



THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

JANUARY 1974

Vol. 17 No. 5

141st Meeting

DATE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1974

SPEAKER: FREDERICK GILL

SUBJECT: GENERAL JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLIN

PLACE: THE HERMIT CLUB, DODGE COURT

PRELIMINARIES: 6:30 PM DINNER 7 PM

FRED GILL

In mythology a "Gnome" is a dwarf that does and brings only good to mortals. Meet the resident "Gnome" of the Cleveland Civil War Round Table.....Fred Gill. He joined us in 1968 and has been a definite asset to the organization ever since. He's served as our Treasurer and Vice President. Only ill health has prevented (by his own choice--not ours) his accepting the Presidency.

He's a graduate of Lafayette College where he was, courtesy of ROTC a most reluctant soldier. Fred once owned and edited a weekly newspaper, and worked for a while for, of all things, the "Ladies' Home Journal". He has long been in the advertising display business, and was a vice president of D.V. Displays here in Cleveland. He also served as president of the Solon Village Council.

Fred comes by his interest in history quite naturally. He says he has been a life-long admirer of John Adams and George Washington, and his interest historically in the Civil War he owes to our colleague Stu Cramer, who also sparked Fred's hobby of painting of model soldiers of all wars. Fred also is an amateur meteorologist when no one's looking.

Fred's introduction to General Josh Chamberlain came on a visit to Brunswick, Maine, where the general is buried and the people at Bowdoin College still seem a little in awe of this extraordinary man. Fred says he has no credentials as a professional historian but he is always eager to tell others about this greatest of the War's civilian infantry leaders.

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COMING IN FEBRUARY..... JAMES CHAPMAN ON THE UNION NAVY
MARCH..... Dr. CHESTER BRADLEY ON JEFFERSON DAVIS
APRIL..... HOWARD WESTWOOD ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON
THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN

Biographical sketch taken from GENERALS IN BLUE by Ezra Warner

Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, born September 8, 1828, in Brewer, Maine, was descended on his father's side from a long line of volunteer soldiers dating back to colonial days. He was educated at a military academy in Ellsworth, Maine, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1852 and from the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1855. Chamberlain returned to Bowdoin the same year as a professor. On August 8, 1862, Chamberlain was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 20th Maine. He participated in twenty-four engagements, ranging from skirmishes to pitched battles, including Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (for gallantry here he was later awarded the Medal of Honor), Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Five Forks. He was wounded six times and was given a field promotion to brigadier general by General U. S. Grant after one of the initial assaults against Petersburg in which he was thought to have been mortally wounded. At Appomattox, Chamberlain was detailed to receive the formal surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Brevetted major general for his conduct at Five Forks, he declined a commission in the regular service and was mustered out in January, 1866. The same autumn he was elected governor of Maine and was reelected three times, serving until 1870. For the next thirteen years he occupied the presidency of Bowdoin and until 1885 continued there as a lecturer in political science and public law. Meantime, as major general of the state militia, he ameliorated a tense situation which threatened anarchy in the state legislature as the result of an alliance between the Democratic and Greenback parties against the Republicans. Subsequently, General Chamberlain occupied himself with various business enterprises in Florida; served as surveyor of the port of Portland, Maine; and wrote a number of historically valuable treatises on his native state and on the various Civil War campaigns in which he had served. He died in Portland on February 24, 1914, and was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Brunswick, Maine.

20th MAINE INFANTRY

Organized at Portland, Maine and mustered in 8-29-62. Left State for Alexandria, Va., 9-3-62. Attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, to October, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, to July, 1865.

SERVICE--Battle of Antietam, Md. (9-16-17-62). Shephardstown, Md. (9-19-62). Advance to Falmouth, Va., Oct-NOV. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. (12-12-15-62). Expedition to Richards and Ellis Fords (12-20-30-62) "Mud March" (1-20-24-63). Chancellorsville Campaign (4-27 to 5-6-63). Battle of Chancellorsville (5-1-5-63). Gettysburg Campaign June 12 to July 24, 1863. Aldie June 17-63. Upperville Campaign (6-21-63) Middleburg (6-24-63). Battle of Gettysburg (7-1-3-63). Pursuit of Lee to Manassas Gap, Va., (7-5-24-63). Bristoe Campaign (10-9-22-63). Advance to line of the Rappahannock (11-7-8-63). Rappahannock Station (11-7-63). Mine Run Campaign (11-26 to 12-2-63). Campaign from the Rapidan to the James (5-3 to 6-15-64). Battles of the Wilderness (5-5-7-64). Laurel Hill (5-8-64). Spottsylvania (5-8-12-64). Spottsylvania C.H. (5-12-21) North Anna River (5-23-26). Cold Harbor (6-1-3). Bethesda Church (6-1-3). Siege of Petersburg (6-16-64 to 4-2-65). Mine Explosion, Petersburg, 6-30-64 (Reserve). Appomattox Campaign (3-28 to 4-9-65) Five Forks (4-1-65). Amelia C.H. (4-5). High Bridge (4-6). Appomattox C.H. (4-9). Surrender of Lee and his army. March to Washington, D.C. Grand Review (5-23-65). Mustered out--old members, (6-4); Regiment on June 10, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 9 officers and 138 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 1 officer and 145 enlisted men by disease. Total 293.

THE COURIER
of
THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF CLEVELAND

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 19, 1957

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LEE'S RETREAT ROUTE
PETERSBURG to APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

The current condition of Lee's
retreat route
by
John E. Damerel
Richmond 1973

"This paper is a slightly polished version of a talk given in September, 1973 to the fieldtrip members of the Cleveland Civil War Round Table. At its close the visitors asked if the material were written down anywhere. When I said it was not, they were peremptory in their insistence that it be put into writing before it was lost and forgotten." (EDITOR'S NOTE: I consider what is to follow one of the most important contributions to modern Civil War studies that this newsletter has ever done. The members of the Cleveland Civil War Round Table salute Mr. Damerel for his knowledge and dedication.)

"It is not a scholarly paper, but is based on much reading over many years supplemented by Wilmer R. Turner's "map showing roads used by General Lee in his retreat....." I have covered the entire route on foot twice, picking up details of old roads that are not noticeable from a car. And I owe particular thanks to Judge Valentine Southall of Amelia County, who went with me and showed me the Federal trenches, now lost in the woods, across Lee's path southwest of Jetersville, and also pointed out the actual road the Army took in leaving Amelia Court House, shown incorrectly on the Turner map.

Nineteenth Century roads

Since 90% of the roads on the retreat route are the actual 1865 roads, some discussion of their siting and condition will be helpful. The other 10% are creations of the motor age, apparently laid out with a ruler across a map.

Most 1865 roads in Virginia were colonial, that is, from 100 to 150 years old, some perhaps nearly 200 years old. But the nature of the original traffic had not changed: it was still foot and mounted travellers and horse-drawn coaches and wagons. So the roads were still adequate, and were not changed.

Some say they were originally tracks of larger wild animals, or Indian trails. I do not profess to know.

One basic principle is clear. Wherever they could, and as far as they could, they followed ridges. A Highway Department map of any Virginia county will make this plain. It shows both the entire road

net and all water courses. As you follow the rivers up to their source where they branch out into fingers stretching up the hill sides, you see that the roads wind as much as necessary to stay above the fingers of creeks reaching up on either side. They dropped down to river and creek crossings only when necessary, for fords would be flooded and bridges washed away.

Where the roads did drop down to creeks and climbed up from them, a century or more of traffic had loosened the dirt in them and rain had washed the loosened dirt away, so that in some places the roads were carved five to ten feet, rarely as much as fifteen feet, into the ground. Sunken roads have some notoriety at Antietam and Fredericksburg, but are not peculiar to these battlefields.

Lee's retreat route passed through several such cuts. There is one on the dirt road a couple of miles past Amelia Court House. On both sides of Sayler's Creek the road goes through high walls. The deepest of all we can not see from a car, for they are in the woods northeast of Farmville on a stretch of the 1865 road now abandoned because replaced by modern US 460.

Though 90% of the retreat route followed today is on the 1865 roads, all of it but five or six miles is hard surfaced. When the Highway Department laid down the pavement to replace the mud it rarely made any change in the old road, either horizontally or vertically.

Occasionally it would widen a road, narrow at the bottom of a cut, by scraping away one side to make a wider traffic lane. And also from time to time where conditions made the old road impracticable to modernize, the engineers abandoned it and laid out a new road 25 to 50 feet from the old one. On many hill sides the old road can be seen parallel to the present one, usually filled with trees.

There are no real, old-time country roads left on the retreat route, none of the mud that was such a feature of Virginia campaigns. A mile southwest of Amelia Court House and some fifteen miles before Appomattox Court House are stretches of all-weather dirt roads, dirt roads well filled with crushed stone.

In two places the retreat route in 1973 is on dual lane highways. Route 360 from Skinquarter nearly to Amelia Court House is very nearly the old Good's Bridge Road brought by stages into the twentieth century. But Route 460 from Rice to Farmville is pure modern. Longstreet's very bad road of the night of April 6 is lost in the woods to the north.

And finally, wherever the roads ran, and however much or little they were used, they were narrow dirt roads. In dry weather they sent up clouds of stifling dust whenever used by any number of men or horses. In wet weather they turned to rivers of mud, so deep and thick that it mired down all military movements. From early December to the end of March there was no campaigning in Virginia because the mud caught and stopped everything.

Four columns converged on Amelia Court House

This paper follows the route from Petersburg to Amelia Court House as the most important. The Petersburg garrison was the largest of the four bodies, and Lee rode with it.

But the Richmond garrison under General Ewell crossed the James River, then followed the Genito Road across Chesterfield County.

The troops who had been manning the Howlett Line, commanded by Mahone, used roads across the center of Chesterfield County, and fell in with the Petersburg troops several miles before reaching Goode's Bridge.

There were also those units which had been cut off from Petersburg by the breakthrough at Five Forks, Anderson, Pickett, Fitz Lee's cavalry. They were south of the Appomattox River, and made their way with little organization or direction to Amelia Court House.

LEE'S RETREAT ROUTE FROM PETERSBURG TO APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE
John Damerall Richmond, Va.

Miles	Item
0	Petersburg, like Richmond and Fredericksburg, is at the fall line of its river. It was settled at the head of navigation for 17th century ocean-going ships.
0	The Army crossed by Battersea Bridge. No one knows positively where it was, no maps locate it, but everyone agrees that it must be at the Route 36 bridge.
.1	Virginia State College, a State-supported school for blacks, is on the hill above the road on the right.
1	Gordon took the Hickory Road to the right at this fork. Longstreet's corps kept straight ahead on the River Road. Lee sat on Traveller in the fork and watched his army pass in the night. (see D.S. Freeman's description in <u>R.E. LEE</u> , vol 4.
11(R)	The Hickory Road comes back to the River Road here (Rt 628). All the Petersburg garrison was strung out along one road from here on.
21	Rt. 621. Bevill's Bridge is a scant five miles ahead, but was flooded on April 3. The Army had to turn right on Rt 621.
22	Go left on Rt. 603 for .1 mile, then left at Winterpock, still on Rt. 603.
22(R)	Up Rt. 664 is Clover Hill farm, where Judge Cox invited Lee and his staff to lunch on April 3. It is now re-occupied and cared for.
25(R)	Rt. 655 comes in here. It is the road that Mahone used after he withdrew from the Howlett Line.
26(L)	Hebron Church was in this general area. There Lee spent the night of April 3, with the Army strung out along this road. The advance of Longstreet's corps was across Goode's Bridge.
27	Turn left into Rt. 360.
28(R)	Skinquarter, and nobody knows why. Add it to Burnt Ordinary, Short Pump, and True Blue as interesting Virginia place names.
33	Goode's Bridge. On April 4 it was the only sure crossing of Appomattox River for the entire Army, for downstream Bevill's Bridge was flooded and upstream Genito Bridge was out and pontoons had not been sent there as ordered. So Mahone was ordered to stay on the north side of the river and hold a bridgehead until it was known that the Richmond garrison was across the river.
35(R)	The Army's actual road went in to Rt. 698 here, and returned to Rt. 360 in .6 mile. In other words, the modern road cuts out a curve in the 1865 road.

Mile

Item

- 36 Turn right into Rt. 604 for 350 feet, and stop. Ahead of you Rt. 604 is the road over which the Richmond garrison came. It had crossed the Appomattox River on planks laid on the railroad bridge at Mattoax, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down stream from the road bridge. Turn left on Rt. 705 for a half mile, and rejoin Rt. 360.
- 37(R) To the right of the highway the Richmond and Danville Railroad appears. This was the last supply route open into Richmond. President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate government left Richmond by this railroad on the night of April 2. It carried them to Danville. It is now a minor branch of the Southern Railway.
- 38(R) Turn right on Rt. 630. In .1 mile, continue straight ahead on Rt. 629. This was the 1865 road. Construction of the modern highway overpass ahead forces a turn left across the railroad on Rt. 626 (100 feet long) and a right turn on Business 360. Continue under the overpass. Go left into Rt. 605, the 1865 road, and rejoin Business 360 in .4 mile. this is the main street of the town of Amelia Court House.
- 41 Bear right .1 mile on Rt. 656 to the railroad station. Turn left up the hill and across Business 360. Follow Rt. 38 markers in front of and beside the court house square, and out of town.
- 42 Go straight ahead on Rt. 614 for .5 mile. Rt. 38 bears off to the left.
- 42.5 Turn right on Rt. 624. This is the more nearly primitive of the two sections of dirt road still remaining on the retreat route. In about a mile look for dirt walls that show how far traffic has carved the road into the ground. At Rt. 360 turn left.
- 44 Turn right on Rt. 624, then immediately left on Rt. 656. This rejoins Rt. 360 in .6 mile.
- 46 Turn left on Rt. 640. In .35 mile stay straight ahead on Rt. 697. Here the 1865 road hugged the railroad closely. It rejoins Rt. 360 in one mile.
- 47(R) Near the white residence is where the road ran, over which the Army turned northwest to Amelia Springs. It was abandoned long ago and is now lost.
- 49 Turn left on Rt. 671, the 1865 road again hugging the railroad
- 50 Jetersville, a bustling village as long as the railroad ran passenger trains. Rt. 640, coming in from the left, is the road over which Sheridan's cavalry and the Fifth corps came up from Petersburg, although they did not get closer than about a mile from the village on it, deploying left & right.
- 50.5 The Federal trench that blocked the retreat crossed the road at an angle at the top of the slight rise, now in the woods but then at the edge of woods. It can still be seen in the woods at the right side of the road, but cannot be identified on the left side as far as the railroad.

Miles

Item

- 50.5 (cont) It continues past the railroad in the woods for a mile or more, but has been levelled where it crossed fields. Turn right on Rt. 658 and immediately right again on Rt. 360 for .7 mile.
- 51 Turn left on Rt. 642. This road did not exist in 1865. We use it now to reach the end of the road by which the Army moved northwest from Jetersville.
- 53(R) At the edge of the woods 500 feet before reaching Rt. 678, the trace of the old road comes up from the right rear.
- 54(R) Jeter family house. This old house has been in the Jeter family for several generations.
- 54.5 Flat Creek, the bridge, somewhat upstream (left) from the present road, collapsed, and wheeled traffic had to wait until Engineers could come and rebuild it.
A mile or two to the east (right) was Selma, the home of General Richard Anderson. Lee had supper there on the evening of April 5. The house has now disappeared, its very site uncertain.
- 55 Amelia Springs. For years a Resort hotel here was an escape from Richmond's heat. It, too, has disappeared. Turn left on Rt. 617. This was the road of the weary all-night march, where worn out men nervously fired at friendly units and a black stallion with a fence rail swinging from his bridle created a panic.
- 57 Turn left on Rt. 616. Go .4 mile to Deatonville. The road ahead (Rt. 616) is the Genito Road, which Federal cavalry used as a staging line from which to make repeated attacks on the Confederate column.
- 60 Cross Road 617 and 618. This is where the wagon train turned right and Gordon followed it to the twin bridges, while the rest of the Army had continued straight ahead and Ewell had become the rear without knowing it.
- 61 The Federal ground of the Sayler's Creek battle. The Hillsman House was used as a hospital. Two cannons face the Confederate position across the creek. The battlefield is maintained as a park by the State of Virginia. The house is open from June through August, and there is a historian on duty. There are displays in the house and outside are a large painting of the battle as seen from the Hillsman House and a number of descriptive markers. These are all removed and stored when the house is closed.
- 62 The Confederate ground of the Sayler's Creek battle. The scene of Ewell's fight and surrender. By the descriptions, considerably more open then than now, with only occasional scrub pines. Three miles off to the left front, Gordon's fight.
- 63 Turn right on Rt. 600.

- 67 Cross both Rt. 460 West and 460 East into the village of Rice. Longstreet reached here early April 6, and entrenched against Federal advance from the east. Lee was with him, and they wondered where the rest of the Army was. High Bridge is three miles up the railroad to the north (right).
- 68 Continue on Rt. 600 to Rt. 460; go left. The 1865 road is totally lost. Reports say it was exceedingly bad. From its western end it can be followed back a little way into the woods by the very deep trace in the ground. You are on a motor age primary highway.
- 72 Rt. 638 coming in from the right rear is the surviving section of Longstreet's road from Rice. Go left .3 mile on Rt. 638; turn right on road through golf course.
- 72.5 The white residence on the left is Longwood, the birthplace of General Joseph E. Johnston. It gave its name to the girl's college in Farmville, and is now the official residence of the college president. Continue west on Longwood Avenue, zigzag right and left on to Fourth Street, right on Main St., left on High Street (Rt 15) to the Confederate statue, right on Randolph Street, left on Beech Street.
- 73 The large, red brick house on the top of the hill, second house on the right, was the home of Patrick Jackson. Did or did not Lee get a few hours sleep there on the night of April 6-7? Douglas S. Freeman says he did. Editor Barrye Wall of Farmville says that Lee bivouacked among his men on the road from Rice, and went to the Jackson house on the morning of April 7 for a conference with the Secretary of War and the Commissary General.
The white frame house diagonally right across Beech St. was the residence of Mrs. John T. Thorton, widow of a cavalry colonel, where Lee paid a visit of condolence that morning. Continue to the first corner. Turn right. Turn right again on Third Street. Turn left on Main Street.
- 74 The vacant lot on the north east (far right) corner of Second and Main Streets was the site of the old Prince Edward Hotel. A third tradition says that this was where Lee spent the night of April 6 and that Grant occupied the same room the next night. It is surely where Grant spent the night of April 7. From here he sent to Lee the first note suggesting surrender. From its porch he watched the torchlight parade of his soldiers. The building collapsed while being renovated for the Civil War Centennial.
- 75 Appomattox River. This is the road bridge that Lee did succeed in getting burned on time.
- 7511 Junction of Rts. 45 & 600. Some question of the route here. Barrye Wall is not sure, says it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to decide. Dr. Freeman appears to give differing indications on facing pages. (I take it that the route was north on Rt 600 to the coal pits (at Rt. 637), that the trains continued ahead on Rt. 600 while the fighting units went east past Hobson's to Cumberland Church. Somewhere along this stretch of Rt. 600 the Federal Cavalry, which had followed the Appomattox further upstream, came in from the west to attack the trains).

Mile

Item

- 75.1 Turn left on Rt. 600, go 2.2 miles, turn right on Rt. 637, go .9 mile to Rt. 45, turn left.
- 78(L) Cumberland Church, used as a hospital. Lee was in a house near here on the evening of April 7 when he received Grant's first letter suggesting surrender.
- 79(R) Rt. 657 is the road over which the Second corps came up from High Bridge. Mahone was deployed across it to hold them.
- 80 Turn left on Rt. 636.
- 87 The crossing of Rt. 15 is Sheppards, where Grant spent the night of April 8 and suffered very severely with a sick headache.
- 91 New Store, at the crossing of Rt. 609. The wagons reached here on the evening of April 7, and were started at 1 A.M. on the 8th. From here Gordon was sent ahead of Longstreet.
- 95 Turn left on Rt. 614. Here, in the Buckingham Forest, begins the second section of dirt road remaining on the retreat route.
- 98 Turn right on Rt. 692.
- 99 Left on Rt. 640, then, in .3 mile, right on Rt. 626.
- 103 Turn left on Rt. 24. This is the Richmond Road, which Lee took on his ride back to Richmond after the surrender.
- 104 Turn in left on Rt. 697, which returns to Rt. 24 in .5 mile. For next couple of miles note several bits of the old road angling off to the right, visible but abandoned.
- 108(L) Among the (present) trees a hundred yards to the left was the site of Lee's last camp.
- 109(L) Site of the apple tree by which Lee waited for word that Grant would meet him.
- 110 Appomattox Court House historical park. Follow the sign in to the right.

THE END

OFFICERS IN THE McLEAN HOUSE
DURING THE SURRENDER SIGNING

General Lee

General Grant

Col. Charles Marshall (See's Sect.) Col. Ely S. Parker (Grant's Sect.)

Col. Walter Taylor Adam Badeau (Grant's loyal aide)

All Federal Officers

Gen. Phil Sheridan (Commander of Federal Cavalry)

Gen. E.O. Ord (Commander of the Army of the James)

Gen. Seth Williams (Grant's Chief of Staff)

Gen. George Forsyth (Brevet Brigadier -On Grant's Staff)

Gen. Horace Porter (Brevet Brigadier -On Grant's Staff)

Col. Orville Babcock (On Grant's Staff)

Col. T.S. Bowers (On Grant's Staff)

Cap. Robert Lincoln (On Grant's Staff)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

authorized by the Secretary of War to publish Advertisements for
all Bureaus of the War Department Complete to July 1, 1865

American	Baltimore, Maryland
Baltimore Weeker	Baltimore, Maryland
Clipper	Baltimore, Maryland
Frederick Examiner	Frederick, Maryland
Somerset Herald	Princess Ann C.H, Md.
Daily Chronicle	Washington, D.C.
Virginia State Journal	Alexandria, Virginia
Free Press	Harper's Ferry, Va.
Intelligencer	Wheeling, West Virginia
Ohio State Journal	Columbus, Ohio
Gazette	Cincinnati, Ohio
Volksblatt	Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati Times	Cincinnati, Ohio
Leader	Cleveland, Ohio
Herald	Cleveland, Ohio
Herald	Steubenville, Ohio
Zanesville Courier	Zanesville, Ohio
Daily Commercial Register**	Sandusky, Ohio
State Journal	Indianapolis, Indiana
Tribune	Chicago, Illinois
Journal	Chicago, Illinois
Illinois Staats Zeitung	Chicago, Illinois
Illinois State Journal	Springfield, Illinois
Tribune and Advertiser	Detroit, Michigan
State Journal	Madison, Wisconsin
Press	St. Paul, Minnesota
Staats Zeitung	St. Paul, Minnesota
St. Cloud Democrat	St. Cloud, Minnesota
Hawkeye	Burlington, Iowa
Dubuque Times	Dubuque, Iowa
Sioux City Journal	Sioux City, Iowa
Davenport Gazette***	Davenport, Iowa
Democrat	St. Louis, Missouri
Daily Evening News	St. Louis, Missouri
Westliche Post	St. Louis, Missouri
Missourian	Springfield, Missouri
Journal of Commerce	Kansas City, Missouri
National Union Press	Louisville, Kentucky
Louisville Journal	Louisville, Kentucky
Loyal Enterprise	Lebanon, Kentucky
Union	Nashville, Tennessee
Times	Nashville, Tennessee
People's Press	Nebraska City, N. Terr.
Nebraska Republican	Omaha, Nebraska Territor
Arkansas Journal	Little Rock, Arkansas
Daily Progress	Raleigh, North Carolina
North Carolina Standard	Raleigh, North Carolina

** Only for advertisements for Commissary and
Quartermaster's supplies at Johnson's Island.

*** For army supplies at Davenport

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second half of the list of newspapers
authorized by the Secretary of War to publish adver-
tisments for all Bureaus of the War Department. The
first part appeared in the November newsletter