

one from East Tennessee into the Carolinas, and the other from Florence and Tuscumbia into Central Alabama. In any event, the purpose was to maintain such activity in all portions of the theatre of war as to allow no reinforcement of the Confederate armies in the east because of lack of active and incessant occupation for the troops the enemy still had in the Gulf States.

Before the Department of the Ohio had been consolidated with that of the Cumberland by Schofield's transfer to North Carolina, the latter (acting under Thomas), had directed General Stoneman, commanding in East Tennessee, to drive out the forces with which Breckenridge had been making a diversion in favor of Hood. Stoneman started from Knoxville on December 9th with two brigades of mounted men under Generals Gillem and Burbridge, and quickly cleared East Tennessee of the enemy. Following up his advantage promptly, he penetrated Virginia, ascending the valley of the Holston to Abingdon, Wytheville, and Saltville. At the latter place he destroyed the salt works, which were of great value to the Confederacy, and which had been the coveted object of many a raid before. At Marion, extensive iron works were burned, and the lead works of Wythe County were ruined. Two railway trains were captured, the railway bridges along many miles of road were burned, and large amounts of military stores were also taken. Ten pieces of field artillery and two hundred prisoners were also captured. Breckenridge was forced to escape by a rapid retreat into North Carolina, and at the end of December Stoneman returned to East Tennessee.

In accordance with the policy of activity already stated, Grant directed Thomas on February 6th to send Stoneman with his cavalry through the Great Smoky Mountains

into South Carolina, to interrupt railway communication between Columbia and Charlotte, N. C., and by occupying the attention of part of the Confederate forces in that region, assist the movement of Sherman. Delays occurred in preparation, and it was not till March 22d, when Sherman had already reached his new communications with the North Carolina coast, that this column was ready to start. The great progress of the Eastern campaign changed its object somewhat, and Stoneman was directed toward Lynchburg, Va., with the purpose of increasing the damage done by him to the Virginia and Tennessee Railway in December, and making it useless as a line of retreat for Lee's army, if Richmond should be evacuated. Thomas was ordered to send also the infantry of the Fourth Corps into East Tennessee to oppose and delay Lee if he should escape from Virginia by that route. The troops now at Stoneman's disposal were Gillen's division of cavalry, which consisted of the three brigades of Brown, Palmer, and Miller.

The upper valley of the Holston had been reoccupied by a small Confederate force under General Jackson, and the local militia and reserves were out. Railway bridges had been rebuilt in anticipation of Lee's probable necessities. On the 26th, Stoneman was with the division at Jonesboro, in the extreme northeast corner of Tennessee. Here he took the valley of the Watauga River, following the mountain gorges through which it flows, to Boone, in North Carolina. He now crossed the Blue Ridge to the upper waters of the Yadkin, and turning northward reached New River and Wytheville by a long detour, in which he had turned all the hostile positions of Jackson's forces. At Wytheville a *dépôt* of supplies for the Confederate army was destroyed, and detached parties burned the railway bridges along

ninety miles of road, and within fifty miles of Lynchburg. This work was continued on April 6th and 7th, when Lee, who had retreated from Petersburg in the night of the 2d, had already been anticipated by Grant's forces on the Danville road at Burke's Station, had thus been cut off from the supplies accumulated in depots on that line, and was shut up to the Lynchburg route as his last resource. The speed with which Grant's columns surrounded him at Appomattox gave the *coup-de-grace* to his valiant army, but the knowledge he had for a day or two before, that Stoneman was destroying his railway and stores beyond Lynchburg, must have added to his despair. On the 9th, Stoneman re-assembled his brigades in the edge of North Carolina, and struck southward for the Danville and Charlotte road, which was the line by which Lee would have united his forces with Johnston had he succeeded in evading Grant at the Burkesville Junction. He passed southward through Germanton toward Salisbury, sending detachments right and left to destroy factories of clothing and the like. One of these columns narrowly missed capturing Davis and his Cabinet at Greensboro. On the 12th he captured Salisbury, after a brisk skirmishing engagement, in which the local troops made but a feeble resistance, being manifestly disheartened by the surrender of Lee, which had occurred on the 9th. The captures at Salisbury were enormous, and had Stoneman been fully aware of the situation in Virginia at Goldsboro, it is possible they might have been preserved; but he acted wisely according to the information he had, and destroyed them. The Confederate forces under Gardiner and Pemberton were routed, and 1,300 prisoners were captured. Eighteen pieces of artillery, 10,000 stands of small arms, and vast stores of ammunition, provisions, clothing and blankets which had been accumulated as a reserve

stock for Lee's army fell into Stoneman's hands. From Salisbury, after destroying the railway bridges for many miles he retired toward East Tennessee, learning, on the way, of the armistice which resulted in Johnston's surrender.

The expedition into Alabama was led by General Wilson, and was of much larger proportions. It also was much later in starting than General Grant had intended, his directions being that it should march as soon after February 20th as possible. Wilson had four divisions of cavalry in cantonments at Gravelly Springs, nine miles below Florence on the Tennessee River, where they had been refitting and drilling since the retreat of Hood in the beginning of January. One of these, Hatch's, had been dismounted to furnish horses to Knipe's division, which had been sent to Vicksburg to move inland from that point, in co-operation with Canby and with the movement Wilson himself was preparing. The other three divisions were commanded by Generals Long, Upton, and McCook. All these subordinate campaigns were too late to hold any part of Hood's infantry in Alabama, for the remnants of the Confederate Army of Tennessee had already fought with Schofield at Kinston, and with Sherman at Bentonville, before Wilson's columns moved southward on March 23d. But General Richard Taylor was assembling the reserves and the militia under the conscription laws of the Confederacy, and Forrest, who had also been busy in recruiting and refitting his cavalry corps, had four divisions under his command, and was confident of his ability to defeat any mounted force Wilson could lead into Alabama or Mississippi. Taylor had to detach some brigades from these to watch Canby's movements and to assist General [redacted] Mobile, but this did not detract from Forrest's faith in the campaign with Wilson he could "get there first with the most

men," to use a pithy saying of his own in which he embodied the essence of the art of war.¹

But "to get there first" it is necessary that detachments should be nearest the threatened point, and this was not now the case with Forrest. Selma was the one remaining great manufacturing arsenal of the Confederacy. It is upon the north bank of the Alabama River, about a hundred and fifty miles above Mobile, in the heart of the richest part of the State, the "cane-brake region." The river is navigable, and it had, besides, railway connection with the coast through Demopolis (on the Tombigbee River), and with Talladega to the northeast. On the latter railway, about fifty miles north, is Montevallo, which was then, as now, a centre for the manufacture of iron of a superior quality. Forrest's men were a good deal scattered through the central and eastern region of Mississippi, collecting remounts, bringing in deserters and enforcing the conscription. Jackson's division had headquarters at West Point, on the Mobile and Ohio Railway, and Chalmers's near Columbus, Miss. Two of Roddey's brigades were near Mobile, but Roddey himself, with the remaining one, was picketing North Alabama. Buford's division had not been fully re-organized since the campaign of Nashville, and Crossland's brigade was the only part of it which seems to have taken part in this campaign. One of Chalmers's brigades (Wirt Adams's) was on the march from Jackson, Miss., to Columbus, but it was ordered to remain upon the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railway as a guard. Seven or eight thousand men would therefore be all the cavalry Forrest could hope to have in hand to meet Wilson's twelve thousand.

The winter had been well spent by Wilson in organizing, and his train of two hundred and fifty wagons was carefully

¹ Taylor's *Destruction and Reconstruction*, p. 200.

selected and packed with a view to rapid movement. The 'small rations' and ammunition had the preference, as the country would be foraged for meat and bread. A pontoon train of thirty canvas boats accompanied the column, and the wheel vehicles were guarded by fifteen hundred dismounted men. The three divisions started southward on separate roads, but united at Jasper, about eighty miles southeast of Tusculumbia. From information he here received, Wilson felt the need of haste, so filling his men's haversacks he left the train behind and pushed hard for Montevallo. Roddey's brigade began to make some opposition at Elyton, but it hardly amounted to delay. McCook was ordered to detach Croxton's brigade and send it to Tuscaloosa to destroy stores and public property there, including a military school. A railway bridge at Hillsboro was seized before it could be destroyed, and the column crossed upon it, flooring it with plank from the covering of the sides of the structure. Montevallo was reached on the 31st, Roddey's brigade and a militia force under General Daniel Adams retreating before the advance of Upton's division. In the vicinity five iron furnaces and as many collieries were destroyed; but Wilson felt that hours were precious and hurried southward. Crossland's brigade had joined Roddey, and Forrest was hastening in person to them, but the heavy National columns gave them no rest, charging them without hesitation when they formed and hurrying them back toward Randolph, fourteen miles, during the first of April. Next day Randolph was reached, and a lucky capture of a courier gave Wilson knowledge of his adversary's positions and moves. He learned from the captured despatches that Forrest had now joined in person the force in front of him, but that Jackson's division was harassed by Croxton's brigade at Trion, thirty miles northwest, between the Cahawba and Black Warrior Rivers.

He also learned that Chalmers's division was at Marion, about as far to the southwest, and was marching toward Selma, intending to cross the Cahawba near his present position. Croxton also sent word that he should follow Jackson and bring him to an engagement. Wilson had evidently "got there first," and with the most men. He at once sent McCook with the rest of his division to co-operate with Croxton by attacking Jackson in front, crossing the Cahawba at Centreville, fifteen miles west of Randolph, for this purpose. McCook drove off a militia guard from the Centreville bridge and advanced toward Trion, but finding that Croxton was no longer fighting Jackson, and that the latter greatly outnumbered him, he retired to the bridge and burned it, after crossing to the east bank. The river was unfordable, and as Jackson must go nearly to Marion to get over, Wilson was relieved of any fear of his joining Forrest north of Selma. He accordingly advanced with increased vigor against Forrest, who had selected an excellent defensive position six miles north of Plantersville. Fortune here favored Wilson again, as she usually does the bold, for by a mistake in telegraphing Forrest had supposed that Chalmers was on the Selma road behind him, and had ordered him to move on Randolph. This dispatch being forwarded to Chalmers from Selma, that officer, who was upon the west side of the Cahawba, took the direct road up the river, separating himself from his commander instead of going to his assistance. This accident kept Forrest's force down to the two brigades of cavalry and the militia under General Adams, besides the battalion of his escort; but he was a host in himself.¹ Wil-

¹ Wilson's report says that Armstrong's brigade from Chalmers had joined Forrest; but the authors of Forrest's Campaigns (pp. 666 and 671) are so explicit in stating the contrary that, without access to Chalmers's official report, I feel obliged to yield to their authority.

son had, for ease of marching, put Upton's and Long's divisions upon separate roads at Randolph, and these converged near the enemy's position. Long was up first and allowed no delay. His advanced guard pushed forward on foot and broke the first line of Roddey's brigade, and he then sent a battalion of the Seventeenth Indiana mounted, with drawn sabres, to charge the retreating foe. Roddey's men were thrown into confusion, but Forrest advanced in person with his escort, their repeating carbines proved too much for the sabres, and Roddey and Adams succeeded in reforming their lines.¹ Colonel White had ridden with his Indianians over the guns, crushing the wheel of one of them by a blow which crushed the breast of a horse as well, but turning to the left he cut his way out. A gallant man, however, Captain Taylor, did not hear the order in the *mêlée*, and, followed by his company, rode straight at Forrest, his men falling at every step. Forrest used only his pistols, warding and firing, but he received several sabre cuts, and finally broke loose by a great bound of his horse in answer to the spur, and killed Taylor by a fatal shot before he could reach him again.

Upton's men had come up on Long's right and all dashed forward together, when Forrest's lines gave way and crowded in a confused rout toward Selma. Three guns and some two hundred prisoners fell into Wilson's hands. About midnight Forrest found Armstrong's brigade and hurrying it to Selma sent urgent orders to Chalmers to march the rest of his division instantly in the same direction.² Wilson's movements

¹ It is an interesting fact that Forrest, whose experience was equal to that of any one, had reached the conclusion that repeating fire-arms were the proper weapons for mounted troops, and that he rejected sabres, using his force, by preference, as a mounted infantry.

² Forrest's biographers suggest (*Campaigns*, p. 67) that the hospitality of his reception at Marion had made Chalmers forget the need of haste in the previous movements.

are an admirable proof of the value of time in such a campaign. After fighting and chasing till late in the night of April 1st, making twenty-four miles of progress during the day, he marched at dawn of the 2d, and closed in upon Selma early in the afternoon, in time to prevent Chalmers and Jackson from entering the city. Forrest, covered with the blood and dust of the battle, had a hurried conference with General Taylor, the department commander, and the latter quickly left for Demopolis on the Western Railway, to see what resources he could gather to assist his heroic but badly worsted lieutenant. The locomotive on which he went had hardly passed beyond the city when Wilson's lines advanced, and these sent a volley after Taylor, who, however, sped on his way unhurt.

Forrest now disposed his little garrison as best he could, though they made but a thin line in the long parapet, and the militia, composed of old men and young boys, were so demoralized that he placed no reliance on them. The works were strong and carefully built, with good ditch and palisade, and many heavy guns were in position. Steamboats and trains had worked hard to carry away the ordnance and stores which were worth their weight in gold to the Confederacy now ; but these had all steamed away and the city was left to its fate.

Wilson placed Long on the right and Upton on the left, but despite their utmost exertions, it was near evening when their lines had been established and the works reconnoitred. The plan had been to pick the way through swamps on the left, where Upton thought he could reach a less guarded part of the fortifications, but Long heard that a force was threatening his rear and sending a regiment to protect his pack train and led horses, he pushed headlong at the works. The noise of his attack was the signal for the rest, the audacity

of the thing confounded the already demoralized Confederates, and after a short struggle, the lines were carried everywhere, and Wilson's men entered the town on all sides amid a scene of indescribable confusion. Forrest had again exposed himself like a trooper in the line; but it was of no use, and with a mere handful of the best of his men and some of his principal officers, he cut his way out by the Montgomery road to the east. During the night he made the circuit of the National Army by the north and reached Plantersville in the morning, the scene of his hasty retreat the day before. Resting here a few hours, he led his men toward Marion, but was soon confronted by McCook's division, marching to rejoin Wilson at Selma. Skirmishing to gain time, he again evaded by the left, and by another night march crossed the Cahawba River and joined Chalmers and Jackson at Marion, on the morning of the 4th.

Wilson's prize was an enormous one, and it had been most skilfully won. His rapid movements, his prompt attacks, his untiring pursuit had made his preponderance of force of double value. He had always anticipated his adversary in time and overpowered him in strength, so that for once in his career the doughty Forrest had his own tactics completely turned upon him, and had been thoroughly beaten in detail. Forty guns, twenty-seven hundred prisoners, and great stores of material of war were captured; but the severest loss to the Confederacy was the destruction of their great manufacturing arsenal.

Wilson laid a pontoon bridge across the Alabama River with great difficulty, for the stream was deep and swift. After destroying the workshops and public stores, he determined to move on Montgomery and thence into Georgia, with the ultimate purpose, he says, of using the discretion allowed him, to march through the Carolinas to the armies in

the east. The militia and reserves made but feeble resistance, the evacuation of Richmond and surrender of Lee were soon rumored through the country, and the march to Macon had none of the military significance of the brilliant and instructive campaign against Forrest. In a strategic point of view, it was a departure from the sound principles which had guided the preceding part of the campaign. Two-thirds of Forrest's corps was still intact between the Cahawba and Tombigbee Rivers, and Mobile was not yet taken. His true objectives were west and south, not east and north. But the exhausted Confederacy was collapsing from all sides, its President was fleeing for his life, as he thought, and it was the fortune of a detachment of Wilson's command to arrest him in the far southern part of Georgia, near the Florida line. Mobile soon fell, and Forrest, sore with his wounds, but more sore with the chagrin of terminating his military career with so great a defeat, gave his parole, disbanded his hardy troopers, and like most of the good soldiers of the South, taught the people by word and by example to submit without reserve to the triumphant National Government.

CHAPTER XIII.

GOLDSBORO TO RALEIGH.—SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

UPON assembling his army at Goldsboro, the first work demanding Sherman's attention was to supply with clothing and shoes the four corps which had become nearly naked and barefoot in the march from Savannah. Colonel Wright had worked so industriously upon the Neuse River Railway that a train reached Goldsboro the day of Sherman's arrival there; but the line was so poorly stocked with locomotives and cars that it could not be depended upon to supply the army. Kinston was therefore made a secondary base for a time, steamboats carried stores there from Beaufort, Morehead City, and Newbern, and the army trains were kept busy between Kinston and Goldsboro. The Wilmington Railway was not badly damaged, and a few days sufficed to put its track in order, but it was bare of equipment. Locomotives and cars could not be procured and shipped in a moment. Some interval must necessarily elapse before a new campaign could open, and after establishing his camps, Sherman left Schofield in command and made a swift journey to City Point, where he had a personal consultation with General Grant, and plans for the final campaign were definitely arranged. The position of the Army of the Potomac about Petersburg was such that Lee's army must necessarily follow the Danville and Charlotte line in retreat, or make its

way by Lynchburg into the valley of East Tennessee. To meet the latter contingency, General Thomas had been ordered, as has already been noted, to send the Fourth Corps (Wood's) to Bull's Gap, fifty miles northeast of Knoxville, where it could hold the passes through which the principal routes ran, long enough to enable Grant to close upon the rear of Lee's army. To meet the first contingency, Sheridan was already ordered into position on the left flank of the Army of the Potomac, where he was soon to fight the series of brilliant engagements near Five Forks, and to get where he could beat Lee in the race for Danville when the forced evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg should take place. In this final combination, Sherman's part was to move his whole army a little north of Raleigh and thence to Weldon on the Roanoke River, unless changes in the situation should induce General Grant to modify the orders.

Sherman also had the fortune to meet President Lincoln at City Point, and in an unreserved conversation upon the situation, he learned that that great man's heart was set upon restoring peace without more bloodshed, if that were possible; the only terms which he demanded being submission to the National Constitution, disbanding of Confederate armies and governments, acknowledgment of the abolition of slavery, and the speedy resumption of the relations of the States to the Federal Government, the existing State governments continuing to act *de facto* till necessary legislation by Congress could be had. A general amnesty would follow such submission, but he hoped to be relieved of embarrassment as to the political chiefs, by the voluntary expatriation of Mr. Davis and a few of the most prominent.

Sherman returned to Goldsboro on March 30th, with authority for some changes in his army organization which were essential to its easy administration. His left wing,

under Slocum, was formally constituted the Army of Georgia; the centre remained the Army of the Ohio, under Schofield, including the divisions under General Terry, which were permanently organized as the Tenth Corps; and the right wing retaining the organization it had as Army of the Tennessee. These were not merely nominal distinctions, but were necessary, under the laws, to give the commanders of these three grand divisions the power to relieve Sherman of the details of business administration of the whole. The only change in the commanders of corps was the assignment of Major-General Mower to the Twentieth Corps. The accumulation of supplies and refitting of the troops had so far progressed that, on April 5th, confidential instructions were issued, ordering the new campaign to open on the 10th. But next day came the news that Richmond was evacuated, Lee was struggling to reach Danville, and Sherman's line was accordingly changed to Raleigh, with Greensboro and Charlotte as his objective points beyond.

The march began on the 10th, and on the 11th, at Smithfield, the army was electrified by the announcement that Lee had surrendered at Appomattox on the 9th. The day was a warm and bright spring day; the columns had halted for the usual rest at the end of each hour's march; the men were sitting or lying upon the grass on either side the road, near Smithfield, when a staff officer was seen riding from the front, galloping and gesticulating in great excitement, the men cheering and cutting strange antics as he passed. When he came nearer he was heard to shout, "Lee has surrendered!" The soldiers screamed out their delight; they flung their hats at him as he rode; they shouted, "You're the man we've been looking for these three years!" They turned somersaults like over-excited children. They knew the long Civil War was virtually over. Another phase of

the universal rejoicing in the land was quite as well illustrated by the roadside. A Southern woman had come to the gate with her children, to ask of a corps commander the usual protection for her family while the column was passing, and as she caught the meaning of the wild shout, she looked down upon the wondering little ones, while tears streamed down her cheeks, saying to them only, "Now father will come home."

From this time the march had military importance only as it led to the quickly approaching end. The skirmishing of advance and rear guards continued, but Johnston was only delaying Sherman's movements till he could communicate with the Confederate President, who, with some of his Cabinet and the more important archives of the dissolving Government, was upon a railway train at Greensboro. Raleigh was occupied on the 13th, and on the next day a flag of truce from General Johnston opened the final negotiations for surrender. It was on the evening of that day that President Lincoln was assassinated. The conjuncture of events was one of the strangest that the strange current of human history has ever presented, and we puzzle our brains in the vain effort to conjecture how the destiny of the country might have been modified if that horrible murder had not been committed.

Sherman met Johnston at Durham Station in the spirit of the lenient policy Lincoln had indicated to him a fortnight before, and an outline of a convention was arranged before he knew of the President's death. Knowing the danger that the war would take a more revengeful and destructive form if the campaign were continued, and deeply impressed by the dismay and sorrow with which General Johnston received the terrible news of the assassination, he felt that this was only a new reason for ending the strife before it de-

generated into one of extermination on the one side, and despair on the other. Both generals recognized the uselessness of any further destruction of human life, and agreed in regarding it as criminal. Johnston and the prominent men with him were explicit in admitting the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, but the negotiating parties made the error of failing to see that the embodiment of such a statement in the terms of the convention would have increased greatly the chances of its approval by the National Administration.

The history of the armistice and of its disapproval are part of the political history of the country rather than of the military campaign. It is enough to say here that the agreement reached Washington when the members of the Administration and the leaders in Congress were under the influence of a panic resulting from the belief that the Confederate leaders, conscious of the desperation of their cause, had organized a plot for the murder not only of the President, but of all his Cabinet and the principal generals of the army. We now know that the leading southern men felt Lincoln's murder to be the most grievous misfortune that could then have befallen them; and Sherman was influenced by the conviction of this, as he saw it involuntarily expressed in the countenances of General Johnston and the men about him. But panic is unreasoning, and the Secretary of War, whose position at the moment was a dominant one in the Government, seems to have rushed to the conclusion that Sherman was ready to betray the cause he had so greatly served, and acted accordingly.

No trait of Sherman's character was more marked than his loyal subordination to his superiors in army rank or in the State. Full of confidence in his own views, and vigorous in urging them, he never complained at being overruled, and

instantly adapted his military conduct to the orders he received when once debate was closed by specific directions from those in authority. He had shown this in the Vicksburg campaign and at Savannah; and, hurt and humiliated as he now was, his conduct as an officer was the same, though he resented the personal wrong. He had not known that General Grant had been directed to have no negotiations with Lee except for the military surrender of his army, and he overestimated the importance, as a guard against anarchy, of having a formal agreement of submission made in the name of all the Southern people. His armistice and convention with Johnston was subject to confirmation or rejection. He had given to his Government the opportunity of doing either, or of taking the negotiation into the control of civil officers and modifying it. Had President Johnson simply said to him that the arrangement was inadmissible, and that he must resume the campaign unless the Confederate General made an unconditional surrender, he would have obeyed, not only without protest, but without any thought of complaint.

Instead of this, the Secretary of War published the agreement as if he were proclaiming a discovered treason and were appealing to the country to sustain the Government against a formidable enemy in its own camp. General Grant was hurried to Raleigh to supervise Sherman in the control of his army and to take away his responsibility, leaving only the nominal command. Even this would perhaps have been taken from him had not the same unfounded fears made the authorities do the army the injustice of supposing it, too, might rebel. Grant's practical, cool judgment made him turn his presence at Raleigh into an apparent visit of consultation with Sherman, who had promptly given the stipulated notice of the termination of

the armistice before Grant's arrival, and soon after received the final surrender of the Confederate army. When the panic was over, the Secretary of War gave public evidence of his sorrow for the offensive incidents in the course pursued, but Sherman could not at once forgive the imputation upon his personal loyalty to the Government.

The duty of receiving the arms of the late Confederates and of issuing the paroles was committed to General Schofield, and was performed at Greensboro, in close neighborhood of the battlefield of Guilford Court House, where, in the War of the Revolution, General Greene had won laurels in an important engagement with Lord Cornwallis. General Hardee met Schofield and a small detachment of the Twenty-third Corps on the railway near Hillsboro, and conducted him to Johnston's headquarters in a grove in the edge of Greensboro. The Confederate General had declined the use of a house for his headquarters, and a few war-worn tents sheltered him and his staff. Hampton, still irreconcilable, had refused to bring in the cavalry for surrender, and these were scattering over the country, making their way home as they might. Some four thousand horsemen, and nearly or quite as many of the infantry, had deserted since the beginning of the armistice, fearing it might end in their being held as prisoners of war.¹ Those who remained found the advantage of having a respected and responsible head to represent them, for, after receiving their paroles, they were furnished with transportation on the railways, and with rations from the National stores. Johnston scrupulously distributed to each officer and man a coined dollar out of a small sum of money he had received from the Confederate treasury, and, with this token of the unpaid ser-

¹ Johnston's Narrative.

vices they had given to the lost cause, the men in gray, scattering on different routes, took up the journey homeward—to many of them a long and weary one—to begin anew the struggle of life in an almost universal impoverishment. The National columns marched northward with flying colors and swell of martial music, full of hope and enthusiasm, to take part in the memorable review at Washington, where their sorrow that Lincoln could not have returned their salute from the front of the White House was a representative sorrow for all the comrades who could not answer to that morning's roll-call.

APPENDIX A.

FORCES OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES IN TENNESSEE.

I.—Forces "present for duty" under the immediate command of
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, October 31, November 20
and 30, and December 10, 1864, as reported by the returns on
file in the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDS.	OCT. 31ST.		NOV. 20TH.		NOV. 30TH.		DEC. 10TH.	
	Commiss'd officers.	Enlisted men.	Commiss'd officers.	Enlisted men.	Commiss'd officers.	Enlisted men.	Commiss'd officers.	Enlisted men.
Fourth Corps	719	11,612	775	13,940	766	16,200	686	14,415
Twenty-third Corps ¹	461	10,163	455	9,903	494	10,033	496	9,781
Cavalry	227	5,364	252	5,551	343	10,453	456	14,133
District of Tennessee ² ..	748	17,913	792	19,141	704	16,911	653	15,850
Unassigned Detachments	248	7,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Etowah .....	....	....	193	6,238	210	6,864	237	7,612
Reserve Brigade, Chatta- nooga .....	.....	.....	29	891	25	880	25	753
Unassigned Infantry .....	.....	.....	28	1,047	30	1,122	30	1,060
" Artillery .....	.....	.....	7	268	7	262	3	115
Signal Corps, Chattan'ga.	.....	.....	11	63	11	60	12	67
Veteran Reserve Corps, Nashville .....	.....	.....	3	327	15	493	15	522
Det. Army of Tennessee ³ ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	8,843	581	11,345
Reserve Artillery, Chatta- nooga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	463
Total present for duty ...	2,403	52,163	2,545	57,369	3,176	72,121	3,312	76,106
Present for duty equipped	2,293	51,122	2,509	57,025	3,129	68,323	3,092	67,180

¹ Second and Third Divisions.

² Consisted of Hatch's Division, Croxton's and Capron's Brigades, and Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

³ Consisted of Hatch's and Johnson's Divisions, Croxton's Brigade and Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and several independent cavalry commands not specifically enumerated. Of these 2,272 are reported "present for duty," but not "present for duty equipped" (dismounted).

⁴ Composed of McCook's, Hatch's, Johnson's, and Knipe's Divisions, and Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Of these 6,460 are reported "present for duty," and not "present for duty equipped" (dismounted).

⁵ See abstract in detail.

⁶ General A. J. Smith's divisions.

II.—Forces "present for duty," as reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., by the Commandant of the District of Tennessee, November 20 and 30, and December 10, 1864.

COMMANDS.	STATIONS.	NOV. 20TH.		NOV. 30TH.		DEC. 10TH.	
		Commiss'd officers.	Enlisted men.	Commiss'd officers.	Enlisted men.	Commiss'd officers.	Enlisted men.
Fourth Division Twentieth Corps	Nashville, Tenn.	172	3,916	474	10,390	424	9,210
Post Forces	" "	178	4,698	60	2,000	61	1,969
"	Springfield, Tenn.	6	380	8	376	12	539
"	Fort Donelson, Tenn.	2	108	3	106	2	109
"	Clarksville, Tenn.	3	60	3	109	3	111
"	Gallatin, Tenn.	39	907	4	144	4	145
Troops on N. & N. W. R. R.	Johnsonville, Tenn.	96	2,617	63	1,964	.....	.....
District of N. Alabama	Decatur, Ala.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Forces	" "	106	2,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Larkinsville, Ala.	24	493	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troops on T. & A. R. R.	Pulaski, Tenn.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Forces	Columbia, Tenn.	35	810	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defences N. & C. R. R.	Tullahoma, Tenn.	152	1,028	5	83	4	80
Post Forces	Stevenson, Ala.	3	128	2	124	2	122
"	Decherd, Tenn.	32	703	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Murfreesboro', Tenn.	40	1,008	70	1,361	65	1,348
District of N. Alabama	Stevenson, Ala.	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Battery F. First Ohio Artillery	" "	.....	.....	4	120	5	117
Troops on T. & A. R. R.	Nashville, Tenn.	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Battery	" "	.....	.....	4	124	4	126
Troops on N. & N. W. R. R.	" "	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	1,964
Total "present for duty".....		792	19,141	704	16,911	653	15,850

¹ Post of Tullahoma included.

III.—Forces "present for duty," as reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., by the Commandant of the District of Etowah, December 10, 1864.

COMMANDS.	STATIONS.	Commiss'd officers.	Enlisted men.
First Separate Div. Different Corps.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	101	3,939
Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops	Nashville, Tenn.	16	594
Sixteenth " "	" "	26	655
Eighteenth " "	Bridgeport, Ala.	11	363
Forty-second " "	Chattanooga, Tenn.	20	399
Forty-fourth " "	Nashville, Tenn.	14	198
Artillery	Chattanooga, Tenn.	49	1,474
Total "present for duty".....		237	7,612

IV.—Abstract of officers and men "present," taken from GENERAL J. B. HOOD'S return of December 10, 1864.

	PRESENT FOR DUTY.		SICK.		EXTRA DUTY.		IN ARREST.		AGGREGATE PRESENT.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General and Staff.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
<i>Lee's Corps :</i>									
Staff	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Johnson's Division...	219	2,530	9	87	56	777	5	5	3,688
Stevenson's Division ¹	246	2,664	7	177	31	736	...	8	3,969
Clayton's Division...	254	2,053	3	127	44	684	3	7	3,175
	888	7,247	19	391	131	2,197	8	20	10,851
<i>Stewart's Corps :</i>									
Staff	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Loring's Division	252	2,625	52	516	26	723	3	8	4,205
French's Division ² ...	88	602	1	87	21	215	...	2	1,016
Walthall's Division...	160	1,476	21	296	33	624	3	8	2,621
	509	4,703	74	899	80	1,562	6	18	7,851
<i>Cheatham's Corps :</i>									
Staff	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Cleburne's Division ³ ,	274	2,539	9	246	41	794	3	17	3,923
Cheatham's Division, (Brown).....	267	2,730	12	215	51	754	3	10	4,042
Bate's Division	191	1,659	15	216	46	530	.....	6	2,663
	744	6,928	36	677	138	2,078	6	33	10,640
Engineer Battalion.....	11	377	...	16	4	76	.....	.....	484
Escorts	44	272	...	11	2	52	.....	.....	381
Jackson's Div. Cavalry.	197	2,344	18	62	43	476	4	8	3,152
	241	2,616	18	73	45	528	4	8	3,533
<i>Artillery :</i>									
Lee's Corps.....	42	726	.....	15	3	122	1	.....	909
Stewart's Corps.....	52	801	.....	22	1	82	.....	.....	958
Cheatham's Corps.....	39	730	.....	1	2	108	.....	.....	880
Jackson's Cav. Div...	13	247	...	11	2	44	.....	4	321
	146	2,504	.....	49	8	356	1	4	3,068

¹ Palmer's brigade not included.² Sears's and Cockrell's brigades not included.³ Mercer's brigade not included.

	PRESENT FOR DUTY.		SICK.		EXTRA DUTY.		IN ARREST.		AGGREGATE PRESENT.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Summary :</i>									
Gen. Hood and Staff..	13								13
Lee's Corps.....	838	7,247	19	391	131	2,197	8	20	10,851
Stewart's Corps.....	509	4,703	74	899	80	1,562	6	18	7,851
Cheatham's Corps....	744	6,928	36	677	138	2,078	6	33	10,640
Cavalry	241	2,616	18	73	45	528	4	8	3,533 ¹
Artillery	146	2,504		49	8	256	1	4	3,068
Engineers.....	11	377		16	4	76			484
	2,502	24,375	147	2,105	406	6,797	25	83	26,440 ²

On the original return are the following remarks :

"Palmer's brigade of Lee's corps, French's (Mercer's) brigade of Cheatham's corps, and Sears's and Cockrell's brigades of Stewart's corps, are on detached service and not herein included."

"A return of the cavalry under Major-General Forrest has not been furnished, and consequently not included. The last field return of the division of cavalry commanded by Brig.-General Jackson (of November 6, 1864), is included."

The numbers of the cavalry corps of General Forrest, given in the text, page 12, are taken, as there stated, from his official return made just before entering upon this campaign, and are the only ones accessible. While, therefore, the foregoing table should be increased by the numbers of Sears's brigade to give the aggregate force of Hood in the battle of Nashville, Forrest's cavalry must also be added, and the three other infantry brigades, to show the whole of his army in Tennessee.

The abstract of Hood's forces at the opening of the campaign (November 20th), as given in the text, is also made up from official returns in the War Records Office, and need not be repeated here.

¹ Error in original, which reads 3,532.

² Original return erroneously footed 34,439.

APPENDIX B.

ORGANIZATION OF OPPOSING ARMIES IN TENNESSEE.

I.—*Organization of U. S. forces commanded by MAJOR-GENERAL
GEORGE H. THOMAS at the Battle of Nashville, Tenn., December
15 and 16, 1864.*¹

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NATHAN KIMBALL.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY.	Brig.-Gen. WALTER C.	Brig.-Gen. WM. GROSE.
21st Illinois.	WHITAKER.	75th Illinois.
38th Illinois.	96th Illinois.	80th Illinois.
31st Indiana.	115th Illinois.	84th Illinois.
81st Indiana.	35th Indiana.	9th Indiana.
90th Ohio.	21st Kentucky.	30th Indiana.
101st Ohio.	23d Kentucky.	36th Indiana (detach't).
	45th Ohio.	84th Indiana.
	51st Ohio.	77th Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE.	Col. JOHN Q. LANE.	Col. JOSEPH CONRAD.
36th Illinois.	100th Illinois.	42d Illinois.
44th Illinois.	40th Indiana.	51st Illinois.
73d Illinois.	57th Indiana.	79th Illinois.
74th Illinois.	28th Kentucky.	15th Missouri.
88th Illinois.	26th Ohio.	64th Ohio.
125th Ohio.	97th Ohio.	65th Ohio.
24th Wisconsin.		

¹ Compiled from the Records of the Adjutant-General's Office.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL BEATTY.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. ABEL D. STREIGHT.	(1) Col. P. SIDNEY POST. ¹	Col. FRED. KNEFLER.
89th Illinois.	(2) Lt.-Col. ROBT. L. KIMBERLY.	79th Indiana.
51st Indiana.	59th Illinois.	86th Indiana.
8th Kansas.	41st Ohio.	13th Ohio.
15th Ohio.	71st Ohio.	19th Ohio.
49th Ohio.	93d Ohio.	
	124th Ohio.	

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

MAJOR WILBER F. GOODSPEED.

Indiana Light Artillery, 25th Battery.	Ohio Light Artillery, 3th Battery.
Kentucky Light Artillery, 1st Battery.	Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Batt'y E.	4th U. S. Artillery, Battery M.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery G.	

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

SECOND DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL DARIUS N. COUCH.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Brig.-Gen. JOS. A. COOPER.	Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.	Col. JOHN MEHRINGER.
130th Indiana.	107th Illinois.	91st Indiana.
26th Kentucky.	80th Indiana.	123d Indiana.
25th Michigan.	129th Indiana.	50th Ohio.
99th Ohio.	23d Michigan.	183d Ohio.
3d Tennessee.	111th Ohio.	
6th Tennessee.	118th Ohio.	

ARTILLERY.

Indiana Light Artillery, 15th Battery.	Ohio Light Artillery, 19th Battery.
--	-------------------------------------

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JACOB D. COX.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE.	Col. JOHN S. CASEMENT.	Col. ISRAEL N. STILES.
12th Kentucky.	65th Illinois.	112th Illinois.
16th Kentucky.	65th Indiana.	63d Indiana.
100th Ohio.	124th Indiana.	120th Indiana.
104th Ohio.	103d Ohio.	128th Indiana.
5th Tennessee.	5th Tennessee.	

ARTILLERY.

Indiana Light Artillery, 23d Battery.	1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D.
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

¹ Wounded.

DETACHMENT OF ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDREW J. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN MCARTHUR.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. WM. L. McMILLEN.	Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.	(1) Col. S. G. HILL (killed).
Illinois Lt. Artillery, Cogswell's Battery.	Iowa Light Artillery, 2d Battery.	(2) Col. WM. R. MARSHALL.
114th Illinois.	5th Minnesota.	12th Iowa.
93d Indiana.	9th Minnesota.	35th Iowa.
10th Minnesota.	11th Missouri.	7th Minnesota.
72d Ohio.	8th Wisconsin.	33d Missouri.
95th Ohio.		2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery I.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KENNER GARRARD.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. DAVID MOORE.	Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.	Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.
119th Illinois.	58th Illinois.	49th Illinois.
122d Illinois.	Indiana Lt. Art., 3d Bat.	117th Illinois.
89th Indiana.	27th Iowa.	2d Illinois Lt. Art., Bat. G.
Indiana Lt. Art., 9th Bat.	32d Iowa.	52d Indiana.
21st Missouri.	10th Kansas.	178th New York.

THIRD DIVISION.

COLONEL JONATHAN B. MOORE.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Artillery.</i>
Col. LYMAN M. WARD.	Col. LEANDER BLANDEN.	
72d Illinois.	81st Illinois.	Indiana Lt. Art., 14th Bat.
40th Missouri.	95th Illinois.	2d Missouri Light Artillery,
14th Wisconsin.	4th Missouri.	Battery A.
33d Wisconsin.		

PROVISIONAL DETACHMENT (DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH).

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION.¹

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES CRUFT.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON.	Col. JOHN G. MITCHELL.	Lt.-Col. C. H. GROSVENOR.
		<i>Artillery.</i>
<i>Second Brigade (Army Tenn.)</i>	68th Indiana Infantry. ²	20th Indiana Battery.
Col. ADAM G. MALLOY.	18th Ohio Infantry. ²	18th Ohio Battery.

¹ Composed mainly of detachments belonging to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps, which had been unable to rejoin their proper commands serving with General Sherman's army, on the march through Georgia.

² Attached to Third Brigade.

First Colored Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. MORGAN.
 14th U. S. Colored Troops.
 16th U. S. Colored Troops.¹
 17th U. S. Colored Troops.
 18th U. S. Colored Troops (battalion).
 44th U. S. Colored Troops.

Second Colored Brigade.

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON.
 12th U. S. Colored Troops.
 13th U. S. Colored Troops.
 100th U. S. Colored Troops.

POST OF NASHVILLE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN F. MILLER.

SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

COLONEL EDWIN C. MASON.

142d Indiana.	176th Ohio.	182d Ohio.
45th New York.	179th Ohio.	
	UNATTACHED.	
3d Kentucky.	173d Ohio.	Veteran Reserve Corps.
28th Michigan.	78th Pennsylvania.	44th Wisconsin.
	45th Wisconsin.	

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

MAJOR JOHN J. ELY.

Indiana Light Artillery, 2d Battery.	1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery F.
Indiana Light Artillery, 4th Battery.	1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery E.
Indiana Light Infantry, 12th Battery.	Ohio Light Artillery, 20th Battery.
Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery.	1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery C.
Indiana Light Artillery, 22d Battery.	1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery D.
Indiana Light Artillery, 24th Battery.	2d U. S. Colored Lt. Artillery, Battery A.

QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.²

COLONEL JAMES L. DONALDSON.

CAVALRY CORPS.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON.

ESCORT.

4th United States.

FIRST DIVISION.³*First Brigade.*

Brigadier-General JOHN T. CROXTON.

Illinois Lt. Art., Board of Trade Bat.	8th Iowa.	2d Michigan.
4th Kentucky (mounted infantry).		1st Tennessee.

FIFTH DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARD HATCH.

*First Brigade.**Second Brigade.**Artillery.*

Col. ROBERT R. STEWART.	Col. DATUS E. COON.	1st Illinois, Battery I.
3d Illinois.	6th Illinois.	
11th Indiana.	7th Illinois.	
12th Missouri.	9th Illinois.	
10th Tennessee.	2d Iowa.	
	12th Tennessee.	

¹ Detached with pontoon train.² Composed of quartermaster's employés.³ The Second and Third Brigades of this division, under the division commander, Brigadier-General E. M. McCook, were absent on an expedition into Western Kentucky.

SIXTH DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Artillery.</i>
Col. THOMAS J. HARRISON. 16th Illinois. 5th Iowa. 7th Ohio.	Col. JAMES BIDDLE. 14th Illinois. 6th Indiana. 8th Michigan. 3d Tennessee.	4th United States, Bat'y I.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Artillery.</i>
Col. J. H. HAMMOND. 9th Indiana. 10th Indiana. 19th Pennsylvania. 2d Tennessee. 4th Tennessee.	Col. G. M. L. JOHNSON. 12th Indiana. 13th Indiana. 6th Tennessee.	Ohio Lt. Art., 14th Battery.

The forces under Major-General L. H. Rousseau at Murfreesboro are not included in the foregoing.

II.—*Organization of the Army of Tennessee (Confederate), commanded by GENERAL JOHN B. HOOD, for the period ending December 10, 1864.*

LEE'S ARMY CORPS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL S. D. LEE COMMANDING.

DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL ED. JOHNSON.

<i>Deas's Brigade.</i>	<i>Manigault's Brigade.</i>
Brig.-Gen. Z. C. DEAS Commanding. 19th, 22d, 25th, 39th, and 50th Alabama.	Lieut.-Col. W. L. BUTLER Commanding. 10th and 19th South Carolina. 24th, 28th, and 34th Alabama.
<i>Sharp's Brigade.</i>	<i>Brantley's Brigade.</i>
7th, 9th, 10th, 41st, and 44th Mississippi. Sharpshooters, Mississippi.	24th, 34th, 27th, 29th, and 30th Mississippi and dismounted Cavalry.

DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. L. STEVENSON.

<i>Cumming's Brigade.</i>	<i>Pettus's Brigade.</i>
Colonel E. P. WATKINS Commanding. 34th, 36th, 39th, and 56th Georgia.	20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, and 46th Alabama.
<i>Brown and Reynolds's Brigade.</i>	
Colonel J. B. PALMER Commanding. 3d, 18th, 23d, 26th, 32d, and 45th Tennessee, 54th and 63d Virginia, 60th North Carolina.	

DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. CLAYTON.

<i>Stovall's Brigade.</i>	<i>Gibson's Brigade.</i>
Brig.-Gen. M. A. STOVALL Comd'g. 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, and 52d Georgia.	Brig.-Gen. R. L. GIBSON Commanding. 1st, 4th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th, and 30th Louisiana.
<i>Holtzclaw's Brigade.</i>	Austin's battalion and 25th Louisiana.
18th, 36th, 38th, 32d, and 58th Alabama.	4th battalion, Louisiana.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

STEWART'S ARMY CORPS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL A. P. STEWART COMMANDING.

DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. LORING.

*Featherston's Brigade.*Col. I. B. PALMER Commanding.
1st, 3d, 22d, 31st, 33d, 40th Mississippi.
1st Mississippi Battalion.*Adams's Brigade.*Col. R. LOWRY Commanding.
6th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 23d, 43d Miss.*Scott's Brigade.*Col. JOHN SNODGRASS Commanding.
12th Louisiana, 55th, 57th, and Consolidated Alabama.

DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. G. FRENCH.

*Factor's Brigade.*Col. D. COLEMAN Commanding.
9th Texas Infantry.
10th, 14th, 32d Texas Dism'd Cavalry.
29th and 39th North Carolina.*Cockrell's Brigade.*Col. FLOURNOY Commanding.
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Missouri
Infantry.
1st and 3d dismounted Missouri Cav'ry.*Sears's Brigade.*

4th, 35th, 36th, 39th, and 46th Miss. 7th Battalion, Mississippi.

DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. C. WALTHALL.

*Quaries's Brigade.*Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. JOHNSON Comd'g.
42d, 46th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 55th Tennes-
see, and 1st Alabama.*Canty's Brigade.*Brig.-Gen. C. M. SHELLEY Comd'g.
17th, 26th, 29th Alabama, and 37th Mis-
sissippi.*Reynolds's Brigade.*

1st, 2d, 4th, 9th, and 25th Arkansas.

CHEATHAM'S ARMY CORPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. F. CHEATHAM COMMANDING.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

BRIG.-GENERAL M. P. LOWRY COMMANDING.

*Gist's Brigade.*Lieut.-Col. B. L. WATERS Comd'g.
16th and 24th South Carolina.
2d, 5th, and 8th Georgia Battalions.
46th Georgia.*Maney's Brigade.*Colonel H. R. FIELD Commanding.
1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th, and
50th Tennessee.
4th Confederates.*Strahl's Brigade.*Colonel A. J. KELLER Commanding.
4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33d, 38th, 41st,
and 44th Tennessee.*Vaughn's Brigade.*Colonel WATKINS Commanding.
11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 51st, 52d,
and 154th Tennessee.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. H. SMITH, COMMANDING.

*Smith's Brigade.*Colonel C. H. OLMSTEAD Comd'g.
1st, 54th, 57th, and 63d Georgia.*Lowry's Brigade.*3d Battalion, 5th, 6th, and 32d Miss.
16th, 33d, and 45th Alabama.

Govan's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. D. C. GOVAN Comd'g.
1st, 2d, 5th, 13th, 15th, and 25th Ark.
6th, 7th, 8th, and 19th Arkansas.

Granberry's Brigade.

Captain E. T. BROUGHTON Comd'g.
6th, 7th, 10th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 24th, and
25th Texas.
5th Confederate, 35th Tennessee, and
Nutt's Cavalry company.

BATE'S DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM B. BATE COMMANDING.

Tyler's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. T. B. SMITH Commanding.
2d, 10th, 20th, and 37th Tennessee.
37th Georgia and 4th Ga. Sharpshooters.

Finley's Brigade.

Major J. A. LUSH Commanding.
1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th Florida.

Jackson's Brigade.

1st Confederate. 25th, 29th, 30th, and 66th Georgia, and 1st Ga. Sharpshooters.

ARTILLERY.

LEE'S CORPS.—Commanded by MAJOR J. W. JOHNSTON.

Douglass's Battery.	Fenner's Battery.	Rowan's Battery.
Dent's " "	Eufaula " "	Corput's " "
Garry's " "	Stanford's " "	Marshall's " "

STEWART'S CORPS.—Commanded by LIEUT.-COLONEL S. C. WILLIAMS.

Selden's Battery.	Bonanchord's Battery.	Haskin's Battery.
Tarrant's " "	Cowan's Battery.	Guibor's " "
Lumsden's " "	Darden's " "	Kalk's " "

CHEATHAM'S CORPS.—Commanded by COLONEL M. SMITH.

Turner's Battery.	Bledsoe's Battery.	Slocumb's Battery.
Phelan's " "	Key's " "	Ferguson's " "
Perry's " "	Goldthwaite's Battery.	Phillips's " "

CAVALRY CORPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. B. FORREST COMMANDING.

DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Rucker's Brigade.

Col. E. W. RUCKER Commanding.

McCulloch's Brigade.

Col. ROBT. McCULLOCH Commanding.

Neely's Brigade.

Col. J. J. NEELY Commanding.

DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. BUFORD.

Bell's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. T. H. BELL Commanding.

Crossland's Brigade.

Col. EDWARD CROSSLAND Commanding.

DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Ross's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. ROSS Commanding.

Armstrong's Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. F. C. ARMSTRONG Comd'g.

DIVISION.

BRIG.-GENERAL P. D. RODDEY.

APPENDIX C.

CONFEDERATE STRAGGLERS.

THE assertion has been so often and so persistently made in the South, since the war, that devastation of property was only practised by the National troops, that it is well to preserve for reference such extracts from their newspaper press as the following :

Extracts from a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War, published in the *Charleston Courier* of January 10, 1865, and in the *Charleston Mercury* (tri-weekly) of January 11th :

"I cannot forbear appealing to you, in behalf of the producing population of the States of Georgia and South Carolina, for protection against the destructive lawlessness of members of General Wheeler's command. From Augusta to Hardeeville, the road is now strewn with corn left on the ground unconsumed. Beeves have been shot down in the fields, one quarter taken off, and the balance left for buzzards. Horses are stolen out of wagons on the road, and by wholesale out of stables at night. . . . Within a few miles of this neighborhood, Wheeler's men tried to rob a young lady of a horse while she was on a visit to a neighbor's, but for the timely arrival of a citizen, who prevented the outrage being perpetrated. It is no unusual sight to see these men ride late into camp with all sorts of plunder. Private houses are visited; carpets, blankets, and other furniture they can lay their hands on are taken by force in the presence of the owners," etc.

In an editorial of a column in length *apropos* to the above, the editor of the *Mercury* says: "There must be radical reform. It is folly to talk of red-tape now. We want *the thing*; we must have it: reform—shooting—cashiering—order—subordination—soldiers—not runaways, ragamuffins, ruffians."

The following is from the *Savannah Republican* of October 1, 1864: "It is notorious that our own army, while falling back from Dalton, was even more dreaded by the inhabitants than was the army of Sherman. The soldiers, and even the officers, took everything that came in their way, giving the excuse that if they did not, the enemy would. Subsequently, stragglers from our own army almost sacked the stores in Atlanta. Now, complaints loud and deep come up from that portion of Georgia in the neighborhood of our army, telling of outrages committed by straggling squads of cavalry, and of insults offered to the families of the best and most patriotic citizens."

The following is from the Richmond *Whig*, being part of a letter of a correspondent of that paper, soon after Sherman marched north from Columbia. Republished in *Army and Navy Journal*, March 18, 1865. Speaking of the Confederate evacuation of Columbia, S. C., the writer says: "The worst feature of the entire scene occurred on the day of which I write. A party of Wheeler's cavalry, accompanied by their officers, dashed into town, tied their horses, and as systematically as if they had been bred to the business, proceeded to break into the stores along Main Street, and rob them of their contents. Under these circumstances, you may well imagine that our people would rather see the Yankees, or old Satan himself, than a party of the aforesaid Wheeler's cavalry. The barbarities committed by some of them are represented to be frightful."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of October 6, 1864, contained the following, with reference to Early's command in the Valley of Virginia. After speaking of the drunkenness habitual among them, from the chief downward, its correspondent says: "The cavalry forces that had been operating in the Valley, and flitting hither and thither along the Potomac and Shenandoah were already demoralized, and since their last visit to Maryland, they have been utterly worthless. They were in the habit of robbing friend and foe alike. They have been known to strip Virginia women of all they had—widows whose sons were in our army—and then to burn their houses. At Hancock, in Western Maryland, they stopped a minister of the Gospel in the street on the Sabbath day, and made him stand and deliver his money. These monstrous truths are stated in the official report of the officer commanding a part of these cavalry forces, and which I have read."

APPENDIX D.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

THE following are copies of the orders referred to in the text, taken from the files in the Adjutant-General's office, viz. :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FRANKLIN, TENN., November 30, 1864.

GENERAL KIMBALL :

The Commanding General directs that you report with your command to Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox for position on the line to-day.

Very respectfully,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FRANKLIN, TENN., November 30, 1864.

CAPT. BRIDGES :

The Commanding General directs that you report four (4) batteries from your command to Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox, for position on the line.

Very respectfully,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and A. A. G.

The order to General Wagner does not appear to be preserved in the Adjutant-General's files; but General Schofield and General Stanley are both perfectly in accord with the writer as to its tenor.

The interest attaching to the subject makes it desirable to give in full the correspondence between Generals Thomas and Schofield on the 28th, 29th and 30th November, so far as the same has been preserved in the Adjutant-General's office. It is as follows:

(Telegram.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., November 28, 1864—8.45 A.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville :

GENERAL—My troops and material are all on the north side of Duck River. The withdrawal was completed at daylight this morning without serious difficulty. Cox holds the ford in front of Columbia, and Rnger the R. R. bridge, which I partially destroyed. Stanley is going into position a short distance in rear of Cox. I think I can now stop Hood's advance by any line near this, and meet in time any distant movement to turn my position. I regret extremely the necessity of withdrawing from Columbia, but believe it was absolute. I will explain fully in time. Reinforcements will have to march from Spring Hill or Thompson's Station.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., November 28, 1864—9 A.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

GENERAL—I am in doubt whether it is advisable, with reference to future operations, to hold this position, or to retire to some point from which we can move offensively. Of course we cannot secure the river here. I could easily have held the bridge-head at the R. R., but it would have been useless, as we could not possibly advance from that point. Please give me your views and wishes,

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., November 28, 1864—9.10 A.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

GENERAL—I have all the fords above and below this place well watched, and guarded as far as possible. Wilson is operating with his main force on my left. The enemy does not appear to have moved in that direction yet to any considerable distance. I will probably be able to give you pretty full information this evening. Do you not think the infantry at the distant crossings below here should now be withdrawn, and cavalry substituted? I do not think we can prevent the crossing of even the enemy's cavalry, because the places are so numerous. I think the best we can do is to hold the crossings near us and watch the distant ones.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 28, 1864—10 A.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Columbia *via* Franklin:

The following just received from Lieut.-General Grant: "City Point, Nov. 27, 9 P.M.—Savannah papers just received state that Forrest is expected in the rear of General Sherman, and that Breckenridge is already on his way to Georgia from East Tennessee." If this proves true, General Grant wishes me to take the offensive against Hood, and destroy the railroad into Virginia with Stoneman's force now beyond Knoxville. General Smith will certainly be here in three days, when I think we will be able to commence moving on Hood, whether Forrest goes to Georgia or remains with Hood.

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., November 28, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

The enemy was crossing in force a short distance this side of the Lewisburg Pike at noon to-day, and had driven our cavalry back across the river and the Pike at the same time. The force is reputed to be infantry, but I do not regard it as very probable. Wilson has gone with his main force to learn the fact, and drive the enemy back, if practicable.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., November 28, 1864—4 P.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS:

If Hood advances on the Lewisburg and Franklin Pike, where do you propose to fight him? I have all the force that is necessary here, and A. J. Smith's troops should be placed with reference to the proposed point of concentration.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 28, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, near Columbia:

Your despatch of 3.30 is just received. If General Wilson cannot succeed in driving back the enemy, should it prove true that he has crossed the river, you will necessarily have to make preparations to take up a new position at Franklin, behind Harpeth, immediately, if it becomes necessary to fall back.

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FRANKLIN PIKE, TENN., November 28, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, Nashville, Tenn.

GENERAL—I am informed the wagon bridge at Franklin has been carried away. Would it not be well to replace it by pontoon bridge during the rainy season?

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General,

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 28, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD:

You can send some of the pontoons you used at Columbia to Franklin, to lay a bridge there. I will answer your other telegrams in a few moments.

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

NEAR COLUMBIA, November 28, 1864—6 P.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

The enemy's cavalry in force has crossed the river on the Lewisburg Pike, and is now in possession of Rally Hill. Wilson is trying to get on the Franklin Pike ahead of them. He thinks the enemy may swing in between him and me and strike Spring Hill, and wants Hammond's brigade to halt there. Please give it orders if you know where it is. Also, I think, it would be well to send A. J. Smith's force to that place.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 28, 1864—8 P.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD:

If you are confident you can hold your present position I wish you to do so until I can get General Smith here. After his arrival we can withdraw gradually, and invite Hood across Duck River and fall upon him with our whole force, or wait until Wilson can organize his entire cavalry force, and then withdraw from

your present position. Should Hood then cross the river we surely can ruin him. You may have the fords at Centreville, Beard's Ferry, Gordon's Ferry, and Williamsport thoroughly obstructed by filling up all the roads leading from them with trees, and then replace your infantry by cavalry. Send an intelligent staff officer to see that the work is properly done. As soon as relieved concentrate your infantry. The cavalry will be able to retard if not prevent Hood from crossing after the roads are thoroughly obstructed, if they do their duty. The road leading from Centreville to Nashville should be thoroughly obstructed. I am not sure but it would be a good plan to invite Hood across Duck River if we can get him to move toward Clarksville. Is there no convenience for unloading beyond Thompson's Station?

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 29, 1864—3.30 A.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, near Columbia:

Your despatches of 6 P.M. and 9 P.M. yesterday are received. I have directed General Hammond to halt his command at Spring Hill and report to you for orders, if he cannot communicate with General Wilson, and also instructing him to keep you well advised of the enemy's movements. I desire you to fall back from Columbia and to take up your position at Franklin, leaving a sufficient force at Spring Hill to contest the enemy's progress until you are securely posted at Franklin. The troops at the fords below Williamsport, etc., will be withdrawn and take up a position behind Franklin. General A. J. Smith's command has not yet reached Nashville; as soon as he arrives I will make immediate disposition of his troops and notify you of the same. Please send me a report as to how matters stand upon your receipt of this.

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 29, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, near Columbia *via* Franklin:

I have a report from the N. W. R. R. that four regiments of Forrest's cavalry have crossed Duck River below Williamsport. Have you any such information?

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FRANKLIN PIKE, TENN., November 29, 1864—8.20 A.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

The enemy's cavalry has crossed in force on the Lewisburg Pike, and General Wilson reports the infantry crossing above Huey's Mill, about five miles from this place. I have sent an infantry reconnoissance to learn the fact. If it proves true I will act according to your instructions received this morning. Please send orders to General Cooper at Centreville. It may be doubtful whether any messenger from here will reach him.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

(Telegram.) FRANKLIN PIKE, TENN., November 29, 1864—1 P.M.
MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

Please have pontoons put down at Franklin at once.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.) NASHVILLE, November 29, 1864—2.30 P.M.
MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Franklin:

Your despatch of 8 A.M. received. I have sent orders to General Cooper as you requested, but think it would be well for you to send a second messenger to him to make sure that he receives his orders.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.) NASHVILLE, November 29, 1864—11 P.M.
MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Franklin:

General Wilson telegraphed me very fully the movements of the enemy yesterday and this morning. He believes Forrest is aiming to strike this place, whilst the infantry will move against you and attempt to get on your flank. If you discover such to be his movement you had better cross Harpeth at Franklin, and then retire along the Franklin Pike to this place, covering your wagon train and the railroad. I directed General Cooper in accordance with your wishes yesterday, to withdraw from Centreville by the Nashville road, crossing Harpeth at Widow Dean's, and report to you from that place for further orders. You had better send orders to meet him.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.) FRANKLIN, November 30, 1864—5.30 A.M.
MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

I hope to get my troops and material safely across the Harpeth this morning. We have suffered no material loss so far. I shall try to get Wilson on my flank this morning. Forrest was all around us yesterday, but we brushed him away during the evening, and came through. Hood attacked in front and flank, but did not hurt us.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.) FRANKLIN, November 30, 1864—9.50 A.M.
MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

My trains are coming in all right. Half the troops are here, and the other half about five miles out, coming on in good order, with light skirmishing. I will have all across the river this evening. Wilson is here, and his cavalry on my flank. I do not know where Forrest is. He may have gone east, but no doubt will strike our flank and rear again soon. Wilson is entirely unable to cope with him. Of course, I cannot prevent Hood from crossing the Harpeth whenever he may attempt it. Do you desire me to hold on here until compelled to fall back?

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 30, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Franklin :

Your despatches of 5.30, 5.50, and Wilson's despatch, forwarded to you, have been received. It will take Smith quite all day to disembark, but if I find there is no immediate necessity to retain him here, will send him to Franklin or Brentwood, according to circumstances. If you can prevent Hood from turning your position at Franklin, it should be held; but I do not wish you to risk too much. I send you a map of the environs of Franklin.

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

FRANKLIN, November 30, 1864—12 M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville :

Your despatch of 10.25 A.M. is received. I am satisfied that I have heretofore run too much risk in trying to hold Hood in check, while so far inferior to him in both infantry and cavalry. The slightest mistake on my part, or failure of a subordinate, during the last three days, might have proved disastrous. I don't want to get into so tight a place again. Yet I will cheerfully act in accordance with your views of expediency, if you think it important to hold Hood back as long as possible. When you get all your troops together, and the cavalry in effective condition, we can whip Hood easily, and, I believe, make the campaign a decisive one. Before that, the most we can do is to husband our strength and increase it as much as possible. I fear the troops which were stationed on the river below Columbia will be lost. I will get my trains out of the way as soon as possible, and watch Hood carefully. Possibly I may be able to hold him here, but do not expect to be able to do so long.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 30, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Franklin :

General Smith reported to me this morning that one division of his troops is still behind. We must therefore try to hold Hood where he now is until these troops can get up and the steamers return. After that we will concentrate here, reorganize our cavalry, and try Hood again. Do you think you can hold Hood at Franklin for three days longer? Answer, giving your views; and I should like to know what Wilson thinks he can do to aid you in holding Hood.

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

FRANKLIN, November 30, 1864—3 P.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville :

I have just received your despatch asking whether I can hold Hood here three days. I do not believe I can. I can doubtless hold him one day, but will hazard something in doing that. He now has a large force, probably two corps, in my front, and seems prepared to cross the river above and below. I think he can effect a crossing to-morrow in spite of all my efforts, and probably to-night, if he attempts it. A worse position than this for an inferior force could hardly be found. I will refer your question to General Wilson this evening. I think he can do very little. I have no doubt Forrest will be in my rear to-morrow, or doing some greater mischief. It appears to me that I ought to take position at

Brentwood at once. If A. J. Smith's division and the Murfreesboro' garrison join me there, I ought to be able to hold Hood in check for some time. I have just learned that the enemy's cavalry is already crossing three miles below. I will have lively times with my trains again.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 30, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Franklin:

Your despatch of 3 P.M. is received. Send back your trains to this place at once, and hold your troops in readiness to march to Brentwood, and thence to this place as soon as your trains are fairly on the way, so disposing your force as to cover the wagon train. Have all R. R. trains sent back immediately. Notify General Wilson of my instructions. He will govern himself accordingly. Relieve all garrisons in blockhouses, and send back by railroad trains last over the road. Acknowledge receipt.

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

(Telegram.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FRANKLIN, TENN., November 30, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. H. THOMAS, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL—Please send A. J. Smith's division to Brentwood early to-morrow morning. Also please send to Brentwood to-morrow morning one million rounds of infantry ammunition, 2,000 rounds three-inch and 1,000 rounds light twelve artillery.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.)

FRANKLIN, November 30th—7.10 P.M.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, Nashville:

The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with about two corps, commencing at 4 P.M. and lasting until after dark. He was repulsed at all points, with very heavy loss—probably 5,000 or 6,000 men. Our loss is not probably more than one-fourth that number. We have captured about 1,000 prisoners, including one brigadier-general. Your despatch of this P.M. is received. I had already given the orders you direct, and am now executing them.

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

(Telegram.)

NASHVILLE, November 30, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Franklin:

Your telegram is just received. It is glorious news, and I congratulate you and the brave men of your command. But you must look out that the enemy does not still persist. The courier you sent to General Cooper at Widow Dean's could not reach there, and reports that he was chased by rebel cavalry on the whole route, and finally came into this place. Major-General Steedman, with five thousand men, should be here in the morning. When he arrives, I will start General A. J. Smith's command and General Steedman's troops to your assistance at Brentwood.

(Signed)

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comd'g.

APPENDIX E.

STRENGTH OF OPPOSING ARMIES IN THE CAROLINAS.

I.—*National Army under GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN on entering the
Campaign, February 1, 1865.*

COMMANDS.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Fifteenth Army Corps.....	15,358	16	361	15,755
Seventeenth ".....	11,686	47	264	11,997
Right Wing.....	27,044	63	645	27,752
Fourteenth Army Corps....	13,968	.....	452	14,420
Twentieth ".....	12,911	.....	523	13,434
Left Wing.....	26,879	.....	975	27,854
Cavalry Division.....	. .	4,375	98	4,473
Aggregate.....	53,923	4,438	1,718	60,079

The Same, April 10, 1865.

RIGHT WING—ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE—MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

COMMANDS.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Fifteenth Army Corps.....	15,244	23	403	15,670
Seventeenth ".....	12,873	30	261	13,164
Aggregate.....	28,117	53	664	28,834

LEFT WING—ARMY OF GEORGIA—MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. SLOCUM.

Fourteenth Army Corps....	14,653	.....	445	15,098
Twentieth ".....	12,471	.....	494	12,965
Aggregate.....	27,124	.....	939	28,063

CENTRE—ARMY OF THE OHIO—MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD.

COMMANDS.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Tenth Army Corps... ..	11,727	.....	372	12,099
Twenty-third Army Corps..	14,000	.....	293	14,293
Aggregate.....	25,727	.....	665	26,392

CAVALRY—BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL J. KILPATRICK.

Cavalry Division .....	.....	5,484	175	5,659
Grand aggregate.....	80,968	5,537	2,443	88,948
Total number of guns..	.....	.. . . .	.....	91

II.—Confederate forces available to resist Sherman's march through the Carolinas.

Although exact data are not easily to be got, we are not wholly without evidence as to the means which General Beauregard had at his command when Sherman's movement began. In the "Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery," Colonel C. C. Jones, Jr., who was Hardee's Chief of Artillery, gives the following as a foot-note to p. 206. His authority is certainly conclusive as to the conference and the estimates made at it:

"At a conference held on the second day of February, 1865, at Green's Cut Station, on the Augusta and Waynesboro Railroad, in Burke County, Georgia, at which General Beauregard, Lieut.-General Hardee, Major-General D. H. Hill, and Major-General G. W. Smith were present, the following was the estimated strength of the forces in and about Augusta and in the State of South Carolina, which it was thought could be relied on as effective to resist the advance of General Sherman:

General Hardee's Regular Infantry, P. A. C. S.....	8,000	
" Militia and Reserves	3,000	11,000
" Light Artillery	2,000	
Butler's division, half only now available....	1,500	3,500
Total under command of General Hardee in S. Carolina.....		14,500
Major-General Smith's Georgia Militia	1,200	
Colonel Browne's Georgia Reserves.....	250	1,450
Lieut.-General Lee's corps.....	{ Only about half of which were reported for ac- tive duty. }	4,000
Lieut.-General Cheatham's corps .		3,000
Lieut.-General Stewart's corps....		3,000
Artillery, Army of Tennessee.....		10,000
General Wheeler's Cavalry		800
		6,700

RECAPITULATION.

Total Infantry	22,450
Light Artillery.....	2,800
Cavalry, mounted and dismounted	8,200
Grand Total.....	33,450

"Cheatham's corps had not arrived. The head of Cheatham's corps was expected to arrive in Augusta on the 4th or 5th inst., and the head of Stewart's on the 10th or 11th."

In the text to which the above is a foot-note, the same writer says: "General Hardee, with his *eighteen thousand* Confederate troops at detached points along the Carolina coast and elsewhere, composed in large measure of reserves and State forces recently brought into and unaccustomed to the hardships of actual service, and of artillerists drawn from fixed batteries, who for the first time were taking the field as infantry, was incapable of offering effectual resistance," etc.

On March 1, 1865, General Beauregard, then at Charlotte, N. C., submitted to General J. E. Johnston, at the same place, a plan of operations against Sherman, in which he estimated their effective force of infantry and artillery then available at 26,000, as follows:

" Hardee's corps (infantry and artillery).....	10,000
Army of Tennessee.....	6,000
Bragg's forces.....	10,000
Infantry and Artillery.....	26,000 "

The full plan is published in "The Land we Love," a monthly magazine, Charlotte, N. C., Vol. I., p. 188 (1866). In it Beauregard distinctly states that the 6,000 are then at Charlotte. Detachments from the Army of the Tennessee continued to arrive much later, Cheatham himself reaching Johnston with part of his corps after the battle of Bentonville, March 19th and 20th (see Johnston's "Narrative," p. 393). A reinforcement of about 2,000 joined on the 20th and 21st.

Jefferson Davis, in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," Vol. II., p. 632, says, on this subject: "General Johnston's force, according to his estimate, when he took command, amounted to about 16,000 infantry and artillery and 4,000 cavalry; if to this be added the portion of the Army of Tennessee, about 2,500 men, under command of General Stephen D. Lee, which afterward joined the Army at Smithfield, N. C., and that of General Bragg's command at Goldsboro, which amounted to about 8,000, the aggregate would be about 30,500 men of all arms."

As bearing upon this question, see also the table of paroles issued to Johnston's army upon its surrender, p. 243, *infra*.

III.—Abstract from return of the Army, GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON, Commanding, for period ending March 31, 1865, Headquarters, Smithfield, N. C.

COMMAND.	PRESENT FOR DUTY.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	PRISONERS OF WAR.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.
General Staff.....	15	....	....	15	15		
<i>Hardee's Army Corps:</i> ¹							
Staff.....	11	....	....	11	14		
McLaw's division.....	274	2,592	2,533	3,685	10,145		
Taliaferro's ".....	93	1,556	1,534	1,907	4,257		
Hoke's ² ".....	409	4,217	4,091	5,287	16,672	179	3,353
Total.....	787	8,365	8,158	10,890	31,088	179	3,353
<i>Army of Tennessee:</i>							
Staff.....	5	....	....	5	11		
Lee's corps.....	503	3,779	3,589	5,201	24,711	371	6,666
Cheatham's corps.....	300	2,386	2,273	3,266	24,124	410	5,390
Stewart's corps.....	129	951	883	1,544	10,139	100	1,027
Total.....	937	7,116	6,745	10,016	58,985	881	13,083
Total Infantry.....	1,739	15,481	14,003	20,021	90,088	1,060	16,436
<i>Artillery:</i> ³							
Hardee's corps.....	36	716	697	847	1,025		
Army of the Tennessee.....	3	98	96	112	152	....	4
Total Artillery.....	39	814	793	959	1,187	....	4
Pioneer Regiment (Tucker's Confederate) ⁴	25	326	318	398	621		
Grand total, without cavalry. ⁵	1,803	16,621	16,014	22,278	91,896	1,060	16,440

¹ The return of Hardee's troops, from which this is prepared, is dated March 27th, that of the Army of Tennessee April 1st.

² The Sixty-eighth and Sixty-seventh Regiments, North Carolina (State) troops, and the First North Carolina Battalion (State), operating on the enemy's communications with Newberne are not reported.

³ The artillery of the Army of Tennessee has not yet arrived from Mississippi. The larger portion of the artillery of the Departments of North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, has been sent to the rear for reorganization, and no report has been received.

⁴ and ⁵. See next page.

IV.—*Army of Tennessee, and other forces under GENERAL JOHNSTON'S command, paroled at Greensboro', N. C., May 1 and 2, 1865.*

COMMANDS, ETC.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Generals Johnston and Beauregard and staffs.....	275	533	808
Stewart's corps.....	739	8,145	8,884
Lee's corps.....	550	4,426	4,976
Hardee's corps.....	961	8,101	9,062
Reserve Artillery.....	61	1,191	1,252
Cavalry corps.....	175	2,331	2,506
Detachments.....	212	1,033	1,245
Naval Brigade.....	106	197	303
Medical officers, attendants, and patients in hospital	135	867	1,002
General Cooper and Brig.-Gen. Colquitt and staff...	7	.....	7
Total.....	3,221	26,824	30,045
Paroled at Salisbury.....	279	2,708	2,987
" Charlotte.....	386	3,629	4,015
Total.....	665	6,337	7,002
Grand Total.....	3,886	33,161	37,047

General Johnston, in his "Narrative," p. 410, says the apprehension of being made prisoners or war "caused a great number of desertions between the 19th and 24th of April—not less than four thousand in the infantry and artillery, and almost as many from the cavalry; many of them rode off artillery horses and mules belonging to the baggage trains." If this estimate of eight thousand be added to those paroled at Greensboro', the number of his troops will be raised to about 45,000.

⁴ Companies A and D, Engineer Regiment, are on detached service and not included, as no report has been received from them. Effective total (about) 80.

⁵ A formal return of the cavalry has not yet been furnished. Effective total, April 1, 5,105. Total present, 6,587. Aggregate present, 7,042.

At the time of the above report nearly all Johnston's artillery was at Hillsboro, N. C., refitting. Colonel Jones says ("Chatham Artillery," p. 215): "Of thirty light batteries there concentrated—the most of them being unfit for field service—ten were to be chosen and furnished at the expense of the others, with the best battery animals and equipments." Thirty batteries would make, say 2,500 men.—J. D. C.

APPENDIX F.

ORGANIZATION OF OPPOSING ARMIES IN THE CAROLINAS.

I.—*Organization of the Armies under the Command of MAJOR-GEN.
W. T. SHERMAN, April, 1865.*

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O HOWARD, COMMANDING.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

INFANTRY.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL C. R. WOODS.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. B. WOODS.	Col. R. F. CATTERSON.	Col. G. A. STONE.
27th Missouri.	40th Illinois.	4th Iowa.
12th Indiana.	46th Ohio.	9th "
76th Ohio.	103d Illinois.	25th "
26th Iowa.	6th Iowa.	30th "
31st Missouri.	97th Indiana.	31st "
32d Missouri.	26th Illinois.	
	100th Indiana.	

SECOND DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Colonel T. JONES.	Colonel W. S. JONES.	Brig.-Gen J. M. OLIVER.
6th Missouri.	37th Ohio.	15th Michigan.
55th Illinois.	47th "	70th Ohio.
116th "	53d "	48th Illinois.
127th "	54th "	90th "
30th Ohio.	83d Indiana.	99th Indiana.
57th "	111th Illinois.	

THIRD DIVISION.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. SMITH.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig.-Gen. W. T. CLARK.	Colonel J. E. TOURTELLOTTE.
18th Wisconsin.	56th Illinois.
59th Indiana.	10th Iowa.
63d Illinois.	80th Ohio.
48th Indiana.	17th Iowa.
93d Illinois.	Battalion 26th Missouri.
	Battalion 10th " "
	4th Minnesota.

FOURTH DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. W. RICE.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. N. B. HOWARD.	Col. R. N. ADAMS.	Col. F. J. HURLBUT.
2d Iowa.	12th Illinois.	7th Illinois.
7th " "	66th " "	39th Iowa.
66th Indiana.	81st Ohio.	50th Illinois.
52d Illinois.		57th " "
		110th U. S. colored.

DETACHMENTS.

Artillery Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM H. ROSS.

H, 1st Illinois.	H, 1st Missouri.	29th Missouri Infantry.
12th Wisconsin Battery.	B, 1st Michigan.	Signal Detachment.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. P. BLAIR, COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

INFANTRY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. F. FORCE.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Brig.-Gen. J. W. FULLER.	Brig.-Gen. J. W. SPRAGUE.	Lt.-Col. J. S. WRIGHT.
18th Missouri.	25th Wisconsin.	10th Illinois.
27th Ohio.	35th New Jersey.	25th Indiana.
39th " "	43d Ohio.	32d Wisconsin.
64th Illinois.	63d " "	

THIRD DIVISION.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL M. D. LEGGETT.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig.-Gen. CHARLES EWING.	Brig.-Gen. R. K. SCOTT.
16th Wisconsin.	20th Ohio.
45th Illinois.	68th " "
31st " "	78th " "
20th " "	19th Wisconsin.
30th " "	
12th Wisconsin.	

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

FOURTH DIVISION.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL G. A. SMITH.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Brig.-Gen. B. F. POTTS.	Brig.-Gen. W. W. BELKNAP.
23d Indiana.	11th Iowa.
32d Ohio.	13th "
53d Indiana.	15th "
14th Illinois.	16th "
53d "	32d Illinois.
15th "	

DETACHMENTS.

Artillery Brigade.

Major FREDERICK WELKER.

C, 1st Michigan Artillery.	9th Illinois Mounted Infantry.
1st Minnesota Battery.	G Company, 11th Illinois Cavalry.
15th Ohio Battery.	Signal Detachment.

ARMY OF GEORGIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. SLOCUM, COMMANDING.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL J. C. DAVIS COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

INFANTRY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. C. WALCUTT.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. HOBART.	Bvt. Brig.-Gen. BUELL.	Colonel HAMBRIGHT.
21st Wisconsin.	21st Michigan.	21st Ohio.
33d Ohio.	13th "	74th "
94th "	69th Ohio.	38th Pennsylvania.
42d Indiana.		79th "
88th "		
104th Illinois.		

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. D. MORGAN.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Brig.-Gen. WM. VANDEVER.	Brig.-Gen. J. G. MITCHELL.	Lt.-Colonel LANGLEY.
10th Michigan.	121st Ohio.	85th Illinois.
14th "	113th "	86th "
16th Illinois.	108th "	110th "
60th "	98th "	125th "
17th New York.	78th Illinois.	52d Ohio.
	34th "	22d Indiana.
		37th " (det.)

THIRD DIVISION.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL A. BAIRD.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Colonel M. C. HUNTER.	Lt.-Colonel DOAN.	Brig.-Gen. GEO. S. GREENE.
17th Ohio.	2d Minnesota.	14th Ohio.
31st "	105th Ohio.	38th "
89th "	75th Indiana.	10th Kentucky.
92d "	87th "	18th "
82d Indiana.	101st "	74th Indiana.
23d Missouri (det).		
11th Ohio.		

DETACHMENTS.

Artillery Brigade.

Major CHARLES HOUGHTALING.

Battery I, 2d Illinois.	5th Wisconsin Battery.
" C, 1st "	19th Indiana "

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. A. MOWER COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

INFANTRY.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL A. S. WILLIAMS.

<i>First Brigade</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Colonel J. L. SELFRIDGE.	Colonel WM. HAWLEY.	Brig.-Gen. J. S. ROBINSON.
4th Pennsylvania.	2d Massachusetts.	31st Wisconsin.
5th Connecticut.	3d Wisconsin.	61st Ohio.
123d New York.	13th New Jersey.	82d "
141st "	107th New York.	82d Illinois.
	150th "	101st "
		143d New York.

SECOND DIVISION.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Bvt. Bg.-Gen. N. PARDEE, Jr.	Col. P. H. JONES.	Bvt. Brig.-Gen. BARNUM.
5th Ohio.	23d New Jersey.	29th Pennsylvania.
29th "	73d Pennsylvania.	111th "
66th "	109th "	60th New York.
28th Pennsylvania.	119th New York.	102d "
147th "	134th "	137th "
Detachment K. P. B.	154th "	149th "

THIRD DIVISION.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL W. T. WARD.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. H. CASE.	Col. DANIEL DUSTIN.	Bvt. Brig.-Gen. COGGSWELL.
70th Indiana.	19th Michigan.	20th Connecticut.
79th Ohio.	22d Wisconsin.	26th Wisconsin.
102d Illinois.	33d Indiana.	33d Massachusetts.
105th "	85th "	55th Ohio.
129th "		73d "
		136th New York.

DETACHMENTS.

Artillery Brigade.

Captain C. E. WINEGAR.

Battery I, 1st New York. Battery C, 1st Ohio.
 " M, 1st " " E, Independent Pennsylvania.
 Pontooners, 58th Indiana Veterans.
 Mechanics and Engineers, 1st Michigan.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD COMMANDING.

TENTH ARMY CORPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

INFANTRY.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. BIRGE.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. H. D. WASHBURN.	Col. HARVEY GRAHAM.	Col. N. W. DAY.
8th Indiana,	159th New York.	38th Massachusetts.
18th " "	13th Connecticut.	156th New York.
9th Connecticut.	22d Iowa.	128th " "
14th New Hampshire.	131st New York.	175th " "
12th Maine.	28th Iowa.	176th " "
14th " "		24th Iowa.
75th New York.		

SECOND DIVISION.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL A. AMES.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. R. DAGGETT.	Col. J. S. LITTELL.	Col. G. F. GRANGER.
3d New York.	47th New York.	4th New Hampshire.
112th " "	48th " "	9th Maine.
117th " "	203d Pennsylvania.	13th Indiana.
142d " "	97th " "	115th New York.
	76th " "	169th " "

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. J. PAINE.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. BATES.	Bvt. Brig.-Gen. S. DUNCAN.	Col. J. H. HOLMAN.
1st U. S. Colored Troops,	4th U. S. Colored Troops.	5th U. S. Colored Troops.
30th " "	6th " "	27th " "
107th " "	39th " "	37th " "

DETACHMENTS.

Brigade (not numbered).

Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. ABBOTT.

3d New Hampshire Infantry.	6th Connecticut Infantry.
7th " "	7th " "
16th New York Heavy Artillery (six companies).	
16th " Independent Battery.	
22d Indiana Battery.	
Light Company E, 3d U. S. Artillery.	
Co. A. 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.	
Cos. E and K, 12th New York Cavalry.	
Detachment Signal Corps.	

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

INFANTRY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Evt. Bg.-Gen. I. N. STILES.	Col. J. C. McQUISTON.	Col. M. T. THOMAS.
120th Indiana.	123d Indiana.	8th Minnesota.
124th "	129th "	174th Ohio.
128th "	130th "	178th "
180th Ohio.	28th Michigan.	

Battery Elgin, Illinois Artillery.

SECOND DIVISION.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. N. COUCH.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. O. H. MOORE.	Col. J. MEHRINGER.	Col. S. A. STRICKLAND.
25th Michigan.	23d Michigan.	91st Indiana.
26th Kentucky.	80th Indiana.	182d Ohio.
	118th Ohio.	181st "
	107th Illinois.	50th "
	111th Ohio.	

19th Ohio Battery.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. P. CARTER.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Col. O. W. STERL.	Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. S.	Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. J.
8th Tennessee.	CASEMENT.	HENDERSON.
12th Kentucky.	103d Ohio.	112th Illinois.
16th "	177th "	63d Indiana.
100th Ohio.	65th Indiana.	140th "
104th "	65th Illinois.	

Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery.

CAVALRY DIVISION, M. D. M.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JUDSON KILPATRICK.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOS. J.	Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. D.	Col. GEO. E. SPENCER.
JORDAN.	ATKINS.	5th Kentucky.
9th Pennsylvania.	92d Illinois Mounted Inf.	5th Ohio.
2d Kentucky.	10th Ohio.	1st Alabama.
8d "	9th "	
3d Indiana.	1st Ohio Squadron.	
8th "	9th Michigan.	

10th Wisconsin Battery.

II.—*Organization of the Army near Smithfield, N. C., Commanded by GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, March 31, 1865.*

HARDEE'S ARMY CORPS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM J. HARDEE COMMANDING.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. MCLAWS'S DIVISION.

Brigades—BLANCHARD'S, HARRISON'S, KENNEDY'S, FIZER'S.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. B. TALIAFERRO'S DIVISION.

Brigades—ELLIOTT'S, RHETT'S.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. F. HOKE'S DIVISION.

Brigades—CLINGMAN'S, HAGOOD'S, COLQUITT'S, KIRKLAND'S, NETHERCUTT'S
Junior Reserves.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

STEWART'S, LEE'S, AND CHEATHAM'S CORPS.

(These corps are reported as having the same organization as when with Hood, both as to divisions and brigades, except that Anderson's Division of Lee's Corps was under command of Major-General D. H. Hill, and the whole of Stewart's Corps was under the command of Major-General E. C. Walthall.)

ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO HARDEE'S CORPS.

Batteries—ABELLE'S, ANDERSON'S, BROOKS'S, MAXWELL'S (section), ATKINS'S, PARVIS'S, Detachment 10th North Carolina Battalion, LE GARDEN'S, STUART'S.

ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Battery—KANAPAU'S. For memorandum as to other artillery of the Army of the Tennessee, see Appendix E, III.

CAVALRY CORPS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WADE HAMPTON COMMANDING.

WHEELER'S Cavalry. BUTLER'S Cavalry. Divisions and brigades not given.¹

¹ It is regretted that it has not been practicable to procure the list of regiments in Hardee's Corps, or the Cavalry.

INDEX.

NOTE.—Regiments, batteries, etc., are indexed under the names of their States, excepting batteries called by their captain's or by some other special name. These are indexed under BATTERIES.

- ABBEVILLE, S. C., 178
 Abbott, brigade of, 141, 144
 Abingdon, Va., 200
 Acklen Place, 107 et seq.
 Adams, Brigadier-General Daniel, 205 et seq.
 Adams, Brigadier-General John, mortally wounded, 91, 97
 Adams, Brigadier-General Wirt, cavalry brigade of, 204
 Aiken, S. C., 172
 Alatoona, Ga., 23
 Albany, Ga., 31
 Alexandria, Va., 147
 Ames, Brevet Major-General Adelbert, division of, 141 et seq., 145; at Fort Fisher, 148; before Fort Anderson, 149
 Anderson, Colonel E. C., 50
 Anderson, Brigadier-General R. H., cavalry division of, 33
 Anderson, Fort, 145, 149 et seq.
 Anderson, Major George W., 51
 Appomattox, Va., 202, 2.3
 Argyle Island, 44, 56, 59 et seq.
- Armstrong, Brigadier-General F. C., cavalry brigade of, 124, 206 (note) et seq.
 Athens, Ala., 133
 Athens, Ga., 17, 67
 Atkins, Brevet Brigadier-General Smith D., cavalry brigade of, 24, 33; his "Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers," 42 (note), 175 (note), 179 et seq.
 Atlanta, Ga., 2 et seq., 7 et seq., 16; map of, 20, 21, 23 et seq., 26 et seq., 36, 40, 63, 79, 91, 137, 162, 176
 Augusta, Ga., 10, 23, 25, 27 et seq., 32, 34, 49, 59, 61, 164, 166, 169 et seq., 182
 Averaaboro, N. C., 183 et seq.
- BADEAU, Brigadier-General Adam, 2, 8 (note)
 Bainbridge, Ala., 125
 Baird, General Absalom, division of (Fourteenth Corps), 24, 34
 Barnwell, S. C., 176 (note)

- Bate, Major-General Wm. B., division of, 73, 76, 79, 88, 92, 96, 103 et seq., 113, 115 et seq., 120, 122 et seq., 128, 188, 190 et seq.
- Batteries: Cockerell's, 118; De Gres's, 53; Winegar's, 56
- Beatty, Brigadier-General Samuel, division of, 98, 112, 117, 121
- Beaufort, S. C., 46, 48, 163 et seq., 171, 211
- Beauregard, General G. T., in military command between middle Georgia and the Mississippi, 2; put over Hood and Taylor, 10 et seq.; hastens after Hood, 13; repairs railroad, 15; his earnest despatches to Hood, 17; despatches of, 27 et seq., 49, 59, 64; reports of, 101, 161 (note); suggestions of, 166 et seq.; at a conference at Augusta, 169 et seq., 178, 183
- Bell, Colonel L., brigade of, 143 et seq.
- Bell's Landing, Tenn., 110, 119
- Bentonville, N. C., 162, 185 et seq., 203
- Biffin, Colonel J. B., demi-brigade of cavalry, 71
- Blair, Major-General F. P., corps of, 23; constructs a flying bridge, 31; at Millen, 34 et seq., 52, 168, 177 et seq., 194
- Boone, N. C., 201
- Booneville, Mo., 6
- Boyd's Neck, S. C., 48 et seq.
- Bradley, Colonel Luther P., brigade of, 75 et seq.
- Bragg, General Braxton, 8; at Augusta, 49, 158 et seq.; retreats to Kingston, 160 et seq., 181 et seq., 185, 192, 195
- Brantley, Brigadier-General W. F., brigade of, 114
- Breckenridge, Major-General John C., 63, 133, 200
- Breese, Commander K. R., 142 et seq.
- Brentwood, Tenn., 98 et seq., 108, 115, 121, 124, 128
- Briar Creek, Ga., 32, 34
- Bridges, Captain Lyman, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Corps, 75
- Brown, Brevet Brigadier-General S. B., cavalry brigade of, 201
- Brown, Major-General John C., division of, 73, 76, 87 et seq., 90, 92 et seq., 96 et seq., 113
- Brown, Governor Joseph E., of Georgia, 8, 11, 28 et seq.; army of, 47
- Buchanan, Fort, N. C., 138, 144
- Buell, Brevet Brigadier-General G. P., brigade of, 189 et seq.
- Buford, Brigadier-General A., cavalry division of, 12 (note), 71 et seq., 103 et seq., 106, 204
- Bull's Gap, Tenn., 212
- Burbridge, Brigadier-General S. G., 200
- Burke's Station, Va., 202
- Butler, Major-General M. C., division of cavalry, 169, 170, 179, 187
- Butler, General B. F., 145
- CAMDEN, S. C., 178
- Canby, General E. R. S., 4, 199, 203
- Capron, Colonel Horace, brigade of, 65, 72 et seq.
- Carlin, Brigadier-General W. P., division of (Fourteenth Corps),

- 24, 187 et seq. ; recoiled, 189, 191 et seq., 194, 197
- Carman, Colonel E. A., brigade of, 57, 60
- Carter, Brigadier-General S. P., division of, 155 et seq., 158 et seq.
- Carter's house (battle of Franklin), 81 et seq., 84, 86, 88 et seq., 97
- Carter, Brigadier-General J. C., wounded, 93
- Carthage, Tenn., 104
- Case, Colonel H., brigade of, 183
- Casement, Brevet Brigadier-General John S., brigade of, 84, 91, 151 et seq.
- Caswell, Fort, N. C., 138
- Catterson, Colonel R. F., 30
- Cave Spring, Ga., 11
- Centreville, Ala., 206
- Centreville, Tenn., 66, 98
- Chalmers, Brigadier-General James R., cavalry division of, 12 (note), 71 et seq., 106 et seq., 111, 115, 119 et seq., 122, 204, 206 et seq., 209
- Charleston, S. C., 23, 28, 44, 46 et seq., 55, 59, 61, 154, 164, 167, 169 et seq., 178, 182, 184 (note)
- Charlotte, N. C., 170, 177 et seq., 182 et seq., 201 et seq., 211, 213
- Chattanooga, Tenn., 3, 12, 17, 19, 22, 99, 133, 135
- Cheatham, Major-General B. F., 12 (note), 14, 71, 73 et seq., 77, 79 et seq., 87 (note) et seq., 91, 93 et seq., 102 et seq., 113, 115 et seq., 118 et seq., 188, 195 et seq.
- Cheraw, S. C., 170, 178, 181
- Cherokee Station, Ala., 12, 15 et seq., 63
- Chester, N. C., 170
- Cheves plantation, 51, 53 et seq.
- City Point, Va., 212 et seq.
- Clarksville, Tenn., 67
- Clayton, Major-General H. D., division of, 114, 158, 160
- Classen, Colonel P. P., brigade of, 155
- Cleburne, Major-General Patrick R., division of, 73 et seq., 87 et seq.; death of, 92, 96 et seq., 113, 115, 122, 188
- Clifton, Tenn., 129, 137
- Clinton, Ga., 27
- Clinton, N. C., 185, 188
- Cobb, General Howell, 9, 11, 28; at Macon, 30
- Cockerell, Captain Giles J., battery of, 118
- Cockrell, Brigadier-General F. M., wounded, 97; brigade of, 106, 115
- Cogswell, Brevet Brigadier-General William, brigade of, 192
- Colbert Shoals, Ala., 14
- Cole's farm, 188 et seq., 191
- Coleman, Colonel D., brigade of, 111, 113, 115 et seq., 120, 124, 125 (note)
- Columbia, S. C., 21 et seq., 58, 164, 166, 170 et seq., 201
- Columbia, Tenn., 18, 64 et seq.; map of, 68 et seq., 71 et seq., 96, 125, 132 et seq.
- Columbus, Miss., 204
- Comstock, Brevet Brigadier-General C. B., 142
- Connecticut, Fifteenth Regiment, 158
- Conrad, Colonel Joseph, brigade of, 86, 88
- Coon, Colonel D. E., cavalry brigade of, 73, 111

- Cooper, Brigadier-General J. A., division of (Twenty-third Corps), 17 et seq., 66, 98, 112
- Coosawhatchee, S. C., 55
- Corinth, Miss., 11, 15, 28, 102
- Cornwallis, Lord, 217
- Corse, Brevet Major-General John M., division of, 23, 168
- Couch, Major-General Darius, division of, 112, 116 et seq., 120, 122, 128, 149, 160
- Cowan, Tenn., 99
- Cox, Major-General Jacob D., division of, 17; at Columbia, 18; sent to Lynnville, 64; sent to Hurricane, 65; position of, 67, 74, 77 et seq.; at Franklin, 81, 85; at Nashville, 112, 116, 118 et seq.; before Wilmington, 137; at Fort Fisher, 147 et seq.; before Fort Anderson, 149 et seq.; ordered to Newbern, 185 et seq.; at Goldsboro, 196
- Crossland, Colonel Edward, cavalry brigade of, 204 et seq.
- Croxtan, Brigadier-General John T., cavalry brigade of, 14, 72 et seq.; 110, 205 et seq.
- Cruft, Brigadier-General Charles, division of, 101, 108, 134
- Cunningham, Sergeant-Major S. A., 126 (note)
- Curtis, Brigadier-General N. M., brigade of, 142 et seq.
- DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral J. A., 46, 53, 55, 178
- Dalton, Ga., 7, 17
- Daly, plantation of, 44
- Danville, Va., 183, 202, 211 et seq., 213
- Davisboro, Ga., 31
- Davis, Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. (of Fourteenth Corps), 23, 27, 31, 34; leaves negro refugees behind, 37, 52, 185, 189 et seq., 191, 193
- Davis, President Jefferson, 2, 8; at Hood's headquarters, 9; at Augusta, 10, 182, 202; arrested by Wilson, 210, 212, 214
- Decatur, Ala., 1, 6, 12 et seq., 15, 17, 66 et seq., 102, 125 et seq., 133
- DeGres, Captain J. C., battery of, 53
- Demopolis, Ala., 204, 208
- Dibrell, Brigadier-General G. G., division of cavalry, 33, 187 (note)
- Donaldson, Brigadier-General Jas. L., 100, 105, 108, 134
- Doolittle, Brevet Brigadier-General C. C., brigade of, 14, 122 et seq.
- Dow, Major T. T., 79, 94
- Duncan, Captain William, scout, 52 et seq.
- Duncan farm, Ga., 30
- Durham Station, N. C., 214
- EAGLE ISLAND, N. C., 152 et seq.
- Eastport, Miss., 129
- Ector, Brigadier-General, brigade of, 111
- Edgefield, Tenn., 103
- Elevation, N. C., 186
- Elliott, Brigadier-General W. L., division of, 112 et seq., 117
- Elyton, Ala., 205
- Ezra Church, Ga., 9

- FAIRBURN, Ga., 36
 Fayetteville, N. C., 179, 181, 183 et seq.
 Fearing, Brevet Brigadier-General B. D., brigade of, 189, 191 et seq.
 Featherston, Brigadier - General W. S., brigade of, 125
 Field, Colonel H. R., brigade of, 125 (note)
 Fisher, Fort, N. C., 137 et seq., 147, 165
 Fitch, Lieutenant-Commander Le-roy, 104
 Florence, Ala., 11, 14 et seq., 17 et seq., 63 et seq., 126, 132, 170, 200, 203
 Force, Brigadier-General M. F., division of, 168
 Forrest, Lieutenant-General N. B., cavalry corps of, 11; starts on a raid, 12 et seq., 15 et seq.; joins Hood, 63, 65 et seq., 71 et seq., 81, 85 et seq.; his skirmish with Wilson, 98 et seq., 102 et seq., 106, 111 (note), 115; re-treat, 124; rejoins Hood, 125, 135, 203 et seq.; rout of, 207 et seq.
 Forsyth, Ga., 26
 Fort Anderson (see Anderson, Fort)
 Fort Buchanan (see Buchanan, Fort)
 Fort Caswell (see Caswell, Fort)
 Fort Fisher (see Fisher, Fort)
 Fort Granger (see Granger, Fort)
 Fort Henry (see Henry, Fort)
 Fort Jackson (see Jackson, Fort)
 Fort Johnson (see Johnson, Fort)
 Fort McAllister (see McAllister, Fort)
 Fort Macon (see Macon, Fort)
 Fort Pulaski (see Pulaski, Fort)
 Fortress Monroe (see Monroe, Fort-ress)
 Foster, Major-General J. G., 46, 48, 55 et seq., 59 et seq., 164, 178
 Franklin, Tenn., 69 et seq.; battle of, 81 et seq., 101 et seq., 124 et seq., 135
 French, Major-General S. G., division of, 88, 97, 103, 111 (note), 113
 Frink, Surgeon C. S., 94
 GADSDEN, Ala., 1, 10 et seq., 29
 Gallatin, Tenn., 104
 Gallup, Colonel G. W., brigade of, 18
 Gardiner, Brigadier-General W. M., 202
 Garrard, Brigadier-General Ken-ner, division of, 111, 113
 Geary, Brigadier-General John W., division of, 23, 60
 Genesis Point, Ga., 50
 Georgia, regiment of: Thirty-seventh, 123
 Germanton, N. C., 202
 Gillem, Brigadier-General A. C., cavalry division of, 63, 200 et seq.
 Gillem's Station, Tenn., 18
 Gist, Brigadier-General S. R., killed, 93
 Goldsboro, N. C., 137, 147, 155, 159 et seq., 162, 164, 181, 185 et seq., 194, 196, 202, 211 et seq.
 Gordon, Brigadier-General G. W., 93
 Gordon, Ga., 27, 30, 36
 Govan, Brigadier-General D. C., brigade of, 119 et seq., 122

- Grahamville, S. C., 48
 Granberry, Brigadier-General H. B., death of, 97
 Granger, Fort, Tenn., 82, 98
 Granger, Brigadier-General R. S., 1; at Decatur, 14, 17, 66, 100, 125, 133
 Granny White Turnpike, 108, 111 et seq., 115, 119, 123 et seq.
 Grant, Lieutenant-General U. S., assents to Sherman's plan, 2 et seq., 21, 55, 58 et seq.; chafes under Thomas's delay, 105 et seq., 129 et seq., 142, 146, 165, 172, 199 et seq., 202 et seq., 211 et seq., 216 et seq.
 Gravelly Springs, Ala., 203
 Greene, General Nathaniel, 217
 Greensboro, N. C., 168 (note), 202, 213 et seq., 217
 Griswoldville, Ga., 27, 30 et seq.
 Grosvenor, Brevet Brigadier-General, brigade of, 107, 121, 124
 Guntersville, Ala., 1, 9, 11 et seq.
- HAGOOD, Brigadier-General Johnson, brigade of, 150 et seq.
 Halleck, Major-General H. W., 6, 58, 176
 Hambright, Colonel H. A., brigade of, 189
 Hammond, Colonel J. H., brigade of, at Spring Hill, 70, 104
 Hampton, Lieutenant-General Wade, 171, 179 et seq.; joins Hardee and Johnston at Fayetteville, 183, 186 et seq.; refuses to bring in the cavalry for surrender, 217
 Hardee, Lieutenant-General W. J., Hood's unjust charges against, 9 et seq.; hastens back to Savannah, 28, 30; his orders to Wheeler, 31, 46 et seq.; advised to abandon Savannah, 49 et seq.; refuses to surrender, 59; begins the evacuation, 60, 131; at Wilmington, 154, 164; report of, 166 et seq.; at a conference near Augusta, 169 et seq.; evacuates Charleston, 178 et seq., 181 et seq.; meets Johnston and Hampton at Fayetteville, 183 et seq.; at Bentonville, 186 et seq.; meets Schofield, 217
 Hardeeville, S. C., 47, 56
 Harper's Ferry, Va., 181
 Harris, Governor Isham G., 101
 Hatch, Brigadier-General Edward, cavalry under, 18, 64, 72, 110 et seq., 119, 123, 203
 Hatch, Brigadier-General John P., affair at Honey Hill, 48 et seq., 60
 Hawley, Colonel William, 57
 Hazen, Major-General W. B., division of, 23; capture of Fort McAllister, 53 et seq., 174, 193 et seq.
 Heath, Colonel Thomas T., 33
 Heiskell, Colonel, brigade of, 125 (note)
 Henderson, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas J., brigade of, 78, 84, 91, 150 et seq.
 Henry, Fort, 15
 Hill, Colonel S. G., death of, 111
 Hill, General D. H., 159 et seq.; at a conference at Augusta, 169
 Hillsboro Turnpike, 107 et seq., 205, 217
 Hilton Head, S. C., 60

- Hobart, brigade of, 189, 191, 197
- Hoke, Major-General R. F., 144 et seq., 148; retreat of, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 183, 188, 192
- Honey Hill, S. C., 48
- Hood, General John B., 1; subordinate to General Beauregard, 2; his design to carry the war back to Tennessee, 4 et seq.; demands Hardee's removal, 9; force of, 11 et seq.; views of his subordination to Beauregard, 13; marches to Tusculum, 14 et seq.; delays, 17; force of, 18 et seq.; Beauregard's orders to, 29; joined by Forrest, 63; near Lawrenceburg, 64 et seq.; moves upon Spring Hill, 73; asks to have Cheatham relieved, 29 et seq.; advances toward Franklin, 84 et seq.; losses of, 96 et seq.; apologies of, 101 et seq.; before Nashville, 106; position of, 110 et seq.; forms a new line, 113 et seq.; rout of, 126; at Tupelo, 127 et seq., 132 et seq., 159, 166, 169, 179, 183, 196, 199 et seq., 203
- Howard, Major-General O. O. (commanding Army of the Tennessee), with Sherman, 23; march of, 26 et seq.; crosses the Oconee, 31 et seq.; progress of, 34, 47; orders King's Bridge rebuilt, 52; at taking of Fort McAllister, 53 et seq.; preparations before Savannah, 55 et seq.; at Beaufort, 163 et seq., 168 et seq.; enters Columbia, 173 et seq., 177; enters Cheraw, 179, 185 et seq., 193, 195
- Hubbard, Colonel Lucius F., brigade of, 111, 123, 128
- Huey's Mill, Tenn., 69 et seq.
- Hume, Brigadier-General W. Y. C., cavalry division of, 33
- Hunt's Corners, Tenn., 72
- Huntsville, Ala., 17, 67, 129
- Hurricane, Tenn., 65
- Hutchinson Island, Ga., 44, 47, 59
- ILLINOIS, regiments of: Ninety-second, 175, 181; One Hundred and Eleventh, 55; One Hundred and Twelfth, 78, 93
- Indiana, regiments of: Eighth, 32; Seventeenth, 207; Sixty-third, 78
- Indian Spring, Ga., 26
- Iowa, regiment of: Fifth, 72
- Izard's Mill, Ga., 60
- JACKSON, Brigadier-General Wm. H., cavalry division of, 11 et seq., 71 et seq., 77; withdraws, 78 et seq., 103 et seq., 205 et seq., 208 et seq.
- Jackson, Brigadier-General H. R. (commanding brigade in Bate's division), taken prisoner, 123
- Jackson, Brigadier-General, commanding forces in S. W. Virginia, 201, 203
- Jackson, Brigadier-General N. J., division of (Twentieth Corps), 23, 27, 52, 183
- Jackson, Fort, 46
- Jackson, Miss., 204
- Jackson, Tenn., 13, 15
- Jasper, Ala., 205

- Johnson, Major-General Ed., division of, 74, 77, 93, 97, 114; prisoner, 126
- Johnson, Brigadier-General Geo. D., brigade of, 113
- Johnson, General R. W., cavalry division of, 72, 110, 119; pursues Hood, 125
- Johnson, Fort, N. C., 138
- Johnson, President Andrew, 216
- Johnsonville, Tenn., 16, 18, 66 et seq., 135
- Johnston, General Joseph E., 3, 22; at Newbern, 159 et seq., 168 (note), 180 et seq.; meets Hardee and Hampton at Fayetteville, 183 et seq.; concentrates at Bentonville, 186 et seq.; retreat of, 196 et seq., 202, 203; opens negotiations for surrender, 214 et seq.
- Jonesboro, Ga., 26
- Jonesboro, Tenn., 201
- Jones, Jr., Colonel C. C., his "Siege of Savannah," 29, 46, 48 (note), 50, 51 (note), 167 (note)
- Jones, Colonel Theodore, brigade of, 53 et seq.
- Jones, Colonel Wells S., brigade of, 53; severely wounded, 54
- Jones, General S., in command at Charleston, S. C., 59
- Jordan and Prior's "Campaigns of Forrest," 13 (note), 71 (note)
- Jordan, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas J., cavalry brigade of, 180
- KENTUCKY, regiments of: Second, 32; Twelfth, 78; Sixteenth, 78
- Kilpatrick, Brigadier-General Judson, commands cavalry, 24; charges the artillery at Lovejoy on foot, 26; makes a feint upon Macon, 27, 31 et seq.; rapacity of, 40, 53, 169, 175; surprised, 179 et seq., 183, 185, 193
- Kimball, Brigadier-General Nathan, division of, 71, 74, 77; at Franklin, 85, 92, 94, 98, 112 et seq., 117
- King's Bridge, Ga., 52 et seq., 57
- Kingston, Ga., 2, 16
- Kinston, N. C., 155 et seq., 160 et seq., 181, 183, 194, 203, 211
- Knipe, Brigadier-General Joseph F., cavalry division of, 111, 123, 125, 199, 203
- Knoxville, Tenn., 200, 212
- LAMB, Colonel William, 139, 144
- Lane, Colonel John Q., brigade of, 75 et seq., 86, 88
- Lavergne, Tenn., 103
- Lawrenceburg, Tenn., 63 et seq.
- Lawton, plantation of, 44, 52
- Lee, General Robert E., 4, 21 et seq., 50, 130, 165, 172, 182, 201 et seq.; surrender of, 210 et seq., 213, 216
- Lee, Lieutenant-General S. D., 12 (note); corps of, 64, 71, 74; tries to force a crossing of Duck River, 78 et seq., 86, 88, 93 et seq., 102, 113 et seq., 158, 183, 188, 196
- Leggett, Brevet Major-General M. D., division of, 23
- Lewisburg, Tenn., 66, 69, 71 et seq.
- Lexington, Ala., 126, 176 (note)

- Lincoln, President Abraham, 5, 37, 60, 104, 129 et seq., 163, 212; assassination of, 214 et seq., 218
- Logan, Major-General John A., 23; ordered to Nashville, 106, 164, 170, 173, 177, 193 et seq.
- Long, Brigadier-General Eli, cavalry division of, 203, 207 et seq.
- Loring, Major-General W. W., division of, 88, 91, 94, 103, 113 et seq., 125 (note)
- Louisville, Ga., 31, 33 et seq., 50
- Lovejoy Station, 11 (note), 26, 33
- Lowry, Brigadier-General M. P., division of, 75, 113, 115 et seq., 123, 125 (note), 195
- Lynchburg, Va., 201 et seq., 212
- Lynnville, Tenn., 64 et seq.
- MCALISTER, Fort, 46, 50, 53; fall of, 54 et seq., 59
- McArthur, Brigadier-General John, division of, 110 et seq., 120, 123 et seq.
- McClurg, Colonel A. C., 190, 193
- McCook, Brigadier-General Ed. M., cavalry division of, 203, 205 et seq., 209
- McDonough, Ga., 26
- McLaws, Major-General L., 50, 184, 188, 192
- McMillan Brevet Brigadier-General W. L., brigade of, 111, 120, 122 et seq., 127 et seq.
- McQuiston, Colonel J. C., brigade of, 160
- Macon, Fort, N. C., 154
- Macon, Ga., 23, 25 et seq., 63, 210
- Madison, Ga., 27, 36
- Manigault, Brigadier-General A. M., 93, 97
- Maps: Atlanta to Savannah, 20; Savannah and Vicinity, 45; Middle Tennessee, 63; Vicinity of Columbia, 68; Battle-field of Franklin, 83; Battle-field of Nashville, 109; Fort Fisher and Wilmington, 139; North Carolina, 146; Kinston, 157; Battle of Bentonville, 180
- Marion, Ala., 200, 206, 207 (note), 200
- Martin, Colonel J. S., 55
- Maury, Major-General Dabney K., 203
- Mercer, Brigadier-General Hugh W., brigade of, 104
- Michigan, regiments of: Ninth, 33; Fourteenth, 193
- Midway, S. C., 170
- Miles, Colonel David, 189, 191
- Milledgeville, Ga., 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 et seq., 36
- Millen, Ga., 23, 31 et seq., 36
- Miller, Colonel J. K., cavalry brigade of, 201
- Milroy, Major-General R. S., 100, 103 et seq.
- Mitchell, Brigadier-General J. G., brigade of, 189, 192 et seq.
- Mobile, Ala., 3, 23, 199, 203 et seq., 210
- Monroe, Fortress, Va., 146
- Montevallo, Ala., 204 et seq.
- Montgomery, Ala., 209
- Monticello, 176 (note)
- Moore, Colonel O. H., brigade of, 18, 84, 111, 117, 148, 151 et seq.
- Morehead City, N. C., 211
- Morgan, Brigadier-General J. D., division of (Fourteenth Corps), 24, 107, 189, 191 et seq., 194, 197

- Morris Island, S. C., 23
 Mount Pleasant, Tenn., 65
 Mower, Major-General J. A., division of, 23, 195, 213
 Murfreesboro, Tenn., 72 et seq., 100, 103 et seq., 109 et seq., 126, 134
 Murray, Brevet Brigadier-General Eli H., cavalry brigade of, 24, 32 et seq.
 Muscle Shoals, Ala., 14
- NASHVILLE, Tenn., 2, 6 et seq., 12 et seq., 17 et seq., 67 et seq., 98; battle of, 99 et seq., 126 et seq., 132 et seq., 199
 Newbern, N. C., 137, 147, 154 et seq., 164, 181, 185, 211
 Newberry, S. C., 170
 New Orleans, La., 199
 New York, regiment of: Twelfth, 156
 Nichols, Colonel G. W., his "Story of the Great March," 42 (note), 58 (note)
 Nolensville Turnpike, 103, 108, 110, 117
 North Carolina, regiment of: Fortieth, 192
- OHIO, regiments of: Fifth, 33; Ninth, 180; Eighteenth, 107
 Oliver, Colonel John M., 53
 Olmstead, Colonel C. H., 104
 Onslow Island, Ga., 44
 Opdycke, Brevet Brigadier-General Emerson, brigade of, 75 et seq., 79, 86, 89 et seq., 94, 155
 Orangeburg, S. C., 166, 170, 172, 175
 Ossabaw Sound, Ga., 23
- Osterhaus, Brevet Major-General P. J., commands Logan's corps, 23, 34 et seq., 52
- PADUCAH, Ky., 6
 Paine, Brigadier-General Charles J., division of, 141, 144
 Palmer, Colonel J. B., brigade of, 103
 Palmer, Colonel W. J., cavalry brigade of (Gillem's division), 201
 Palmer, General I. N., 155 et seq., 158 et seq.
 Palmetto, Ga., 9
 Pemberton, Lieutenant-General J. C., 202
 Pennypacker, Brevet Brigadier-General G. A., brigade of, 143 et seq.
 Pensacola, Fla., 23
 Perryville, Tenn., 16
 Petersburg, Va., 22, 165, 202, 211 et seq.
 Phillips, Brigadier-General P. J., division of (Georgia Militia), 30 et seq.
 Planter's Factory, Ga., 26, 28
 Plantersville, Ala., 206, 209
 Pocotaligo, S. C., 59, 164, 168
 Poe, Colonel O. M., Chief Engineer, 24, 59, 164
 Porter, Vice-Admiral D. D., 141 et seq., 146, 149
 Port Royal, S. C., 46, 52, 55, 57
 Post, Colonel P. Sidney, brigade of, 70, 74, 97, 112, 121
 Pulaski, Fort, 45
 Pulaski, Tenn., 14, 17 et seq., 64 et seq., 102, 124 et seq., 129, 132 et seq.
 Putnam, Israel, 191

- QUARLES**, Brigadier-General Wm. A., brigade of, 91, 97, 113
- RAINES**, house of, 114
- Raleigh**, N. C., 176, 178, 181, 185, 212 et seq.
- Rally Hill**, Tenn., 73 et seq.
- Randolph**, Ala., 205 et seq.
- Reese**, Captain C. B., Chief Engineer, 52
- Reilly**, Brigadier-General J. W., brigade of, 78 et seq., 83 et seq., 89 et seq., 94
- Resaca**, Ga., 7
- Resolute**, the, driven ashore, 57
- Reynolds**, plantation of, 33
- Reynolds**, Brigadier-General D. H., brigade of, 112, 124
- Rhett**, Colonel Albert, 183 et seq.
- Richmond**, Va., 9, 21 et seq., 28, 35, 49, 58, 165, 167, 182, 201, 210, 212 et seq.
- Robertsville**, S. C., 164
- Robinson**, Brigadier-General J. S., brigade of, 191 et seq.
- Roddey**, Brigadier-General P. D., cavalry division of, 12 (note), 67, 133, 204 et seq., 207
- Rome**, Ga., 2, 11, 16, 21, 23, 133
- Rosecrans**, Major-General W. S., 6
- Rousseau**, Major-General L. H., 100, 103, 134
- Rucker**, Brigadier-General E. W., brigade of, 16, 126
- Ruger**, Brigadier-General T. H., 66, 71, 74, 77 et seq., 84, 92, 94, 155, 158 et seq.
- St. Louis**, Mo., 6
- Salisbury**, N. C., 202 et seq.
- Saltville**, Va., 200
- Sandersville**, Ga., 31
- Savannah**, Ga., 1, 2^o, 23, 25, 27 et seq., 43 et seq.; fall of, 60, 139, 162 et seq., 168, 173, 176, 180, 197, 199, 216
- Schofield**, Major-General John M. (Army of the Ohio), 6 et seq.; Hood's movement against, 11; at Nashville, 17 et seq.; against Hood, 63 et seq.; at Spring Hill, 69 et seq.; battle of Franklin, 79 et seq.; losses of, 97; at Nashville, 99 et seq.; advises further delay before Nashville, 105; preparations for battle, 106 et seq.; losses of, 114; second day at Nashville, 117 et seq.; pursues Hood, 124 et seq.; concentrates at Corinth, Miss., 129 et seq., 137; joins Grant at Fortress Monroe, 147; at Fort Fisher, 147 et seq.; enters Wilmington, 154 et seq.; at Newbern, 158 et seq.; at Kinston, 160 et seq., 168 (note), 181, 183, 185 et seq.; ordered to Goldsboro, 194 et seq., 200, 203; left in command, 211, 213; receives the arms of Confederates, 217
- Scott**, Brigadier-General Th. M., brigade of, 91, 97
- Sea Island**, S. C., 33
- Sears**, Brigadier-General C. W., brigade of, 103, 111 (note), 113, 115
- Selma**, Ala., 204, 206 et seq.
- Shelbyville**, Tenn., 65 et seq., 72, 124
- Shelley**, Brigadier-General C. M., brigade of, 113
- Sheridan**, Major-General P. H., 212

- Sherman, Major-General W. T., plans of, 1 et seq.; moral courage of, 4 et seq.; his confidence in Thomas, 6; enemy's plans against, 9 et seq.; letter to Thomas, 19; views of his march through Georgia, 21 et seq.; force of, 23 et seq.; line of march, 26 et seq.; his orders to Kilpatrick, 32; at Millen, 34; his destruction of railways, 35 et seq.; his plan of foraging, 38 et seq.; before Savannah, 49 et seq.; opens communication with fleet, 52; at siege of Fort McAllister, 53 et seq.; preparations before Savannah, 55 et seq.; demands surrender of Hardee, 59, 100 et seq., 126, 132 et seq.; at Goldsboro, 137, 147, 154 et seq., 159; his plan of campaign, 163 et seq.; route of, 165 et seq.; enters Columbia, 173 et seq., 178 et seq.; destroys arsenal at Fayetteville, 181 et seq.; at Averasboro, 183 et seq.; at Bentonville, 186 et seq.; resumes his march, 196 et seq., 201, 203; at Goldsboro, 211; meets Grant and Lincoln at City Point, 212; meets Johnston, 214 et seq.
- Shy, Colonel T. M., 113 (note), 123
- Shy's Hill, 113, 115 et seq., 118 et seq., 127 et seq.
- Silk Hope plantation, Ga., 44
- Simonton, Colonel C. H., 152
- Slocum, Major-General H. W. (commanding Army of Georgia), with Sherman, 23, 27 et seq.; before Savannah, 52; arranging earthworks, 57, 59; commands left wing, 164, 168 et seq., 178 et seq.; at Averasboro, 183; at Bentonville, 186 et seq.; losses of, 196 et seq., 213
- Smith, Captain R. D., 69 (note)
- Smithfield, N. C., 159, 161, 183 et seq., 186, 194, 196, 213
- Smith, Major-General A. J., ordered to join Thomas, 6, 18 et seq., 65; at Nashville, 99 et seq., 107 et seq.; losses of, 114, 116 et seq.; ordered to pursue Hood, 124 et seq.; concentrates at Eastport, 129 et seq., 132 et seq., 199
- Smith, Brigadier-General Giles A., division of (in Blair's corps), 23
- Smith, Major-General G. W., 26, 28, 30 et seq., 48, 50; at a conference near Augusta, 169
- Smith, General J. E., division of, joins Sherman, 23
- Smith, Brigadier-General J. H., division of, 113, 115; taken prisoner, 126, 188
- Smith Island, N. C., 138
- Smithville, N. C., 138, 145
- Solemn Grove, N. C., 179
- Spencer, Colonel George E., cavalry brigade of, 179 et seq.
- Spring Hill, Tenn., 69 et seq., 96 et seq., 102
- Stafford, Colonel F. E. P., 93, 95, 97
- Stanley, Major-General D. S. (Fourth Corps), 6, 17; at Lynnville, 65; at Spring Hill, 70 et seq., 77, 79; at Franklin, 85, 88 et seq.

- Stanton, Edwin M., Secretary of War, 104, 130, 163, 215 et seq.
- Steedman, Major-General J. B., 18 (note); at Chattanooga, 99; at Nashville, 100 et seq., 107 et seq., 114, 117, 121; in Alabama, 126 et seq., 133, 135
- Sterl, Colonel O. W., brigade of, 151 et seq.
- Stevenson, Ala., 1, 17, 67, 100, 104
- Stevenson, Major-General C. L., division of, 114
- Stewart, Colonel R. R., cavalry brigade of, at Spring Hill, 70
- Stewart, Lieutenant-General A. P., 12 (note), 13, 71, 73 et seq., 77, 88, 91 et seq., 102, 111, 114 et seq., 126, 156, 183, 188, 191 et seq., 196
- Stiles, Brevet Brigadier-General I. N., brigade of, 78, 84 et seq., 87 et seq., 91, 93, 112, 118 et seq.
- Stone, Colonel George A., brigade of, 173 et seq.
- Stoneman, Major-General George, cavalry expedition of, 199 et seq.
- Stone's River, battle of, 13
- Stough, Lieutenant-Colonel William, 180
- Strahl, Brigadier-General O. F., 92 et seq., 95
- Streight, Colonel A. D., brigade of, 98, 121
- Strickland, Colonel S. A., brigade of, 18, 64, 84, 89 et seq., 93
- Sumter, Fort, 170, 184 (note)
- Swayne, Colonel Wager, 177
- TALLIAFERRO, Brigadier-General W. B., division of, 184, 188, 190, 192
- Talladega, Ala., 204
- Taylor, Captain J. D. M., Seventeenth Indiana, 207
- Taylor, Lieutenant-General Richard, 9 et seq.; puts railroad in repair, 15; ordered to Macon, 28, 30 et seq.; at Savannah, 47 et seq., 59; report of, 166; 203, 208
- Tennessee, regiments of: Eleventh, 16 (note); Forty-first, 95
- Tennille, Ga., 31
- Terry, Major-General A. H. (Tenth Corps), 137, 140 (note), 141 et seq., 144, 147, 148, 150, 152, 154, 162, 186, 194, 196, 213
- Thomas, Major-General George H., 4 et seq.; Sherman's confidence in, 6 et seq., 12; Forrest's expedition against, 15 et seq.; receives news of disaster at Johnsonville, 18 et seq.; his despatches to Schofield, 65 et seq., 81; sends congratulations to Schofield, 98; at Nashville, 99 et seq.; urged to assume the aggressive, 104 et seq.; preparations for battle, 106 et seq.; holds council of commanders, 116; second day at Nashville, 117 et seq.; pursues Hood, 124 et seq.; prepares for a new campaign, 126 et seq., 199 et seq., 212
- Thomasville, Ga., 31
- Thompson, Colonel C. R., of Twelfth U. S. Colored, 16 (note), 121, 127
- Thompson's Station, Tenn., 77 et seq.
- Toombs, Brigadier-General Rob-

- ert, 28, 30, et seq., 42 (note),
47 et seq.
- Town Creek, N. C., 150
- Trion, Ala., 205 et seq.
- Tullahoma, Tenn., 100
- Tupelo, Miss., 127
- Tuscaloosa, Ala., 205
- Tuscumbia, Ala., 2, 11, 13 et seq.,
17, 19, 63, 200, 205
- Twining, Major William J., Chief
Engineer, 82
- UNDINE, the, burned, 15
- United States, Colored regiments
of: Twelfth, 16 (note); Four-
teenth, 107
- Upham, Colonel S. C., 156, 158 et
seq.
- Upton, Brevet Major-General E.,
203, 205, 207 et seq.
- VANDEVER, Brigadier-General
William, brigade of, 189, 192
et seq.
- Vicksburg, Tenn., 203, 216
- Virginia, regiment of: Fifty-
fourth, 193
- WAGNER, Brigadier-General G. D.,
division of (Fourth Corps), 64,
71, 75, 77, 79, 86 et seq., 92,
97, 112; at Franklin, 135
- Walcutt, Brigadier-General C. C.,
brigade of, 30 et seq.
- Walthall, Major-General E. C.,
division of, 88, 91 et seq., 97,
107, 111 et seq.; retards our
pursuit, 125
- Ward, Brevet Major-General W.
T., division of (in Twentieth
Corps), 23, 183
- Warrensburg, Ala., 6
- Warrenton, Ga., 32
- Washington, D. C., 6 et seq., 12,
105, 126, 129 et seq., 146 et
seq., 155, 215, 218
- Washington, General George, 130,
154
- Waynesboro, Ga., 32 et seq.
- Waynesboro, Tenn., 18, 63 et seq.
- Weldon, N. C., 212
- West Point, Miss., 64, 204
- Wheeler, Major-General Joseph,
cavalry corps of, 11, 26, 28,
30 et seq., 39 et seq.; concen-
trates on Carolina shore, 57,
133, 167, 169 et seq., 173, 187,
195
- Whitford, Colonel J. N., brigade
of, 156
- White, Colonel Samuel, Sixteenth
Kentucky, 79, 89 et seq., 135
- White, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank,
Seventeenth Indiana, 207
- Whiting, Major-General W. H. C.,
140, 144 et seq.
- Whittaker, Brigadier-General W.
C., brigade of, 77
- Williams, Brevet Major-General
A. S., under Slocum, 23, 27,
31, 35, 52, 56, 183 et seq., 187,
190 et seq., 197 et seq.
- Williamson, plantation of, Ga., 44,
50
- Wilmington, N. C., 137, 147, 152;
evacuation of, 154 et seq., 181,
183, 194, 211
- Wilson, Brevet Major-General
James H. (cavalry corps), joins
Schofield. 66 et seq., 72 et seq.;
at Franklin, 85, 87; skirmish
with Forrest, 98 et seq., 103 et
seq., 107, 110, 114, 117, 119,
122 et seq.; concentrates at

- Eastport, 129 et seq., 199;
cavalry expedition into Ala-
bama, 203 et seq.; enters Sei-
ma, 209 et seq.
- Winegar, Captain Charles E., bat-
tery of, 56
- Winnsboro, S. C., 177 et seq.,
181
- Wisconsin, regiments of: Third,
56; Forty-third, 16 (note)
- Wright, Colonel W. W., Chief
Engineer, 155, 162, 211
- Wright, Major-General A. R.
(Lieutenant-Governor of Geor-
gia), 29, 50
- Wood, Brigadier-General Thomas
J., division of, 70 et seq., 77,
79; at Franklin, 85, 88, 98;
at Nashville, 102, 107 et seq.,
112 et seq.; losses of, 114, 117
et seq.; pursues Hood, 124 et
seq.; ordered to assemble the
Fourth Corps at Huntsville,
129, 212
- Woods, Brevet Major-General C.
R., division of, 17, 23, 27, 30
- Woods, Brigadier-General W. B.,
brigade of, 174
- Wytheville, Va., 200 et seq.
- YOUNG, Major J. M., Fifth Iowa
Cavalry, 72

ERRATA.

On page 121, next to last line, for 'killed' read 'dangerously wounded.'

On page 123, line 5, for 'Thirty-seventh Georgia' read 'Twentieth Tennessee.'