

Pleasanton

Union

Photographic History of the Civil War, x vols, Vol. 10, pp 238

Cavalry Corps--Army of the Potomac.

A cavalry division under Brigadier General A. Pleasanton was organized in July 1862 and ~~which~~ was with the Army of the Potomac until February 1863 when the Cavalry Corps was created with Maj Gen George Stoneman at its head. Its other commanders were Brig Generals A. Pleasanton, D. McM. Gregg, Maj. Gen. P.H. Sheridan, Brig Gen A.T. Torbet, Brevt Brig Gen William Wells, Maj. Generals Wesley Merritt and George Crook. Two divisions were transferred to the Army of the Shenandoah in August, 1864 and remained with it until March, 1865. At first the corps numbered over 11,000 men. It saw constant active service its most important battles being the one at Beverly Ford, <sup>V</sup>irginia on June 9, 1863. Its hardest fighting took place in the Wilderness campaign. The corps was broken up in May, 1865.

Augur

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Major-General Christopher Colon Augur (22nd Army corps, Union army) U.S.M.A. 1843) was born in New York July 10, 1821. He served in the Mexican War and the campaign against the Oregon Indians. He entered the Civil War as major in the infantry and was made brigadier of volunteers in November 1861. He was severely wounded at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862 where he commanded a division in the Second Corps, Army of Va. He subsequently as major general of volunteers had a division in the Nineteenth Corps Army of the Gulf from January to July 1863 and in October was put in command of the Twenty-second Army Corps (Dept of Wash.) where he remained until the close of the war. He returned to the regular Army in 1866 as colonel and was made brigadier-general in 1869. He commanded several departments in the west and south and was retired in July 1885. He died in Washington D.C. Jan. 16, 1898.

Civil War officers..

Robert Hall Chilton was a native of Virginia and a graduate of the M.A. in 1837.

He was assigned to the 1st Dragoons, became major and paymaster in 1854 and resigned April 29 , 1861 to enter the Confederate States Army. He was appointed brigadier-general, serving on the staff of General Robert E. Lee as adjutant general. He died February 18, 1879. --  
Five years a Dragoon, page 35 Percival G. 1860 Lowe

See Five Years a Dragoon for further details of Chilton at Ft. Leavenworth.



Photographic History of the Civil War, 10 vols. New York, Review of Reviews, 1912. Vol. 10.

Page 242

Army of the Northwest..

The troops assigned to operate in Northwestern Virginia were placed under command of Brigadier-General R.S. Garnett on June 8, 1861, and were subsequently known as the Army of the Northwest. This was the force that opposed McClellan and Rosecrans in West Virginia and were defeated at Rich Mountain and other places.

On July 13th Garnett was killed while retreating and Brigadier-General Henry R. Jackson was put in command to be superseded within a week by Brigadier-General W.W. Loring. Early in 1862 dissension arose between Loring and T.J. Jackson, commanding the Valley District (Department of Northern Virginia) which led to the latter preferring charges against the commander of the Army of the Northwest. As a result the Secretary of War, on February 9, 1862, divided the army sending some of the regiments to Knoxville, some to the Aquia district and the remainder to the Army of the Potomac (Department of Northern Virginia). After this the forces under Brigadier-General Edward Johnson stationed at Camp Alleghany and sometime called the Army of the Alleghany, continued to be called the Army of the Northwest. Its aggregate strength in March, 1862, was about four thousand. It finally came under Jackson in the Valley District and passed into the Army of Northern Virginia.

Brigadier-General Robert Selden Garnett, (U.S.M.A. 1841) was born in Essex County, Virginia, December 16, 1819 and served in the Mexican war as aide to General Taylor. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service and in June, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general with command of the Army of the Northwest. In the action of Carrick's Ford he was killed, June 13, 1861.

### Army of New Mexico:

Organized December 14, 1861, to embrace all the forces on the Rio Grande above Fort Quitman and those on the territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

Its main object was the conquest of California. Brigadier-General H.H. Sibley was placed in command. He had about 3,700 men. His troops won the battle of Valverde, occupied Santa Fe and fought at Glorieta or Apache Canon. The army was forced to retreat into Texas in April, 1862 by Federal troops under control of Col. E.R.S. Canby. Sibley was relieved of his command in December, 1862.

(Picture on Page 271)

From Photographic History of the Civil War, 10 vols, Vol 10

Wool  
Union

Photographic History of the Civil War X Vols, New York, 1912. Vol X

MAJOR\*GENERAL JOHN ELLIS WOOL (Eighth Army Corps, Union Army--  
was born in Newburg, New York, Feb. 20, 1787. He became a lawyer but  
raised an infantry company at Troy and entered the War of 1812. He  
remained in the army and in 1841 raised to the rank of brigadier-gen.  
He selected the American position at Buena Vista in the Mexican War  
and for his skill and courage received a vote of thanks and sword from  
congress.

He was in command of the Department of the East when the Civil War  
Broke out and was transferred in August, 1861 to the Department of  
Virginia in August, where he succeeded in saving Fort Monroe to the  
Federal Government. In May 1862 his troops occupied Norfolk and  
Portsmouth after the Confederate evacuation and at this time he was  
made major-general. He was given command of the Middle Department in June  
and headed the Eighth Army corps when it was organized in July. In January,  
1863, he went back to the Department of the East which had been recreated  
and remained there until July 1865. He was retired from the army on  
August 1, 1865 and died in Troy New York Nov. 10, 1869.



Photographic History of the Civil War, Vol 1. pp 238

Major General Philip Henry Sheridan (U.S.M.A. 1853) was born in Albany New York March 6, 1831. After service in the west he became captain in May, 1861. He was on the staff of Halleck at Cornith and in May 1862 was made colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, defeating Forrest's and repulsing Chalmer's superior force at Booneville, he was made brigadier general of volunteers. In August he defeated Falker in Mississippi and in September commanded a division of the Army in the Ohio at Perryville and another in the Army of the Cumberland at Stone's river for which service he was made major general of volunteers and fought with great ability at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. In April, 1864 he was transferred to the command of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and in August he was put at the head of the Army of the Shenandoah and defeated Early at Cedar Creek. In December 1864 he was made major general in the regular army, lieutenant-general in March, 1869 and general in June 1, 1888. He died in Nonquit, Mass. Aug 5, 1888.

## Ulysses Simpson Grant

Grant was born April 27, 1822 on Ohio River at Point Pleasant, Claremont County, Ohio

Called Sam Grant by colleagues at Military Academy.

Resigned from the army July 31, 1854.

served in Mexican war before.

The armies of the U.S. were led in 1864 and 65 by two generals to whom more than any other military leaders was due the final victory of the northern forces. Both Grant and Sherman were western men; both somewhat unsuccessful in early years of the war, to both of them the great opportunity finally came in 1863 in the successful movement which opened the Mississippi and their rewards were the two highest commands in the Federal Army and the personal direction of the two great masses of men which were to crush the life out of the weakening Confederacy.

Grant was the chief and Sherman his lieutenant but some military critics held that the latter did more than his chief to bring the war to an end. They were friends and closely associated in military matters after 1862 and in temperament and military methods each supplemented the other and each enabled the other to push his plans to success.