

*History of the campaign of Mobile*, by C.C. Andrews, C. C. (Christopher Columbus), 1829-1922.  
Pp 24-30

These soldiers [forming the reconstituted 13<sup>th</sup> Army Corps – Dom’s note] were some of the best young men of the West, and had the characteristics of proud and gallant men, as one could plainly see who noticed them off duty in their familiar and joyous groups around the camp. The plates on their accoutrements were kept brightly polished, and their muskets and accoutrements always neat. Two hours in the forenoon they spent in company drill, devoting considerable attention to the manual of arms and to target practice; and two hours of the afternoon were devoted to brigade drill. The ground on which these drills took place was a mile north of Fort Barrancas. The field officers met evenings in the school of the brigade; and the exercises of the brigade in the field were eminently successful. As these battalions moved with so much precision and beauty, closed in mass, or rapidly deployed, or advanced in line of battle in double-quick on the charge, their bayonets glittering and their alignment grandly preserved, no observer could doubt — remembering they had been through many battles — that these were rehearsals for no common event.

As transportation could be furnished, the greater portion of the other brigades of the Reserve corps moved from Kenner to Fort Gaines. On the 18th of February, the Reserve corps, with the addition of seven regiments, namely, the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Iowa, Fiftieth Indiana, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, and Seventy-seventh Ohio, which had been sent down from the department of Arkansas; and several light batteries, were organized as the Thirteenth corps, comprising three divisions, and Major-Gen. Gordon Granger assigned to its command.

....

Inspections were frequent, to the end that deficiencies in clothing and equipments might be supplied and all surplus articles be dispensed with. The troops received new clothing, to make their supply complete.

Canby's orders to perfect the organization, equipment, and mobility of the army, were most thorough, and may be studied with profit by those who shall hereafter undertake campaigns; by all, indeed, who follow the profession of arms. [Footnote 1, page 26/27]

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HEADQUARTERS, GENERAL ORDERS, | Military Division of West Mississippi,  
No. 15., New Orleans, La., February 5th, 1865.

1. The following extracts "from General Orders, No. 4, series of 1864, from these headquarters, relating to troops in the field, and to reserve forces held in readiness for field service, are hereby republished for careful consideration and for strict observance in spirit and in letter :

"All details from these troops, for extra or special service at posts,- depots, or hospitals, will at once be relieved, and the men sent to their regiments and companies, their places being supplied, as far as practicable, by hired men or non-effectives. The number of clerks, orderlies, &c., will be reduced whenever it is practicable. ....

“Recruits and convalescents for organizations that are in the field, or designated for field service, will be forwarded as rapidly as possible. Efficiency and mobility will be secured by rejecting everything not essential to these conditions. The clothing issued will be limited to the suit the soldier wears, a change of underclothing, and an extra pair of shoes. Coats will not be issued when blouses can be supplied, and the articles to be carried in the trains will be limited to such quantities as may be necessary to meet probable accidental losses. Camp equipage will, in like manner, be reduced to the lowest possible limit. Shelter-

tents, only, will be issued to the troops of this command. All cumbrous articles of mess equipage, regimental and company desks, will be left behind; and the records, papers, &c., absolutely necessary in the field, will be packed in the lightest and most compact form. The equipment of officers will correspond to that of the men, and everything in excess of the established allowance will be rejected by the inspectors.

"No person, not in the military service of the United States, will be allowed to accompany any force operating in the field.

"Subsistence for troops in campaign will be limited to the essential articles of bread and meat, and a reduced allowance of the small rations. When they can be provided, bacon and hard bread will be taken in preference to their equivalents, and the resources of the country, in which the troops are to operate, must be considered in determining the quantity of supplies to be taken. The number of rations to be carried in the haversacks will be determined by circumstances, but the troops will habitually have on hand three days' cooked rations, so as to be in readiness to move at any moment.

"The land transportation in every command will be put in perfect order, and commanders will make their preparations in accordance with the condition above stated." ....

2. The detail of orderlies for the headquarters of the several commands in this division, will be limited to the absolute necessities, and will not, except under extraordinary circumstances, exceed: For an infantry brigade, three mounted and four foot orderlies. For an infantry division, four mounted and five foot orderlies. For a cavalry brigade, five mounted orderlies. For a cavalry division, seven mounted orderlies.

The efficiency of companies will not be impaired by the detail of non-com-missioned officers as clerks, orderlies, or on other special service, nor will they be detached from their companies unless the strength of the detachment, with which they are to serve, is such as to warrant it.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

C. T. Christensen, Lieut.-Col, Assistant Adjutant-General  
Official

1 " All officers are enjoined to bear in mind, that every man, or animal, or pound of baggage, beyond what is essential for efficiency, that has to be fed, transported, or guarded, is an embarrassment that must be avoided."— General Order No. 22, Feb. 22, 1865.

[End, page 28]

*Transportation.* — The allowance of transportation on the campaign was : For the general headquarters, and for the head- quarters of each army corps, three wagons; for the headquarters of each division, two wagons ; for the headquarters of each brigade, one wagon ; for each regiment of two hundred and fifty men, or less, one wagon; for each additional two hundred and fifty men or fraction of that number (not less than fifty), one wagon ; for each battery, one wagon ; for each company of pioneers, for its tools, one wagon.

*Quarters.* — Officers as well as men were restricted to shelter tents; but for office purposes three wall tents were allowed to the headquarters of the army; two to army corps, and one to division or brigade headquarters, and one common (wedge) tent to each regiment or battery.

*Hospital.* — Hospital tents were allowed at the rate of one tent for each six hundred men, to be used only in division hospital organizations.

*Ambulances* were allowed at the rate of one to each four hundred men, one to the army and of army corps; and to each division train of ambulances, three army wagons were allowed for

transportation of hospital tents and mess-chests. Clothing was limited to the suit the soldier wore, a change of underclothing, and an extra pair of shoes. But each man had a blanket, and some also, perhaps most, took along their overcoats. The extra articles of clothing were carried by the soldier in his knapsack.

*Rations* were limited to the essential articles of meat (three quarters of a pound of salt meat to a man per day), bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, and one fourth rations of soap.

*Ammunition* was required to be kept on hand in each battalion using small arms, in the proportion of one hundred rounds per man; each man to carry forty rounds in his cartridge-box; and each company commander always to hold in his possession, and transport in the company wagon the remaining sixty rounds per man; but in case it could not be so transported the men carried twenty rounds of it in their knapsacks. An additional one hundred rounds per man was carried in each division ammunition supply train, under charge of the acting ordnance officer. Each battery carried as near two hundred complete rounds of assorted ammunition per gun as the capacity of the caissons would admit. And another one hundred rounds per gun was carried in the division train.

*Equipment.* — Each infantry soldier was armed with the rifled musket and common bayonet; one pick, spade, and axe, were also carried to each twelve men.

*Pioneers.* — In each division a pioneer company was organized, by the selection of officers and men having aptitude for the duty, and who were well supplied with spades, shovels, axes, picks, saws, and carpenters' tools.

General orders No. 20, from headquarters of the commanding general, provided for division and brigade staff as follows:

" II. The chief quartermaster, commissary, engineer, ordnance, and medical officers at these headquarters, will assign an officer of their departments to each of the infantry divisions and cavalry brigades that are not already provided. Division commanders will appoint the inspectors and provost-marshals, subject to the approval of the corps commanders, and will nominate, for approval, the mustering officers for their divisions. The same rule, except in the case of mustering officers, will apply to infantry brigades when detached from their divisions.

" IV. The staff of division and brigade commanders will be limited to the officers indicated in paragraph II., and to their assistant adjutant-general and personal aids ; and no other staff or acting staff officers will be allowed, except upon the special recommendation of the corps commanders."

Orders were issued carefully defining the duties of the provost-marshal, and also prescribing a system of foraging. So it was prescribed as a rule, that every regiment, on reaching its position, should at once, without waiting for orders, cover its front by such temporary works as might be necessary. Nor was the duty to be intermitted on account of the supposed distance of the enemy; and superior commanders were to be responsible that their flanks, and the intervals between adjacent commands, were in like manner covered. [Footnote 1, Pg 30] Officers were reminded that the spade and the pick are useful adjuncts to the musket and the rifle.

[Footnote 1, pg. 30] General Field Order No. 1, March 7, 1865.