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Officers and Arms: The 1843 General Return of the Nauvoo Legion's Second Cohort

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THOMAS FORD,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

To all to whom these presents shall come-- directing:

Know Ye, That *Wandle Mace* having been duly elected to the office of *1st Lieutenant of the 1st Company, 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment and 2d Cohort of the Nauvoo Legion* of the Militia of the State of Illinois, I, **THOMAS FORD**, Governor of said State, for, and on behalf of the People of said State, do commission him *2d Lieutenant as aforesaid* to take rank from the *10th* day of *September*. He is, therefore careful

to discharge the duties of said office, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging; and I do strictly require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders; and he is to obey such orders and directions as he shall receive from time to time, from his Commander-in-Chief or his superior officer.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed. Done at Springfield this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-eighth

By the Governor,

Thomas Ford

Thompson Campbell Secretary of State.

Nauvoo Legion Commission. The commission is signed by Thomas Ford, governor of Illinois from 1842 to 1846. Wandle Mace was a convert to Mormonism in 1837 and moved to Quincy in 1839 with the David White Rogers family. He was a commissioned officer in the Nauvoo Legion. Courtesy R. Q. Shupe, San Juan Capistrano, California.

Document Corner

Officers and Arms: The 1843 General Return of the Nauvoo Legion's Second Cohort

The Nauvoo Legion was probably more a skeleton organization than the fully manned and impressively equipped force memorialized by popular artists and writers.

Richard L. Saunders

Just prior to the deaths of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Illinois governor Thomas Ford recalled the state weapons that had been issued to the Nauvoo Legion in 1840. Although Ford later claimed, in his *History of Illinois*, that “there was no evidence in the quartermaster-general’s office of the number and description of arms with which the Legion had been furnished,” he determined from Wilson Law, a Mormon apostate who had recently commanded the Legion, that the “Legion had received three pieces of cannon and about two hundred and fifty stand of small arms.”¹ One of the more valuable original documents of the Nauvoo era, a tally of arms and troop strength for half of the Legion, titled “General Return of the Second Cohort or Brigade of the Nauvoo Legion of the Illinois Militia for the Year 1843,” has resurfaced a century and a half later in the holdings of Southern Utah University’s Special Collections.

No precise record of provenance for this document is available, but it was apparently acquired by SUU in the early 1960s. Glen Leonard first noted this document in his research on Nauvoo. It was brought to light publicly in 1989 during a manuscripts cataloguing project in a collection of mid-twentieth century biographies and clippings.

This document, probably compiled in the opening days of 1844 as part of a full annual report of the local militia to the state capital, provides a contemporaneous look at the actual structure

and materiel strength of the popularly feared Mormon militia, the Nauvoo Legion.² The “General Return” reveals a different picture from the artistic renditions of this unit as a splendidly attired, well-trained, and amply equipped fighting force.

To date, little has been published on the Legion and its function in Nauvoo beyond well-known accounts of particular actions.³ Scholarly publications have typically treated the Legion or its members only as background to other issues.

The Nauvoo Legion first existed as an unofficial militia force. It came into official existence in 1840 under the provisions of Section 25 of the Nauvoo charter that was enacted by the Illinois legislature on December 16 of that year.⁴ As a delegated agency of Illinois, the Nauvoo Legion was permitted to receive public arms from the state arsenal. Officers in militia units were popularly elected and then commissioned as agents of the state. By July 1841, the Legion’s two brigade-size “cohorts” had been organized to the extent that the First Cohort (“horse troops” or cavalry) numbered at least two regimental staffs and six companies, and the Second Cohort (“foot troops” or infantry) numbered five regimental staffs and as many as sixteen companies. One of the infantry regiments had been reorganized into an artillery unit.⁵ It is interesting to note that Church leaders chose to give a Roman image to their militia by calling Nauvoo’s division-size force a *legion* and its two brigade-size organizations *cohorts*.⁶

Almost immediately after the issuance of the charter, non-Mormons in the surrounding area voiced concern over the existence of the Legion. In April and May 1841, Legion officers, attempting to calm the situation, hastened to declare that the Legion was not a threat. Stephen A. Douglas was asked to review and comment on the charter. His supportive report to Major General John C. Bennett, second-in-command of the Nauvoo Legion, was incorporated with a general order dated May 4, 1841, and signed by Lieutenant General Joseph Smith, which stated:

The Legion is not, as has been falsely represented by its enemies, exclusively a “Mormon” military association, but a body of citizen soldiers, organized (without regard to political preferences or religious sentiments) for the public defense, the general good, and the preservation of law and order. . . . No other views are entertained or tolerated. . . .

. . . The militia companies of Hancock county, and citizens generally, are respectfully invited to unite with the Legion, and partake of its privileges.”

Later in the same order, Smith stated that “the officers and troops of the Legion are directed to treat with proper respect and decorum, all other officers and troops in the service of this state, or of the United States.” Nevertheless, they clearly intended to defend their city and themselves “against misrule, anarchy, and mob violence.”⁷ Thus, while the Saints were striving to be conciliatory, they were also seeking to control the county’s existing militia structure to preclude a recurrence of the violence experienced three years earlier at the hands of the Missouri militia.

As tabulated in the “General Return,” the Second Cohort of five regiments was overseen by a general staff under the direction of a brigadier, whose staff of ten consisted of a brigade major, quartermaster, aides-de-camp, commissary, surgeon, and five chaplains, who probably were further assigned to the five regiments. Within the cohort, the troop strength of each regiment varied, but the officer corps was identical for each (with one exception as noted below). Each regiment was commanded by a colonel, who was assigned a headquarters staff that included a lieutenant colonel, major, quartermaster sergeant, and sergeant major. The regimental officer complement also included six captains and six each of first, second, and third lieutenants (excepting the “2nd Reg. Rifle,” which had only five of each, and the “3rd Reg. Rifle,” which had an additional quartermaster and surgeon).

The numbers of noncommissioned officers and private soldiers varied. In the five regiments reported on the “General Return,” the number of sergeants and corporals varied from 23 to 28 and 16 to 27, respectively. The Fourth Rifle and Fifth Infantry Regiments had nine pioneers between them, and the First Artillery and Third Rifle Regiments shared the cohort’s seven musicians. The greatest disparity occurred among the corps of privates. In rank order, the five regiments of the Second Cohort included 195, 257, 388, 230, and 272 men. The Nauvoo Legion’s Second Cohort thus totaled 1,751 men, of which 159 were line officers and members of the general staff.

No mention is made in this document of organization at battalion or company levels, although it is apparent that counts of captains and lieutenants correspond to companies, which probably numbered twenty-nine as of the date of the return.⁸

Although the Second Cohort's aggregate strength of 1,751 in 1843 is revealing—the entire Legion had numbered 1,490 “pretty well disciplined troops” on September 11, 1841⁹—few solid conclusions or extrapolations can be drawn from this data. At first look these numbers appear to be surprisingly low, but in actuality they may fairly correspond with estimates of the total Nauvoo population at the time. That is, if in late 1843, Nauvoo had a population of about 10,000–12,000,¹⁰ then a militia of able-bodied men would have been limited to about 3,000—estimated numbers that would be at least roughly consistent with a military force of two brigades, each numbering in the vicinity of 1,500 men yet totalling well below the traditional number of 5,000 men the Mormons were assumed to have fielded. Population estimates are complex, and militia records are at best incomplete; but without question, all able-bodied men of Nauvoo between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, with few exceptions, were required by law to serve in the Legion.¹¹ Therefore, if an accurate estimate of the total number of Mormon men between eighteen and forty-five can be made, that total should approximate the potential size of the Legion.

Unfortunately, the “General Return” is merely a tabulation. Other than the name of the reporting brigade major, John Bills, no other names are given on the document besides “Scriptist” Thomas Bullock, Joseph Smith's secretary, who signed the docket. The document tabulates only the line strength of the Second Cohort and therefore does not list the officers of the lieutenant general's divisional (legion) headquarters staff. However, the tabulations of officers correspond closely to the enumerations listed on another document (also given at the end of this article), titled *Rank Roll of the Nauvoo Legion*, a broadside roll printed in Nauvoo (dating probably to mid-May 1842) that listed officers in the order of seniority by commission dates.¹²

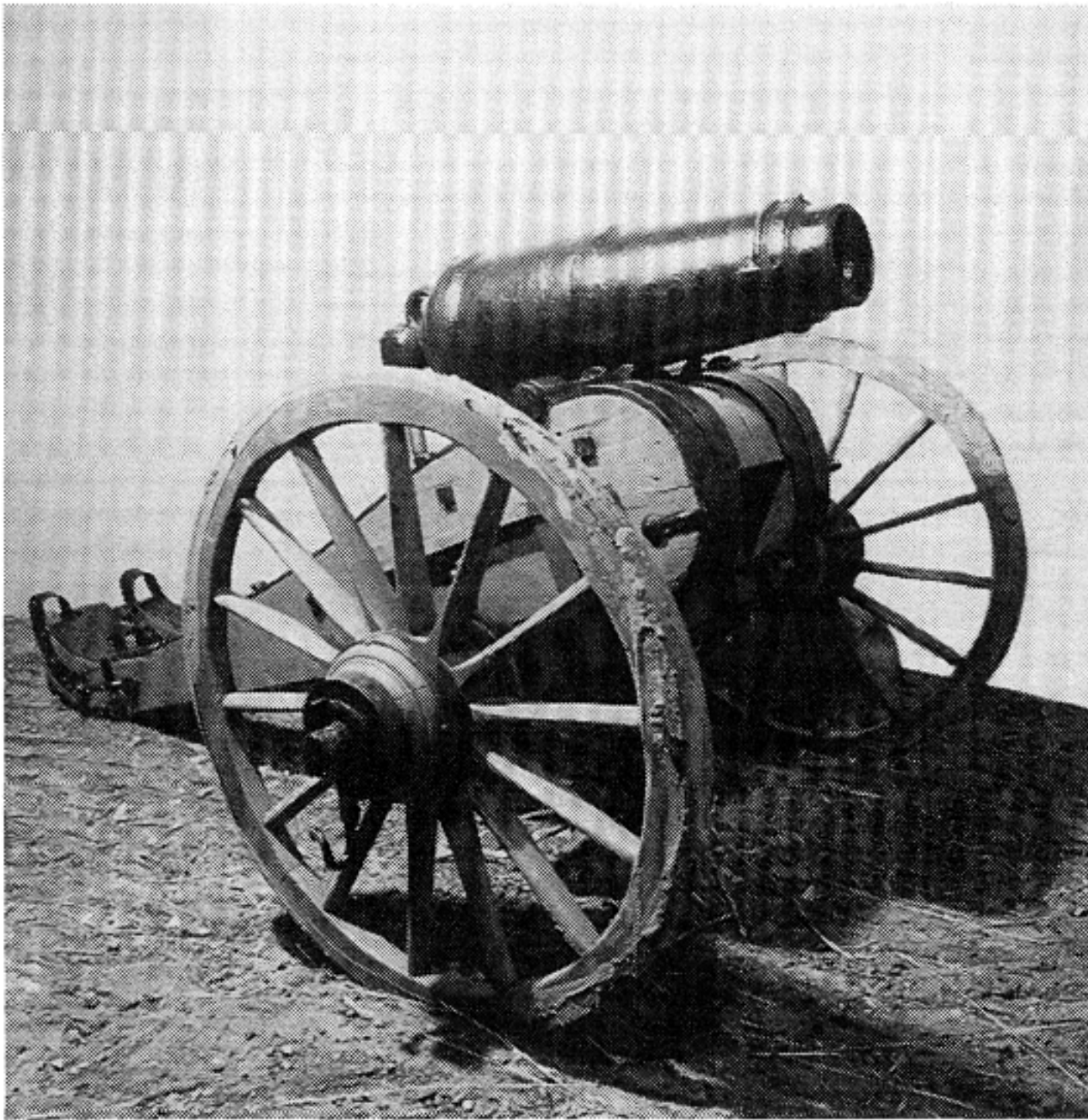
The general picture of the Nauvoo Legion at the close of 1843 extrapolated from the details given in the “General Return” and the *Rank and Roll* is one of a militia staffed from the top down, with

a popular levy that filled in the ranks of corporals and private soldiers.¹³ To this extent, the return well corroborates other evidence. Although it indicates that the Legion could put forces of multi-company size into the field, it also indicates that much of the staffing, particularly at legion and brigade level, anticipated substantial further mobilization if a serious threat arose. Further, the high ranks and large and showy unit designations may have been intended to impress local citizens that Nauvoo was serious about defending itself. Thus, this civilian militia in early 1844 seems to have been organized but not fully mobilized, and its rank and file members had probably not moved far beyond basic drill commands.

Another value of the "General Return" lies in its explicit tabulation of arms. In early May 1841, as state quartermaster general, Bennett advised the Legion to apply immediately for an issue of public arms, stating that most available weapons had been distributed and that further applications would be filled in the order received. Consequently, the Legion received a very small issue of arms soon after it was organized.¹⁴ In September 1843, Legion commander Joseph Smith appointed W. W. Phelps, Henry Miller, and Hosea Stout to ask the governor for more equipment.¹⁵ That additional arms were delivered cannot be verified by evidence at hand.

The increasingly tense situation in Hancock County was complicated late in 1843, probably as this "General Return" was being compiled, when the legislature (possibly in response to the arms petition of Phelps, Miller, and Stout) cut the Legion loose from state aegis and declared that "it is entirely independent . . . , may make laws for its own government & seems evidently designed to sustain the Municipal authorities of Nauvoo."¹⁶ In the eyes of non-Mormons suspicious of the kingdom on the Mississippi, this action formally made the Legion the religiously controlled threat they had always assumed it to be. Still, supposition, more than fact, ruled.

Comparing the disparate numbers between the tabulations of men and arms, it is apparent that most Legion soldiers, like most other state and territorial militias at the time, necessarily equipped themselves with personally owned weapons. In the "General Return," arms are divided into columns for muskets, rifles, swords, pairs of pistols, and "cannons & equipage." Bennett had early advised that the Legion be organized into companies named for



Courtesy Museum of Church History and Art,
Salt Lake City.

Left: One of the Nauvoo Legion cannons. This sow cannon was originally manufactured for use in the War of 1812. It was used in Nauvoo and eventually brought west by the Latter-day Saints, who continued the Nauvoo Legion in Utah.

Bottom: Nauvoo Legion arsenal. Located on the south side of Young Street between Wells and Durphy Streets, the arsenal was proposed as early as 1843. Construction of the building continued through 1845, when the roof was being finished. The Catholic Church eventually purchased the property and added a tower and porch to the original limestone building.



Courtesy Harold Allen, Chicago.

the weapons they were to carry, that is, rifles for rifle companies, cannon for artillery companies, etc.¹⁷ A glance at the “General Return” confirms that the force was organized around that advice and expectation. Obviously, the three cannons were enumerated in the arms of the First Artillery, as well as the lion’s share (two-thirds) of the swords listed. With the minor exception of six rifles listed in the First Artillery, only the three rifle companies carried state-provided rifles, though they were unevenly distributed. The Second and Third Rifle Regiments held 59 and 40 each and between them had four pistol pairs, while the Fourth’s 28 rifles were supplemented by a third (21) of the muskets. The Fifth Infantry Regiment shouldered state-provided muskets solely. Since no such weapons are listed for members of the general staff, it can be assumed that these officers were expected to procure their own arms (swords and pistols)—likely a common practice throughout the United States at the time. To this day, all officers procure their own swords.

All in all, the “General Return” essentially corroborates reports of the small numbers of arms provided to the Legion by the state. It was not much. Rather it was apparently a token allotment, which left the Legion to make up the difference with privately owned weapons.¹⁸ Just how completely and well the Legion was thus able to equip itself is unknown, and is, of course, undeterminable from the return. All that is known is that weapons in the general amounts indicated in the return were returned to the state upon demand in 1844; they were all collected in a few hours on the afternoon of June 24, 1844, by an Illinois militia detachment under written orders of Governor Ford.¹⁹

Despite the low numbers of arms reported, the document is complete. Numbers of each rank and totals for each regiment are carefully given. Significantly, where no enumerations are made (that is, where the rank is not filled in a regiment or no arms of the type are held), the space is filled with a dot, not left blank. Thus, the “General Return” is an accurate assessment of public arms fieldable by the Legion. It conforms with the statement of Governor Ford that the total included “three pieces of cannon and about two hundred and fifty stand of small arms and their accouterments. Of these, the three pieces of cannon and two hundred and

twenty stand of small arms were surrendered.”²⁰ After the death of Joseph Smith three days later, the Nauvoo citizens were left to arm themselves privately. Eventually, the Legion played a major if unofficial role in the defense of the Mormons prior to the flight of 1846.²¹

In light of its reduced armament, however, the value of the Nauvoo Legion seems to have been less a combat-ready multiregimental force than a skeleton organization prepared for full mobilization when the need arose. Nevertheless, what was known of the Legion, true or otherwise, seriously worried Hancock County residents. Though the Legion's armaments may have been weakened, the very availability of a mobilized force in a climate of increasing hostility and suspicion worried Hancock County residents. Fear and suspicion outside Nauvoo were compounded by rumor or outright deception, mostly on the parts of individuals violently opposed to the Mormons. “A large portion of the people, by pure misrepresentation,” wrote Ford, “had been made to believe that the Legion had received of the state as many as thirty pieces of artillery and five or six thousand stand of small arms.”²² Such falsehoods and rumors led to disaster in the summer of 1844. The editor of the *Quincy Whig* probably expressed the anti-Mormon sentiment best: “So long as they [the Mormons] are banded together under the direction of one head . . . so long will they be looked upon by the people of the State with mistrust and suspicion.”²³

The “General Return of the Second Cohort” offers valuable contemporaneous information about the status of the Nauvoo Legion. Further historical treatment touching anti-Mormon perceptions in the area should be considered in the light of this new documentary evidence.

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NOTES

¹ Joseph Smith Jr., *The History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*, ed. B. H. Roberts, 2d ed., rev., 7 vols. (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book,

1971), 7:9–10 (hereafter cited as *History of the Church*). Interestingly, the state's quartermaster general who issued the allotment of arms to the Nauvoo Legion was John C. Bennett, who joined the LDS Church and quickly rose to political and military prominence in Nauvoo. He was Joseph Smith's second-in-command of the Legion upon his excommunication in 1842.

²Documents in the Illinois governor's papers include a list of officers elected for commission, but these concern the Legion before it was actually organized. They are, therefore, antecedent and not descriptive.

³The only substantive secondary work that has been published is "The Nauvoo Legion," in George W. Givens, *In Old Nauvoo: Everyday Life in the City of Joseph* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book, 1990), 131–41. The best scholarly study of the legion is John Sweeney Jr.'s unpublished treatise, "A History of the Nauvoo Legion in Illinois" (master's thesis, Brigham Young University, 1974). Neither Marvin Hill and Dallin Oaks in *Carthage Conspiracy: The Trial of the Accused Assassins of Joseph Smith* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975), nor Robert B. Flanders in *Nauvoo: Kingdom on the Mississippi* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1965), has much to say about the Legion. Paul Bailey, *The Armies of God* (New York: Doubleday, 1968), is a journalistic commentary possessing major flaws.

⁴*Times and Seasons* 2 (January 1, 1841): 266–67; *History of the Church* 4:239, 244.

⁵Information is sketchy, but see *History of the Church* 4:354–55, 363, 382, and 582; and 5:422, 430–31, and 443. Although there are several references to battalions in *History of the Church*, whether such headquarters (between regiment and company) were ever actually staffed is unknown.

⁶Designations of some company-size units are also colorful. In addition to normal designations such as "infantry," "light infantry," "riflemen," and "cavalry," there were "life guards," "flying artillery lancers," "invincibles," and "dragoons." Additionally, the Legion had an officially designated "band of music, not exceeding twenty men," which apparently performed often. See *History of the Church* 4:300, 401, and 502.

⁷*Times and Seasons* 2 (May 15, 1841): 417–18; *History of the Church* 4:354–56.

⁸Assignment of company-level officers is clarified by Section 12 of Ordinance no. 1, dated March 12, 1842. *Times and Seasons* 3 (March 15, 1842): 734. See the commission given to Second Lieutenant Wandle Mace (p. 138 of this essay). Note that he was assigned to the "First Company, First Battalion of the Fifth Regiment and Second Cohort of the Nauvoo Legion." See also Legion General Orders of December 20, 1841, which in part directed the "Brigadier-Generals [the two cohort, or brigade, commanders] . . . to require the Colonels of Regiments to order Battalion Parades, some time prior to the General Parade, within the bounds of their respective commands—the Colonels will act as reviewing officers, and the Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, will command their respective Battalions." *Times and Seasons* 3 (January 1, 1842): 654. This indicates that the regiment, at least for parade purposes, would organize into two battalions, one under the lieutenant colonel and the other under the major indicated by the "General Orders" as being in each regimental commander's staff.

⁹*Times and Seasons* 3 (January 1, 1842): 654; *History of the Church* 4:415.

¹⁰Susan Easton Black, "How Large Was the Population of Nauvoo?" in this issue, p. 93.

¹¹*History of the Church* 4:300.

¹²*Rank Roll of the Nauvoo Legion* (Nauvoo, May 1842), broadside. Copies are held by the Chicago Historical Society, Beineke Library at Yale, BYU, and the LDS Church Historical Dept. The general orders of December 20, 1841, specified that from that date "the officers will take post according to the rank assigned them by the date of their commissions, agreeably [*sic*] to the rules and regulations of the United States Army, and the rules heretofore adopted of ranking by grade of companies is hereby abrogated." *Times and Seasons* 3 (January 1, 1842): 654.

Minor discrepancies exist between the totals of officers listed as commissioned on the *Rank Roll* and the numbers tallied in the "General Return." For example, the counts of first, second, and third lieutenants do not quite total the tally given on the "General Return." Rank also does not correlate to staff assignment. The chaplains, as members of the general staff assigned to the cohort, held rank as majors. The adjutants, quartermaster sergeants, and adjutant majors (and probably the surgeons) were captaincies, despite the titles given to the appointment. With two exceptions, the senior line officers of the Second Cohort's first four regiments correspond to the *Rank Roll* precisely. The two quartermasters, the sergeants, the single aide-de-camp, and commissary in the general staff, and the adjutant of the First and one sergeant major of the Second Regiment remain the only officer positions unknown. Of the remaining officers from the four regiments, 17 captains, 18 first and third, and 20 second lieutenants of the twenty-three regimental positions for each rank then available are listed by name on the *Rank Roll*.

¹³The *Rank Roll of the Nauvoo Legion* shows that the Second Cohort—the infantry brigade—was much more completely staffed than the First Cohort—the cavalry brigade. The higher ranks were staffed completely. Majors and captains were divided fairly evenly, but of the various lieutenants, only 23 of the 79 names enumerated—barely 29 percent—belonged to the First Cohort's corps of line officers. See *History of the Church* 4:293–96, 300, 309–10, 353, 382, and 502 for lists of ranking officers by name in the general, brigade, and regimental staffs.

¹⁴*Times and Seasons* 2 (May 15, 1841): 419; *History of the Church* 5:201. In December 1842, William Smith argued that the Legion had "not even that equal portion of arms that they are entitled to by law." *History of the Church* 5:203.

¹⁵*History of the Church* 6:31.

¹⁶*Nauvoo Neighbor*, December 9, 1843. This may be why the "General Return" is not found in the Illinois archives today.

¹⁷*Times and Seasons* 2 (May 15, 1841): 419.

¹⁸*History of the Church* 5:201–3.

¹⁹*History of the Church* 6:553–57.

²⁰Quoted in *History of the Church* 7:10.

²¹Givens, *In Old Nauvoo*, 132–33, 138–39.

²²*History of the Church* 7:10.

²³Oaks and Hill, *Carthage Conspiracy*, 23.

General Return of the Second Cohort or Brigade of the Nauvoo Legion of the Illinois Militia for the Year 1843

	General Staff	1st Reg. Artillery	2nd Reg. Rifle	3rd Reg. Rifle	4th Reg. Rifle	5th Reg. Infantry	Aggre- gate
Brigadier Generals	1						1
Colonels		1	1	1	1	1	5
Lieutenant Colonels		1	1	1	1	1	5
Majors		1	1	1	1	1	5
Brigade Major	1						1
Quartermasters	1			1			2
Aids-de-camp to the Brigadier General	1						1
Commissary	1						1
Chaplains	5						5
Surgeons	1			1			2
Adjutants		1	1	1	1	1	5
Quartermaster Sergeants		1	1	1	1	1	5
Sergeant Majors		1	1	1	1	1	5
Captains		6	5	6	6	6	29
1st Lieutenants		6	5	6	6	6	29
2nd Lieutenants		6	5	6	6	6	29
3rd Lieutenants		6	5	6	6	6	29
Sergeants		23	25	28	27	27	130
Corporals		16	20	27	22	19	104
Pioneers					3	6	9
Musicians		1		6			7
Privates		195	257	388	230	272	1342
Total commissioned	11	30	26	32	30	30	159
Total noncommissioned							
Officers and Privates		235	302	449	282	324	1592
Aggregate	11	265	328	481	312	354	1751
Muskets					21	42	63
Rifles		6	59	40	28		133
Swords		63	2	20	13		98
Pairs of Pistols				1	3		4
Cannons & Equipage		2					2
Total Arms		71	61	61	65	42	300

John Bills
Brigade Major

Legion Officers of the Second Cohort as Given on the *Rank Roll of the Nauvoo Legion*

Rank	Unit	Name
Brigadier General	General Staff	Charles C. Rich
Colonel	1st Regiment Artillery	Titus Billings
Colonel	2nd Regiment Rifle	Francis M. Higbee
Colonel	3rd Regiment Rifle	Samuel Bent
Colonel	4th Regiment Rifle	Jonathan H. Dunham
Lieutenant Colonel	1st Regiment Artillery	John Scott
Lieutenant Colonel	2nd Regiment Rifle	N. Higgins
Lieutenant Colonel	3rd Regiment Rifle	George Morey
Lieutenant Colonel	4th Regiment Rifle	James Brown
Major	1st Regiment Artillery	Hosea Stout
Major	2nd Regiment Rifle	A. H. Golden
Major	3rd Regiment Rifle	William Neiswanger
Major	4th Regiment Rifle	J. P. Harman
Brigade Major	General Staff	John Bills [not on "Rank Roll"]
Chaplains (Majors)	General Staff	William Marks, George A. Smith, William Smith, Willard Richards, Wilford Woodruff
Adjutant (Captain)	2nd Regiment Rifle	John G. Hasson
Adjutant (Captain)	3rd Regiment Rifle	Timothy Foote
Adjutant (Captain)	4th Regiment Rifle	E. L. Brown
Quartermaster		
Sergeant (Captain)	1st Regiment Artillery	William D. Pratt
Quartermaster		
Sergeant (Captain)	2nd Regiment Rifle	P. Cahoon
Quartermaster		
Sergeant (Captain)	3rd Regiment Rifle	Jonathon H. Hale
Quartermaster		
Sergeant (Captain)	4th Regiment Rifle	Joel S. Miles
Sergeant Major (Captain)	1st Regiment Artillery	Lewis Robison
Sergeant Major (Captain)	3rd Regiment Rifle	E. Potter
Sergeant Major (Captain)	4th Regiment Rifle	Edwin D. Woolley
Captains	<i>unit not specified</i>	Levi Bracken, B. S. Wilbur, Theodore Turley, Peter W. Canover, Alva L. Tippetts, William Huntington, James Worthington, Darwin Chase, William M. Alred, John H. Tippetts, O. M. Allen, C. D. Barnum, Samuel Mosaic, Charles R. Dana, John Pack, Moses Clauson, Andrew M. Hamilton

1st Lieutenants	<i>unit not specified</i>	S. Winchester, Stephen Chase, Hiram Clark, Peter Lemon, A. Williams, William Aldridge, Alexander Badlam, P. Colton, P. Wells, H. Herriman, Andrew Lytle, Lewis Robins, Lucius N. Scovil, Warren Snow, Horace M. Alexander, Stephen Williams, John J. Degraw, Ira E. Lincoln
2nd Lieutenants	<i>unit not specified</i>	Stephen H. Goddard, Asahel Perry, Allen Taylor, William Wirick, O. M. Duel, Tarlton Lewis, William Munjar, Horace Evans, John S. Higbee, Lyman O. Littlefield, Edson Barney, J. G. Luce, Wesley Knight, George Woodward, John Bair, Josiah Bois, Andrew Palmer, John P. Smith, George W. Vorus, Daniel Carn
3rd Lieutenants	<i>unit not specified</i>	E. Marsh, A. Johnson, Truman O. Angel, D. Cathcart, Isaiah Whiteside, John M. Ewel, William Miller, Jacob F. Abbot, Harvey J. Moore, William C. Perry, John Ellis, William Heap, Lorenzo D. Driggs, William Garner, Alvin Horr, Martin Ewel, John Anderson, Appleton M. Harmon