Grant, though I think it wrong. Supposing a guard has prisoners in charge, and officers of another command should aim to rescue or kill them, is

it not clear the guard must defend the prisoners? Same of a safeguard. So jealous is the military law to protect and maintain "good faith" when pledged that the law adjudges death and no alternative punishment to one who violates a safeguard in foreign parts. (See Article of War, No 55.) For murder, arson, treason, and the highest military crimes, the punishment prescribed by law is death, or some minor punishment, but for the violation of a safeguard death and death alone is the prescribed penalty. I instance this to illustrate how, in military stipulations to an enemy, our Government commands and enforces "good faith." In discussing this matter I would like to refer to many writers on military law, but am willing to take Halleck as the text. (See his chapter No. 27). In the very first article he prefaces that "good faith" should always be observed between enemies in war, because, when our faith has been pledged to him, so far as the promise extends, he ceases to be an enemy. He then defines the meaning of compacts and conventions, and says they are made sometimes for a general or a partial suspension of hostilities for the surrender of an army, &c. They may be special, limited to particular places, or to particular forces, but, of course, can only bind the armies subject to the general who makes the truce, and coextensive only with the extent of his command. This is all I ever claimed and clearly covers the whole case. All of North Carolina was in my immediate command, with General Schofield, its department commander, and his army present with me. I never asked the truce to have effect beyond my own territorial command. General Halleck himself, in his Orders, No. 1, defines his own limits clearly enough, viz, "Such part of North Carolina as was not occupied by the command of Major General Sherman." He could not pursue and cut off Johnston's retreat toward Salisbury and Charlotte without invading my command, and so patent was his purpose to defy and violate my truce that Mr. Stanton's publication of the fact, not even yet recalled, modified, or explained, was headed "Sherman's truce disregarded," that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that the truce bound Generals Halleck or Canby within the sphere of their respective commands as defined by themselves. It was a partial truce of very short duration, clearly within my limits and right, justified by events, and, as in the case of prisoners in my custody, or the violation of a safeguard given by me in my own territorial limits, I was bound to maintain "good faith." I prefer not to change my report, but again repeat that in all future cases I am willing to be governed by the interpretations of General Grant, although I again invite his attention to the limits of my command and those of General Halleck at the time, and the pointed phraseology of General Halleck's dispatch to Mr. Stanton, wherein he reports that he had ordered his generals to pay no heed to my orders within the clearly defined area of my command.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman's official report of the operations of his armies in the campaign of

the Carolinas from April 1, 1865, to May 10, 1865;* also copy of my note calling his attention to that part of his report in which he speaks of the necessity of maintaining his truce even at the expense of many lives, and giving him my views thereon, with permission to amend it, and his answer thereto.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Washington City, May 30, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the following corrections be made in my last official report, dated May 9, 1865, already forwarded, viz: On page 8 [31] of the report, referring to my letter of April 18, 1865, addressed to Major-General Halleck, substitute in lieu of the words "into his hands," the words "at Washington," and on page 24 [37], before the word "received" (beginning line), insert the words "must have."

At the time the report was written Major Hitchcock, who bore the letter in question to Washington, was not with me, and I was under the impression that he had placed the letter in question in General Halleck's own hands on the 21st of April. Having now just learned that though the letter was delivered on that day at General Halleck's former office in Washington, it arrived just after his departure for Richmond, I wish the statement to be made accordingly. But as I am satisfied, for other reasons, that my views as contained in that letter were made known to General Halleck before his dispatch of April 26 was sent, the inferences drawn in my report remain unchanged.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from returns showing the effective strength of the army in the field under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, January 31, February 28, March 31, and April 10, 1865.

JANUARY 31.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).						
Fifteenth Army Corps.....	720	14,638	2	14	10	371
Seventeenth Army Corps.....	466	11,220	4	43	6	258
Total	1,186	25,858	6	57	16	629
LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).						
Fourteenth Army Corps.....	596	13,372	.....	.....	8	444
Twentieth Army Corps.....	579	12,332	.....	.....	22	501
Total	1,175	25,704	.....	.....	30	945
Kilpatrick's cavalry.....	.....	.....	180	4,195	4	94
Aggregate.....	2,361	51,562	186	4,252	50	1,668

* See p. 29.

† Second, ante.

‡ Next, ante.

Abstract from returns showing the effective strength of the army, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 28.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).						
Fifteenth Army Corps.....	733	14, 076	2	12	14	348
Seventeenth Army Corps.....	441	10, 675	4	42	5	266
Total	1, 174	24, 751	6	54	19	614
LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).						
Fourteenth Army Corps.....	571	12, 192			7	438
Twentieth Army Corps.....	610	12, 300			23	481
Total	1, 181	24, 492			30	919
Kilpatrick's cavalry.....			173	4, 168	4	91
Aggregate	2, 355	49, 243	179	4, 222	53	1, 624

MARCH 31.

RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).						
Fifteenth Army Corps.....	747	14, 668	2	11	15	366
Seventeenth Army Corps.....	475	11, 614	4	42	7	252
Total	1, 222	26, 282	6	53	22	618
LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).						
Fourteenth Army Corps.....	516	12, 193			6	408
Twentieth Army Corps.....	614	11, 375			23	486
Total	1, 130	23, 568			29	894
CENTER (ARMY OF THE OHIO).						
Provisional Corps.....	372	9, 841	15	559	3	124
Twenty-third Army Corps.....	547	11, 143			13	480
Total	919	20, 984	15	559	16	604
Kilpatrick's cavalry.....			155	3, 993	4	77
Aggregate	3, 271	70, 834	176	4, 605	71	2, 193

APRIL 10.

RIGHT WING (ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE).						
Fifteenth Army Corps.....	708	14, 536	2	21	13	390
Seventeenth Army Corps.....	478	12, 395	2	28	8	253
Total	1, 186	26, 931	4	49	21	643
LEFT WING (ARMY OF GEORGIA).						
Fourteenth Army Corps.....	561	14, 092			8	437
Twentieth Army Corps.....	639	11, 832			18	476
Total	1, 200	25, 924			26	913
CENTER (ARMY OF THE OHIO).						
Tenth Army Corps.....	392	11, 335			6	366
Twenty-third Army Corps.....	641	13, 359			11	282
Total	1, 033	24, 694			17	648
Kilpatrick's cavalry.....			178	5, 306	5	170
Aggregate	3, 419	77, 549	182	5, 355	69	2, 374

SPECIAL } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
FIELD ORDERS, } *In the Field, Bentonville, N. C.,*
No. 35. } *March 22, 1865.*

The general commanding announces to this army that yesterday it beat on its chosen ground the concentrated armies of our enemy, who has fled in disorder, leaving his dead, wounded, and prisoners in our hands and burning his bridges on his retreat. On the same day Major-General Schofield, from New Berne, entered and occupied Goldsborough, and Major-General Terry, from Wilmington, secured Cox's Bridge crossing and laid a pontoon bridge across Neuse River, so that our campaign has resulted in a glorious success. After a march of the most extraordinary character, near 500 miles, over swamps and rivers, deemed impassable to others, at the most inclement season of the year, and drawing our chief supplies from a poor and wasted country, we reach our destination in good health and condition. I thank the army and assure it that our Government and people honor them for this new display of the physical and moral qualities which reflect honor upon the whole nation. You shall now have rest and all the supplies that can be brought from the rich granaries and store-houses of our magnificent country before again embarking on new and untried dangers.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
FIELD ORDERS, } *In the Field, Goldsborough, N. C.,*
No. 49. } *April 6, 1865.*

* * * * *

II. The general-in-chief announces for the information of this army the following resolutions received:

Whereas, The official announcement of the fall of Charleston, the "Cradle of Secession," has been received: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That we tender our most hearty thanks to the gallant officers and men of the army of the illustrious Sherman, who have, under God, been the instruments of accomplishment of so glorious an achievement.

Be it further resolved, &c., That in the late glorious victories of General Sherman we recognize the hand of God as directing the affairs of our country, and as an evidence of the speedy return of peace.

SIMEON BELDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1865.

MICHAEL HAHN,
Governor.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
FIELD ORDERS, } *In the Field, Washington, D. C.,*
No. 76. } *May 30, 1865.*

The general commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done,

and armed enemies no longer defy us; some of you will go to your homes, and others will be retained in military service till further orders. And now that we are about to separate, to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs, when but little more than a year ago we were gathered about the towering cliffs of Lookout Mountain and all the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty. Three armies had come together from distant fields, with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnel Hill, with Rocky Face Mountain and Buzzard Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Resaca, then on to the Etowah, to Dallas, Kenesaw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home, and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four hard battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we solved the problem and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, severed all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah. Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again began a march, which for peril, labor, and results will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers were all passed in midwinter with its floods and rains in the face of an accumulating enemy, and, after the battles of Averasborough and Bentonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsborough. Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh, and beyond, until we met our enemy suing for peace, instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, nor mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold, had checked us, but when he who had fought us hard and persistently offered submission your general thought it wrong to pursue him farther, and negotiations followed, which resulted as you all know in the surrender. How far the operations of this army have contributed to the final overthrow of the Confederacy, and the peace which now dawns on us, must be judged by others, not by us, but that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United States. To such as remain in the military service your general need only remind you that success in the past was due to hard work and discipline and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home he will only say, that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil, and productions, that every man may find a home and occupation suited to his taste, and none should yield to the natural impatience sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new adventure abroad; do not yield to the temptation, for it would lead only to death and disappointment.

Your general now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that as in war you have been good soldiers so in peace you will make good

citizens, and if unfortunately new war should arise in our country "Sherman's Army" will be the first to buckle on its old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Organization of the Union Forces commanded by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, January-April, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

7th Company Ohio Sharpshooters, Lieut. James Cox.

ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

1st Michigan, Col. John B. Yates.

1st Missouri (five companies), Lieut. Col. William Tweeddale.

ARTILLERY.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

RIGHT WING.

(Army of the Tennessee.)

Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

ESCORT.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, Capt. William Duncan.

4th Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. John L. King.

PONTOON TRAIN GUARD.

14th Wisconsin, Company E, Capt. William I. Henry.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.

First Brigade.

Col. MILO SMITH.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. WOODS.†

12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.

26th Iowa, Maj. John Lubbers.

27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.

31st and 32d Missouri (six companies),

Lieut. Col. Abraham J. Seay.

76th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edward Briggs.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT F. CATTERSON.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.‡

Col. ROBERT F. CATTERSON.

26th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Ira J. Bloomfield.

40th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Hall.

103d Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Wright.

97th Indiana:

Capt. George Elliott.

Lieut. Col. Aden G. Cavins.

100th Indiana:

Maj. Ruel M. Johnson.

Capt. John W. Headington.

6th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William H. Clune.

46th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edward N. Upton.

* All organizations are entered in the rosters of the commands with which they served.

† Assumed command January 23.

‡ In command from March 28 to April 4.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. STONE.

4th Iowa:

Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Nichols.

Capt. Randolph Sry.

Maj. Albert R. Anderson.

9th Iowa, Maj. Alonzo Abernethy.

25th Iowa, Lieut. Col. David J. Palmer.

30th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts.

31st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

First Brigade.

Col. THEODORE JONES.

55th Illinois, Capt. Charles A. Andress.

116th Illinois:

Lieut. Col. John E. Maddux.

Capt. Nicolas Geschwind.

127th Illinois:

Capt. Charles Schryver.

Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss.

6th Missouri,* Lieut. Col. Delos Van Deusen.

30th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Emerson P. Brooks.

57th Ohio:

Capt. John A. Smith.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.

Second Brigade.

Col. WELLS S. JONES.

111th Illinois:

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Black.

Col. James S. Martin.

83d Indiana:

Capt. Charles W. White.

Capt. William N. Crow.

37th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Louis von Bles-singh.

47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.

53d Ohio:

Capt. Robert Curren.

Maj. Preston R. Galloway.

54th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Israel T. Moore.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. OLIVER.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. B. Weems.

90th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart.

99th Indiana, Capt. Josiah Farrar.

15th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Hutchinson.

70th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Philips.

THIRD DIVISION.†

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. CLARK.

63d Illinois:

Col. Joseph B. McCown.

Capt. Joseph R. Stanford.

93d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.

48th Indiana, Capt. Newton Bingham.

59th Indiana:

Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.

Maj. Thomas A. McNaught.

4th Minnesota:‡

Col. John E. Tourtellotte.

Capt. Leverett R. Wellman.

18th Wisconsin:§

Maj. James P. Millard.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson.

Second Brigade.

Col. CLARK R. WEVER.

Col. JOHN E. TOURTELLOTTE. ||

56th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.

10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William H. Silsby.

17th Iowa (one company), Capt. William Horner.

26th Missouri¶ (two companies), Lieut. Theron M. Rice.

80th Ohio:

Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.

Maj. Thomas C. Morris.

* Companies A and B, 8th Missouri, attached.

† Discontinued April 26, and the troops transferred to the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions.

‡ Transferred to Second Brigade April 6.

§ Joined from veteran furlough March 26; during its absence detachment non-veterans attached to 93d Illinois.

|| In command from April 7.

¶ Detachment 10th Missouri attached.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ELLIOTT W. RICE.

52d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jerome D. Davis.

66th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Roger Martin.

2d Iowa, Col. Noel B. Howard.

7th Iowa, Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT N. ADAMS.

12th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Henry Van Sellar.

66th Illinois:

Capt. William S. Boyd.

Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Campbell.

81st Ohio, Maj. William C. Henry.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK J. HURLBUT.

7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hector Perrin.

50th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William Hanna.

57th Illinois, Maj. Frederick A. Battey.

39th Iowa:

Capt. Isaac D. Marsh.

Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Griffiths.

Unassigned.

110th U. S. Colored Troops:

Maj. William C. Hawley.

Capt. Thomas Kennedy.

Capt. Zac. C. Wilson.

Capt. Jacob Kemnitzer.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. ROSS.

1st Illinois Light, Battery H:

Capt. Francis De Gress.

Lieut. Robert S. Gray.

1st Michigan Light, Battery B, Lieut. Edward B. Wright.

1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Capt. Charles M. Callahan.

Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

UNASSIGNED.

29th Missouri (mounted):

Maj. Christian Burkhardt.

Col. Joseph S. Gage.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

ESCORT.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.
 Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.*

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. SHELDON.
 Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.†

64th Illinois, Maj. Joseph S. Reynolds.
 18th Missouri:
 Lieut. Col. William H. Minter.
 Col. Charles S. Sheldon.
 Lieut. Col. William H. Minter.
 Maj. William M. Edgar.
 27th Ohio, Maj. Isaac N. Gilruth.
 39th Ohio:
 Capt. John W. Orr.
 Lieut. Col. Daniel Weber.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. SPRAGUE.
 Col. MILTON MONTGOMERY.‡
 Brig. Gen. JOHN W. SPRAGUE.§
 35th New Jersey, Col. John J. Cladek.
 43d Ohio:
 Col. Wager Swayne.||
 Maj. Horace Park.
 63d Ohio:
 Maj. John W. Fouts.
 Capt. Otis W. Pollock.
 Maj. Oscar L. Jackson.
 25th Wisconsin:
 Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
 Col. Milton Montgomery.
 Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN TILLSON.
 Col. CHARLES H. DE GROAT.¶
 Lieut. Col. JAMES S. WRIGHT.
 Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN TILLSON.
 10th Illinois:
 Lieut. Col. McLain F. Wood.
 Lieut. Col. David Gillespie.
 25th Indiana:
 Lieut. Col. James S. Wright.
 Maj. William H. Crenshaw.
 Lieut. Col. James S. Wright.
 32d Wisconsin:
 Col. Charles H. De Groat.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Carleton.
 Maj. William H. Burrows.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.
 Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.
 Bvt. Maj. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.**

* In command from April 3.

† In command from January 25.

‡ Assumed command January 29.

§ In command from March 28.

|| Wounded February 2.

¶ In command March 26 to April 10.

** In command from March 31.

Provost Guard.

20th Illinois, * Capt. Henry King.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.
 Col. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD.†
 Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.
 Brig. Gen. CHARLES EWING.

30th Illinois:

Lieut. Col. William C. Rhoades.
 Capt. John P. Davis.

31st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Pearson.

45th Illinois, Maj. John O. Duer.

12th Wisconsin, Col. James K. Proudfit.

16th Wisconsin:

Capt. Joseph Craig.
 Col. Cassius Fairchild.
 Capt. Joseph Craig.
 Col. Cassius Fairchild.

Second Brigade.

Col. GREENBERRY F. WILES.
 Brig. Gen. ROBERT K. SCOTT.‡

20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Harrison Wilson.
 68th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George E. Welles.
 78th Ohio:

Capt. Israel C. Robinson.
 Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.
 Lieut. Col. Gilbert D. Munson.

17th Wisconsin:

Maj. Patrick H. McCauley.
 Lieut. Col. Donald D. Scott.
 Col. Adam G. Malloy.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

14th and 15th Illinois (battalion):

Capt. Alonzo J. Gillespie.
 Col. George C. Rogers.

53d Illinois, Col. John W. McClanahan.

23d Indiana:

Lieut. Col. George S. Babbitt.
 Capt. John W. Hammond.

53d Indiana:

Maj. Henry Duncan.
 Col. Warner L. Vestal.

32d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson J. Hibbets.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

32d Illinois, Capt. John J. Rider.

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Beach.

13th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Justin C. Kennedy.

15th Iowa, Maj. George Pomutz.

16th Iowa:

Capt. Jesse H. Lucas.
 Capt. John F. Conyngham.
 Maj. John H. Smith.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. ALLEN C. WATERHOUSE.
 Maj. FREDERICK WELKER.

1st Michigan Light, Battery C, Lieut. William W. Hyzer.

Minnesota Light, 1st Battery, Capt. William Z. Clayton.

Ohio Light, 15th Battery:

Lieut. Lyman Bailey.
 Capt. James Burdick.

UNASSIGNED.

9th Illinois (mounted), Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Hughes.

LEFT WING.

(Army of Georgia.)

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

PONTONIERS.

58th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.

* Assigned to 1st Brigade April 3.

† In command January 15 to March 31 and April 3 and 4.

‡ In command from March 28.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS. ✓

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.*

Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARRISON C. HOBART.

104th Illinois, Maj. John H. Widmer.

42d Indiana, Maj. Gideon R. Kellams.

88th Indiana:

Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Briant.

Capt. William N. Voris.

Maj. Lewis J. Blair.

33d Ohio, Capt. Joseph Hinson.

94th Ohio, Maj. William H. Snider.

21st Wisconsin:

Lieut. Col. Michael H. Fitch.

Maj. Charles H. Walker.

Lieut. Col. Michael H. Fitch.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.

Lieut. Col. MICHAEL H. FITCH.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.

13th Michigan:

Col. Joshua B. Culver.

Maj. Willard G. Eaton.†

Capt. Silas A. Yerkes.

21st Michigan:

Capt. Arthur C. Prince.

Lieut. Col. Loomis K. Bishop.

69th Ohio:

Capt. Jacob J. Rarick.

Lieut. Samuel P. Murray.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Brigham.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DAVID MILES.‡

Lieut. Col. ARNOLD MCMAHAN.§

Col. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.

38th Indiana:

Capt. James H. Low.¶

Capt. David H. Patton.

21st Ohio:

Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan.

Capt. Samuel F. Cheney.

Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan.

74th Ohio, Maj. Robert P. Findley.

79th Pennsylvania:

Maj. Michael H. Locher.

Capt. John S. McBride.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

Provost Guard.

110th Illinois, Company B, Capt. William R. Hester.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.

16th Illinois:

Capt. Eben White.

Capt. Herman Lund.

60th Illinois:

Lieut. Col. George W. Evans.

Maj. James H. McDonald.

10th Michigan:

Col. Charles M. Lum.

Capt. William H. Dunphy.

14th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond.

17th New York:

Lieut. Col. James Lake.¶

Maj. Alexander S. Marshall

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN S. PEARCE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN G. MITCHELL.**

34th Illinois:

Capt. Peter F. Walker.

Lieut. Col. Peter Ege.

78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon.

98th Ohio:

Capt. James R. McLaughlin.

Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce.‡

Maj. David E. Roatch.

108th Ohio:

Maj. Frederick Beck.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Good.

113th Ohio:

Capt. Toland Jones.

Capt. Otway Watson.

121st Ohio, Maj. Aaron B. Robinson.

* In command March 28 to April 4.

† Killed March 19.

‡ Wounded March 19.

§ In command March 19 to 28.

¶ Mortally wounded March 19.

¶ Wounded March 16.

** In command from February 7.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN D. FEARING.*
 Lieut. Col. JAMES W. LANGLEY.

85th Illinois, Capt. James R. Griffith.
 86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock.
 110th Illinois,† Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
 125th Illinois:
 Lieut. Col. James W. Langley.
 Capt. George W. Cook.
 22d Indiana, Capt. William H. Snodgrass.
 37th Indiana (one company), Lieut. Socrates Carver.
 52d Ohio:
 Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy.
 Maj. James T. Holmes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Col. MORTON C. HUNTER.

82d Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Matheny.
 23d Missouri (four companies), Maj. John H. Jolly.
 11th Ohio† (detachment), Capt. Francis H. Loring.
 17th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Showers.
 31st Ohio:
 Capt. Michael Stone.
 Capt. Eli Wilkin.
 89th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn.
 92d Ohio, Lieut. Col. John C. Morrow.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS DOAN.
 Col. NEWELL GLEASON.§

75th Indiana:
 Maj. Cyrus J. McCole.
 Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.
 87th Indiana:
 Maj. Richard C. Sabin.
 Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Hammond.
 101st Indiana:
 Maj. George W. Steele.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
 2d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop.
 105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. ESTE.
 Lieut. Col. HUBBARD K. MILWARD.¶
 Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.¶¶

74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan.
 18th Kentucky:
 Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
 Maj. John J. Hall.
 Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
 14th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Albert Moore.
 38th Ohio, Capt. Charles M. Gilbert.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Lieut. Joseph R. Channel, Lieut. Palmer F. Scovel.
 2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Judson Rich.
 Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Samuel D. Webb, Lieut. Clinton Keeler.
 Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Joseph McKnight, Lieut. Elijah Booth, jr.

* Wounded March 19.

† On duty at corps headquarters; Company A, 24th Illinois, attached.

‡ Attached to 92d Ohio.

§ In command from April 3.

¶ In command March 29 to April 9.

¶¶ Previously in command of a provisional division, consisting of mixed troops, convalescents, &c.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.
Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL J. JACKSON.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.
5th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll.
123d New York, Col. James C. Rogers.
141st New York:
Capt. William Merrell.
Lieut. Col. Andrew J. McNett.
46th Pennsylvania, Maj. Patrick Griffith.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAWLEY.
2d Massachusetts:
Lieut. Col. Charles F. Morse.†
Capt. Robert B. Brown.
Capt. Edward A. Phalen.
13th New Jersey:
Lieut. Col. Frederick H. Harris.
Capt. John H. Arey.
107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.
150th New York, Col. Alfred B. Smith.
3d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George W. Stevenson.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. ROBINSON.
82d Illinois:
Maj. Ferdinand H. Rolshausen.
Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
101st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage.
143d New York:
Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins,†
Capt. Edward H. Pinney.
Col. Horace Boughton.
61st Ohio,‡ Capt. John Garrett.
82d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. David Thomson.†
Maj. James S. Crall.
31st Wisconsin, Col. Francis H. West.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ARIO PARDEE, JR.
Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL.
5th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert Kirkup.
29th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jonas Schoonover.
66th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
Capt. Theodoric G. Keller.
28th Pennsylvania:
Col. John Flynn.§
Lieut. Col. James Fitzpatrick.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Craig.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL.
Col. PATRICK H. JONES.||
33d New Jersey:
Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat.
Col. George W. Mindil.
Maj. Nathaniel K. Bray.
119th New York, Col. John T. Lockman.
134th New York:
Capt. Perry E. McMaster.
Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
154th New York, Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Warner.
73d Pennsylvania:
Capt. Samuel D. Miller.
Maj. Christian H. Goebel.
109th Pennsylvania,¶ Capt. William Geary.

* In command from April 2.

† Wounded March 16.

‡ Consolidated with 82d Ohio April 9.

§ Wounded February 12.

|| In command from March 30.

¶ Consolidated with 111th Pennsylvania March 31.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.

- 60th New York:
Maj. Abner B. Shipman.
Lieut. Col. Lester S. Willson.
- 102d New York:
Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield.
Maj. Oscar J. Spaulding.
- 137th New York:
Maj. Milo B. Eldredge.
Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhees.
- 149th New York:
Capt. Henry N. Burhans.
Maj. Nicholas Grumbach.
- 29th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. George E. Johnson.
Col. Samuel M. Zulich.
- 111th Pennsylvania:
Capt. William J. Alexander.
Col. Thomas M. Walker.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY CASE.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON.*

- 102d Illinois:
Maj. Hiland H. Clay.
Col. Franklin C. Smith.
- 105th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Everell F. Dut-
ton.
- 129th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Flynn.
Col. Henry Case.
- 70th Indiana:
Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Merrill.
- 79th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. DANIEL DUSTIN.

- 33d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James E. Bur-
ton.
- 85th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alexander B.
Crane.
- 19th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. John J. Baker.
Maj. David Anderson.
- 22d Wisconsin:
Capt. Darwin R. May.
Capt. George H. Brown.
Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood.

Third Brigade

Col. SAMUEL ROSS.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM COGSWELL.†

- 20th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham.
- 33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Elisha Doane.
- 136th New York:
Lieut. Col. Lester B. Faulkner.
Maj. Henry L. Arnold.
Capt. George H. Eldridge.
Col. James Wood, jr.
- 55th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers
Maj. Charles P. Wickham.
- 73d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst.
Maj. Thomas W. Higgins.
- 26th Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler.
Maj. Francis Lackner.

* In command from April 19.

† In command from January 16.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.
Capt. CHARLES E. WINEGAR.*

1st New York Light, Battery I:
Capt. Charles E. Winegar.
Lieut. Warren L. Scott.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Lieut. Edward P. Newkirk.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Thomas S. Sloan.

CAVALRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. JORDAN.

3d Indiana (battalion), Capt. Charles U. Patton.
8th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones.
2d Kentucky, Maj. Owen Star.
3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Robert H. King.
9th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David H. Kimmel.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. SMITH D. ATKINS.

92d Illinois (mounted), Lieut. Col. Matthew Van Buskirk.
9th Michigan, Col. George S. Acker.
9th Ohio, Col. William D. Hamilton.
10th Ohio, Col. Thomas W. Sanderson.
McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron, Capt. John Dalzell.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER.
Col. MICHAEL KERWIN.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS T. HEATH.†

1st Alabama:
Maj. Francis L. Cramer.‡
Capt. Jerome J. Hinds.
Maj. Sanford Tramel.
5th Kentucky:§
Col. Oliver L. Baldwin.
Maj. Christopher T. Cheek
5th Ohio, Maj. George H. Rader.
13th Pennsylvania:||
Maj. George F. McCabe.
Col. Michael Kerwin.

Fourth Brigade.¶

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM B. WAY.

1st Regiment, Maj. Charles A. Appel.**
2d Regiment, Lieut. Col. William Stough.
3d Regiment, Capt. John B. Riggs

Artillery.

New York Light, 23d Battery,†† Capt Samuel Kittinger.
Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery, †† Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

* In command from April 1.

† Assigned April 21.

‡ Wounded and captured March 10.

§ Relieved for muster out April 6.

|| Assigned April 4.

¶ Organized provisionally from the dismounted men of the Third Division; those of the 1st Regiment belonging to the First Brigade; the 2d Regiment to the Second Brigade, and the 3d Regiment to the Third Brigade.

** Captured March 10.

†† Assigned April 1.

†† Relieved for muster out April 8.

CENTER.*

(Army of the Ohio.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

ESCORT.

7th Ohio Cavalry, Company G, Capt. John A. Ashbury.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. EDMUND H. RUSSELL.

ENGINEERS.

15th New York (three companies), Maj. Henry V. Slosson.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. TERANCE J. KENNEDY.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.

ESCORT.

20th New York Cavalry, Company I,‡ Capt. John J. Carroll.

FIRST DIVISION.§

Bvt. Maj. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE.

Third Brigade.¶

Col. NICHOLAS W. DAY.

24th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Edward Wright.

38th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. James P. Richardson.

128th New York, Capt. Henry H. Sincerbox.

156th New York, Capt. Alfred Cooley.

175th New York (five companies), Capt. Charles McCarthey.

176th New York, Maj. Charles Lewis.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery,¶ Lieut. George W. Alexander.

SECOND DIVISION.**

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.

Col. RUFUS DAGGETT

3d New York:

Capt. George E. Fordham.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Dunham.

112th New York, Col. Ephraim A. Ludwick.

117th New York, Capt. Edward Downer.

142d New York:

Lieut. Col. William A. Jones.

Col. Albert M. Barney.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. COAN.

Col. JOHN S. LITTELL.¶

47th New York, Col. Christopher R. MacDonald.

48th New York:

Capt. Van Rensselaer K. Hilliard.

Col. William B. Coan.

76th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles Knerr.

97th Pennsylvania:

Maj. William H. Martin.

Lieut. Col. John Wainwright.

203d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Amos W. Bachman.

* Arrived at Goldsborough March 21. The roster of this command covers only the period from March 21 to April 30, 1865.

† As organized April 2; previously known as Provisional Corps.

‡ Relieved March 28.

§ The First Brigade at Morehead City, and the Second Brigade at Wilmington.

¶ Previously known as Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

¶ Assigned April 5.

** Previously known as Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Third Brigade.

Col. G. FREDERICK GRANGER.

13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zent.

9th Maine, Lieut. Col. Joseph Noble.

4th New Hampshire, Capt. John H. Roberts.

115th New York, Lieut. Col. Nathan J. Johnson.

169th New York, Lieut. Col. James A. Colvin.

Artillery.

New York Light, 16th Battery, Capt. Richard H. Lee.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES J. PAINE.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. DELEVAN BATES.

1st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Giles H. Rich.

30th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Hiram A. Oakman.

107th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William H. Revere, jr.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.

4th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Rogers.

5th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Giles W. Shurtleff.

39th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ozora P. Stearns.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALBERT M. BLACKMAN.†

6th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John W. Ames.

27th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John W. Donnellan.

37th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Nathan Goff, jr.

UNATTACHED.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Myrick.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX.‡

ENGINEER BATTALION.§

Capt. OLIVER S. McCURE.

PROVOST GUARD.

9th New Jersey, Company H, Capt. Edward S. Pullen.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. SCHOFIELD.||

Capt. GILES J. COCKERILL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

* Previously known as Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

† In command from April 22.

‡ In command from March 31. From March 1 to 31 General Cox commanded the District of Beaufort and the Provisional Corps, consisting of Ruger's, Palmer's, and Carter's divisions.

§ Composed of details from infantry regiments.

|| Relieved April 3.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ISRAEL N. STILES.*

120th Indiana, Col. Allen W. Prather.
 124th Indiana, Col. John M. Orr.
 128th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard.
 180th Ohio, Col. Willard Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON.

123d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Dewitt C. Walters.
 129th Indiana, Col. Charles A. Zollinger.
 130th Indiana, Col. Charles S. Parrish.
 28th Michigan, Col. William W. Wheeler.

Third Brigade.

Col. MINOR T. THOMAS.

25th Massachusetts,† Lieut. Col. James Tucker.
 8th Minnesota, Maj. George A. Camp.
 174th Ohio, Col. John S. Jones.
 178th Ohio, Col. Joab A. Stafford

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery, † Lieut. George W. Alexander.
 1st Michigan Light, Battery F, § Capt. Byron D. Paddock.
 Illinois Light, Elgin Battery, || Capt. Andrew M. Wood.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.
 Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.¶
 Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.**
 Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

First Brigade.

Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.
 Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

26th Kentucky, Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh.
 25th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Orentt.
 132d New York, †† Col. Peter J. Claassen.
 52d Pennsylvania, † Lieut. Col. John B. Conyngham.
 6th Tennessee, †† Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN MEHRINGER.

107th Illinois, Maj. Thomas J. Milholland.
 80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.
 23d Michigan, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding.
 111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood.
 118th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edgar Sowers.

* In command from March 14.

† Assigned April 2.

‡ Transferred to First Division, Tenth Army Corps, April 5.

§ Ordered to New Berne April 6.

|| Assigned April 8.

¶ Assumed command April 4.

** In command April 8 to 20, and April 26 to 30; General Cooper assumed command of First Brigade April 26.

†† Assigned April 2; detachment 99th New York temporarily attached.

‡‡ Relieved for muster out March 31.

Third Brigade.

Col. SILAS A. STRICKLAND.

91st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Butterfield.
50th Ohio:Capt. John S. Conahan.
Lieut. Col. James A. Bope.

181st Ohio:

Lieut. Col. John E. Hudson.
Col. John O'Dowd.

183d Ohio, Col. George W. Hoge.

*Artillery.*Indiana Light, 15th Battery, * Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Frank Wilson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. REILLY.
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.†*Provost Guard.*

100th Ohio, Company F, Lieut. John P. Denny.

First Brigade.

Col. OSCAR W. STERL.

12th Kentucky:

Capt. John Travis.
Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rous-
seau.16th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John S.
White.

100th Ohio, Capt. Frank Rundell.

104th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William J. Jordan.

8th Tennessee, Capt. James W. Berry.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN S. CASEMENT.

65th Illinois:

Maj. George H. Kennedy.
Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart.65th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John W. Ham-
mond.9th New Jersey,‡ Col. James Stewart,
jr.

103d Ohio, Capt. Henry S. Pickands.

177th Ohio:

Col. Arthur T. Wilcox.
Lieut. Col. William H. Zimmer-
man.*Third Brigade.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. HENDERSON.

112th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Emery S. Bond.

63d Indiana:

Lieut. Col. Daniel Morris.
Maj. Frank Wilcox.

140th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Brady.

17th Massachusetts,‡ Lieut. Col. Henry Splaine.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 23d Battery, * Capt. James H. Myers.

1st Ohio Light, Battery D:

Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.
Lieut. Cecil C. Reed.

* Detached at Wilmington April 5.

† In command from April 7.

‡ Assigned April 2.

DIVISION* (District of Beaufort).

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.

First Brigade.

Col. PETER J. CLAASSEN.

17th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Henry Splaine.
 132d New York, Lieut. Col. George H. Hitchcock.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES STEWART, Jr.

25th Massachusetts:
 Capt. Samuel Harrington.
 Lieut. Col. James Tucker.
 9th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Samuel Hufty.
 85th New York, Lieut. Col. Will W. Clarke.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM E. MERCER.

3d New York Light, Battery C, Lieut. E. Barton Wood.
 3d New York Light, Battery I, Lieut. William Richardson.

CAVALRY.

12th New York, Col. James W. Savage.
 1st North Carolina, Company L,† Capt. George W. Graham.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.‡

Capt. WILLIAM E. MERCER.

3d New York Light, Battery C, Lieut. E. Barton Wood.
 3d New York Light, Battery D, Capt. Stephen Van Hensen.
 3d New York Light, Battery G, Capt. William A. Kelsey.
 3d New York Light, Battery I, Lieut. William Richardson.

No. 3.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces at Kinston (or Wise's Forks), Averasborough, and Bentonville, N. C.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

KINSTON. MARCH 8-10, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX.							
FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN M. ORR.							
120th Indiana		7	3	27			37
124th Indiana	1		2	35		1	39
128th Indiana		1	2	11			14
180th Ohio		3	2	8			13
Total First Brigade	1	11	9	81		1	103

* Discontinued April 2.

† Mounted infantry.

‡ Organized April 5.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

KINSTON, MARCH 8-10 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON.							
Staff	1						1
123d Indiana			1	8			9
129th Indiana		1		11			12
130th Indiana				5			5
28th Michigan	1	5	1	11			18
Total Second Brigade	2	6	2	35			45
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. MINOR T. THOMAS							
8th Minnesota*							
174th Ohio		4	2	13			19
178th Ohio				1			1
Total Third Brigade		4	2	14			20
<i>Artillery</i>							
Illinois Light, Elgin Battery				3			3
1st Michigan Light, Battery F		1		2			3
Total artillery		1		5			6
Total First Division, Twenty-third Corps ..	3	22	13	135		1	174
FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.							
Brig. Gen. INNIS N. PALMER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD HARLAND.							
2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery		4		20		3	27
23d Massachusetts		6	1	18		2	27
9th New Jersey			2	11	1	16	30
Total First Brigade		10	3	49	1	21	84
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. PETER J. CLAASSEN.							
132d New York		1	2	17		4	24
Battalion Provisional Troops		2		2			4
Total Second Brigade		3	2	19		4	28
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. HORACE BOUGHTON.							
18th Wisconsin							
Battalion Provisional Troops							
Total Third Brigade		2		5		2	9
<i>Artillery.</i>							
3d New York Light, Battery C		1		5			6
3d New York Light, Battery D							
Total artillery		1		5			6
Total First Division, District of Beaufort ..		16	5	78	1	27	127

* At Gum Swamp.

† Losses not reported in detail.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

KINSTON, MARCH 8-10, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ADAM G. MALLOY.							
85th New York.....							
Battalion Provisional Troops.....							
Total First Brigade*.....		2	1	14		2	19
Second Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES L. UPHAM.							
15th Connecticut.....							
27th Massachusetts.....							
Battalion Provisional Troops.....							
Total Second Brigade*.....	1	10	5	45	18	810	889
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. HENRY SPLAINE.							
17th Massachusetts.....		5		11		15	31
25th Massachusetts.....		2	1	4		1	8
Total Third Brigade.....		7	1	15		16	39
Artillery.							
3d New York Light, Battery A.....				1			1
3d New York Light, Battery G.....				2			2
3d New York Light, Battery I.....		1				5	6
Total artillery.....		1		3		5	9
Total Second Division, District of Beaufort.	1	20	7	77	18	833	956
CAVALRY.							
Graham's Company, North Carolina.....							
12th New York.....	1	2		4	4	69	80
Total cavalry.....	1	2		4	4	69	80
Grand total.....	5	60	25	294	23	930	1,337

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Maj. Eli W. Osborne, 15th Infantry.
 Capt. Julius Bassett, 15th Infantry.

Lieut. Edwin W. Bishop, 15th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. James L. Neff, 124th Infantry.
 Lieut. Watt E. Brown, 128th Infantry.

Lieut. Solomon H. Fountain, 128th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Lieut. Matthew Holmes, 28th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Charles Hufty, 9th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. August Pittman, 12th Cavalry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Col. Hiram McKay, 180th Infantry.

* Losses not reported in detail.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

AVERASBOROUGH, MARCH 16, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
LEFT WING.							
Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.							
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARRISON C. HOBART.							
104th Illinois							
42d Indiana							
88th Indiana							
33d Ohio		1		3			4
94th Ohio							
21st Wisconsin				2			2
Total First Brigade		1		5			6
Second Brigade.*							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.							
13th Michigan							
21st Michigan							
69th Ohio							
Third Brigade.*							
Lieut. Col. DAVID MILES.							
38th Indiana							
21st Ohio							
74th Ohio							
79th Pennsylvania							
Total First Division		1		5			6
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.							
16th Illinois			1	5			6
60th Illinois				4			4
10th Michigan				3			3
14th Michigan		2	2	17			21
17th New York	1	6	2	23			32
Total First Brigade	1	8	5	52			66
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN G. MITCHELL.							
34th Illinois		3		4			7
78th Illinois		1					1
98th Ohio							
108th Ohio							
113th Ohio		1					1
121st Ohio				6			6
Total Second Brigade		5		10			15

* In reserve.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

AVERASBOROUGH, MARCH 16, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN D. FEARING.							
85th Illinois*							
86th Illinois			1	3			4
110th Illinois							
125th Illinois				1			1
22d Indiana		2		3			5
37th Indiana							
52d Ohio		2	2	4			8
Total Third Brigade†		5	4	20			29
Total Second Division	1	18	9	82			110
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1	19	9	87			116
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL J. JACKSON.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.							
5th Connecticut	1	3	1	7		8	20
123d New York				4			4
141st New York				2		1	3
46th Pennsylvania				1		4	5
Total First Brigade	1	3	1	14		13	32
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM HAWLEY.							
2d Massachusetts	2	5	1	16		3	27
13th New Jersey		1	1	21			23
107th New York			1	26	1	18	46
150th New York	1		1	17			19
3d Wisconsin		4	1	24			29
Total Second Brigade	3	10	5	104	1	21	144
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. ROBINSON.							
82d Illinois		1	1	7			9
101st Illinois				3			3
143d New York		1	3	3			7
61st Ohio				2			2
82d Ohio			2	6			8
31st Wisconsin		1	1	11			13
Total Third Brigade		3	7	32			42
Total First Division	4	16	13	150	1	34	218

*Detached with supply train.

†The losses of this brigade by regiments are not fully reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

AVERASBOROUGH, MARCH 16, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. HENRY CASE.							
102d Illinois		2	3	14		1	20
105th Illinois		4		13			17
129th Illinois		2		17			19
70th Indiana						1	1
79th Ohio		5	2	24			31
Total First Brigade.....		13	5	68		2	88
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL DUSTIN.							
33d Indiana.....			1	4			5
85th Indiana		4		21			25
19th Michigan.....	2	2		17			21
22d Wisconsin				4			4
Total Second Brigade	2	6	1	46			55
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM COGSWELL.							
20th Connecticut.....		2	3	12		12	29
33d Massachusetts.....			1	11		2	14
136th New York		2	1	15			18
55th Ohio	1	3		32			36
73d Ohio				9			9
26th Wisconsin	2	5		11			18
Total Third Brigade.....	3	12	5	90		14	124
Total Third Division	5	31	11	204		16	267
Artillery.							
Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.							
1st New York Light, Battery I.....							
1st New York Light, Battery M.....							
1st Ohio Light, Battery C							
Total Twentieth Army Corps.....	9	47	24	354	1	50	485
THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.							
First Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS J. JORDAN.							
3d Indiana }	1	8		32			41
8th Indiana }							
2d Kentucky		3		5			8
3d Kentucky							
9th Pennsylvania.....	1	4	1	16			22
Total First Brigade.....	2	15	1	53			71
5 R R—VOL XLVII, PT I							

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

AVERASBOROUGH, MARCH 16, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. SMITH D. ATKINS.							
92d Illinois (mounted infantry)							
9th Michigan		2				3	3
9th Ohio				2			2
10th Ohio							2
McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron							
Total Second Brigade		2		2		3	7
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER.							
1st Alabama							
5th Kentucky				1			1
5th Ohio							
Total Third Brigade*				3			3
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery							
Total cavalry	2	17	1	58		3	81
RECAPITULATION.							
Fourteenth Army Corps	1	19	9	87			116
Twentieth Army Corps	9	47	24	354	1	50	485
Cavalry	2	17	1	58		3	81
Total	12	83	34	499	1	53	682

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lient. James P. Henderson, 5th Infantry. | Lient. Wellington Barry, 20th Infantry.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Eben White, 16th Infantry. | Capt. John F. French, 86th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lient. Clinton Lennen, 8th Cavalry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. J. Ingersoll Grafton, 2d Infantry. | Lient. Samuel Storrow, 2d Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. Leonard Gibbon, 19th Infantry. | Lient. Charles G. Pursel, 19th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. William G. Barnett, 17th Infantry. | Lient. David B. Sleight, 150th Infantry.
Lient. Richard M. J. Hardenburgh, 143d Infantry.

OHIO.

Capt. James M. Summers, 52d Infantry. | Capt. Charles M. Stone, 55th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. John Boal, 9th Cavalry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Carl Schmidt, 26th Infantry. | Lient. Francis R. Klein, 26th Infantry.

* So reported by brigade commander.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>RIGHT WING.</i>							
Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.							
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. WOODS.							
12th Indiana							
26th Iowa		1		8			9
27th Missouri				4			4
31st and 32d Missouri (six companies)			1	5			6
76th Ohio				4			4
Total First Brigade		1	1	21			23
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. ROBERT F. CATTERSON.							
26th Illinois		1		6			7
40th Illinois							
103d Illinois			1	9			10
97th Indiana							
100th Indiana				2			2
6th Iowa		1	1	3			5
46th Ohio		2		7			9
Total Second Brigade		4	2	27			33
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. GEORGE A. STONE.							
4th Iowa		2	3	8			13
9th Iowa			1	11			12
25th Iowa		3	1	20			24
30th Iowa		1	1	7			9
31st Iowa				5			5
Total Third Brigade		6	6	51			63
Total First Division		11	9	99			119
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. THEODORE JONES.							
55th Illinois		1	1	2		1	5
116th Illinois				1		1	2
127th Illinois							
6th Missouri*			1	4			5
30th Ohio		3	2	4			9
57th Ohio				1			1
Total First Brigade		4	4	12		2	22

* Companies A and B, 8th Missouri, attached.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. WELLS S. JONES.							
111th Illinois.....							
83d Indiana.....				3			3
37th Ohio.....		1		3			4
47th Ohio.....				1			1
53d Ohio.....							
54th Ohio.....		1		2			3
Total Second Brigade.....		2		9			11
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. OLIVER.							
48th Illinois.....							
90th Illinois.....							
99th Indiana.....							
15th Michigan.....							
70th Ohio.....	1						1
Total Third Brigade.....	1						1
Total Second Division.....	1	6	4	21		2	34
THIRD DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. CLARK.							
63d Illinois.....							
93d Illinois.....							
48th Indiana.....							
59th Indiana.....							
4th Minnesota.....							
18th Wisconsin.....							
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. CLARK R. WEVER.							
56th Illinois.....							
10th Iowa.....							
17th Iowa.....							
26th Missouri†.....							
80th Ohio.....							
FOURTH DIVISION.†							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. ELLIOTT W. RICE.							
52d Illinois.....							
66th Indiana.....							
2d Iowa.....							
7th Iowa.....				1			1
Total First Brigade.....				1			1

* In reserve.

† Detachment 10th Missouri attached.

‡ Partly in reserve.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. ROBERT N. ADAMS.							
12th Illinois.....				2			2
66th Illinois.....		1		6			7
81st Ohio.....							
Total Second Brigade		1		8			9
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Lieut. Col. FREDERICK J. HURLBUT.							
7th Illinois				7			7
50th Illinois		2		12			14
57th Illinois				1			1
39th Iowa							
Total Third Brigade		2		20			22
<i>Unassigned.</i>							
110th U. S. Colored Troops							
Total Fourth Division		3		29			32
ARTILLERY.							
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. ROSS.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery H				1			1
1st Michigan Light, Battery B				1			2
1st Missouri Light, Battery H		1		1			2
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery				2			2
Total artillery.....		1		4			5
UNASSIGNED.							
29th Missouri (mounted)							
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	1	21	13	153		2	190
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.							
ESCORT.							
11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.							
64th Illinois		1		4		8	13
18th Missouri		1		3	1	3	8
27th Ohio.....				6		3	9
39th Ohio.....		3		17		4	24
Total First Brigade		5		30	1	18	54
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. MILTON MONTGOMERY.							
35th New Jersey							
43d Ohio.....							
63d Ohio.....							
25th Wisconsin.....				1			1
Total Second Brigade				1			

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. JOHN TILLSON.							
10th Illinois							
25th Indiana							
32d Wisconsin							
Total Third Brigade*		8		65		22	95
Total First Division		13		90	1	40	150
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.							
<i>Provost Guard.</i>							
20th Illinois							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD.							
30th Illinois							
31st Illinois							
45th Illinois							
12th Wisconsin							
16th Wisconsin							
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. GREENBERRY F. WILES.							
20th Ohio							
68th Ohio							
78th Ohio							
17th Wisconsin							
Total Third Division*		2	1	10			13
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.							
14th and 15th Illinois (battalion)							
53d Illinois		1	1	1			3
23d Indiana							
53d Indiana							
32d Ohio		1					1
Total First Brigade	1	1	1	1			4
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.							
32d Illinois		3		7		7	17
11th Iowa				2			2
13th Iowa				3			3
15th Iowa				4			4
16th Iowa							
Total Third Brigade		3		16		7	26
Total Fourth Division	1	4	1	17		7	30

* Regimental losses not reported in detail.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY.							
1st Michigan Light, Battery C							
Minnesota Light, 1st Battery							
Ohio Light, 15th Battery							
UNASSIGNED.							
9th Illinois (mounted)							
Total Seventeenth Army Corps	1	19	2	123	1	47	193
RECAPITULATION.							
Fifteenth Army Corps	1	21	13	153		2	190
Seventeenth Army Corps	1	19	2	123	1	47	193
Total Right Wing	2	40	15	276	1	49	383
LEFT WING.							
Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.							
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARRISON C. HOBART.							
104th Illinois		1	1	11		1	14
42d Indiana	1	1	1	7			10
88th Indiana		5	4	25		3	37
33d Ohio		5		30	1	17	53
94th Ohio		2		11		1	14
21st Wisconsin	1	2		25		3	31
Total First Brigade	2	16	6	109	1	25	159
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL.							
13th Michigan	1	14	1	80		10	106
21st Michigan		13	5	44		11	73
69th Ohio		4	1	18		3	26
Total Second Brigade	1	31	7	142		24	205
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. DAVID MILES.*							
Lieut. Col. ARNOLD MCMAHAN.							
38th Indiana	1		3	17			21
21st Ohio		1	1	2		10	14
74th Ohio							
79th Pennsylvania		10	4	34	1	5	54
Total Third Brigade	1	11	8	53	1	15	89
Total First Division	4	58	21	304	2	64	453

* Wounded March 19.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.							
Staff.....			1	1			2
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER.							
16th Illinois.....		9	2	38		2	51
60th Illinois.....				2		11	13
10th Michigan.....				6		7	13
14th Michigan.....		7	3	40	3	5	58
17th New York.....		3		10		1	14
Total First Brigade.....		19	5	96	3	26	140
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JOHN G. MITCHELL.							
34th Illinois.....		7		22		4	33
78th Illinois.....	2	8		36			46
98th Ohio.....	1	7	1	22		4	35
108th Ohio.....	1		1	4			6
113th Ohio.....				5			5
121st Ohio.....		5	5	25			35
Total Second Brigade.....	4	27	7	114		8	160
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN D. FEARING.*							
Lieut. Col. JAMES W. LANGLEY.							
Staff.....			1				1
85th Illinois.....							
86th Illinois.....		3	1	15			19
110th Illinois (battalion).....					1		1
125th Illinois.....		3		16			19
22d Indiana.....		3	2	20		5	31
37th Indiana (one company).....	1			4		2	6
52d Ohio.....		3	2	16		1	22
Total Third Brigade.....	1	12	6	71		9	99
Total Second Division.....	5	58	19	282	3	43	410
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. MORTON C. HUNTER.							
82d Indiana.....						1	1
23d Missouri (four companies).....				3			3
11th Ohio; (detachment).....							
17th Ohio.....			1				1
31st Ohio.....							
89th Ohio.....			1	1			2
92d Ohio.....							
Total First Brigade.....			2	4		1	7

* Wounded March 19.

† Detached with supply train.

‡ Attached to 92d Ohio.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Lieut. Col. THOMAS DOAN.							
75th Indiana							
87th Indiana							
101st Indiana							
2d Minnesota				2			2
105th Ohio							
Total Second Brigade				2			2
<i>Third Brigade.*</i>							
Col. GEORGE P. ESTE.							
74th Indiana							
18th Kentucky							
14th Ohio							
38th Ohio							
Total Third Division			2	6		1	9
ARTILLERY.							
Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery C		4		3		1	8
2d Illinois Light, Battery I				3		2	6
Indiana Light, 19th Battery	1						
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery							
Total artillery	1	4		6		3	14
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	10	120	42	598	5	111	886
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.							
ENGINEERS.							
1st Michigan							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL J. JACKSON.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.							
5th Connecticut							
123d New York						1	1
141st New York							
46th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total First Brigade				2		1	3
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM HAWLEY.							
2d Massachusetts							
13th New Jersey				1			1
107th New York							
150th New York				1		5	6
3d Wisconsin							
Total Second Brigade				2		5	7

* Guarding supply train.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. ROBINSON.							
82d Illinois							
101st Illinois							
143d New York		1		3			4
61st Ohio			1	1		6	8
82d Ohio		1	2	9		13	25
31st Wisconsin		7	1	43	1	18	70
Total Third Brigade		9	4	56	1	37	107
Total First Division		9	4	60	1	43	117
SECOND DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ARO PARDEE, Jr.							
5th Ohio							
29th Ohio							
66th Ohio							
28th Pennsylvania							
147th Pennsylvania							
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL.							
33d New Jersey							
119th New York							
134th New York							
154th New York							
73d Pennsylvania							
109th Pennsylvania							
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.							
60th New York							
102d New York							
137th New York							
149th New York							
29th Pennsylvania							
111th Pennsylvania							
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. HENRY CASE.							
102d Illinois				1		1	2
105th Illinois							
129th Illinois							
70th Indiana							
79th Ohio							
Total First Brigade				1		1	

* Guarding trains March 19. First and Third Brigades reached battle-field on morning of 20th, and were held in reserve.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. DANIEL DUSTIN.							
33d Indiana							
85th Indiana							
19th Michigan							
22d Wisconsin							
Total Second Brigade							
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM COGSWELL.							
20th Connecticut		4		30		2	36
33d Massachusetts				6		3	9
136th New York		1		26			27
55th Ohio		3	1	23		2	29
73d Ohio		5	4	20		2	31
26th Wisconsin		1		4			5
Total Third Brigade		13	6	109		9	137
Total Third Division		13	6	110		10	139
ARTILLERY.							
Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.							
1st New York Light, Battery I							
1st New York Light, Battery M						1	1
1st Ohio Light, Battery C				1			1
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E							
Total artillery				1		1	2
Total Twentieth Army Corps		22	10	171	1	54	258
RECAPITULATION.							
Fourteenth Army Corps	10	120	42	598	5	111	886
Twentieth Army Corps		22	10	171	1	54	258
Total Left Wing	10	142	52	769	6	165	1,144
THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
Col. THOMAS J. JORDAN.							
3d Indiana }							
8th Indiana }							
2d Kentucky							
3d Kentucky							
9th Pennsylvania							
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. SMITH D. ATKINS.							
92d Illinois (mounted infantry)							
9th Michigan							
9th Ohio							
10th Ohio							
McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron							

* Not actively engaged.

Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

BENTONVILLE, MARCH 19-21, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER.							
1st Alabama.....							
5th Kentucky.....							
5th Ohio.....							
<i>Artillery.</i>							
Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery.....							
Grand total Sherman's army.....	12	182	67	1,045	7	214	1,527

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. George T. Beers, 78th Infantry.
 Lieut. William E. Summers, 78th Infantry.

Capt. William B. Bogardus, 86th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. Samuel D. Webb, 19th Battery
 Light Artillery.
 Lieut. Nicholas Moser, 22d Infantry.
 Capt. James H. Low, 38th Infantry.
 Lieut. Charles S. Deweese, 38th Infantry.

Lieut. John Q. A. Steele, 42d Infantry.
 Lieut. Ephraim Rutledge, 42d Infantry.
 Lieut. George W. Seelye, 88th Infantry.
 Lieut. Isaac A. Slater, 88th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Maj. Willard G. Eaton, 13th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. David R. Potts, 32d Infantry.
 Capt. Marquis de L. Hare, 70th Infantry.
 Capt. William Ballentine, 82d Infantry.

Lieut. John M. Branum, 98th Infantry.
 Capt. Hugo Elzner, 108th Infantry.
 Capt. Charles P. Cavis, 121st Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. Edward T. Midgley, 21st Infantry.