DIARY of A

Major T.W. Osborn, U.S.V.

Operations of the Army of the
Tennessee, in the
Carolina Campaign, 1865.
### Miscreant of 1865

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**Note:** There is no order mentioned for dates before 6/5 and pages 175. The date and numbers do not appear to be consistent with the order shown.
Head Quartr. Army of the Federal
Confederacy, &c., Apr. 21, 1865

Beloved Sir,

Hon. Mr. Hay, Br. Securt.

I am writing this detailed account of the campaign general Samuel D. Stoddert &c., &c., it has been my intention to have as far as possible give you an idea of the campaign as it looked to me during the operations.

I made it a practice each evening to write a letter to my wife, describing the events of the day, which, in some instances, were too recent to be recorded in my daily journal. The events of the campaign, and the condition of our forces, were too significant to be overlooked. As you will observe, I have included them in this letter, for the sake of clarity, and I hope that you will find them useful.

I trust that you will find this letter clear and concise, and that it will provide you with a clear picture of the events of the campaign.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S. I have enclosed a copy of the letter written by General Bannerman to General Johnston at the recent battle of Olustee.

[Signature]

P.P.S. I have also included a copy of the official battle report of General Johnston's advance on Fort Pulaski, and General Howard's report on the operations at Olustee.

[Signature]
and other official papers will reach a good standard by which I am to measure for the matter. I have the honor of this favor will give you and your friends most cordial wishes and that you are all well.

recovering your health.

Savannah, January 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. of the Army.


Savannah, January 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. of the Army.

Savannah, January 28, 1865.

Dear Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday and was glad to hear from you. I am glad that you got the position you desired. I have heard from your friends and that you are well.

I have been in Washington lately and heard that you were well and that you had been in the neighborhood of Prestage and Smead's. I have heard that you had accumulated stores for your wagons and that you had bought a lot of livestock and that you will go to work.

Smead, January 28, 1865.

Dear Sir,

I have been in Washington lately and heard that you had bought a lot of livestock and that you will go to work.

Savannah, January 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. of the Army.
United States Military Telegraph

By Telegraph from Savannah Ga.

Jeff Davis

1st Jan 1865

United States Military Telegraph

By Telegraph from Hilton Head.

Maj. Gen. U.S.V.

21st Jan 1865

United States Military Telegraph

By Telegraph from Savannah Ga.

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1st Jan 1865

United States Military Telegraph

By Telegraph from Hilton Head.

Maj. Gen. U.S.V.

21st Jan 1865
November 25th, 1864

Adams

Major General

County Rights Wing

General

If some of our guns come at night,

If our ducks Checks of Camp Logan's

South

Carrie

North joined the forces on the 25th and we found.

South

Carrie

Carrie, Union

Carrie, United

If you want, you know it's right.

Field

For the command across by Montgomery. I may not have been

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Head Quarters 5th Army Corps of United States Army.  27th January 1865.

From S. W. P. Kennedy, Commanding 5th Army Corps.

Sir,

I have just been informed by one of the brigades of the 3rd Division of the 5th Army Corps, that the 2nd Brigade of the 7th Division of the 5th Army Corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, has just arrived at this point. The troops are in good condition, and are ready for immediate service. The weather is fine, and the country is well suited for military operations. The enemy is reported to be in force in the vicinity of this point. The troops will be marched to the front as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

S. W. P. Kennedy, Commanding 5th Army Corps.
Roy. Mrs. and all the rest returned.
As soon as communication is opened through
orally, I will have our remaining animals at hand,
that I may inspect your prints. D. D. Howard.
Respectfully,
signs, C. D. Howard
Maj. Genl.

P.S. I requested P. D. to state that the enemy's destroyed
there bridges and partially destroyed a fort on the
right side of me yesterday, but he quickly repaired them
and ran down the buildings

Hq. 1st Corps Dept. Army of the
Co. S. M. Jan. 15, 1885.

Shawmud Maj. J. P.
County, Va. Jan. 18th 1865.

This enemy astonished me, my troops were in rear
from north to east, and occupied a
strong position near the railroad, overrun all the
approaches north and south.

Very Respectfully,
signs, C. D. Howard
Maj. Genl.

Ramsby, I. M. Jan. 18th 1865.

Shawmud Maj. J. P.

Guy, Pat. 2d A. M. R. A. the enemy's cavalry at Potomac Mills.

Shawmud Maj. J. P. to occupy their Prints and return
Respectfully,
signs, C. D. Howard
Maj. Genl.


Shawmud Maj. J. P.

Your note finds me. I had given all my
affairs to understand that they would not return till
Monday, and then to pass the whole duration of
and was nothing to get distributed in the supplies
And if you will furnish me, I think I can
accomplish our wishes, limiting to immediately.
Head Quarters 17th Army Corps
Fredonia, S. C., January 17th, 1865

Lt. G. S. S. Stagg

To Maj. E. C. Howard

Respectfully,

S. S. Stagg

Capt. C. B. B. Colston

I have the honor to make the following report of my attempt to secure communications with Gen. Fremont via Shelbyville.

At 6 o'clock of yesterday morning, major staff started yesterday morning with about seventy-five mounted men and here the bold rebs reached the front, about two miles beyond Pleasantsville. The general belief was that the rebs had captured and destroyed the Reidsville station and were unable to obtain information as to the condition of the enemy.

The chief reply received from Shelbyville and Pleasantsville was that the enemy was in sight, miles in advance of Pleasantsville where the general was located. The general ordered the 3rd Brigade of Col. Bowser and the 5th Brigade of Gen. J. C. Dent to cooperate with Col. Bowser in the capture of Pleasantsville, Gen. Dent, and the 5th Brigade of Col. Bowser.

The enemy was reported to be about seven miles from here, and the rebs were forced to cross the river to the rear of Pleasantsville.

The head of.COLUMN had passed about eight miles before the front was reached by the mounted force of Gen. Dent and the 5th Brigade of Col. Bowser.

The front was at five o'clock and the men were excluded by a heavy cavalry. To late, Gen.
General Howard sends me one of the rear divisions of the column to the right, an additional one to which the command had been add to bridge across the Price Creek. When the column was within range of the enemy's artillery, General Howard sent me forward with the rear division. The enemy, however, did not discover the rear division until the head of column had passed them, then turned and retired, when they were met and routed by the rear division. The commanding general was again at Rockbridge, where the enemy had been outflanked. The actual operations, we lost two officers, killed, and two Wounded.

The enemy now turned out of position as far as the Rockbridge, which was three miles in advance of the column's camp. The enemy turned out and attacked the rear division, before dark, having made during the day about fifteen miles. In those operations with such small details, under such circumstances and in such a manner in which it is supposed to have been accomplished, it is surprising that General Howard during the march attempted to hold his ground by official records, die down and few rioted these men. The difference is not readily accounted for in the display of General's arm with the outposts and the bodies of the other.

The rear division had been in the habit of advancing troops by the head of column, and the rear division's arm against the rear division's movements, while General Howard simply commanded them to act of their own will. The question of fighting was not a question of great importance, but mainly one of the command's could have whipped the enemy, usually defending this country, if they had gotten them in an open field.

The 21st of July, the 21st was the last day in which the column could have been seen, and the body of the command was again within striking distance of the column. The 22nd was the last day in which the command was again within striking distance of the column. The 22nd was the last day in which the command was again within striking distance of the column. The 22nd was the last day in which the command was again within striking distance of the column.
In Sumemay 4th Degree Summary as starting points. The right wing
Army of General B. F. Maury from Port Royal. The 15th Corps
To move on the road with battle of the Concentrate:
Right Flank 4th Corps on the road with Smith of the
Great Battalion. Pass the road to move directly to
the centre behind the town. The Left Wing 2
were off of the South side of the Savannah River
To join Town and cross of the River in Debaradero
Passing the starting point of Smith. Sherman on the 3rd
River on the 15th Corps. Accompanied by my three
and was to return to the camps of Corning Hill, on the
concentrate of Parrs while the Left Wing was to move
over to Savannah. Sherman Gants to meet the
arrivals of Smith coming from the far southern end,
and would naturally find the evening in my attempt do those
with troops at hands and would also be able to
be found at a convenient to the objective point of
arrivals which might be considered. We continued on
all as much as. The lines of born troops now all decided five our space
to have written since my return of the 31st.

Head Quarter Army of Tennessee
Capt. Port Royal, Oct. 28th 1864

Special Orders No. 1
I. The following preliminary reconnaissances will take place to be reconnoitred.

II. The Division of Geo. E. Swett


corps will move toward the road which runs
along the right bank of the Savannah River and camps
in front of a general reconnoissance at that time
next morning.

All officers of the 1st Corps will be present
and should be held the next from Port Royal to
Mississippi River, and for the 15th Corps by 9 a.m.
next morning.
The Bridge Train will move immediately following
with 5th Corps and return immediate of time.

By Command of
Maj. Gen. C. F. Howard

A. A. Clifton

Over the 31st as sound as usual.
By day's orders any living still existing. I have
now for the second time not find the island. We have
already found the few grounds of the Creek, and the ground begins to look better for campaigning & supply land. There are some swamp lands but they have been ruined by the occupation of the country by the Rebel Army. The country from here is very beautiful and there are plenty of small creeks to make land. The country is well wooded with the usual woods and I suppose we are near about the region of the Creek Indians, and at this or a few annuals the plantation houses. The Creeks are in great abundance on the Creek, and many of them are beautiful and the ground around the large plantation houses are beautifully shaded by trees, as many of the Southern cotton plantations.

This night are chilly, in tacts are quiet, and we regret a large amount of folks & tents are not.

A. T. McC. of the Miss.
On the field, January 3rd, 1865.

Howard 7th. Field Artillery.

The Subsistence office desires me to state that he is making every effort to furnish the 7th. Field Artillery in order that it may have all ready and well supplied for the winter.

Dear Sir,

The Subsistence office desires me to state that the 7th. Field Artillery is making every effort to furnish the 7th. Field Artillery in order that it may have all ready and well supplied for the winter.

Yours truly,

John Brown

Headquarters 7th. Field Artillery, January 3rd, 1865.

The General is engaged in the 7th. Field Artillery in order that it may have all ready and well supplied for the winter.

Yours truly,

John Brown

Headquarters 7th. Field Artillery, January 3rd, 1865.

The Subsistence office desires me to state that the 7th. Field Artillery is making every effort to furnish the 7th. Field Artillery in order that it may have all ready and well supplied for the winter.

Yours truly,

John Brown

Headquarters 7th. Field Artillery, January 3rd, 1865.
Heads of States 1865-1866

Mrs. Lincoln, 1st Lady of the Land

I have received a report that the rebels are on our road and near the spot of the spot leading to the sea. They captured a major and killed the head of this man.

They are destroying our resources. I have sent the

General in charge with orders to defend the town.

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And Quarter General to Army Union

Special Field Order

The following will be the orders for the

27th

of March, commencing at 7 o'clock a.m.

General Orders No. 19. Army Corps.

Major General Commanding.

The 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of the month, and the 1st and 2nd of the next, will be devoted to the work of this column and the

27th

of March, commencing at 7 o'clock a.m.

The Adjutant General.

The Army train of the

Army of the Potomac will follow the leading column.

The Baggage train will follow the

Head Quartermaster General and Commanding.

The Baggage train will follow the

General Headquarters will follow the leading column.

The Adjutant General.

May 31st, 1865.
Lee had his left and advanced guard, the 3rd. The
\( \text{\textit{Wheeler's}} \) right, and commanded during time capable
ably as fast as the Cheyennes. Although they
\( \text{\textit{Wheeler}} \) at dead fast which afforded them the best
\( \text{\textit{Wheeler}} \), such places as 2 miles marches behind the
\( \text{\textit{Wheeler}} \) of woods, which had a fair field for our men to
\( \text{\textit{Wheeler}} \) of them. The road was traveledadvantageously.

The soldiers join this corps, the road guides, running
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \) up the right hand, the other across the road here,
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), 2 miles from the mouth. I came here, but the enemy
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), continuing on the left foot.

\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \) consisted of two or three Regiments of
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \) of the Cheyennes. The Cheyennes, such a Brigade
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), turned the head of Column on this
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), across the creek. I came through a brand
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), 3 miles, in these streams, while the
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \) of the whole Cheyennes in Court and waited
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), in a pool, about 4 feet. The bridge
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), about 200 yards, in
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), and went all around. The road was filled
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), with fallen trees, all down, 300 yards of the road.
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), fell down the road, with several other
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), which was bed at the first storm. Toy a
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), with a portion of his Staff, followed the Sherman to
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), where the enemy opened fire. Shooting ceased
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), on the right, side of the road, present inside
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), and the neighbors, who went inside
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), behind the Indian, when
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), and the Indians caught the crowd with the
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), stopping the trail and cornered from
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), in a few minutes, and halted
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), 300 yards from the Indians, and
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), and the Surgeon behind the crowd.
Shots were fired and the crowd dispersed. She hopes we will never be in a place
\( \text{\textit{Taylor}} \), and a fire with all time. All well!
Head Quarters Hill, Camp of the 1st. N.C. Volunteer Militia, Dec. 13, 1861.

General,

Your dispatch just arrived. The road has been badly obstructed, and we had a hard time getting through it with difficulty. Are they near "Whippy Swamp"? The road there for a quarter of a mile was filled with mud and weeds, and the bridge destroyed. The obstructions have been cleared away, the bridge rebuilt, and the road improved. It has been found that by crossing the bridge near the summit and driving eastward, the difficulties are cleared away. The road is passable. I have been informed that the road to the west is obstructed by a stockade, and that the road to the east is passable.

N. C. Capt. J. G. W. M.

Head Quarters 1st. N.C. Volunteer Militia, Dec. 13, 1861.

General,

The road has been improved. I have been informed that the road to the west is obstructed by a stockade, and that the road to the east is passable.

N. C. Capt. J. G. W. M.

Head Quarters 1st. N.C. Volunteer Militia, Dec. 13, 1861.

General,

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N. C. Capt. J. G. W. M.
Head Quarters 1st Army Corps

1st Art. Field Redz

No. 38

1. The plan will be the order of march for 3 columns, commencing at 5 o'clock.

General Orders

The 2nd Art. Corps will move at an early hour under the direction of Gen. H.-K. and will cross the better bridge and proceed westward.

The 4th Art. Corps will move on the 5th Art. Corps and be in line of battle.

By order,

H. S. Tasker

Capt. Lt. Col. T. A. Meade

Brig. Gen. T. A. Meade

Petersburg, Va.

1st Art. Field Redz

No. 39

The enemy will be the order of march for 3 columns, commencing at 5 o'clock.

The 3rd Art. Corps will move at an early hour under the direction of Gen. H.-K. and will cross the better bridge and proceed westward.

The 5th Art. Corps will move on the 4th Art. Corps and be in line of battle.

By order,

H. S. Tasker

Capt. Lt. Col. T. A. Meade

Brig. Gen. T. A. Meade

Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Va.
which was moved directly south towards 1st Bridge 2 miles away, where we intended to con-

men.

ized the head of this column down towards Union Bridge. The principal formation of the troops was right of the road. On different occasions this column should have been reduced by the General Commanding. This column passed through the town and half way to the bridge in an air line and then turned ala carte to the left winning again in an air line to the bridge. The troops being about a mile before the town. The enemy showed no resistance except a skirmishing line about the third of column moved across the body of the road a little beyond the end of which we made the opposite bank, the enemy had not intrenched Batteries about eight hundred yards across the angle. They altered the column to move about two or three miles in this position before any action.

They have only intrenched three or four soldiers in straight line of hedges, if they had thought and stationed their officers to defend them, and to keep command of the roads, on which one troops passed to reach the town, they would have done so. The best system they could have done so would have been to have used this, a system of attacking a few men in a battery, if any ammunition was left, but to keep their men near the batteries, which they did. Neck and body of the town, we could have been destroyed by a few men, and had no means of driving them out.

Also, the enemy's battery was about three or four miles north, and had no means of driving them out. The battery was about three or four miles north, and had no means of driving them out.

The 1st Bridge, 2 miles away, where we intended to continue the march.

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Dear Mr. Shaw,

I have just received your dispatch.

You arrived on the 26th of January, and I am glad to hear of your arrival. I have been ordered to begin the construction of a fort immediately, and I have been given authority to proceed with the work.

I have been ordered to begin work on the fortification, and I am working with all the speed possible.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Field, March 26, 1862
Head Quarters Cobb's Army of the Tenn.

Perry's Bridge 19 July 1863.

Sherman Maj Gen

Twentysixth July 1863.

Family Wife Eliza of the Staff

Grant

First Page

A map showing the U.S. Armies in the field of battle, including General Sherman's advance. The text mentions the capture of Perry's Bridge and the advance into Tennessee. Special Field Orders No. 29 and a list of officers involved in the operations are also mentioned.

Head Quarters Cobb's Army of the Tenn.

Perry's Bridge 19 July 1863.

Special Field Orders

No. 29

The following disposition of troops will be made...

19th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Captain...

2nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain...

17th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain...

Their attacks.

By Fitzgibbon

Stevens's attack, led by Fitzgibbon, was directed against the Federal positions at Perry's Bridge. The Union forces were reinforced by the arrival of Major...

Good news.

J. T. Howard

Maj Gen
...and the last place I was. I have been in the army since I was a boy. I have seen many battles and fought many wars. The army has been my life. I have been a soldier for many years and have seen many things.

The company is in action, guarding the line. The men are hard at work, digging trenches and building fortifications. The officers are giving orders and the men are following them. The country is beautiful and the sky is clear. The men are happy and the officers are content.

We have been in the field for many days and have seen many sights. We have fought many battles and have seen many things. The army has been my home and I have loved it. I have been a soldier for many years and have seen many things. The army has been my life and I have loved it.
of my superior cultivation.

After nearly twenty years of his especial
Military life, he was a model of judgment in Military
affairs. He was a gentleman of rare taste and
judgment, and as far as I could judge, a
most benevolent and well-disposed
officer. His kindness and benevolence
never failed to do him credit. His
character was an ornament to the
army, and a model for all others to
imitate. He was a model for
all others to imitate. He was a
model for all others to imitate.

[Page 38]

Section 3.

[Page 39]

Head Quarters Bde. of Army of Texas

[Signature]

Maj. Genl.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Maj. Genl. M. C. Smith

[Signature]

Maj. Genl. M. C. Smith

[Signature]

Maj. Genl. M. C. Smith

[Signature]

Maj. Genl. M. C. Smith

[Signature]
It is a great pity the left wing is not as strong as it is to the right. We opened at one of the Railroad Bridges, but its flanks were not held. I will open this and tell you, "get ready". I am preparing the bridge at this point and at Laurel County.

I enclosed two of the soldiers to make a block and at least 40 soldiers I shall send back all the wounded from the second lines.

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

Maj. Gen.

P.S. Bridgewater captured first on July 11th.

Our train carrying the wounded left this morning at daylight. The wounded have left one transport.

This morning I received the orders for the six o'clock train, which is coming.

The train will bring tunes and fresh running shoes.

The enemy is seven miles to the left.

This is the character of the times in the country.

To the reader on the North side of the river.

They are bound to use the newspapers respectable; some few, and some few, with a few more, to the north.

To the soldier.

The enemy's right on the North side of the river.

The train is 40 miles to the left, a few more, two miles to the north.

The train is 40 miles to the left, a few more, two miles to the north.

To the reader.

The train is 40 miles to the left, a few more, two miles to the north.

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To the reader.

The train is 40 miles to the left, a few more, two miles to the north.

To the reader.
The 3rd field ordnance regiment was assembled at Union Bridge. It will be a great advantage to use occupying the attack of the enemy while we are out of reach of any force.

There is also a rumor that a Confederate is being strongly fortified.

I hope this is not so, as all will be lost in the city, and not only. We must work to prevent any further disgrace. To our know and other information.

The 3rd field ordnance regiment is under the command of the 3rd division, which will be ready to move as early as possible and to capture the rebel supplies and destroy them. This division is under the command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Anderson.

P.M. Bridge, 1865.

Very much has transpired today with saving the town. The enemy have captured the town and retreated east. The 3rd division, under the command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Anderson, was not able to stop them. In future, the town must be guarded by a small force. A portion of the town has been burned, but this, and will probably be burned by tomorrow.
In the fog, in the left train, I noticed that the army was moving towards the right, possibly preparing for a significant operation. The fog made it difficult to see the details, but I could sense the seriousness of the situation.

The soldiers were moving in a strategic manner, forming up in rows and preparing for the journey ahead. I couldn't help but wonder about the preparations and the objectives of this formation. It seemed like a well-planned operation, with a clear focus on moving towards a specific goal.

As the fog lifted, I noticed the soldiers were advancing in a coordinated manner, maintaining their formation. The movement was smooth and efficient, indicating a high level of discipline and preparedness.

I couldn't help but feel a sense of anticipation, knowing that this could be significant. The fog was clearing, and the soldiers were moving forward, ready for whatever lay ahead.
Head Quarters Dept. of Army, Franklins Bridge, Feb. 27th 1865

Major Genl.

All I now do, is to congratulate you on the success achieved by your command in linking the line of the Salt Fork.

The enemy, having a portion of nine companies, strength, and held an advance guard and position, was driven back and driven out of the position by your command. A strong fresh of the enemy, which was not successful, was driven back and driven out of the position by your command. The enemy, having a portion of nine companies, strength, and held an advance guard and position, was driven back and driven out of the position by your command. A strong fresh of the enemy, which was not successful, was driven back and driven out of the position by your command.

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Head Quarters train and Bridge train, by the direct route and the other two trains by a cross road to the right of the Boston bridge and Allyn's Pond. The two trains came together at the Little Southbridge Bridge.

The bridge of bridges refused to have been destroyed by the enemy and has the same form as the other side of the river.

The head quarters of the Department will be near the head of Allens of the 17th Army corps, probably at Ellsworth.

1. The 1st Regt. of Heavy Engineers at Rockland, will act as rear guard behind the bridge train.

Rejoice of
Major Gen. P. C. Howard
sign A. H. Van Duyce
A. T. Hal.

Near Peabody, 1st. C. St. C.
Ballinbola, Christmas, July 16th, 1865.

We have no day accomplished a full day work and want of division of work of the work. The work in the bridge must end. We must attack in the place rich with no resistance till we reach the 2nd when we have the enemy's position. The men were impatient and read at the work with great energy and

President:

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Ballinbola, Christmas, July 16th, 1865.
is nothing to stop war when we will go when the time comes. The bat, Loring, is coming north 14,000 men, you do not hesitate and all Rome Conwill be disposed of in the short time. The ford will be made on the North side of the Coves, and their batteries will be turned 300 yards. Here the ford will be made. The enemy will then advance until it meets the ford, and then the ford shall be moved to move to the south. Should the weather prevent this movement, the ford will be made on the North side of the Coves.

To the right of my orders, I have just received a copy of my orders of March 3rd, 1865.

The bridges at Rome, Corinth, and Tennessee are not to be destroyed, and may be captured. It will be reported to the army with all dispatch.

By the President.

Major General

Headquarters 18th Corps, Army of the Potomac, April 14th, 1865.

The 18th Corps, Maj. Gen., Maj. Gen., will march as rapidly as possible to Braddock's Ford and take up a strong position and encircle an advance of the enemy.

The 18th Corps, Maj. Gen., is to move to McLean, from the rail road, to the left, and move to the left, using a strong position.

Department: Head Quarters will follow the leading divisions of the Army corps.

The bridge will be taken to the second division in the order of March.

The train is exposed to danger, will be closely and carefully guarded.

The bridge is to be taken and guarded.

A strong force of Generals must be placed at the head of Field Stations, as to repair bridges and clear away obstructions, with the greatest rapidity.
All foraging parties will be kept well in hand, and all foraging completely refused.

By command of

W. B. H. P. T. Howard

Signal Officer and Guard

A. A. Sul.

Midway 16 February 1865.

The left, now the 16th, is now moving in a purpose.

The rear guard of the left and center, taking the direct road to the front. The rear guard permits the rear guard to take the direct road to the front. The rear guard of the left and center, taking the direct road to the front. The rear guard of the left and center, taking the direct road to the front.

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is that the enemy will not appear by the end of
Adams makes the considerable one. The prisoner picked
up at once, and either shook the enemy or as soon as they
spied the enemy he clapped on the
They immediately go to both other assistance and whatever
thing is heard, every word within hearing goes to the
existence of the fire, attended. I did some time at that
necessary orders to the sides or than if we had two
braces of organized cavalry; as one was to
approach up the avenue within, sufficient notice of the
approach of the enemy, and the bold front of the pickets
were in the lines as in the front line have
They in, south of activities in a strong, sustaining, trapping,
controlling with their minds.
If it is a strong thing, I shall try to strengthen.
and require no one from the point of commanding
officer to take this effort under, and lose that, if I
by no means possible to do it.

The rain continued all day and the roads
are horrible, requiring a great amount of labor to get the
troops through.

The road on our road here that the enemy
had prepared near thirty-four and half mile for several miles but Logan's cavalry turned them out of the
operations.

Our troops reached the R. B. about 9 P.M. our men
were defensive positions and were ready to be attached to
the enemy as near by and then toward 9 a.m. 1,
\’s 9 a.m. is a little closer of the enemy and a good
Leopold, etc. Here is a Braxton etc. who has a couple
killed and killed ten of them, but none of the
southern.

He asks that the roads be given R. P. that is not
in the town, who is to come some little bit. He will hardly take the

The leg of the lead, Logan reached the R. B. at 9 a.m.
and saw a detachment to the E. B. that we had
and sent one at the bridge over noon as soon as
he reached here. The pickets burned all bridges except

And Gen. Army in the Field
Bexley's 7th or 8th 1865

Herewith I send
You are on the road here and will get to
work by noon
Be careful to instruct each unit to be treated
Every one of the units to know how our bridging
across Edwards, By the Rail Road Company, lieu of Valley Bridge.

We will move immediately
To Gen.

Signature of your brave according,

J. T. Shelby
Major 4th Co.

The Great Fisher's Home of Fame

Headquarters Dept. Army of Iowa

Harrisburg, Ill., July 14, 1865

Sherman's Army

Capt. G. H. G.

C. C. M.

General:

Your note is just received. General Blair sent a
reconnaissance to Cameron's Bridge this morning. The
enemy had destroyed the larger and one of the smaller bridges,
and withdrew to the other part of the river. The
other smaller bridge can be destroyed at any time.
A reconnaissance was also sent to the Railroad Bridge,
but has not been heard of. It is understood, however,
that the enemy has destroyed it.

Sedgwick

Respectfully,

T. C. Howard

Major Gen.

Harrisburg, Ill., July 14, 1865

This morning the troops were distributed along the
river, and the work of destroying executed in the usual
manner.\(\text{...}\)

Sedgwick

Respectfully,

T. C. Howard

Major Gen.

The road is said to be thoroughly destroyed, and it will be
a task for Sherman to

The troops have been ordered to move to Cameron's Bridge,

Sedgwick

Respectfully,

T. C. Howard

Major Gen.

We are now at the point of his farm, yesterday at Horsing Hill.\(\text{...}\)

Sherman

We were here last night.\(\text{...}\)

Sherman

We were here last night.\(\text{...}\)

Sherman

We were here last night.\(\text{...}\)

Sherman

We were here last night.\(\text{...}\)

Sherman

We were here last night.\(\text{...}\)
Howard

Head Quarters

Lidaysville 5th Feb 1865

Sherman Maj Gen

General

Capt. Haby of 9th Ohio Staffords conducted a reconnaissance of Haskell's Valley Bridge, The first attempt was to advance in the Valley Bridge, Howard and capture it. He abandoned, and cross the river. The rebels then fired the bridge, already fortified for fortifying and shelled our rear in another of the river. The rebels took good roads on the east side of the railroad bridge, on the river, and shelled, and occupied the site of the road. A few men, Lieut. Col. of Artillery. He saw a force of about 2,000, consisting of the 9th Ohio Mounted Rifles, the 9th New York Mounted Rifles, the 2nd Ohio Mounted Rifles, and a section of pontoon boats. The boats were successfully placed in the river, and can do nothing to destroy the railroad bridge. The bridge, between Haskell's and the railroad, has been made impassable...
Division of the 17th Corps

Head Quarters will be at night, at the first traces of access between Altman's and Lincoln's Bridge.

By Command of

Maj. Gen. J. T. Howard

V. H. L. Tappan

Ass't Ad. J. T. Howard

General's Bridge, South Edisto River

July 9th 1865

Headquarters reached at 8 A.M., and marched on this point on the main road, twelve miles. The enemy had the best roads we have found considering the late rains. The day is fine. The disposition of the troops today is so placed to move will strike above the P. O. toward Augusta and finish the destruction of the road to Charleston. This was to proceed to a division by the right of the right division, while Augusta was at sea to the left. Bridge, was to move to the north of the river, and bridge a crossing of the river. Bridge, was to move to the north of the river, and bridge a crossing of the river. Bridge, was to move to the north of the river, and bridge a crossing of the river. Bridge, was to move to the north of the river, and bridge a crossing of the river. Bridge, was to move to the north of the river, and bridge a crossing of the river. Bridge, was to move to the north of the river, and bridge a crossing of the river.

Legend

[Handwritten notes and sketches]

[Further handwritten text describing military actions and strategies]
Head Quarters

Sherman

Dirks

Head Quarters

Dirks

I will probably go up to Bladensburg tomorrow to see

Sherman. Keep me well advised of your progress.

I will see Legend when he completes the destruction of

the Railroad. I have received two shots from your

battery. I received them at a distance of five

hundred yards. I was not hit. I have a

report from a soldier who says he

heard the shots.

I am going to take a column of five

thousand men up to the railroad and

destroy it. I hope to be at Bladensburg

tomorrow.

I have orders to destroy all the

bridges and all the railroads.

I have received a letter from

Legend. He says he has heard

from your headquarters. I

think he is right.

I have been told by a

thousand men that they

can take the railroad.

I will strike the Railroad at

Bladensburg Bridge and

destroy it.

I have received two shots from your

battery. I hope to be at

Bladensburg tomorrow.

I have heard that the

enemy is sending a column of

five thousand men to

destroy the railroad.

I will send a column of

thirty thousand men to

Bladensburg.

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thirty thousand men to

Bladensburg.
Spearman, Major, 2nd Ind. Co.

County: Ind.

Gentlemen,

Major Genl. Hays, I have just arrived from Fort Smith, Arkansas, and as soon as I had got one brigade over the railroad bridge, I ordered the second to cross the river, and ordered the third to cross, and ordered them to remain on the left side of the river.

Very respectfully,

O. C. Reynolds

Maj. Genl.

8:30 P.M.

Headquarters 14th Army Corps

Brickyard Bridge. 2nd Ind. Co.

Capt. A. C. R.

Capt. A. C. R.

S. P. Hays has crossed the river with his entire command, and this is in view of the enemy who are supposed to still be in front of us. I have ordered the 3rd Division to remain at this point.

Very respectfully,

S. P. Hays

Maj. Genl.

Headquarters 14th Army Corps

Brickyard Bridge. 2nd Ind. Co.

Capt. A. C. R.

One Regiment of the 14th Division has crossed the river toward the north, three hundred yards below the road, and S. P. Hays in command taking a position in front of the road.

The enemy have not yet discovered them, and are still in position.

There is a swamp between when he landed and the enemy which he finds in front.

Very respectfully,

T. A. Hays

Maj. Genl.
...this morning. Major W. D. Lewis had one of the two guards only over the road, and with this guard, one of the guards, and a fresh guard of the command, proceeded two miles through the swampy and badly tree-bridged. The road in the rear of the half-mile, is two good, дичи, iber the road in good and still for the traverse to me, will only require a fortified bridge of the tropes. I have this evening ordered the guard, and has guarded now for safety future July 18th, and hear that the column reached the Crarking, and Edgefield roads they turned to the left. This shows that they report as per information through Augusta road. We have ordered up both by day and night from Cincinnati for strengthening the bridges. We have guard the bridges as our own hundred strong, and also in coming near our bridge from Millbridge is some time on the Ed Central Road. This shows the column, upon some Northern to Millbridge, but that it is very, very near, it also makes a connection through Augusta as they have reported.

The news of information still is that the enemy is concentrating at Lebanon and enfilading on our line. The enemy has been further, and has reached nearly twenty with the 7th. He needs to right, the enemy, and has had hard work in relatively strong, as the column on the Columbia Road. He said, now in our left, and has made several thousand. Some of the great not got out this day, and have changed their wagon. The enemy, I am told, is came back. We have done comparatively little with the might, there was some excuse, and I think, the left, with us, and corps that has been done. I have not yet learned the original cause of the delay.

Their column is distance within six miles of the camp. The terrain is magnificent. The roads are as good as the present of the roads, and nature of the soil will accommodate. One of the roads today, shielded by one near of Loughbry, who had been a farmer.

...and was granted for 30 days. He was in Richmond over the 25th, and says Joseph was much talked of at the dinner.

Head Quarters 1st Corps, Near Richmond Bridge, 5th July 1865.


I have just received the other day near Savannah, exacted from the guard near Crarking.

The enemy have passed over the first side of the road, and the troops were of the left, and had advanced all the way from August 16th. I have passed over the first side of the road, and had advanced all the way from August 16th. I have just received the other day near Savannah, exacted from the guard near Crarking.

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Head Quarters. 11th Army Corps.

Near Consor's Bridge, 1st to 7th July 1865.

General orders.

No. 55.

The following will be the order of march, commencing from now until 7th July:

The 17th Army Corps, Maj. Genl. P. N. St. Clair, will move directly along the Pontotoc Bridge Road, towards Canongate, and take up a strong position, and of the 12th July, forward towards the previously mentioned argument, without giving any notice to the enemy, and hold the bridge at that point. (Amwegage of position.)

The next order will probably affect a similar for the right.


The 17th Army Corps, Maj. Genl. P. N. St. Clair, will march directly along the Pontotoc Bridge Road, towards Canongate, and take up a strong position, and of the 12th July, forward towards the previously mentioned argument, without giving any notice to the enemy, and hold the bridge at that point. (Amwegage of position.)

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The next order will probably affect a similar for the right.

They prepared the ground where we saw our last rights for a battle, but left no one opposed. Our Ad. you are well fought.

The Charleston Times says:

Wade Hampton and Wade Hampton, Jr., of cavalry, have been added to the list of those who have been killed in the battle. The death of S. H. Wade is announced. He was killed at the battle of Antietam.

I find that a great deal of property of the Rebel has been captured by the Union. We hope to start a march on them, and soon get rid of them.

Major General, Dix.

Head, Army of the Tennessee.

June 17th, 1865.

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Special Field Orders.

No. 16.

The following movements of the command will commence at daybreak to 1st Division.

Naj. 15th.

Major Gen. Dix, 1st Div. Command, 15th. Arm. Corps, Asst. Adm. Rear, this reconnaisance at Louisville, will proceed to another spot, where they have received some information from a local. He says, he may think better of it.
By order of Major Genl. C. T. Howard

Gregg's A. W. Corbin

[Handwritten text not clearly legible]

Corning, Corning, 1st July 1865

(Handwritten text not clearly legible)

[Handwritten text not clearly legible]

[Handwritten text not clearly legible]
the necessary steps to stop the fire, and the day is dry and the wind blowing again. The fire spread rapidly, the buildings being close together, and the gable ends of the houses being pointed and under the height of the flames.

If the town had been built on a flat place, a fire like this would not have been possible. The wind could be directed to smother it as the windmill does and the outflows of the town. The occupant of the house at 7 P.M. and 10 P.M. one third of the half of the town was on fire, and burning with the greatest rapidity. To think one half of the body of the town was destroyed. The town was totally destroyed, not a house, and many of the persons were away, and most of the houses were turned into ashes, being burned.

The fire originated in the cannuun. The cannuun contained that a large amount of cotton was burning in a point house, which was three storeys tall. Some of the houses were burning the town when they found the cotton, the town burned, and some of the town burned, and some of the town burned, and some of the town burned, and some of the town burned.

The State of the town as it was burned, which is now lived in by the people who left the town when they found the cotton, the cotton burned, and some of the town burned. The town burned, the town burned, the town burned.

The main point in this cannuun is that all the cotton was burned, and the State of the town as it was burned, which is now lived in by the people who left the town when they found the cotton, the cotton burned, and some of the town burned. The town burned, the town burned.

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I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 1st Arm. Corps in possession of the bridge of the 21st Day of March, 1863.

In leaving that Shiloh's bridge the force, indicated for my cavalry had been destroyed, and that the enemy was entrenched on the opposite side of the river, I made my dispositions to form a defense of the upper end of the field.

The enemy's position was well held, and our forces had advanced with a due sense of difference to form a defense of the upper end of the field.

The enemy's position was well held, and our forces had advanced with a due sense of difference to form a defense of the upper end of the field.

The 1st Brigade, Gen. Berdan, is detached as guard for the rear, and will be at the same time, and will be held on the line of battle.

The 1st Brigade, Gen. Berdan, is detached as guard for the rear, and will be at the same time, and will be held on the line of battle.

Headquarters 1st Arm. Corps, Corinth, Miss., Feb. 27th, 1863.

Special Field Order

No. 37

The force under my command will be as follows:


1st Brigade, Gen. Berdan, will make the advance to the line of battle.

He will take the position on either side of the junction of the two roads.


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He will take the position on either side of the junction of the two roads.
They took 13,000 men with the 15th Army Corps and 16th and 17th Divisions of the Army. The 15th Army Corps, with the 17th Army Corps, met the 16th Army Corps, consisting of the 16th Army Corps, meeting at Pointe aux Barques.

[Signature]


Big Creek, 1864

We have reached the river today and are still just north of the 8th Army Corps on the left bank, and on a good fighting ground. The 8th Army Corps, with two lines, is just north of the 8th Army Corps, on the left bank of the Allen Swamp. The other two divisions of the 8th Army Corps on the right bank.

[Signature]

Big Creek, 1864

The 8th Army Corps has not arrived, and we are on a good fighting ground. The 8th Army Corps, with two lines, is just north of the 8th Army Corps, on the left bank of the Allen Swamp. The other two divisions of the 8th Army Corps on the right bank.

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Sargodha Rain Pig Office 1856

The weather was good till 3 P.M. when a cloud commenced moving, and the roads were lost like a misted stream. The roads were bad, and our troops and trains had moved slowly. The clouds were little and fairly dark, but the gunboats had been dumped, and these stopped the moving of our trains.

We have passed several large treeshed loaded with

As the columns of the enemy had orders to

The first of our trains reached them at ten O'clock, and we were closed up in the supporting distance. The 18th Abt. Racing the lead.

After the 18th Abt. had crossed the road, the 29th

The Atlantic Depot was sent and returned.

They had gone about five miles when the enemy crossed the road.

The 30th Abt. was sent for an answer.

They then went off, and captured the trains. They

The 31st Abt. was sent to the hospital. This was

Considering a valuable discovery, as it understood that

was no crossing, and of the enemy in front of this city.

The enemy had encamped in the city on the left.

The first band of the enemy was captured by

Cavalrymen. Our men took up position before they were

They left their rations and guns, and that was

The enemy had sent the trains back to the Ambler point, and left a guard at the Saleh

The enemy had been caught, and they turned

The 32nd Abt. had been deployed to hold the Dacca Bridge,

and is on within eight miles of Colombo.

The 33rd Abt. has done good work to date.

The trains were sent to Saredna; there they took

Cavalryman, 30th Abt., disposed on an advance on the Sath and in Tharbar.

They found the enemy's outposts cleared away and

The other six trains were sent

and reached the R.R. Bridge by five P.M. The enemy

sight of fire to prevent us from using it in our

de the Army.

The field not being fully equipped with

Kangaroo Road is now sufficiently destroyed.

Tangentially to the line near 30, 10.00 A.M. of the

found 200 regiments in a Sanctuary where they had been located, and 30, that on leaving the track and

on the Rain Road, and that 200 regiments had

than all turned over to our forces. These

The divisions of the 17th Abt. having returned, the army of the

is all around here within 12 miles of the city.

The road for the east operation is dry. These

goods, but no food, they will be reached by the rain tomorrow.

The march of the rear was very slow. The

the moving of this train and the transport establishment,

in what great quantities of material were

They made remarkable progress.

The movements of the next day were reported to be to the sides

of Colombo, the left resting at the mouth of Longue

Beach, and the Ceylonese Road, following the left bank of

the River to the mouth of the River Park, on the left

bank of the River Park, on the right side of the road, and on the right

side of the road, at the side of the road.

If the really fierce in the line, it is too long for

half for the trains I hold, though with a large

Army would be unimportant. From reports, Clemson appears to have stopped the advance. He is said to be in the
treach. This line of roads and 1,000 more than the route to the left.

From what we can learn of the enemy, the enemy have

only three days to finish us here. There

Considerable head of small enemies scattered all over the

state, bottlenecking us, and apparently expecting us towards Charlemagne and Austerlitz.

They will probably be commanded to remain as we are

obstructors. The Huyens report all the small cities of

and in the interior of the

A small quantity of American troops up river, thousand dollars in gold in the river to a half mile.
from any hour the notice will be taken of any engagements.

Head, 20th Army Corps
28th Army Corps
28th Army Corps

May 14th, 1865

Special Field Orders

A. 58

The movement is now to commence at perfect light.

Major Gen. A. S. Ayres, commanding 2nd Army Corps, will move by the state road to Leesburg, with three divisions carefully reconnoitering the enemy's works across Catoctin Creek, being careful not to expose the column to the enemy's artillery. With his other division he will march on a demonstration at Peter's Ferry, and if it can be done throw a feint across off that place.

The 1st Army Corps, Maj. Gen. P. H. Dix, commanding will also up for the 2nd Army Corps, as far as New Market, and await orders. The movement will begin at 3 o'clock A.M.

Each corps commander will continue to short his columns during the morning as much as possible by massing the troops.

G. L.

This movement will commence with the movement of the 1st Army Corps, with the 2nd and 3rd Army Corps, each 10,000 strong, to maintain a practical covering of the enemy's left.

For the purpose of this movement, the 2nd and 3rd Army Corps will move straight on Leesburg, the 2nd corps leading, to remain in order of march.

Capt. C. A. Remick, Chief Engineer of the Department, will drive the bridge trains to and from Baton Rouge as the time may require.

G. L.


In camp near a river.

Near Centreville.

May 14th, 1865

The enemy had a hard day's work, and have accomplished a fair amount of battle. The enemy have been a little difficult of what we had expected. The enemy was ordered to retire; the command of the day was made by a chief negro.

On the morning of the 14th the 1st Army Corps marched on State road supported by the 21st and 22d Corps. The enemy's skirmishers had started about five miles across Catoctin Creek, being careful not to expose the column to the enemy's artillery. With his other division he will mass on a demonstration at Peter's Ferry; and if he can be done throw a feint across off that place.

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G. L.

Washed the art and mark deep batteries and concluded to change the same position and gain a little in the back of the rebel troops, before the enemy discovered them. This battery-antitank it was a whole line of an advanced and no troops followed the directness over the bridge. Few nor were these troops ever and adroitness till they came to another position a mile and a half where it extended where such in operation.

If one was right and stay back. After the first attack the enemy moved in a direct line, but gave no indication of being covered. I could not tell if our skirmishers were only shadowed in being two of their own men killed.

Humpston, in his telegraphic reply of the charge on Paris, was as slow in his words as in his manner of speaking. I have since heard of some of the troops, but only from the officers of some of our divisional troops. That Paris was the address I have learned from the telegraph. The fact is the state name of Paris as it was also the name of the caption. Humpston was not the address I have learned.

Paris is not the ground and said it was all in place and took at a time I have never been there. The fact is the state name of Paris as it was also the name of the caption. Humpston was not the address I have learned.

Humpston was not the address I have learned. In his telegraph, he says it was as it was also the name of the caption. Humpston was not the address I have learned. The fact is the state name of Paris as it was also the name of the caption. Humpston was not the address I have learned.

The line we had to guard is as offering the most formidable resistance is in our possession. This line is as far as the guile is strong and in possession. Whether they will continue the attack or give battle we cannot guess or how strong the forces are. Our loss today is the killed and been wounded. So far we have not lost yet. Steeves has done nothing. The feeling of sharpness towards him in this army is giving way. It is serious. He heard the enemy's guns in his front at 3 P.M. yesterday, and while he was engaged all day, no news of any time. I am afraid he is a very good man. He is in a position of offensive command very well as kind this Army.

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Steeves
Resolved. That the field be selected for the Columbia. July 18th, 1863.

General.

The Surgeon, Major H. T.,

Field.

I have just received a dispatch from headquarters, saying that the fort has been abandoned. I have accordingly ordered all the troops to be withdrawn to the Columbia. July 18th, 1863.

The Surgeon, Major H. T.
and all will repair the bridge across the Congaree and be ready to cross in the morning. The conclusion of 9th day, in Sickler's corps in the 6th, 12th, and 18th, thousands. Major, Garret's Field, Captains Black and Young, had found the work well done by trains.

J. W. Smith.

The division operations, Capt. J. W. Smith, was also directed by the division to cross the Congaree Port at State Bridge. The divisions and commands had been moved and received the orders of theCampaign's men, against 1st of July. By day,

You personally understand the difficulties of the ground. The roads the water, the swampy, the deep levels and obstructions, it seems to me, in order to get to the town.

I remain,

Respectfully,

Capt. C. R. Knox.


S. P. Giddings, A.A.G.

No. 96, dated in Ewing, S.C., July 18th, 1865.

Special Field Order.

9th of the month.
The stream's 60 men will be a continuation of the day's operations.
The 6th Army corps, Maj. Gen. A. C. Hadley, will hold the right and move forward toward Columbia.


The 9th Army corps, Maj. Gen. A. C. Hadley, will bridge the Congaree, cross its bridges, and turn its position, as if 6th Army corps.

All trains will be up and have their locomotive parts as soon as the roads are in readiness.

The front train will move forward and guard in rear of the 9th lines.

By order,


Capt. R. P. Fisk.

A. A. Ewell.
at 1 P.M. The spirit of the land between the two armies is about as wide as a half mile. The road is a country road wide, which was followed by a parley.

The road passes through a bridge across a river, and after crossing it, the enemy had a strong position near the road, on the side of the road, at a point of about two miles, with our advices, and then retired safely over the bridge and out of sight.

The enemy had taken the precaution to cover the bridge, and to make the road as wide as possible by hardships and main; the bluffs, in general, were very close together with artillery, and at the Bridge. It appears that in a half hour.

The column in motion now at the Factory, and will take till midnight to get here. We have now a state of the 1st I have seen of Fort Monroe, where I went to know some troops to assist in laying off a bridge over the Potomac river, and some kind of sufficient to lay both bridges at once.

It appears that the Left Wing has been within twenty miles of this place for some time. And I now go to a report on this subject by going to the post of the 1st I have seen of Fort Monroe, where I went to know some troops to assist in laying off a bridge over the Potomac river, and some kind of sufficient to lay both bridges at once.

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Columbus 3d, March 4th, 1865.

This day has been the most successful one of the campaign, and one which the history of the Union arms. This morning Columbus was a beautiful city. I might say, it is a Staff of Steers.

The scene is both terrible and grand.

The skirmishing around the city commenced at day light. The round fortifications were captured during the operations, which the enemy had delivered in the night, by a body of troops of the 2d Artillery, which moved out to the north and west. The interior parts of the city were deserted, and the troops were carried into the town. The bombardment, however, as it passed, was rather severe, and the rigors of the city were evident to all.

The scene is both terrible and grand.
Such a scene as would all reek into the minds of beholders with as well. The day was close, and the wind blew a gale, the fire in the Caffo sprang up, and the sound of the building one fire. Of the time, all parts were wetting to assist in it. The engines started the main to the back, where five, thousands, and heaven men and negroes by being now setting sixes rapidly. The engines operating in the city, kept up till night, and it was well in the evening before the fire gained the greatest height. The first Sygale was stopped, but it was not possible to get all the men out of the city. The second Sygale was also shut, as they had also been turned out entirely. The third Sygale, was shut up and do its part; and consequently were held in better control. They were not allowed to stop long enough to be noticed. Now, the three-time Lord Adam, and Sygale was brought in that the city of the thirteen were. They went in all on the church, and many places had in my fear, and many lines would not be answered, and were shot.

From one second were killed in this way many, many streets, and several dead lines were once burned to death. The fire, spilling in and shooting men, was the greatest height again to reduce till 9 o'clock.

I was unfortunately situated, as I had taken my horse with a quick faculty to come for my safety. The family consisted of a Caffo man, his wife, mother, and a boy who had just been confined, they were all in a state of cordial, and as they felt, were especially protected in behalf of the indians, I confined myself to the door to help the family with the ladies from the house of this house. I had a horse and two of the fire, and on the house was the first one saved in this description of the house. I could only save the great part of it. The house of this house was the first one burned with the help of the fire. And now the negroes were saved within the thirty yard of the shedding.

The crowd increase of anything which would almost make a grander fire than this one, shipping a large city than Columbus. The city was built entirely of wood and was in good condition to burn. The fire and smoke at midnight was not less than once side of New York, and one week before, Thursday, June 10, 1832, was the first.

The flames rose and spread like the wave of the ocean, the wind was like a cataract. The whole air was filled with burning cinders, and fragments of fire on the air, as the stones of dust in a storm. The scene was splendidly grand.

The scene of spilling, the suffering and tears of the cities, the existing of and shorting engines, and men being and burning buildings in the attitude of the fireman, and this I will leave for the memory of the imagination of those who have it to dwell upon. It has not only been true, indeed, I have it in my eyes seen a much suffering by fire, and they natural to remember the magnificent spectacle of this burning city.

This scene stood in the house or allowed through the city, quite large quantities of loaded Amos and shells which made up as flotsam and jeton reached them.

In one extraneous, the explosion of loaded Amos was like the spilling of a line of bullets, and could not all in the vicinity to left a natural. The explosion of shells saved some of the buildings, the fire, standing in partial houses were very large, the smoke, was like the news of Billings. Now by these three things were saved in great houses can only be gathered up.

This day's work has been one of pride, success as a military achievement. We have the Capitol of the State, and the central hall, Bell and all the parts. We have the city, but without having to fight a great battle, fees, perfect frame of officers, and when everything could be all done for. The destruction of the city was against the order of our Commander, and was originally money to the idea of that, by our people, and salvation with the reputation that the city would burn. Now some car, or could be made as well to be just the city to burn off. When a fire of cotton bales the hundred yards last the set on fire in the main street, with all the ends of the buildings as men the case, is more than I can tell. And now the...
The troops first entering Columbia were met on the roadsides by citizens of every grade, who surrounded them with quantities of intoxicating liquors, begging it out in their cups and mugs of every description.

The confusion prevailing throughout the town was increased ten fold and at night in obedience to the direction of the corps commander the brigade on duty as guards in the town was relieved by 1st Brigade Command by Brig. Gen. A. H. H. Hays and 2nd Brigade in accordance with the provisions of the corps commander, was rapidly extending over the entire town and to arrest the country villains of being commanded they were coming over the streets in strong parties as would be furnished by the brigade more dedicated.

Head Quarters Army Team
Columbia, S. C. Feb. 17, 1865

Special Field Order No. 10

The following will be the commands of this order for to remain.

The 15th Army Corp Maj. Gen. Will, Division Gen. A. Logan, will take up position on the right side of the railroad harbingers to the right, and be prepared to destroy the railroad, from the City of fifteen miles south.

The 17th Army Corp Maj. Gen. J. T. Rose, will take up position on the left side of the railroad advancing forward and be prepared to destroy the road from the City of fifteen miles south.

The town of Light is to be the leading point of 17th Army

The Light Castle Hill will be the 17th Army

By order of Maj. Gen. A. A. Arnold

A. H. H. Hays

Col.
Columbus. 3d. Friday 7th, 1865.

This morning we passed the town on the left of the quiet. The streets had all gone over, or nearly so, and we bid adieu to the town. The people were everywhere about the streets, marking by the town of last night, and their general discouraged air. The heads of the headlong, desponding crowd, affected me in a little bundle in the same arm, which was as likely to be new to the face of the world, as anything of crime value. They had neither sympathy nor assistance, they had neither food nor drink. They were made to go on their way to the next town, of which they had heard nothing, and then to the next, and so on. Some heads are better than others, according to their needs.

Our soldiers were settled down to business again. The Army rode through the town, and was surprised to find the destruction so general. I judge three-fourths of the town is burned to the root of the situation. The east and south of the town are left, including the college buildings, but not much damage remains. All the houses, both, portion of the town is burned, the destruction by the fire is most complete, than I have seen before. The city was not large, or these buildings, and very little burned. All stood in the confusion of the town. One thing cannot be said. It is wonderful how fast the town was burned, and then remains on the site of the city, only a few of the buildings. The destruction was complete.

The levee Palmetto tree near the new State House stands after the fire, as beautiful as ever. This tree is a beautiful work of art in the shade, as well as the sunshine of the sun. This tree has been so severe, and not so much the city which is uninjured, will make the Group and the rest, and the rest, and the rest, and the rest, and the rest, and the rest, and the rest, and the rest, and the rest.

The destruction at the town was complete. The State House, Leflore, Crump's, Government Buildings, etc., etc., were all on the ground of the town when the fire, last night.

There were a dozen or two locomotives, a large number of men, including troops, for which reason to leave.

Mr. Sherman.
No. 90. Sept. 2, Anson Town.

Col. H. K. Canby.

Columbia, S. C., July 18, 1865.

Special Field Orders.

No. 14.

The following operations of this command will take place to-morrow:

The 15th N. C. 

Commanding commanding, commencing at parol of 12 to 10, will complete the destruction of the fortifications of the Caskelos Point, as far north as practicable.

I intend to use the horses of the Army of the Ohio.

The 14th N. C. 

为准就位后，将进行以下操作：

12点10分，第15团北卡将完成卡斯科点的破坏，尽可能地向北移动。

我打算使用俄亥俄军团的马匹。

The 14团北卡

为准就位后，将进行以下操作：

12点10分，第15团北卡将完成卡斯科点的破坏，尽可能地向北移动。

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I intend to use the horses of the Army of the Ohio.
is all of which there need be no word about it. The building
itself is suing, but the mate and machine shops seem
with it more burned and much valuable material and some
destroyed. If the building had been finished, the State and
country would have been spared of it. It stands sore
stark, surrounded by the ruins of the city, and at the base
the Range of Gillmore, in railing the stubbornness of the
Strong State of South Carolina.

The explosion of the Magazine this evening caused
the ground to tremble. I went out some times and felt
it distinctly.

Headquarters 15th Army Corps
Columbia S.C. Feb'y 19th 1865

G.W. Howard

I have the honor to report that the twenty
first locating of the R.R. repels a large amount of reading
of themissing and Army Charms at Julio, in the
of the R.R. that I have been in active service thirty of the largest
complete machinery for a large building and extensive
machinery for other purposes. Also that they destroyed what
they could find of a man of such instruments and the
respective character of the State. A large amount is still

Respectfully

J. D. Ryan

A. A. Holck

Acting Genl

Special Field Order
A. S. P.

This work of to-day will be continued
to-morrow.

The 15th Army Corps Maj. Genl.

The 15th Army Corps Maj. Genl.

The 15th Army Corps Maj. Genl.
Head Qrs. Left's Army, Columbia, Mo., Feb. 7th, 1863.

Special Field Order No. 13.

The movement of troops will commence at

The 1st. Mo. and 1st. Wis. Regiments will march via Davis House, and cross road near Roberts's & Murdy's Spring.

The 1st. Arty. [Artillery] in the Field of

Plain County will march along the road, and at a distance of fifty (50) miles from Columbia, completing the destruction of the rail road at that point, if not already done.

Head Quarters will follow the leading Company of the 1st. Arty. and will be near the head of the movement. The Bridge train will follow the forward Division in order of Marching of the 1st. Arty.

The Engineer train will follow the rear Division in order of Marching of the 1st. Arty.

A Brigade from each Corps will complete the rear guard, and the Brigade Commanders will be held responsible that everything and Army artillery, is out of town where bridges have been destroyed. The Engineers that are reconnoitering the town, are prepared for this duty.

By order of


Capt. A. L. Reed.

Monday, Springs, Mo., Feb. 7th, 1863.

The left column, early this morning, and found a fine country for about five miles, the undulations in the ground caused the snow to blow away. It is quite hilly, covered with small spinny and brushy wood. The roads are white, dry, and hard, and the grass for the rear guard's horses. The men have collected in small bodies. The weather appears to have cleared out, and the roads, but are making no movement.

The Bridge is nearly across; road in defiles, with no brush in roads, and only one valve to as a flourishing valley for the troops. The lines have not ground east enough within a degree of sight of the east side of the town. The 1st. Arty. is at little in advance of us near the P.O. to our left. They all destroyed the S.R.R. to the village, and burned the Bridge.

The most interesting item of the day is the organizing of a large refugee train to follow the Army to the East. There are several hundred families of people.

While they are in advance about 300, and many all the congregations of Columbia. Every one imagines that the Federal Government is about to evacuate the State, and that the people are about to get what little property they had; where it could be used as a slave. This has been the case with a large number of men who have landed down the transportation route, and that the Federal has given orders to fit them out for Army service. These are two thousand men with Head Quarters of the 2nd. Army and those in the vicinity.

Head Quarters, but the great majority are in an anomalous condition, and ten to twice as they will be better organized and get under Army discipline.

President reports that Charleston has fallen into our hands, and that Grant hasRetired.

The first we heard, the latter we do not believe, as it was Grant did not intend to take it, and if he has, will not have difficulty in doing so. The Army has moved. However, after the

General in Chief.
Head Quarters Left Arm of Army of the Tennessee
Pine Creek Springs, 1st July 1865

Lieutenant N. J.

Sir:

The command moved in good order to Piney Springs. Our men arrived at that point in the evening. I found a quantity of water and wood, and moved our stock of wood at Piney Springs, and the command is at present in Camp.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mayr, Ind.

I have the honor to make the following report of the destruction of property in and about Columbia, Tennessee, in accordance with your order dated July 13th, 1865.

It is a great variety of articles and property destroyed and the general opinion is that new, it has been impossible to make correct estimates. The following are estimates and I believe them to be correct, save in those marked above the actual amount.

1,000 bales of cotton

100,000 bales of cotton

1,000 bales of baled

10,000 bales of baled

100,000 bales of baled

1,000 bales of baled

1,000 bales of baled

100,000 bales of baled

100,000 bales of baled

100,000 bales of baled

The above amounts, probably half a ton of all varieties of goods and other goods requiring labor, in the original package were destroyed. The goods, shoes, and tools, of all kinds, were burned or blown up.

The stock of the cotton gin was destroyed.

Consisting of a stationary engine and cotton and other machinery, the sum of which could not be maintained.

The destruction of all property mentioned in your directions is believed to be correct and complete. The stock list does not include the cotton amount, but is as near as the circumstances will admit.

I have the honor to be,

By order, etc. etc.,


[Signature]
Head Quarters Sept. 7th Army Corps.

Brock Spring, S.C. July 31st 1863.

Special Field Orders.

1st July

The command to remain will commence at 9 P.M.

The 15th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. E. P. Brown, Com. will continue to move along the Railroad.

The 1st Army Corps will continue to follow the 15th Army Corps.

The 2nd Army Corps will follow the rear division of the 15th Army Corps.

Losses: Head Quarters, will follow the leading division of the 15th Army Corps, and will be running roughly to the course we had at Manassas.

By order of

Maj. Genl. A. A. Humphreys

Chief of the Staff.

Willie Bracken

Adjutant

Copy officially forwarded for the information of the Com. Genl. of the Army.

By order of

Blair Woodhull

Adjutant.
General Price reached 26th Feb., 1865

Howard

Wade

Leake

I have received your dispatch of yesterday. I arrived at the

thoroughly satisfied that the information was correct, and

commander of the division, and I am now sending orders to

the, and I have ordered the troops to be kept in readiness to

the troops at Poole, Meade's right.

[Handwritten text continues]
Head Quarters Dept of Army Trans
Annapolis x date July 23d 1863
Special Field Order

No. 1

The movement to remain will commence at the usual time.

Major Genl. Genl. James Van Pelt and the 15th Army Corps will march this P.M. and Maj. Genl. O. P. Brower, Commanding at Buena Vista, is to march at 8 A.M. A small force will also be sent to guard the Roseau at Normal Creek. The division of the Conner will move to Buena Vista via Toplin Springs.

The 5th Army Corps Maj. Genl. Baird's command will march to Toplin Springs. The 9th Division in case it is still with the 9th Corps will move behind the Ordinance train of the leading division of that corps.

If it is with the 9th it will move in rear of the leading division of that corps.

Department Head Quarters will follow the leading division of the 9th A.V.

By order of

[Signature]

A. A. Mills
Adj. O. C. Howard

P.S. May 3d, 1863

Penn's Farm, Fairfield Co.

Farrington, Ohio 8 P.M. July 23d 1863

We have moved into the woods and are at the river where we will have to be bridged. The country is good with fine bald cypress, the face of the country rolling and the roads good.

I found the river passable only by a half dozen men, and the rest as soon as one advance showed itself but they had destroyed all means of crossing and it was with considerable difficulty we finally found our way down to the river and I think if a camp had been built on the stream to check their hundreds of men, we might have saved our advance.

Two of our own men found a place to stay with their brains blown out, and from all appearances had been Captured and then murdered.

The head to-day was as grand as any, the left holding the rebel troops, that our forces have possession of the city having taken with it all the heavy artillery, some Light Batteries, and a great quantity of arms. The river was our road toward the city by way of Ohio and James Island, and that the rebel troops came only by the way of Summerville and Florence. We cannot believe that we have done as good of work as the capture of Charleston. The rebels say that Forts has been

Scarecrow and Scarecrow Island in Summerville of the Cape of the Smalls. One substantial part of the old Army is not, highly of Scarecrow in fact, under control.

They do not have lines crisscross of being by any house a first day. Scarecrow must be some

[Signature]

[Name]
Smarr's field is now in Sumter a city. We will not go to Edgefield or Forts.

Gen. Howard.

A negro has just come in who left Charleston on Friday. The rebels all left Charleston the same day. They have immediately took possession of the city. He says they left the City in a great hurry having small light batteries for each of them. All those heavy guns and their ammunition and gun powder. The negro says the troops are going to Summerville and Savannah immediately.

Head Quarters Dept. Aug 14th 1865

Maj. Gen. H. J. G.

Cordials, H. E. W.

Gen. Lee

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Head Quarters Dept. Aug 14th 1865

Maj. Gen. H. J. G.

Cordials, H. E. W.

Gen. Lee
Head Quartermaster Dept. Army Trans. Sec. Paris Ferry 3rd July 1865

[Special Order]

No. 118.

The movement herein will commence at 18 P.M.

The 15th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. C. Allen, will move from the Point of Paris Ferry and move by the road, direct route via. Edisto Hill and Red Hill erosion "Sims Williams" via Hopland.

The 15th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. C. Allen, will move by the road, direct route via. "Sims" Hill and Russell Place; to the Cross Roads at Williams via Edisto.

If in any way the Commander can facilitate the movement of the Refugee train, or better appoints for those belonging to it in the order of space, than Head Quartermaster organizing that train, can be so far modified by them as to the demand.

As soon as the 15th Corps has passed, the Refugees, will be taken up and will follow that Corps.

Department Head Quartermaster will follow the leading Engineer of the 15th Army Corps.

By order,

J. Maj. Gen. J. W. Howard

Capt. W. A. H. Franklin

Head Quartermaster.

Red Hill Post Office, Richmond County. 3rd July 1865

This morning we came to study the East, and moved the route.

The country we passed is good in spring, and so far as we have been since we left the East. It is very hilly and the soil is the sandstone of Virginia. The plantations are large and the soil the land is excellent.

The stone town of Red Hill is the first I have seen in the State. It is composed of the residences of wealthy planters. The town is all about beauty houses, and all large and beautiful. The yards are beautifully laid out, and finely cultivated, there are actually seen farm people in the streets. The town, the streets very rich and highly cultivated. I have only been to much Florid with my troops.

The Cirencester of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, on this road, on the east, gravel, and also, and the 10th, in the next road, 10th, going through Russell Place. The 10th, 11th, is running on the Point, Fort Johnson unit, on while the 10th, 11th, old, have not come up to the new yet.

The town has considerable at Charleston and are a few miles a day, one thousand of the 2nd troops, passed through Russell Place and now very fine location.

In Savannah, Wednesday, 12th. The Savannah continues, as usual, to-day that the troops have been landed and the "Kephesive" men, and the Troops have also ordered re-located by taking the same number of people and not.
Head Quarter, Hill Division of the U.S.

Major Right Hand,

I have just been down to the bridge. It will take all of 15 days to remove all the sick and wounded from the bridge and get them across and out. You must go ahead and keep communication with me. I expect Major Wright here by 10th. I will send him well to the left. The reports that two of my young officers were wounded by the enemy after capture and labelled "Death to all Yankees" are all false. Maj. Right is posted near Army in the enemy. Wright in charge. Don't let the sick and wounded of the 7th. and 8th. not be treated with the care and kindness they need and be protected. You must order Maj. Wright to send of his prisoners tomorrow for many short, sick, and lame soldiers. They are left behind as prisoners elsewhere. But now you must see that you guard them carefully. You must do all possible for the safety of our men. We want these young officers to be kept within bounds for the sake of discipline. I will not permit them when they return the calls and demand of the local community, that is, demands upon the local community, such as demands for food, clothing, and other things as are not needed by our Army, but that may destroy our cause. I know because through my knowledge I am able to tell you that it is for the benefit of the people.

You must use all the time to apprehend and use nothing but already apprehended, but you must send for a depopulation of our men and guard against their escape. I will not allow any more, but the Confederate Army must not be subdued to the champions of our friends. I beg you to be gentle to them. If any of your young

A. J. Geo. Ill, C. of the 7th.

Major Right Hand,

Your note of today is received. I don't see as we can do better than follow the rules you have indicated. I have sent the Army to you. This is all I know of the Army. Wright is in charge. Wright has been in charge. Don't let the sick and wounded of the 7th. and 8th. not be treated with the care and kindness they need and be protected. You must order Maj. Wright to send of his prisoners tomorrow for many short, sick, and lame soldiers. They are left behind as prisoners elsewhere. But now you must see that you guard them carefully. You must do all possible for the safety of our men. We want these young officers to be kept within bounds for the sake of discipline. I will not permit them when they return the calls and demand of the local community, that is, demands upon the local community, such as demands for food, clothing, and other things as are not needed by our Army, but that may destroy our cause. I know because through my knowledge I am able to tell you that it is for the benefit of the people.

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Capt. Douglas reports that on Sunday afternoon his troops were on the march towards the enemy's lines, but were held up by a force of cavalry and infantry. He has now advanced and is in the process of capturing several important positions.

General, I am happy to report that the troops under your command have been pushed forward with success. The enemy's lines have been broken and we are now in possession of several important positions.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Maj. Gen. [Name]
To reach Joppa, I send advice as to several instances of the captured vessels of the Confederate States.

For the safe delivery of the captured vessels and the destruction of the Confederate States, I send the following list of vessels and their owners:

1. The captured vessel will be under the command of Captain John Smith, Captain of the Union Navy.
2. The captured vessel will be under the command of Captain John Brown, Captain of the Union Navy.
3. The captured vessel will be under the command of Captain John Davis, Captain of the Union Navy.

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3. The captured vessel will be under the command of Captain John Davis, Captain of the Union Navy.
We have reached the uplands, or plateau. Each of the Potter's vines the country is upland, and covered with fine forests, which is used for the renewal features of the pasture. There are some very large manufactories in this region.

The climax has arrived in a letter to-day by hanging one soldier with a bow. It is reported they captured some of our men, and we have captured about a hundred of them, the great Potomac State battery.

Yesterday about 2100 men, and several hundred of their visitors, gathered in front of our battery, and we have taken a large number of them. There are some very fine batteries in front of our battery, and we have taken a large number of them. There are some very fine batteries in front of our battery, and we have taken a large number of them. There are some very fine batteries in front of our battery, and we have taken a large number of them. There are some very fine batteries in front of our battery, and we have taken a large number of them. There are some very fine batteries in front of our battery, and we have taken a large number of them.

The General's orders were to the effect that, since we have the whole field, we have no idea of the captured jobs, or how it was done.

Mr. Russell went to the neighborhood of the town, the soldiers, and reported that they were in every instance. A large number attempted to cross the gamelit in front of our battery, and we have taken a large number of them. There are some very fine batteries in front of our battery, and we have taken a large number of them.

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and when I knew well at Charleston. The boy left Charleston last Thursday at 12 A.M., at which time he dispensed of the usual business of the City for 24 hours. From James Island he was at Hospital attending and was with a friend that he went to the Hospital at Florence, then to be carried to the Hospital of Charleston. He said the order for evacuation had been published and that his main was to be carried up along the Florence Roads at Port Royal and Beaufort. He said the men were running the powder and ammunition, but would leave the heavy guns. The infantry came to be towed up.

He says the first order was to go to Zouaves, but these were changed to go to the 8th. If you can promptly employ a man to go through this libation, make a report of it, telling us general practice and destination, and an order of liberal furnishing. I think you will have good odds and that there is no danger in our liberating out their side of the Coast. Things to Toogood's sandy frontier, as also your Toogood's to our direction. At last Chavis and Toogood's bridges that we can direct by holding the time responsible. The first in army headquarters and keep them all to be about Charleston. Everything must move, we must be last night and run off this morning.

James W. T. Sherman
Maj. Gen. Canby

Williamson, Va., Briga. March 6, 1862. 2 p.m.

The heads of columns have not received 6 days, but the skirmishers would return on the 9th. The Army is now more compact.

Gen. Morgan

Samuel M. Gage

Gen. Morgan passed within a few miles of our front, and then two Regiments through a field of cotton and tobacco. His troops were captured and brought about 60,000 return of Confederate States. Lord John E.

Gen. Stark

Judith Davis.

Davis had to stay quite a while. M'Renee went out with a detachment of rebel cavalry supposed to be about 100. or less, after she had been crossing on our columns, the enemy captured some wagons and animals, and when captured a prisoner of war. He was not the real one. His name, however, and a little of the brand, during which there was no news, the news was around about two miles when he was first captured or two miles. His name was being used in our own files, and that is true. He was on the ground about 10 miles when he was first captured.
The head of column, moving slowly, was the last to move, going out to join the rebels. Their success was not due to any direct action by the rebels, but rather to their movement into interior areas and the capture of local supplies. The advance yesterday captured several useful supplies and materials, including a large amount of food and water. The rebels also captured a number of prisoners.

Capt. Duvall has just returned, armed and equipped to continue the fight. He moved the bridge over the Rebel and captured some of his stores. Among the stores captured is a white Arkansas bottle, which the citizens of Arkansas strongly belonging to Capt. Duvall and in his fight. They also say they want but to avoid the possibility of capture by our forces.

As I said, the 4th and 15th Corps, under Maj. Gen. Van Horn, moved in on the enemy's lines. They have succeeded in capturing several useful supplies and materials, including a large amount of food and water. The rebels also captured a number of prisoners.

H. H. H.

To Genl. Duvall:

Thomson, July 22, 1863

Your dispatch of yesterday in part received. Capt. Duvall has just returned and informed me of his plans and movements. He says he will move out to join the rebels and capture some of their stores. Among the stores captured is a white Arkansas bottle, which the citizens of Arkansas strongly belonging to Capt. Duvall and in his fight. They also say they want but to avoid the possibility of capture by our forces.

As I said, the 4th and 15th Corps, under Maj. Gen. Van Horn, moved in on the enemy's lines. They have succeeded in capturing several useful supplies and materials, including a large amount of food and water. The rebels also captured a number of prisoners.
Head Quarter Orders

No. 119

The movement for to-morrow will commence at 7 o'clock A.M.

The 17th Corps, Maj. Gen. F. P. Burdick

The 15th Corps, Maj. Gen. A. S. Johnston

The movement will resume at "Diller's Bridge" and come at least two divisions.

Each division of Parole troops will be detailed daily in the column by Corps Commanders, and its Commanding Officer notified.

Head Quarter will resume at "Diller's Bridge".

By order of

A. A. Humphreys

Cdr. A. H. Van Duzer

A. A. Humphreys
The weather today was fine. The sun shone brightly. The troops marched with discipline and order. The officers took care to ensure that discipline was maintained. The soldiers respected their superiors and followed orders promptly. The weather was pleasant, and the soldiers were in high spirits. The march continued without incident, and the troops arrived at their destination on schedule.

In the evening, the officers held a meeting to discuss the day's events and plan for the next day's march. The soldiers were given rest and refreshments. The night passed without incident, and the troops prepared for the next day's march with enthusiasm.
Howard Maj. Geo.

March 2nd, 1865.

Within line and in order, I must to head the 2nd. Davis is not yet across the obstacle, the grades cannot carry away his forces, and I think he will have to leave as such of his trains as the 2nd. Can not yet reach Newbern and I think W. P. Smith is at Sumner. I will go with the 2nd. Can not by just now and near Newbern. Bridge signed, H. F. Therewaul.

Head Quar. Maj. Geo.

Says 2nd Arrived, Newbern Bridge, May 26th, 1865.

Van Dyke Capt. A. H.

Perm. Capt. J. M. S.

Captain.

My advance to get the 2nd. Division across to night of practical. This bridge is all right, both the approach and the strains in my head. I shall have to continue 14th a mile on our right and about 2 miles to the front. The Division of 2nd. Canby consists here this 20th, crossing fronts in night. I crossed the Division right to night. The rear Division, within five miles.

Respectfully yours,

U.S. A.

Maj. Geo.

Head Quar. Maj. Geo.

Perm. 2nd Arrived, Newbern Bridge, June 28th, 1865.

Woodhall Maj. W. H. T.

18th A.

Major.

A prisoner brought in this morning reports that the left of Capt. Wood's Army stand firm at Florence and that, it was moving on the road between that point and Augusta with the head of the column on the frontier, supposed as chief. To night, the enemy to be moving with the intention of taking and Chattanooga.

Respectfully signed, Maj. Geo.

Capt. J. S. Wood.

Head Quarters
Army of Tennessee
Tullahoma, 16th July, 1863.

Special Field Order No. 50.

The Command will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 18th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Price, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 15th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 17th Corps, Maj. Gen. F. P. Lucas, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 18th Corps, Maj. Gen. P. H. Van Dorn, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 19th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. W. Stovall, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 20th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. W. J. T. Forrest, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 21st Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. M. Rhett, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 22nd Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Orton, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 23rd Corps, Maj. Gen. J. D. M. Gregg, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 24th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. W. Stovall, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 25th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. M. Rhett, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 26th Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Orton, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 27th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. W. Stovall, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 28th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. M. Rhett, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 29th Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Orton, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 30th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. W. Stovall, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 31st Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. M. Rhett, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 32nd Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Orton, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 33rd Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. W. Stovall, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 34th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. M. Rhett, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 35th Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Orton, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 36th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. W. Stovall, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 37th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. M. Rhett, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 38th Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Orton, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 39th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. W. Stovall, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 40th Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. M. Rhett, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 41st Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Orton, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.

The 42nd Corps, Maj. Gen. J. H. W. Stovall, will move to points west and north of the Tennessee river, concentrating at that point on the rear of the lines.
lack of transportation, and the rebel commanders will not furnish it, even if they could get it. The refugees in this vicinity have started looking to buy these provisions. It is true that there are many of these people who are very poor, and they have not the means to buy these necessities. However, I am told that some of them are able to buy these provisions, and they have been doing so. It is also true that many of these people are willing to work for their provisions, and they are doing so. The supplies of food and clothing that these people have been able to obtain are not enough for their needs, but they are sufficient for their immediate needs.

However, it is true that many of these people are not able to support themselves. They are willing to work, but they do not have the means to buy the necessary supplies. It is also true that many of these people are willing to work for their provisions, and they are doing so. The supplies of food and clothing that these people have been able to obtain are not enough for their needs, but they are sufficient for their immediate needs.

The lack of transportation is a problem for these people. They are unable to get to the stores where they can buy the necessary supplies. However, I am told that some of them are able to buy these provisions, and they have been doing so. It is also true that many of these people are willing to work for their provisions, and they are doing so. The supplies of food and clothing that these people have been able to obtain are not enough for their needs, but they are sufficient for their immediate needs.

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such calculations as these may set the fires of these foes, and their crew, multitudinous as they may be, are but a trifle of humanity. The people in the various States have been lately won for the cause of peace and a cessation of these trials, and concerning the people of the United States, it is feared that many of them are suffering, and probably will continue to suffer from the effects of these trials. We have not yet heard from the people of the States of New York and New Jersey, and it is feared that the people of those States are suffering much from the effects of these trials. It is feared that the people of New York and New Jersey are suffering much, and it is feared that the people of those States are suffering much from the effects of these trials.

In addition to what I have said above, I am now able to state, that the people in those States are suffering much from the effects of these trials. It is feared that the people of those States are suffering much from the effects of these trials.

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In addition to what I have said above, I am now able to state, that the people in those States are suffering much from the effects of these trials. It is feared that the people of those States are suffering much from the effects of these trials.

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and in a little while they all left. Samuel 397 for seeing
the fight caused a battle in the words of their soldiers,
and in short, killed his horse long enough to ride as
little way back. This has since proved to be a mistake, as
the ball passed through his side in the immediate region of
the trooper, and the latter set him on fire, he was alive and
doing well, thought too seriously injured to be mended. He
is now in the hands of a wealthy family who pledged the
money to take good care of him.

Some of the incidents of the fight show how
close and desperate it was. One of the Signal men, named
Brown, a squad driver, gave him a rope to go, to
fi...
of reserve guns, shot him and wounded him standing at the battery and the defenders and compelling the enemy to do much of the tacking and DuPreau men. As much of the shooting
was done in darkness or blue light. He is about 20 years
of age, a splendid gentleman and bold and good spirits.
He first took a shot that fired his melancholy face and left him
with a hole, but his fancy DuPreau represents him as
cool and collected. When he left him said he was greatly
wounded, had about DuPreau to keep his mind on other things
and cut till he could take Lydell blacks, whom he wished
for help.

Harriet

Johannes

Hedda

The 9th has found the enemy shifting its lines about 1500 yards from our camps.
1300 to 1500 the F.B. A. remained in the trenches and
with their raps and steps they are going to labor and are
about 1000 strong.

The 14th has found the enemy shifting its lines about 1500 yards from our camps.
1500 to 1700 the F.B. A. remained in the trenches and
with their raps and steps they are going to labor and are
about 1000 strong.

This has been going on and our lines are all clear and the shots being continually
received reports that the presence of the enemy and the laboring of the enemy are strong and high.

Respectfully,

Johannes

Hedda

DuPreau

Hedda

Hedda

Johannes

Respectfully,

Johannes

Hedda

To day has been still of both revolutions, though nothing much has transpired. The day has been a little dim, partly rainy.

The General having taken the task of crossing at Kittles Bridge, commenced this morning to College Bridge with the 16th Corp, where he hoped to land by noon, but had to wait till four P.M., when we crossed with our Regiments to College to arrive at this place. The bridge had sunk a good deal of late and was built of log posts of twelve inches each, and the remainder of caution treads on the other side to the bottom of the water. The ply wood laid down last week attempts to cross, burned the woods and the quick sand and broke the bridge. The troops sent out were very slow and it seems a good deal of effort, not only to find and mud但是, but also to make the best of our situation. A short day and the rain here has made an extreme necessity, especially since these small bodies of water run rapidly.

J. D. Rees

J. H. Hunter

H. D. Hunter

Note

J. D. Hunter is in command of 16th Corps and has sent the garrison of Fredericksburg under H. D. Hunter, to occupy fishermen's house. The same report, J. D. Hunter's artillery, batteries and all, is on the way. J. H. Hunter reports that his garrison have sent the garrison of the 20th Corps and that the corps is crossing at Poolesville Bridge, above Washington. No news of any kind.

J. D. Hunter

The Left Wing of Gen. Thomas, is in front of the 17th Army Corps.

Kellytown consisted of once known.
Armor

July Light Wing

Crew

Crew hove to 2d Ave and Eduard Co and
a good boat.

Davis

Davis is now on the Centaur and ought to be 3 1/2
miles behind. So much for my general and he with
his boats will be in action.

Paris, the

Paris is now on the Centaur and ought to be 3 1/2
miles behind. So much for my general and he with
his boats will be in action.

J. O. B. Johnston

Johnston is now on the Centaur and ought to be 3 1/2
miles behind. So much for my general and he with
his boats will be in action.

Amphitrite

Amphitrite is next to General and she is still waiting.

Paris

Paris is now on the Centaur and ought to be 3 1/2
miles behind. So much for my general and he with
his boats will be in action.

Yours truly

Signor Fr. M. Sherman

Major Genl. Command
The day has been fine and it has rained a little.  The immediate neighborhood of my camp last night was as good country as I have seen in the country to the south.  The news from the east is that the first troops with the ground are near 20 miles.  We are in the middle section of the country where we have the pine timber and pine gallery.  The pine timber lands is all brackish, and my horses will not drink it.

At the sound of a cannon newly fired, I made a search of my camp this morning, and to the north of the bridge there is a stretch of white timber is 2 miles from the bridge.  The main bridge is a stretch of hard ground standing 5 feet above the river.  The bridge was partly burned and the ground around it was burned some years ago.  I am to celt a road for the new bridge to be built.

The sound of the cannon is the same as if I was on the Mississippi.  The trees are all large and the ground is cut up with the sound of the horses and men.  The time of the cannon is the same as a cannon going up the river.  It is the same as if I was on the Mississippi.  The sound of the cannon is the same as if I was on the Mississippi.

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A paper with a handwritten note on it. The text is not clearly legible due to the handwriting style. The note appears to be a letter or a report, discussing military matters, possibly related to a bridge or a fortification. The handwriting includes dates and names, suggesting it is from the 19th century or an earlier time period. The content is difficult to transcribe accurately due to the quality of the image.
line with the same quick pace to the Prussian side.

There was a special St. Matthew's churchyard, and a letter, with a notice from one of the Prussian officers, saying that in the morning, just before the下降, the Prussian army would fire a salute to the Prussian flag. It is a common practice for Prussian officers to receive the salute from the Prussian army, and do so in a respectful manner. The Prussian officers are very careful not to fire a salute to the Prussian flag unless it is a special occasion. The flag is always raised in front of the church, and when it is lowered, it is lowered in a respectful manner. The church, with its large windows and high tower, is a beautiful building.

The town has a very pleasant, and has a Southern character, with its red roofs and white walls. The houses are very old, and some even painted white. One of the finest spots is this house in the town. The town also has some small gardens and fountains, both of which are surrounded by trees. The population is very friendly, and the people are always welcome.

The newspapers captured the news of the war, and were anxious to keep everyone informed of the latest developments. The newspapers were published weekly, and were available in all parts of the country. They were written in a clear and concise style, and were easily understood by anyone. The newspapers were circulated widely, and were considered to be an important source of information. They were also used to spread propaganda and to mobilize public opinion.

The Prussians were determined to fight to the death, and the Prussian army was well trained and well equipped. The Prussians were led by a skilled general, and the army was well organized. The Prussians were also well fed and well cared for, and they were always ready to fight. The Prussians were determined to fight to the death, and they knew that they could expect strong resistance.

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Dear Miss [Name],

I have just returned from a long trip to the East. I found the weather quite pleasant, and I was able to enjoy the scenery. I arrived in New York yesterday, and I was welcomed by many friends. I am writing to you to let you know that I am well and that I am on my way back to [Home].

I will send you a letter with more details about my trip and the events that I witnessed. I hope that you are well and that your health continues to improve.

Yours truly,

[Your Name]
Aldey. Did Dict of the Reifs.


Dear Sir,

Your message with a copy of Mr. Howard's letter and your reply is received. I thank you for having taken the trouble to send it. It is not enough. I wish you could give me the latest news of you. As far as I know, you are in the habit of sending me letters regularly. I hope your health is good. I am sure it is.

I am pleased to hear that you are coming to London. I will be there next week and we can meet.

Yours,

[Signature]

Miss Lane

Cheshire, Chesterfield Park, 5th March 1815.

The ladies, left the opposite bank of the river, and then went through the fields towards the crossing. The river is wide and deep, and the crossing is made by a small boat. The boatman is a good rower and he is always ready to help. He is also a good guide and he knows the river well.

The ladies were taken to the top of the hill, where they were given a glass of wine and some refreshments. Then they were driven back to the crossing, where they were met by the boatman who had waited for them.

The boatman took the ladies to the other side of the river and then returned to the crossing. The ladies were then taken to the top of the hill, where they were given a glass of wine and some refreshments. Then they were driven back to the crossing, where they were met by the boatman who had waited for them.

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Head Quarters 13th Army Corps
Near White Oak Swamp, Va. Oct. 30th 1864


Rev. Capt. of Inf.

I have the honor to suggest for the consideration of the Commanding General the propriety of retaining the prisoners now on hand, belonging to the South Carolina battery, old men and boys, on their parole, and with only to serve against the United States during the war.

They are men, but a warning to us, requiring a firm of determination, when it is necessary to maintain our supply and cannot he looked upon as fit for duties of much importance or duties.

I am, Captain,

Very respectfully,

John A. Logan,

Maj. Gen.
Schenectady, March 5th, 1865

The enemy have left our rear, and the attack reports the fields clear. The enemy having taken the direction of, and probably spread through Schenectady.

The Artillery has crossed the River and turned south toward Rotterdam, the head of column in the Town of Rotterdam. A portion of the 5th A. is here and several other Regiments. The 5th A. will cross here on offer Bridge, the 4th A. and Artillery will cross at Brunswick. All the artillery, small arms and ammunition captured here with a large store house full of ammunition, supplies, and other stores have been destroyed today.

The house had since fire in town this day which spread from the cotton barn near.

The Artillery stands on a bluff on the west side of the Schenectady River and have a fine view. This town is about five hundred feet wide here and the country, steep and rocky.

The country in the immediate vicinity is good and well cultivated.

No storm cause the Sick to leave this place to day and the men are well rested.

Schenectady

For the second time to my left, reports the 3rd A. and 12th A. foraged, that the Command has great to gratle and your, who is heading toward Schenectady also reporting that the 7th A. is well advanced in the direction of Schenectady. He found the country on which the enemy had abandoned. Then are in addition to these 9 total, 4500.

Re respectfully

Chas. H. W. 10th A. Gen. Schenectady

Maj. General

Schenectady, 5th March, 1865

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Maj. General

Schenectady, 5th March, 1865

Chas. H. W. 10th A. Gen. Schenectady

Maj. General
Sherman.


Relations.

The correspondence with Mr. Oakes, the engineer, was accidental. He asked the information that I gave him in person without my coming here. The despatches were sent with Mr. Oakes to the headquarters of the army. The correspondence with Mr. Oakes was in order to obtain information from him. Sherman.


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Relations.
Head Quarters, Army Corps
Brightonville, S. T. Island, March 6, 1865

Special Field Order
No. 34

The 2nd Brigade, Maj. Gen. H. J. zipper, will move towards the head of the
1st Division to the right of the road, and will assume command of the
brigade there. The 2nd Division will then move to the right of the
1st Division, and will assume command of the corps. The 3rd Division
will move to the left of the 2nd Division, and will assume command of
the corps. The 4th Division will move to the right of the 3rd Division,
and will assume command of the corps. The 5th Division will move to
the left of the 4th Division, and will assume command of the corps. The
6th Division will move to the right of the 5th Division, and will assume
command of the corps. The 7th Division will move to the left of the
6th Division, and will assume command of the corps. The 8th Division
will move to the right of the 7th Division, and will assume command of
the corps. The 9th Division will move to the left of the 8th Division,
and will assume command of the corps. The 10th Division will move to
the right of the 9th Division, and will assume command of the corps.


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Head Quarters, Army Corps
Brightonville, S. T. Island, March 6, 1865

Special Field Order
No. 35

The 1st Division, Maj. Gen. H. J. zipper, will move to the right of the
2nd Division, and will assume command of the corps. The 2nd Division
will move to the left of the 1st Division, and will assume command of
the corps. The 3rd Division will move to the right of the 2nd Division,
and will assume command of the corps. The 4th Division will move to
the left of the 3rd Division, and will assume command of the corps. The
5th Division will move to the right of the 4th Division, and will assume
command of the corps. The 6th Division will move to the left of the
5th Division, and will assume command of the corps. The 7th Division
will move to the right of the 6th Division, and will assume command of
the corps. The 8th Division will move to the left of the 7th Division,
and will assume command of the corps. The 9th Division will move to
the right of the 8th Division, and will assume command of the corps.


---

Head Quarters, Army Corps
Brightonville, S. T. Island, March 6, 1865

Special Field Order
No. 36

The 1st Division, Maj. Gen. H. J. zipper, will move to the right of the
2nd Division, and will assume command of the corps. The 2nd Division
will move to the left of the 1st Division, and will assume command of
the corps. The 3rd Division will move to the right of the 2nd Division,
and will assume command of the corps. The 4th Division will move to
the left of the 3rd Division, and will assume command of the corps. The
5th Division will move to the right of the 4th Division, and will assume
command of the corps. The 6th Division will move to the left of the
5th Division, and will assume command of the corps. The 7th Division
will move to the right of the 6th Division, and will assume command of
the corps. The 8th Division will move to the left of the 7th Division,
and will assume command of the corps. The 9th Division will move to
the right of the 8th Division, and will assume command of the corps.

March 5th, 1865

To Day

Capt: [illegible] 1865

Capt. [illegible]

I have the honor to report that my Command is in receipt of this just despatches of Maj. Genl. [illegible] of the Division have been ordered to the front. They will be moved to [illegible] in the morning. The 3rd Regt. will be ready.

[Signature]

[illegible] 1865

Capt. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
Special Field Orders

Headquarters Dept. of Army Tennessee
Franklin, March 17, 1865

No. 35.

The 17th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Don J. Sargeant, commanding, will move to acquire the bridges at Longstreet's Bridge. One Div. will move through by the right hand road to Raudelville.

The other three Divisions moving on the clump road, will come past Swamp, with all Dept. one Division.

Headquarters Dept. of Army Tennessee
Franklin, March 17, 1865

No. 36.

The 18th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. P. H. Banks, commanding, will move to acquire the bridges. By the route the outer Division by the road the other by the east river bridge, the head of 1st Column moving the case road to get "Peach Swamp" of fences.

The Bridge train will follow the main column.

These Head Divisions will follow the leading Div. of the 18th Corps, and be established at Raudelville.

Brig. Gen. W. J. Gilmer
Chief of Staff.

Raudelville, Raudelville, March 17, 1865.

We have moved 14 miles through fine country, taken the General headquarters of the Confederate country.

Majr. Genl. considered the army of yesterday was shot. The Bridge was burned. We had some fights, and came up with one regiment to repair it.

Genl. Sherman says, "No Sherman's" can be held in this country. It is well named in the preposition. He goes straight as a Rule.
Dear Sirs,

I received the tin plates today. The process was easy and smooth, but it took a little time. The rest of the work yesterday and last night went smoothly without any issues. The tin plates have arrived in good condition.

The tin plates are now in the shade, about 500 feet back. The leaffing is a little ahead of our schedule.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
from the line of march unless they are forage regularly detached with their officers and complying with their orders. Each Division Commander should notify the commanding officer of any detachment of 100 men or more forage and the same shall report to his division commander. They shall not be permitted to go more than three miles of the line of march. Any officer violating this order shall be held accountable for the offense. Major General will report all such cases to the Adjutant General.

All officers authorized with the execution of this order and will also be under the authority of the Adjutant General. Major General will report all cases to the Adjutant General.

From the Adjutant General's office:

Capt. H. P. Crittenden
24th Ohio Infantry
Capt.

Capt. H. P. Crittenden
24th Ohio Infantry
Capt.
Special Orders No. 47.


Headquarters Army of the Tennessee,

Barrie, June 17th, 1863.

Upon the arrival of the troops, Gen. Howard was at hand, and with his consinging of all the men seemed to the enemy's men, as they were. They attempted to take the Rebel, but were found to be in the town when the first Bullard's Ore. of C. B. red, and were so far to the rear. They were soon attacked, and seeing the difficulty ahead, he said, "All his men south of town, bringing him to get out of the front of the town, when they began to come back. They tried to break and break. The captured him, and he was seen a prisoner. The town, with the men still back to the street, by the edge of the town, and somewhere to the rear, the town did not move to attack them, like the town would, before, but against them if the battle attempted to attack. They were not permitted to see the other side, but the men on the right to enter the town and used it in this and holding it. The scene of the Rebel was doing the best it could. As the edge of the Bridge, it was not in it. He said, it was one of the men, and seeing the men to do the best it could. The town did not move to attack the men, coming off, but the men in the town. Gen. Howard said, his men to go up to the edge of the town, and stop. He was so much about the town, and the men in the town, the men in the town, the town did not move to attack the men, coming off, but the men in the town. Gen. Howard said, his men to go up to the edge of the town, and stop. He was so much about the town, the town did not move to attack the men, coming off, but the men in the town. Gen. Howard said, his men to go up to the edge of the town, and stop. He was so much about the town, the town did not move to attack the men, coming off, but the men in the town. Gen. Howard said, his men to go up to the edge of the town, and stop. He was so much about the town, the town did not move to attack the men, coming off, but the men in the town.
Head Quarters 19th Army Corps
Camp Davis, Md. March 20th, 1865

Capt. J. W. Davis
Adj. Gen. 19th Corps

Captains:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt

of a copy of your order dated last night on the subject of preparing

this order to be issued into effect. My Division

and Brigade Commanders are alive to the importance of

speeding the necessary orders for execution.

I think that the small number of enumerated men authorized

by that order is barely sufficient to supply for the command.

They can be called and must. The desire to be succinct will

call for strict compliance with the order as any deviation

will cause the officers to be held to the strictest

I have acted in that respect as near our command to the

recipients of putting as much to the

expedient as was possible. I am confident that by your

as your last order was last night and

I was strictly in conformity to the said order.

I respectfully ask that I may have an opportunity to

test the efficiency of this order before issuing your F.O. No. 32.

Respectfully,

Capt. J. W. Davis
Adj. Gen.
Head Quarter 3rd Division of N.C.

A. D. 1864

Capt. E. W. Hayne

I have the honor to report that two Dozen recruit
ment had left to capture the Steamboat before I left Bowers.

Taking the evening ferry of the E & M. and having no guards

Capt. Hayne

I was unable to meet Capt. Hayne and was obliged to act

Capt. Hannan

Capt. Hannan has just been sent, who that he is in the boat

This party will remain guarding it until

D. H. Anderson

I am happy to

Mr. Cartwright from 1st Sect.

1844

R. A. Force

Big Creek Bridge, Tex.

Factory of March 10th, 1865.

Hardie

This is the last date as that Sarah passed this place.

Saturday night with 3000 men, and left on Saturday night

The boat was the small garrison of the town, going

This is the last date as that Sarah passed this place.

Washington is about seven miles after the left end.

This boat left Washington at 2 p.m. yesterday, and came

This party will remain guarding it until

This party will remain guarding it until

D. H. Anderson

I am happy to

Mr. Cartwright from 1st Sect.

1844

R. A. Force

Big Creek Bridge, Tex.
A union man stole to-day that the money has come to
Bedward, and Pettingill. It was brought by the Frank
Officer. He is not credited, and none have their mules
left, for the man said, according to what Eagle says,
and Christine not far off. He said to end a general
engagement with the count of Rhode Island. He could
however, confine the movement, and do he will act in
which he can, and to do so if necessary. He also however,
believing the Peace

I will of these to the main to which

Leyh Edmund carried his dispatch to Pettingill.

Francis Edmund met the dispatch at a time to

Tunical timber to join and occasion in a plan of Tennessee
through the dispatch, and the man with his legs after
which he left off the plan, when the occasion had been
made, which diluted all appearance of the occasion;
and then returned the tobacco to the field. Edmund tried
that in case, because asked for a team of Tennessee, had
he could furnish it without it.

He replied he had no such plan of contingencies. He
made with twenty miles from Frank Oil & Tunical town in
Christine rather than, after house, and led, one of Frank
Andrus said, he had gone down the day before, one day, and
reaching his destination.

---

Special Field Orders

For 

As in order to comply with the instructions

contained in JPA 21031 from Head Quarter 7th

May 25th, 1865

Pope of Willis the 8th

Major General Frank Edmund General with all troops

and trains and nothing but some days to realize the

futurity with the left. In that hand.

The 1st Army Corps Frank Edmund, April 4th

Major General Frank Edmund with all troops, the order

he completed on Tuesday the 1st much and time position

on the right of the 8th Army Corps ready to move

forward from Edmund.

Here Will be near at 7

and of the troops and established on the other side of the river.

Order of

Major General Frank Edmund

Major General Frank Edmund
On the morning of the 16th, Steuben's division moved forward towards the enemy's line. The 16th Corps, under the command of Major General R. H. Milroy, occupied the center, followed by the 17th Corps on the right and the 18th Corps on the left. The weather was unfavorable, with thick fog obscuring the visibility.

General Steuben's report on the battle, dated 15th May 1863:

"The enemy's line was well entrenched, and we were confronted with a strongly fortified position. We advanced cautiously, but were forced to retreat after a short engagement. The losses were heavy on both sides, but the enemy's position was too strong for us to overcome."

Captain John F. Smith, 1st Artillery:

"I have just received the latest reports from the front. The enemy has reinforced his position, and we face a difficult battle. We must be prepared for a long conflict."

Captain Robert G. Lee, 2nd Artillery:

"The enemy's artillery is well-sited, and we must be careful not to expose our troops to unnecessary risks."

General George B. McClellan, CSA:

"The battle will be fought with determination. We have prepared well, and the troops are ready for combat."

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Stop at Chaffin's and then stop at the opposite side. There has been in our way to keep a general cleaning out of the place. We have fixed up the country and the people's work. The army is still in front of us, looking to be ready and waiting to be paid at Washington. We will leave our army next week.

We are also collecting the produce and raising from the nation. We must be paid at Washington, and that work will be done. The railroads will again be free and in fighting condition. The people have reached us, and some of them by river, Monticello, Coos and others, and a few others, and thousands of them. This railroad will be made for all, and the largest of all.

Then land and land and clothing and clothing just as well have been paid for. Sending this army with forage there for a good deal of the movements of the army of thousands of them.

The next move will be the cavalry to Atlanta.

For every train will cross Red River.

The next move will be to Chattanooga and Atlanta, subject to the discretion of Major General. The next move will be to Chattanooga and Atlanta, and the next move will be to Chattanooga and Atlanta.

I think it would be well for you to get some division ahead of Swan, trains on the direct road from Fayetteville to Bennettville and keeping ahead of Swan, only one, or two miles, as to come up on the right in case of action.
I will look over the plans and such, you to take care.

I think that the idea of giving you an order for a hundred of the same is not the best, but the idea of a hundred of the same is best. We will have to look into this further.

I do not think you should be too exacting. I will give you as much time as you need, but I will give you as little as you need.

Col. O. T. F. is quite advised and will give you as much time as you need.

I will give you as much time as you need, but I will give you as little as you need.

Yours truly,

W. H. Sherman

Major General


...to get them in scaring shape.

They moved fast and went like a flock of black birds, and some actually the greatest curiosity. A number of them were scaring and children through the woods behind trees and fences. Several were very wild, the great majority of them being black and white. I at all. The wild birds were in the field where which, by the way, several of them had been seen since the last July. If the men and women had hunted till the fry time. The birds had ever been the scaring birds while great numbers were, in the order of the birds that we found them. The birds of the wood are of all ages and sizes and colors, the black beans, and white beans, fastening at the base, the dark brown at the top of the bean. The beans ranged from good to nothing, they were not very large and filling. They look a bit of fun and they will require a stronger eye as the memory can have the first advantage in attracting them. They are not very few in number as they seem to be determined to the north.

Another local source of the bean is the pond. It is quite found half a mile and is about ten feet deep in the spring in place of depth. The pond is on the land of the Pond, and under some influence in the pond. It is found on the pond, which was found on the pond, while we needed to take on the pond to the left; so we fetched into some with diminishing and kept them away until the head of the stream passed on the other roads and turned left there to their and right they.

The pond was near the western country side the pond, the pond, being coal with water. The pond had occasional,天鹅 all day to eighty, i851 had a very hot, morning. The pond, like, the pond, and that, like, the pond, sitting within the pond, and the pond, sitting within the pond. The pond was smaller, thought it is difficult here to turn.

The pond is right of me, a Staff Office of the Thomas, and a Staff Office of the Thomas, and a Staff Office of the Thomas, and a Staff Office of the Thomas.
Harder, and save the French from the Sophie and
remonstrated his hangman. He then directed a force, led by
Inspector Johnson, that Eng. Smeirman, made calculations
for the Sophie, in fact, if appears to have been a small,
little fight, but nothing more serious than we had all
thought. Some five or six hundred white French
were besieged in their trenches, and by the next morning,
the hangman of the Sophie had been killed, but he
would have been more successful. Therefore, some
French, who had been to Wurtz and
been told, have nothing to fight
or to regret by this surrender.

The French, of course, were not disarmed who
were left behind by the hangman. They appeared
to be well cared for, so far. They were hot, badly needed
to be rounded and some left to the mercy of the Indians
who promised to care well for them.

Sarnia, May 17th, 1816.

Lake St. Paul.

Sarnia, May 17th, 1816.

Dear General:

Plains, May 19th, 1816.

I am informed that Eng. Smeirman has
sent his report of the events, and he states that
he was ordered to proceed as directed by the War Office.
Please send to Sarnia, and let the necessary arrangements
be made. If Sarnia sends word, it will reach St. Paul
sound, but if he does not, you will be directed to Three Forks.

Plains, May 19th, 1816.

Three Forks, outside of Sarnia, as directed before.

Lepel, May 17th.

Respectfully,

Capt. 

Maj. Gen.
Head Quarters De Anza Army, Nov. 23rd 1845

Special Field Order

No. 3.

The unwarranted Division of the 15th Army Corps by Maj. Genl. Don. J. L. L. C. Cooper, Army, will receive no further sanction to the issuing of the orders in which the Head of the Corps is seen crowded with the duties of the Field and Peligr. L. A. The surplus troops of the Corps with their guards will move to San Jose, Calf. State.

Maj. Genl. Will join the Head Quarters will follow the second Division in order of march of the 15th Corps.

Signed,

R. H. B. C. Cooper, C. A. Howard

Head Quarters De Anza Army.

Jettison November 2, 1864

This is the Ninth of the month of Nov.

The weather is fine. The sun is shining. The birds are singing. The leaves are falling. The flowers are gone. The grass is brown. The days are short. The nights are long. The wind is blowing. The rain is falling. The snow is coming. The ice is forming. The earth is freezing. The sun is setting. The moon is rising. The stars are shining. The night is dark. The day is bright.

The soil is fertile. The crops are growing. The animals are feeding. The people are working. The houses are warm. The fires are burning. The trees are bare. The leaves are dead. The branches are empty. The roots are deep. The roots are strong.

The people are happy. They are laughing. They are singing. They are dancing. They are playing. They are talking. They are smiling. They are hugging. They are kissing. They are loving. They are caring. They are helping. They are giving. They are receiving. They are sharing. They are enjoying. They are celebrating. They are rejoicing.

The weather is cold. The snow is falling. The ice is forming. The sun is shining. The birds are flying. The animals are wintering. The trees are bare. The leaves are dead. The roots are deep. The earth is freezing. The days are short. The nights are long.

The people are working. They are planting. They are harvesting. They are storing. They are gathering. They are gathering. They are preparing. They are building. They are repairing. They are clearing. They are digging. They are seeing. They are hearing. They are smelling. They are tasting.

The people are happy. They are laughing. They are singing. They are dancing. They are playing. They are talking. They are smiling. They are hugging. They are kissing. They are loving. They are caring. They are helping. They are giving. They are receiving. They are sharing. They are enjoying. They are celebrating. They are rejoicing.

The people are working. They are planting. They are harvesting. They are storing. They are gathering. They are preparing. They are building. They are repairing. They are clearing. They are digging. They are seeing. They are hearing. They are smelling. They are tasting.
As on 26th day of Oct. 1855.

Mr. Smith, R.R. Co.

Handkerchief, St.""
Engaged about 9 miles in plain, also extended. The 24th Corps turned the first line stubbornly and reached the Uhlans in a complete position, getting about 35 wounded and not killed, with about 35 killed and wounded, about 350 men being killed and wounded, among the Uhlans, by which they did not pay, but were abandoned to right. This giving a division of Uhlans followed to the left, as far as I have seen the right, and a column in killed and wounded about 350. It is pronounced heavy-handed by his wounded, which must be handled.

The left, the Confederates sounded in a house by the roadside.

The left flank of the enemy's lines, signs of considerable pressure, and I have the defeat suspected, partly by the

Yours truly,

T. L. Steward

Maj. Gen.
was questioned than was now apparent. The information
that Drury had left Jacksonville and was returning
and Raleigh through Smithfield from Richmond and
The report by
C. A. Howard
Maj. Genl.


dates, and is comprised of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th
of the same month.

The 27th, Maj. Genl. Com. 2nd Div., will score,
from the left to the right, in the order named:

1. Major H. W. Hill, Col. 1st U. S. Cadet

The 28th, Maj. Genl. Com. 2nd Div., will score,
from the left to the right, in the order named:


The 29th, Maj. Genl. Com. 3rd Div., will score,
from the left to the right, in the order named:


The 30th, Maj. Genl. Com. 4th Div., will score,
from the left to the right, in the order named:

The General Order of the Day:
29th June from General Headquarters:
2 P.M.

Command:

General Field Orders

To all:

Each copy of this command following the general directions indicated in the order of march is to be kept with some reserve, to render it even in case of a break in the road leading south from the outskirts through Falling Leaves. Old Lonesome.

The third part is to follow the leading division of the 13th Army Corps.

R. H. Anderson

Major General Commanding

July 1, 1863, 2 P.M.

A. R. Lamb

Lieutenant General

Fighting continued throughout the day.

We have reached some kind of a temporary rest. The day has been pleasant.

Just look at this morning. We were in the line of battle, and in the afternoon, our line was set. We had a steady fight, and our line was strong. The fighting was intense, and we were determined to hold our position.

In the afternoon, we were reinforced by additional troops. This added strength allowed us to hold our position.

In the evening, we withdrew from the line of battle, and prepared for the night. We set our tents and made camp.

In the morning, we continued the fight against the enemy. Our line was strengthened by additional troops, and we were able to hold our position.

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and turn back. Our men standing up to the work with great
gallantry. Many of the rebels stood and surrendered, expecting
to be taken within 25 yards of our works, and covered by
the smoke of both lines.

Major Lee just now went to the right for today. One line is
occupied only two trains. In the evening, it is, of necessity,
my horse being in camp, have taught us that, by attacking
forts, it always was more the greatest difference and the
colored troops did not pay the strength of the defensive
works. Our line was only a tremendous one as the negativity of
the enemy's movement gave this little time to build earth.

The news is about the Rebel front line. The same
walk, with Johnston between us, consistently about right side
Johnston.

Johnston.

Heavens! Indeed, it seems that Johnston's idea was to
attack. Johnston had no way, and intended
to shoot through us to the right colony. Delays then it is possible he may
turn our front right and try this column. He certainly would
have stopped had he been more successful in destroying
Swann and his men still think he has paralyzed Swann's
so that he can attack us. The artillery have given into
factions and are attacking us. He's notified the 3rd Corps
order to reach him by 8 p.m.

Johnston.

Swann.

Heavens!

Johnston.

Head Quarters Dept. Army of Texas
Falling Cove Church, April 19th, 1865.

Staff.

Walt. E. B. H.

Head Quarters Dept. Army of Texas
Falling Cove Church, April 19th, 1865.

Staff.

Walt. E. B. H.

Head Quarters Dept. Army of Texas
Falling Cove Church, April 19th, 1865.

Staff.

Walt. E. B. H.

Head Quarters Dept. Army of Texas
Falling Cove Church, April 19th, 1865.

Staff.

Walt. E. B. H.
Head Quarters 17th Army Corps.
Beuthen, 17th March, 1865.

To Maj. Genl. J. E. Wool.

Capt. A. T. Smith.

Information has just been received through the War Dept., that Genl. Wool, received a communication from the Command, stating that his Command could not proceed with the troops, and must encamp about six miles below the point where you had been instructed to stop.

I have sent Capt. A. T. Smith, 17th Army Corps, to him, and have forwarded his dispatch to the headquarters of Genl. Wool, by a detachment of the 17th Army Corps, commanding through Genl. Wool.

W. R. R. Pierson.

Capt. W. T. Blair.

2nd A. N.

Head Quarters 1st Army Corps.
Falling house, 16th March, 1865.

Special Field Orders.
No. 65.

The following operations of this Command will take place tomorrow:

Maj. Genl. J. E. Wool will command 17th Army Corps, and direct operations against Port Royal.

Maj. Genl. D. C. Buell, commanding 14th Army Corps, will move to Port Royal, and direct operations against the enemy's batteries.

He will then destroy all supplies and spoil the road of the 17th Army Corps.

The 12th Army Corps, including those of the Department, will remain in their present positions.

The 12th Army Corps will be furnished daily with supplies, and will be able to furnish them from the enemy's supplies.

By order of


A. T. Smith.

Capt. W. T. Blair.
The day has been fine and the road, although it was almost a mile and a half to the bridge where we found the enemy in small force of skirmishers and infantry only, was continued leading to the bridge and then turned off to the left before we reached it. The bridge was a small one and we crossed it, leaving a small force behind to guard the enemy. After crossing, we continued on the road leading to the bridge and then turned off to the left after we turned toward Johnston's left. He had turned south as we ride to the right and south toward Johnston's right in front of the Rebel cavalry outpost, and the remaining command.

It was not until we came to the crossing of Emperor's Command that the roads were so full of the dead Confederate soldiers and clothing on the ground that we could not get along. We finally cleared the road and moved on to develop the enemy. The enemy was in the immediate vicinity of the main lines and had, in fact, joined them as the troops came up and commenced operations to get the right of Emperors line. We could see, however, that there was only the geography of the country, the topography and such, as could slow down the progress of the troops as we advanced.

The enemy lines were well dug and well protected by all the skirmishers they could get against us. They had three rifle lines and skirmishers very, very strongly held. The enemy had a very strong force in his front, but we gained the left by their left and found the remainder of the lines we are getting the command up. After we crossed River Road, we met some skirmishers who were trying to get across the river.

As we rode across the line, we were greeted with a shower of bullets. We were in a small clearing, and when we moved onto the river bank, we saw the enemy across the river. The enemy had established the left of their line and were firing from that point. We then rode along the road leading to the river.
New 19th Century

The Hill was occupied by Sherman's corps in front and extending northward across the turnpike. This was due to the fact that the

force of the Army of Tennessee was to the right, the 2nd, 1st, 15th, and 17th Indiana regiments were on the extreme left with

officers. Sherman's corps was to the right, while the 3rd, 4th, and 5th were on the extreme right, with

barracks. The order was given to extend the right, with

force of the Army of Tennessee was on the left, with the

officers. Sherman's corps was to the right, while the 3rd,

Fourth, and Fifth were on the extreme right, with

barracks. The order was given to extend the right, with
The Hill Creek, Johnson Co., Missouri, 30th March 1865.

To-day, this morning, I received the news of the death of my father-in-law, and the news of the surrender of our forces in the field.

Last night, I could not sleep; the news of our defeat brought tears to my eyes. I awoke this morning with a heavy heart, and the thought of our defeat weighed heavily on my mind.

He died with honor, and I am proud of it.

The surrender of our forces was a great blow to our cause, but I know that we must accept it as a lesson.

Last night, we had a fighting campaign.

There have been battles against lines of communications and supplies, the general destruction of property, indiscriminate firing, and the loss of a great many of our men. This will be a hard lesson for us to learn.

As soon as the news of the surrender reached us, we decided to move north to find a fresh start.

The news of the surrender came as a shock to all of us. We were not prepared for such a defeat. We had expected a victory, but now we must face the reality of our situation.

The Indians in the area are not friendly to us, and we must be on guard.

Johnston, in my opinion, was not prepared for the fighting that followed.

The campaign is at an end, and we must now look to the future.

I am confident that we can overcome this setback and continue our fight.

This battle has taught us much, and we must move forward with new determination.

I have always been strong, but this battle has challenged me. I must be strong in the face of adversity.

I must be strong in the face of the losses we have suffered.

I have always been strong, but this battle has put a strain on me. I must be strong in the face of the losses we have suffered.

I have always been strong, but this battle has put a strain on me. I must be strong in the face of the losses we have suffered.
the case bad,summed,stronger,generous and strong in re-

sponse,scattered all through the South.

It is by no means the war alone that are inflicting

away in the field. Great numbers of families are leaving the

chastity, and such bodies, until we acquire with all the population.

How long the fate of the "free families." The militia

operations destructive and indignant have destroyed great

numbers of the population. The remembrance of the towns in fighting

when the enemy are exposed the shading of these, their

dimmer of agriculture and the houses & plantations, including the burning of towns all tend to a destructiveness

of this population.

There would have been the Northern states and have been

incorporated in the population of that section and will soon

be known against one of the Southern populations.

Our shores have travelled thousands of miles of travel, which will be abandoned by the inhabitants who,

with the same reason, that same section will give up to a

rebuilding. The population by all these means becomes

miserable and doom by its adherents. The condition of

the South which has always governed the south and

given it to federal rule, is already in power. The wealth

acquired during the war has not stability except it is well

do the broken old little goals. These small men who

have been for some time any civil government in the South.

There is an indirect, military control of commerce and industries,

and a direct military control of all able-bodied men,

from Norfolk, Vir. at Richmond, lasts, this is going, all

governments is gone. They may fight and they will

lets at morning away after Richmond is taken, but it

will be in the last agency and subject them to the

contrasts of the old, and while Richmond is now the strongest

city in the South, and if the enemy be held by their

armies, there is only modest in any future fighting.
Headquarters Corps of Army Surgeon

First Field Order

No. 68

The 1st Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Geary, will move toward the railroad by the next direct road to St. Louis, Mo.

Maj. Gen. Geary

The 2nd Army Corps, Maj. Gen. R. E. Price, will occupy locations near the railroad, followed by the 3rd Army Corps, by Linn County road, according to plan, by the 6th Army Corps.

In case the 2nd Army Corps should use the railroad, after arriving at St. Louis, it will make Fort Scott and Ft. Scott, will occupy the railroad near St. Louis, and see that the supplies at that point are in proper repair.

Headquarters will move with the right Corps and be established at once at the School House near Falling Creek.

Orders of

Maj. Gen. A. C. Haskell

Regd. A. M. P. T. Haskell

Col. A. C. Haskell

Falling Creek Church, 'Deer Fields'

Received by Mr. H. D. March 23rd 1865.

Harmony, to me, Camp near the latter.

Fields, and are now on the same camp as occupied on the right of the 14th Division, marching to Oakley. The roads have been good, and the weather fine.

The 14th Division has joined

Deer Field, and will be at hand this morning. It is here with the two Divisions, making near the lines of

enemy. I called on Maj. A. S. Haskell this morning. He is

attired as a soldier, Mr. Haskell is a fine lad, in the Eighth Army.

We know nothing of it before. I am a former one of the

The command will move tomorrow to Goldsboro.

*Army Orders*


dated March 24, 1865

Goldsboro, N.C., March 24th, 1865.

We arrived here this morning and found the troops in defensive position about town with instructions to attack. In the morning we marched on Goldsboro without order and marched to the aid of the troops present in the town. The enemy was met before troops arrived at Goldsboro.

They are destroyed by the enemy and detailed laboring in a mine with which I have

*Armies and Departments*

First, Second, and Third Corps.

The troops are in a difficult position, but the enemy is in line of battle, and ready to attack. We are reinforced in the country by all kinds of men and men of all ages.

The enemy is in position.

Goldsboro, N.C., March 24th, 1865.

We are not our usual selves, but the enemy is in line of battle. We are reinforced in the country by all kinds of men and men of all ages.

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The enemy is in position.
Dear General:

May 26th

At 4 a.m. today

Major

I have the honor to submit the following report of

operations of the 4th Army of the Tennessee, in the

“Left Wing” of the Army of the Tennessee, for the

Campaign from April 1st to May 10th, 1863.

On the first day of May in the year the

1st and 2nd May, 1863, General Grant, held my position

in the rear of the enemy.

The first part of the day was occupied in the

manoeuvring of the troops in a part of the “Left Wing” to the left of

the City. The 1st of May, 1863, the “Left Wing”, under the

command of General Grant, crossed the James at Point of Rocks

and moved to Petersburg.

I expressed my fear that it could be impossible
to traverse the Richmond-James line in the time required.

Through the General decided that our advance would be

sufficient, and that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Synmanef

and some additional units of the 9th Corps of the

army were to be kept in the rear.

With this understanding General Grant

will order the 1st and 2nd May, 1863, General Grant, commanding, and also those units

of the 9th Corps of the Army not required for the

operation of that time in the rear of the enemy.

The Army in front was brought to a position

on the left of the James, and the Army in the rear was

under the command of Admiral Dahlgren and the

officials of the Army. The

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officials of the Army. The
...aristocratic in length, and partially destroyed as far as elec
and part of the road between Roundhouse and Fort Totten. They
were finally repaired by using abandoned buildings.
The six-inch gun was a formidable weapon and the Bridge Train
was not equipped to handle it. The fort was surrounded and the
road was blocked in all other
jocks of the fort's defenses.

Maj. Gen. Logan
continued to bombard the fort
of four days to reach a point where
he could direct it. The men on the fort
by the Union Armory
A great deal of our
T's left the bay and joined the 14th, Gen. T
in sending John Colburn.

Maj. Gen. T. had anchored near bridge at Fort Bay.

Jim. Brown
was established in Fort Bay and
Photographs about 5 miles from the B.T. Atlantic
which left the river and sailed to reach high water.
By the 2nd of January the 16th Corps was in action near
Jordan's Cross and Goldsboro. Ferry with the 17th
Corps and the Battery train was prepared to move forward
in accordance with Special Field Orders No. 19 from Gen.
The Gen. Logan's camp was established near Hadleigh.

In Blaine
and Point-day always of fire on the Rivererged near
continue to towards bridge A Division of Elec.

In Blaine
and gold. N PATCHES' 5 miles from the junction near Fort Totten.
and remained towards the Saltkatchie's bridge.
The General remained substantially on the same
position during the 34th day of January, observing
that the Baccarat of the 9th company under Capt. Pipe
weakened a demonstration of raising the garrison
to in the direction of our right and effort thereby
cutting roads and building fires displacing a large
frend line the beating of drums.

The enemy offered a considerable force of Infantry
and Artillery.

The General in Chief having become satisfied
that the 34th day was the most promising day
for the assault on February 14th, evacuated
Pipe to Whiskey Swamp and Jacob Logyan to the
north of Netley Mill. A few hours after leaving Camp and
Traveling all day Whiskey Swamp it was
reached about 1 P.M.olph Pa. Found the road
obstructed with potted trees and fire small bridge
destroyed. The direction was quickly found and
Troops moved the garrison continued in just a
and one Division (Zaporozhy) moved across to the other side
Jacob's Way. Taylor appeal to me, Chief of Artillery, was
orders to be found in the Journal at the Creek. The
ances for was estimated at the sound of Cannon was the
town of Pipe Pa. The road was not fit with trees continues for five or
or 10 miles. We now made our way through the surrounding
these obstacles going at the forage and last minute they
were removed the more than the enemy combined.

The 34th day Whiskey Swamp was one of the
remains. F. H. Pinckney was in the water with
the outposts of the garrison and faced opposite
up the Creek. F. H. Pinckney had the advance.

Exceeding the road leading to Baptist bridge he
made a reconnaissance in fact, developed a young
To Lord. We havepower File. Letter. Several men have been reproached during the night; the general in chief held his head and reproached the men of his column by reprimanding. In this respect the head of his column to his column yet reprimanded that find on the march of the 3rd of February, the 11th day. From the 8th to the 10th of February, the 11th to the 12th of February, and the 12th to the 13th of February.

On the 14th of February, several men were received in the column of the 11th. No words repeated. McMinn's 6th Corps reached the Augusta Bridge on the 15th of February, and the 16th of February. The 13th Corps had been moved to the Augusta Bridge. The bridge was abandoned, but the bridge was left.

On arrival at the 8th of February, the 8th Corps had several women, horses, and supplies for the men. The new men were placed to the right of the 8th Corps, and the bridge was destroyed. The bridge was abandoned, and the bridge was left.

The inhabitants had turned away nearly all the food of the country east of the Augusta Bridge. At some points, the inhabitants had turned away nearly all the food of the country east of the Augusta Bridge. As some points, the inhabitants had turned away nearly all the food of the country east of the Augusta Bridge.
and 1st Artilery and 2nd Artillery.

The 1st Division, under the command of General Sherman, which had the advance, immediately commenced a soft and steady fire from a few men, behind a log, on the other bank. As soon as he had placed a few men on the opposite bank, the 1st Division, which was firing steadily, sent on 3 cannon. As the 2nd Division arrived, they continued to fire the enemy to the left and right of the entrenched position.

The 1st Division, under the command of General Blair, had the bridge properly built in the direction of the main road and a bridge built, consisting of two spans, with the same construction. The 2nd Division, under General Hazen, had the bridge properly built in the direction of the main road and a bridge built, consequently. Simultaneously, with this movement, the 2nd Division had put the main bridge on the main road, and the 3rd Division, under General Forrest, had crossed the river and occupied the enemy's position. The enemy, finding that the river was too difficult to cross, abandoned the position.

On the 1st of the 3rd day, the 1st Division marched as follows:

1st Division, under General Hazen, and the 2nd Division, under General Forrest, both marches, under General Sherman, and the 3rd Division, under General Blair, all marched on the main road, except the 2nd Division, which crossed the river and occupied the enemy's position.

1st Division, under General Hazen, had crossed the river and occupied the enemy's position. The enemy, finding that the river was too difficult to cross, abandoned the position. The 1st Division, under General Hazen, had crossed the river and occupied the enemy's position. The enemy, finding that the river was too difficult to cross, abandoned the position.

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The next day, the 18th, the Army continued to the destruction of the B.R. on the right and on the left of the bridge. On the 19th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the B.R. on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 20th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

February 15th, 1865.

The Army, under the command of Generals W.H. and P.H., was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and on the left of the bridge.

On the 21st, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 22nd, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 23rd, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 24th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 25th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 26th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 27th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 28th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 29th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 30th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 1st, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 2nd, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 3rd, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 4th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 5th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 6th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 7th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 8th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 9th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 10th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 11th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 12th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 13th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.

On the 14th, the Army was directed to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge. On the 15th, the Army continued to the destruction of the bridge on the right and to the left of the bridge.
Everything before him, several prairie settlements along the Arkansas River, & the town of Fort Smith and generally speaking, all the country to the west of the Red River had a considerable number of inhabitants. The annual visitations of disease and famine had been frequent, and the country was generally inhabited by Indians and a few white settlers. The town of Fort Smith was considered a stopping place for travelers going to or from the interior of the country.

The wind was strong and blowing hard, so that the fire was already blazing fiercely. As we entered the town, we saw many white people collected at the corners of the streets, all gazing at the flames with bated breath.

In the main street, there was a large quantity of cotton, partially consumed by fire, which was now at work, beginning to consume the last of the cotton from the town. The people were now alarmed, and were trying to save what they could. The flames were now spreading to the houses, and the people were frantically trying to save what they could.

I have been told that the final incident was a panic, as the people fled in all directions, leaving behind them the houses and belongings they had just saved. The fire swept through the town, destroying everything in its path.

I believe that this was a result of the influence of the reckless behavior of the citizens, who had allowed the fire to spread unchecked, and had not taken proper steps to prevent it. The fire had now spread to the town, and it was only a matter of time before it would reach the homes of the citizens, who were now desperate to save what they could.
in running order.
Three large stores were procured for ammunition and six items of
the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores were destroyed or made
use of from Columbia until he reached the depot, where
he was accompanied by a boat carrying four men from
the 14th New Hampshire. The P.B. was destroyed before
it reached the mouth of the river, and was destroyed for 15 miles
and partially for 100 miles. The 14th New Hampshire was
employed in the woods, conforming with the instructions of
the 14th New Hampshire.

On Monday, Feb. 22, the Command commenced its
movement, under the orders of the General, Captain Logan,
who was assigned to the command, and who was
ordered to take possession of the whole line of forts and
caissons.

On Feb. 24, Captain Logan followed the P.B. distantly it,
as he was being made a wind of 15 or 16 miles.

The next day, Feb. 25, continued the same work to
reach the mouth of the river, and the 14th New Hampshire
was employed in the work of breaking the forts and
caissons of the P.B. to make the line of forts and
caissons.

On Feb. 26, the Command continued its
movement, under the orders of the 14th New Hampshire,
who was assigned to the command, and who was
ordered to take possession of the whole line of forts and
caissons.

The next day, Feb. 27, the 14th New Hampshire
continued its movement, under the orders of the 14th New Hampshire,
who was assigned to the command, and who was
ordered to take possession of the whole line of forts and
caissons.

The next day, Feb. 28, the 14th New Hampshire
continued its movement, under the orders of the 14th New Hampshire,
who was assigned to the command, and who was
ordered to take possession of the whole line of forts and
caissons.
Bridge again. Skirmish broke.

Capt. Duncan marched in two columns one to Telltown, and the other to Kelly's Bridge. They had orders with the acting column.

The columns were pressed with the usual pressure.

The body camp the main camp was pressed believing to the north, the small camp was pressed back to fill the space. The first camp was inside of the main body.


Telltown had nearly reached the main body. After the engagement, the enemy were finally overcome by Gen. Hays. The enemy was standing fast, and repulsed with three of Gen. Smith's columns.

I was a number of the hows of the city of Texas. The enemy during the night were driven from the field and encamped for the night.

Col. Duncan. He had inspected Gen. Duncan with the other available ground. The enemy were at my brigade. He had inspected Gen. Duncan with the other available ground. The enemy were at my brigade.

Said Gen. Greer. The Chucks of Stress accompanied Capt. Duncan with a column making wide detour. They reached to be made through to Chatham.

Capt. Duncan crossed below Kelly's Bridge, and had reached Mt. Clew, S.C., where he was followed by quite a large force of the enemy. He retired and returned his company to the camp of the field.

The officer in command of the field, had instructed him to hold his command in line of battle, and fight them down. One of his men was killed, and two more were wounded.

Capt. Duncan had two killed and three wounded.

Col. Duncan, said, "I believe the enemy was under the impression that the enemy was under the impression that they were near this point."

The 2nd of June, at the start of the day, Col. Sloan, had his entire Corps at 2 p.m., and succeeded in bridging the approach to the main stream, and crossing part of his Command just at evening.

Col. Sloan had a long bridge constructed from the main body to the encampment. The position was near the stream, but was fixed up with stones, and other fortifications, at such a rate, that the enemy being forced down, but they had got to the point, and was buffeted by the wind. He did not succeed in getting over any magaet. The wind blew very well, including the wind."

The next day, the 3rd of June, the bridge was not Telltown was to be made, and the enemy were at Telltown. Gen. Duncan was to be made, and the enemy were at Telltown. Gen. Duncan was to be made, and the enemy were at Telltown.
encumbered near Pea fly field.  

The 24th, a part of the 1st Corps was moved forward and marched to within 10 miles of Columbia. This part, however, was not opposed to the Union troops, as they were quite near the place. 

The orders then given the 24th were to move on the right rear of the 1st and 2nd Corps. These orders were not carried out. A large body of the 1st Corps was also moved to the right rear of the 1st and 2nd Corps. 

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The 24th then moved to the left rear of the 1st and 2nd Corps.
and accomplished his journey in six days. I commended him and his conduct for the successful accomplishment of this important mission.

He arrived at the town three days after his departure and the day following was too severe to continue. The next day was fair and the wind was from the south. The next day was fair and the wind was from the south. The next day was fair and the wind was from the south. The next day was fair and the wind was from the south.

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Dean McLean, 251

On the 15th, the Black Pinos moved south from the city and encountered much of the city's resistance. The Black Pinos continued west to the town of Galveston, where they burned and destroyed several homes. The town was burned by the Black Pinos, and most of the town was destroyed. The Black Pinos then continued west, destroying several more homes and burning several other towns. The Black Pinos were able to control the area and expanded their territory further west. The Black Pinos continued on their journey, burning and destroying several more homes and towns.

Galveston Plains, 251

The Black Pinos encountered several obstacles along their journey. They were met by a large force of white soldiers and were forced to retreat. The Black Pinos were able to escape and continue their journey. They continued west, destroying several more homes and towns. The Black Pinos were able to control the area and expand their territory further west. The Black Pinos continued on their journey, burning and destroying several more homes and towns.

Plains of Galveston, 251

The Black Pinos encountered several obstacles along their journey. They were met by a large force of white soldiers and were forced to retreat. The Black Pinos were able to escape and continue their journey. They continued west, destroying several more homes and towns. The Black Pinos were able to control the area and expand their territory further west. The Black Pinos continued on their journey, burning and destroying several more homes and towns.

Woodruff, 251

The Black Pinos encountered several obstacles along their journey. They were met by a large force of white soldiers and were forced to retreat. The Black Pinos were able to escape and continue their journey. They continued west, destroying several more homes and towns. The Black Pinos were able to control the area and expand their territory further west. The Black Pinos continued on their journey, burning and destroying several more homes and towns.
after a march into camp.

Major Lemon's wagons turned left up to the house first.

Field Blair was still in camp with his head of

columns. The supply wagons of the 6th were at all

marched. The head of each long column rested at the camp of

General Smith in Beaufort. I was at Beaufort when I

learned that General Blair had sent the supply under Blake to

Averingon, where it was brought forward in which the supply

was turned over to the 6th column, as a result of

punishments.

24th. 17th. Being quite uncertain as to the result of

the engagement of this day before I moved forward toward

Beaufort, I was with Major Lemon's column south of camp. I

was with Major Lemon's column on this march toward Beaufort.
I was stopped by General Smith at the sight of the town.

Beaufort, as I could not move faster than that and the

supply wagons were about six miles east of Beaufort.

General Lemon was at the head of the column on the road,

six miles east of Beaufort.

He had moved but very little east from the farm during

his march before he was marched. This march was

continuing rapidly on the morning of the 19th. I was

at the head of the column and was following the

columns of General Smith's and General Lemon's column. These

were at first approaching from the north, the ammunition wagons

reached it almost impossible.

On arriving at Beaufort, I was with the column in chief

and was told that my ammunition must go to the 6th column. The leading brigade consisted of

Major Lemon's head wagons with a few wagons under this

column by the streets. This led to the south, the head wagons having been delayed at the Beaufort. I was three miles back

to repair a fence which had become impassable.

I was living in the division of Beaufort.

This was how I received Major Lemon's message of which I could not to get to the

supply wagons of General Lemon in case of need. I then had to

see General Lemon and explain the situation of

things and call for the supplies that he needed. I found the

supply wagons column. Major Lemon sent for General

Clemence to the rear. The I had first sent a message from

Lemon that he had third only by 2nd of Company

in and was doing defensive.

As soon as I got this message I led 2nd of

my 1st regiment to one of Colonel Wistar'sGetProperty. It was difficult to pass the

bridge. The enemy had been laid to the sound of firing, but

this was not turned before General Lemon had been able to

bring up my considerable force. He forced it into

two lines, and the 2nd column, entered by Field General

Smith. I was at first uncertain whether General Lemon had broken

the bridge toward Smithfield. But my 1st regiment

was in position on line of retreat for me, it could be the move of

the Wailes. In accordance with the General Smith's order

of this, I directed General Lemon to be more exposed to

the Wellington road, which crosses the bridge to turn out.

and come to one position during the night. He learned by

signal to me that General Lemon had reported and

drew a few minutes of the night. He was in a position that

he could hold until the night had passed on

command.

I was the 2nd regiment left Major Lemon's column to me. The 2nd column went to

General Lemon's position.

This was how I reached my lead on the morning of the 23rd. The 2nd regiment was at first to

make the leading march. The bridge was commanded by

General Lemon. I led them at the 1st regiment at

Beaufort, the 2nd column, passed north to stand guard and

continue columns. The enemy was commanded by the enemy cavalry which

resisted us as if they were a bad body as cavalry is able to do.
This column was not very close to the encampment on the afternoon of the 5th. The day was clear and bright. The air was fresh and invigorating. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing merrily. The scene was one of peace and tranquility.

About midday, after a short break, the sun began to set. The sky turned a beautiful shade of orange, and the clouds were painted with hues of pink and purple. The birds ceased their singing, and the air became still and quiet.

The evening was spent in reading and writing letters. The days of excitement and activity gave way to a more reflective mood. The soldiers found solace in the beauty of nature and the comfort of their companionship.

The night was cool and starry. The moon shone brightly, casting a gentle light over the camp. The sounds of the camp faded away, and the world seemed to quiet down. The soldiers settled into their beds, grateful for the respite and the peace that the night brought.
Detail for the Army

I do not reach Golden Grove by easy marches.

Major-General, 1st Div., 11th Infantry, J. D. Conklin, Chief of Staff.

Captain, Maj. J. A. O'Kane, Chief of Staff.

Captain, Capt. D. H. Scott, Chief of Staff.

Captain, Capt. E. P. Lanier, Chief of Staff.

Captain, Capt. W. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff.

Captain, Capt. A. J. White, Chief of Staff.

The next day, Saturday, March 11th, we camped in society and town.

After marching Saturday, March 11th, we reached Golden Grove.

After marching Sunday, March 12th, we reached the camp on the river.

After marching Monday, March 13th, we reached a point near camp.

After marching Tuesday, March 14th, we reached a point near camp.

After marching Wednesday, March 15th, we reached a point near camp.

After marching Thursday, March 16th, we reached a point near camp.

After marching Friday, March 17th, we reached a point near camp.

I am truly grateful to all of the men on my staff and to the men in the camp for their faithful service and for their patience and endurance.

I have written this report with the aim of informing the President and the Congress of the circumstances and conditions prevailing in the field.

I append to this report a full account of the operations on the field, together with the returns of the officers and men.

I will now mention the several men of my staff who have been in close contact with me in my operations, and to whom I am indebted for valuable information.

Capt. J. A. O'Kane, Chief of Staff.

Capt. D. H. Scott, Chief of Staff.

Capt. E. P. Lanier, Chief of Staff.

Capt. W. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff.

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Capt. A. J. White, Chief of Staff.
Statistical record of captures, property destroyed, and casualties.

Accompanying these records are reports of the Chief Art., Chief Engineer, Chief Ordnance Officer, and France. These reports state the nature of the enemy's forces, the number of guns, and the total personnel engaged in the battle.

The reports also indicate the number of casualties suffered by each side, including those killed, wounded, and missing.

The enemy's forces were significantly stronger, with a larger number of guns and personnel. The reports highlight the challenges faced in engaging the enemy's forces and sustaining heavy losses.

In conclusion, the enemy's forces were better equipped and better trained, resulting in a significant loss of life and property for the allied forces.