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ROBERT S MOORE,
COLONEL.

HISTORY
OF THE
EIGHTY-FIFTH
REGIMENT,

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

**COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION,**

BY

HENRY J. ATEN,

FIRST SERGEANT COMPANY G;

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.



HIAWATHA, KANSAS.

1901,

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By
Henry I. Aten.

Introduction.

In the years that have passed since the close of the War of the Rebellion there has been more or less talk among its members of a history of the regiment. Colonel Dilworth gave the subject much attention, and at one time had about decided to undertake the work. He had long commanded the regiment, and was more than ordinarily well equipped for the compilation of such a work, and it is much to be regretted that he did not find time to accomplish his purpose. Then there were several men in the ranks who kept diaries through the war, some of whom, at least, had the writing of a history of the Eighty-fifth as an end in view. But no definite steps had been taken until the matter was taken up by the Regimental Association. In order that the reader may know how the work was undertaken by the writer, and for the information of those of our comrades who have not enjoyed the privilege of attending its reunions, the following short sketch is given of the origin and purpose of the

Regimental Association.

At a meeting of old settlers and ex-soldiers held in Rockwell Park, at Havana, Ill., on September 16th, 1885, there were present fifty-six former members of the Eighty-fifth regiment, all of the companies being represented except Company F. At this meeting an organization was formed to be known as the Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Association.

The declared purpose of the association was to hold annual reunions on or about the eighth day of October, that being the anniversary of the first battle in which the regiment was engaged, for social enjoyment; for the cultivation of the friendships formed during the trying ordeals of soldier life; for the gathering of material for historic purposes, and for teaching patriotism to the young. The following named comrades were elected officers for the first year: Philip L. Dieffenbacher, commander; David Sigley, adjutant; William H. Hole, treasurer; Jacob H. Prettyman, quartermaster; James T. Pierce, commissary, and Joseph S. Barwick, chaplain.

The association has held a reunion each year since its organization, with an average attendance of sixty-five members.

At the annual meeting in 1899 it was decided to hold the next reunion on the third Wednesday in October, 1900, and a motion was adopted authorizing Comrade Henry J. Aten to compile and publish a history of the regiment.

At the sixteenth annual meeting held in Havana on the third Wednesday in October, 1900, the association was broadened and its usefulness extended by amending the constitution so as to permit the wives of members to become honorary members of the association, and their sons and daughters to become auxiliary members. At this meeting Havana, Illinois, was selected as the place for holding future reunions, the same to be held on the third Wednesday in October, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. D. Cadwallader, commander; William H. Hole and David Sigley, vice-commanders; James T. Seay, adjutant; Thomas C. Eaton, quartermaster, and J. B. Shawgo, trustee of the Kennesaw Mountain Monument Association.

When the task of writing a history of the gallant regiment in which it was my good fortune to serve during the War of the Rebellion, was assigned to me, the trust was accepted with many misgivings. I knew the work would be both delicate and difficult, and after considering various plans, the one worked out in the following pages seemed to promise the best results, and I entered upon the work with such ability as I could command, regardless of the time required or the labor involved. Although present with the regiment every day from its organization until it was disbanded, I found as the work progressed, my memory in conflict with the official reports, letters written at the time events to be narrated were occurring, and the diary kept by myself throughout the war. In all such cases I have relied upon the written record, believing it to be more trustworthy than mere recollection.

Most of the personal incidents which would have enlivened the story have been lost in the years that have passed since the war ended, but it was believed that the official reports, histories of the Civil War, and the memories of leading commanders on both sides could be drawn upon to make up much that had been lost to memory. It also appeared not only appropriate, but necessary, to a proper appreciation of the work accomplished by the regiment, to include a brief outline of the campaigns in which it was engaged, and connect its movements with the larger movements of the bri-

gade, the division, the corps, and the army of which it was a part. This has been attempted, and in the course of compilation, the writer has personally examined every book and paper in the office of the adjutant general at Springfield relating to the Eighty-fifth, the records of the pension office and of the war department at Washington have been searched, and the following authorities have been consulted:

The Personal Memoirs of General Grant.

The Personal Memoirs of General Sherman.

The Personal Memoirs of General Sheridan.

A Narrative of Military Service, by General W. B. Hazen.

The Life of Gen. George H. Thomas, by Thomas B. Van Horne.

The American Conflict, by Horace Greeley.

The History of the Army of the Cumberland, by Gen. Henry M. Cist.

The History of the Army of the Cumberland, by Thomas B. Van Horne.

Atlanta, and the March to the Sea, by Gen. Jacob D. Cox.

The History of the Ninety-sixth Illinois, by C. A. Partridge.

The History of the 113th Ohio, by Sergeant F. M. McAdams.

The History of the Fifty-second Ohio, by Nixon B. Stewart.

The History of the Eighty-sixth Illinois, by John H. Kinnear.

McCook's Brigade at Kennesaw, by Captain F. B. James.

The Rebellion Records, published by the U. S. Government.

A Narrative of Military Operations, by the Confederate General, Joseph E. Johnston.

Advance and Retreat, by the Confederate General, J. B. Hood.

The Life of the Confederate General, N. B. Forrest, by General Thomas Jordan.

The narrative has been made impersonal, and the personal sketches have been written with no desire to unduly exalt the personal achievements of anyone. A blank, forwarded to every member of the regiment whose address could be ascertained, in many instances failed to elicit a reply. Such should not complain if they find their personal sketches deficient, although the writer made every effort to complete them. The work was undertaken as a labor of love, with no expectation of pecuniary reward, and with the entire edition sold, the copy retained by the writer will be the most expensive.

Cherishing the memory of every old comrade, whether living or dead, proud of the fact that it was my privilege to be associated

with them through an heroic epoch, this work is submitted with the hope that it may awaken proud recollections in the breast of an old comrade; that it may make a son's heart exult at the sight of a father's name, and inspire him to unselfish and patriotic effort, and, above all, that it may help reveal and establish the truth, from which none of the brave men of the Eighty-fifth have anything to fear. The writer has made no effort to meet the requirements of critics, but has written for those who, by experience or sympathy, can enter into the spirit which actuated the volunteer soldier in the war for the Union. And if the book shall meet the approval of surviving comrades, their friends, and the friends of those deceased, I shall feel amply rewarded for my labor.

To all the comrades who have aided in the work I return cordial thanks, and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge my obligations for information furnished to General I. N. Reece, adjutant general of Illinois, and his courteous office force, to the Hon. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, and to General R. A. Alger, secretary of war.

HENRY J. ATEN.

Hiawatha, Kansas, February 1st, 1901.



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Colonel Robert S. Moore.

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Asst. Surgeon Gilbert S. Southwick.

Adjutant Clark N. Andrus.

Quartermaster Holoway W. Lightcap.

Captain George A Blanchard.

Captain Henry S. LaTourette.

Lieutenant D. L. Musselman.

Lieutenant John M. Robertson.

Sergeant W. Irving Shannon.

First Sergeant Henry J. Aten.

(GROUP.)

Chaplain Joseph S. Barwick.

Lieutenant A. D. Cadwallader.

Corporal David Sigley.

Corporal Joseph S. Conover.

John Aten.

Dr. P. L. Dieffenbacher.

Henry C. Swisher.

Dr. Joseph B. Shawgo.

Prof. D. L. Musselman.

Henry J. Aten.

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CHAPTER I.

By the middle of the summer of 1862 there were few among the people either North or South, who had not found ample cause for revising their estimate of the magnitude and duration of the Civil War. During the year and more that had passed since the firing upon Fort Sumter, there had been many engagements, some of which had been bloody enough to satisfy the most sanguinary, and each side had scored its victories. Nearly twenty thousand men had been shot dead on the battlefield; upward of eighty thousand had been wounded, while an unknown number had died of disease in the service.

The early engagements were disastrous to the Federal arms. Bull Run was a crushing defeat, the Union troops falling back in panic to the gates of the National Capital. At Wilson's Creek, Missouri, the army was forced to retreat, after the loss of their gallant leader, General Lyon, and many men. Some victories of minor importance had been gained in West Virginia, and the battle of Belmont, Missouri, was fought in November, 1861, which served to give the Western troops confidence in themselves and in their commander. At Mill Springs, Kentucky, the Union forces won a handsome victory, in which the enemy was beaten, driven, routed, his general slain and his standards captured. Driven and pursued from Missouri, the rebels were defeated in a hard fought battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Fort Donelson was captured with 15,000 prisoners and a large number of cannon. The battle of Shiloh, fought in

April, 1862, was a decided victory for the Union arms, though dearly won, and on the thirtieth of May the Federal forces occupied Corinth, Mississippi. And on the first of June, after having seized the peninsula in Virginia, the army of the East was within five miles of the Confederate Capital. At this time, a line beginning on the Chickahominy river in front of Richmond, Virginia, thence running through Cumberland Gap on the southern border of Kentucky, and extending through Huntsville, Alabama, and Corinth, Mississippi, to Helena, Arkansas, would show the positions occupied by the Union armies, and also indicate the vast region that had been wrested from the foe.

Meanwhile, the South had changed its opinion of northern pluck and endurance, and began to admit by its energetic action, that the military instinct was not a sectional monopoly. To recover their losses, the Confederate authorities devised a plan for an offensive campaign, in which the armies under Lee in Virginia, Bragg in Tennessee, and Van Dorn in Mississippi were to be largely reinforced, and at the same time attack the Federals and drive them from the South. Then Bragg and Van Dorn would unite the standards of their victorious columns at Louisville or Cincinnati, while Lee should plant the Confederate flag on the dome of the National Capitol, and the two Confederate armies would invade the North and compel a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The plan for driving the Union forces from Southern soil and invading the North by a simultaneous advance of all the Confederate armies, was popular with the people in rebellion, and under their united and enthusiastic

support developed unexpected strength and at first met with signal success. Suddenly the Union armies were thrown on the defensive, and from the Chickahominy to the Mississippi the enemy appeared so confident and aggressive, that it became a question whether our armies were not to be forced backward, the scenes of strife transferred to the States north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and free soil be watered with the blood of heroes slain in battle.

In this emergency, the governors of all the loyal States signed a letter to the President requesting him to issue a call for additional troops, and in response to this letter, Mr. Lincoln on July 2nd, 1862, issued a call for 300,000 volunteers. The people fully appreciated the gravity of the situation, but there was some delay in assigning quotas to the various States, so that but little was accomplished in the way of recruiting until July had nearly closed. But by the time the recruiting machinery was in readiness volunteers were responding in large numbers, and the closing week in July and the early days of August witnessed large enlistments. The need of troops continuing and becoming more and more pressing, the President on the fourth of August issued another call for 300,000 men in addition to the 300,000 called out in July.

That month of August, 1862, was one long to be remembered by those who shared in its exciting events. The menacing attitude of the South had prepared the loyal people of the North for the most energetic action; the successive calls for additional troops thrilled them with military ardor, and the response was a wonderful one. All sorts and conditions of men left their business

and enlisted in the ranks. Boys of fifteen sat down and cried because they were not permitted to enlist, and everywhere there was manifest the most intense devotion to the Union and its starry banner. And the young men of the North, many of whom had others dependent upon them for support, to the number of more than half a million, responded to the call of their country within the brief space of two months.

Amid the stirring events of that period the Eighty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was organized. Recruited at the most critical period of the war, it was composed of excellent material. With few exceptions officers and men had been familiar with the use of firearms from their youth, and very many were excellent marksmen. They had met men returning from the great battles of the previous year, wounded and maimed for life. The pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war had disappeared, and all knew that war meant not only wounds and death, but hunger, hardship and privation. Rapidly organized and equipped, it was hurried to the front to meet the rising tide of rebellion on the banks of the Ohio river. Commanded with ability and led with rare courage, it was given opportunity to bear a conspicuous part in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. It never turned its back to the foe but once, and then only in obedience to peremptory orders. To its gallant conduct in the fierce heat of many battles, and its noble bearing in every emergency its members have ever been able to refer with pride. To the recital of some of these events and to the narrative of the whereabouts of the command from day to day, the following chapters are devoted.

CHAPTER II.

Captain Robert S. Moore, of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, had been wounded in the advance upon Corinth, Miss., and was at his home in Havana, on leave of absence when the first call for troops was issued in July, 1862. Impressed, by experience and observation at the front, of the urgent need of more troops in the field, he at once began to recruit a regiment under the following authority, which is copied from the original still in possession of Colonel Moore:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Springfield, July 11th, 1862.

Captain Robert S. Moore, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Havana, Ill.

Sir: At direction of Governor Yates you are hereby authorized to enroll and report at Peoria ten companies of infantry for Government service for three years unless discharged,—to form a part of the forces authorized by late call of the President.

Each of said companies to consist of not less than (83) nor more than (101) strong, able-bodied men, and to be reported with at least minimum number of men within thirty days from this date.

If not reported with minimum number within thirty days, the companies will be liable to consolidation with others similarly situated or the men (previous to muster into service) at the pleasure of the Governor, discharged. Company officers will be appointed and commissioned by the Governor,—the recommendations of the companies will be duly considered—but fitness for position will be the rule governing appointments.

You will keep me advised of your progress in recruiting, reporting weekly the number (and names) actually enrolled, and state

when squads or companies are ready to camp, and marching and transportation orders will be promptly supplied.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adjutant General.

Official: JOHN H. LOOMIS, Assistant Adjutant General.

At this time Caleb J. Dilworth was practicing law in Havana, and he became associated with Captain Moore in recruiting a regiment. Under their energetic direction recruiting was conducted in various towns, which resulted in raising five companies in Mason County.

In the summer of 1861 the Hon. S. P. Cummings, of Astoria, was commissioned mustering officer with the rank of major, and was active in recruiting some of the companies that entered the service from Fulton County in that year. As soon as the quota had been assigned the state under the first call of 1862 he established recruiting stations in Astoria, Summum, and Marble's Mills, in South Fulton. And by the time supplies and transportation were provided, three companies were raised and ready to go into camp from Fulton County. Soon after the five companies from Mason and the three from Fulton arrived at Peoria, the designated rendezvous, they were joined by a company commanded by Captain P. S. Scott, from Menard County, and one enrolled by Captain John Kennedy, at Pekin, in Tazewell County, in the latter part of June. This completed the number of companies required to form the regiment; each company being under officers of their own selection, and all enlisted from adjoining counties.

The camp at Peoria was pleasantly situated on high, well-drained ground, immediately above the city, and near the west bank of the Illinois river. The camp was

supplied with tents and straw, but no blankets were furnished for several days, and meantime, the frequent rains and cool nights gave the men a foretaste of things to come. Those who had left home unprepared for such an emergency made no little complaint, while those who had brought blankets with them, were inclined to manifest an undue appreciation of their own wisdom and foresight. Eager to learn their new duties, the men were constantly drilled in that part of the school of the soldier which comprehends what ought to be taught recruits without arms.

The twenty-seventh day of August, 1862, was made memorable by the appearance of the mustering officer, Captain S. A. Wainwright, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. On his arrival the boisterous drums sounded the assembly, and that splendid body of nearly one thousand gallant men fell into line for the first time and became a regiment. The long line was formed with little delay and an inspection held, few being rejected and those in almost every instance on account of being over or under the age limit for service in the army. After the surgeons had completed their examination of the physical qualifications of the men, the process of muster-in was proceeded with. And as these stalwart men stood there, with uplifted hands, and swore to serve their country "for three years unless sooner discharged," it was indeed an impressive spectacle; a scene that will never be wholly forgotten by the participants who still survive.

The companies having elected their officers previous to their arrival in camp, the line officers repaired immediately after the muster-in, to a large tent to complete the organization of the regiment by the election of field offi-

cers. At this meeting the field officers were elected and the appointment of staff officers agreed upon. The following is the list of

THE FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—Robert S. Moore, of Havana, Mason County.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Caleb J. Dilworth, of Havana, Mason County.

Major—S. P. Cummings, of Astoria, Fulton County.

Adjutant—John B. Wright, of Havana, Mason County.

Quartermaster—Samuel F. Wright, of Havana, Mason County.

Surgeon—James P. Walker, of Mason City, Mason County.

First Assistant Surgeon—Philip L. Dieffenbacher, of Havana, Mason County.

Second Assistant Surgeon—James C. Patterson, of Mason City, Mason County.

Chaplain—Joseph S. Barwick, of Havana, Mason County.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Clark N. Andrews, of Havana, Mason County.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—James T. Pierce, of Havana, Mason County.

Commissary Sergeant—Thomas J. Avery, of Bath, Mason County.

Hospital Steward—James L. Hastings, of Mason City, Mason County.

Principal Musician—John Hazlengg, of Bath, Mason County.

According to the system of infantry tactics in use at this time, a regiment was composed of ten companies to be habitually posted from right to left in the following order: A, F, D, I, C, H, E, K, G, B, in accordance with the rank of captains. Under this provision of tactics, the honor of bearing the colors belonged to Company C. But for some reason unknown to the writer, the companies were posted in the line of the Eighty-fifth, beginning with A on the right and running in consecutive order to K on the left. Under this arrangement, which was quite



CALEB J. DILWORTH,
COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL.

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unusual, Company E occupied the right center, and became the color company. This formation was continued throughout the service.

On Thursday, August 28th, clothing was issued; each soldier receiving a dark blue blouse, sky blue pants, woolen shirts and socks, cotton drawers, a forage cap, blanket and a pair of shoes. This made a neat and comfortable uniform, which proved so well suited to the service that its use was continued, with but one change, throughout the war. The forage cap afforded such slight protection in either sunshine or storm, that it soon gave way to the black felt hat. The next day, light blue overcoats of the regulation pattern, with capes, were issued, and each soldier received a knapsack and canteen. In the afternoon, muster rolls having been prepared, each company was marched to headquarters and \$13 paid to each member by the paymaster. This payment was made in carrying out a promise made the men at enlistment, that each should receive one month's pay in advance.

On Friday, September 5th, arms and accoutrements were received and issued to the compaines. The arms were the Enfield rifled muskets, and were as good a weapon as was then in general use. The Eighty-fifth was considered very fortunate in securing new Enfields, especially so considered by the members of the regiment, of whom there were quite a number who had seen previous service. Almost every regiment entering the service in 1861 was armed with old Austrian or Belgian muskets; doubtless the most unreliable and dangerous firearm ever invented. And among the terrors of the first year's service, these men always remembered the

uncertain action and the diabolic antics of those infernal guns.

From the first the men had been kept almost constantly on the drill ground, and as all were anxious to learn, some progress was made in the school of the soldier. They had learned to step in time, and to march by squad and company. Eagerly they had awaited their arms and accoutrements, and now, everyone expected that a few days at least could be devoted to drill in the manual of arms before leaving the camp of instruction. But the pressing need of more troops at the front allowed the men of the Eighty-fifth but one day in which to drill in the manual of arms.

The brief stay in camp at Peoria had been profitably employed, and calls up few but pleasant memories. Nearly all had suffered more or less from colds incident to a change from the comforts of home to the outdoor life of the camp, and the radical change of diet had affected some unfavorably. But few, however, had been sent to the building outside the camp grounds, over which floated the yellow hospital flag. Of those sent to the hospital, James Grant, private of Company K, died there on September 8th, his being the first death in the regiment.

While more time was sadly needed for instruction, and officers and men alike felt the need of it, yet all were ready and anxious to go to the assistance of their brave, hard-pressed comrades who had gone to battle for the Union in the year gone by. They wanted to bear a hand in turning back the tide of invasion now threatening northern homes, and their opportunity was now at hand. A series of disasters had overtaken our armies while the

regiment had been forming; the Army of the East had been routed from the front of the rebel capital; Lee with his victorious army was already on northern soil, and the advance of Bragg's army had arrived within striking distance of both Louisville and Cincinnati.

CHAPTER III.

At about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, September 7th, 1862, the Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry marched out of its camp at Peoria and down through the main street of the city to the railway station. The day was bright and clear, and although the ringing church bells were calling the people to worship the Prince of Peace, the patriotic citizens crowded the line of march to cheer and speed the departing soldiers. There was but little delay at the depot, and about one o'clock, or a little later, a start was made for Louisville, Kentucky. The trip was made without incident or accident of especial note. Lafayette, Indiana, was reached at about eight o'clock the next morning, and Indianapolis at six o'clock in the afternoon, and at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, September 9th, the regiment arrived at Jeffersonville. The men were very tired with the long ride in the crowded cars. Few had slept in all the previous night, as there were two in every seat, and all were glad to change from the crowded cars to the ground for a short rest. About noon the regiment crossed the Ohio river, and marched through Louisville to the southern limits of the city, where it went into camp. The day

was hot, the streets dusty, and the men were very much fatigued, although the distance marched was not great.

Notwithstanding the alleged neutrality of Kentucky, the regiment was now in Dixie. In the city the people were laboring under the most intense excitement. Among the citizens every shade of opinion prevailed from that held by the most devoted loyalist to that of the most pronounced secessionist, and on the day following the arrival of the regiment martial law was proclaimed.

Wednesday, September 10th, was full of hard work, the day being spent in squad and company drill, particular attention being paid to the manual of arms, the work ending with a dress parade. Dress parade was a new experience to nearly all of the officers and men, but the regiment made a fairly creditable appearance. In the afternoon of the next day a heavy thunder storm suddenly broke upon the camp. The high wind leveled many of the tents to the ground, while the downpour of rain thoroughly drenched the men and the entire outfit of the camp.

The insurgents having forced into their armies all the able-bodied men in the South, were now exerting their full strength against the Federal line. After a series of bloody defeats, accompanied with heavy loss, the Army of the Potomac had been driven from the peninsula in Virginia, and was now about to engage in a deadly conflict with the flushed victorious enemy, on soil dedicated to freedom and far to the north of the National Capital. On August 17th, a part of Bragg's army under General Kirby Smith turned the Union force out of Cumberland Gap. Whereupon the Union commander blew up his

elaborate fortifications, abandoned his heavy artillery, destroyed his stores, and began a hasty and disastrous retreat. After capturing detachments of Union troops on garrison duty at various posts, the rebel column of invasion encountered a green Union force at Richmond Kentucky, which had been hurriedly concentrated to oppose the rebel advance. A fight ensued, in which the Union troops were driven back on reinforcements under Major General William Nelson, who assumed command, but a rebel victory had already been won. The Union troops were dispersed, and General Nelson wounded, while his army lost nine pieces of artillery and many prisoners. The Confederate general set forward for Lexington, which he entered on September 1st, amid the frantic acclamations of the rebel sympathisers of that intensely disloyal region. He moved on through Paris to Cynthiana, and threw his advance well out toward Cincinnati.

Meanwhile General Bragg with the main body of the Confederate army crossed the Tennessee river above Chattanooga, passed to the left of the Union army, and pushed into Kentucky. This compelled General Buel to abandon the whole of Tennessee except a small district in the immediate vicinity of Nashville, and hasten by forced marches to the defense of the line of the Ohio river. Louisville, with its immense resources, was the immediate object of this gigantic raid, while the capture of Cincinnati and other northern cities was considered possible—even probable, by the enthusiastic followers of the rebel chief. The near approach of the Confederate army filled the rebel citizens in the city with high hopes, while many of the loyalists fled for refuge to various points north of the Ohio.

General Nelson was assigned to command the army forming at Louisville, and although suffering from a wound received at Richmond, his energetic action restored order, and the air of dejection soon disappeared. With the arrival of almost every boat and train came new troops, who were rapidly formed into brigades and divisions for the defense of the city. The troops that escaped from the battle at Richmond began to appear by this time, and the opportunity for capturing the city was numbered among the lost hopes of the southern people.

On Friday, September 12th, the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry arrived. It had camped near the Eighty-fifth at Peoria, and was mustered in by Captain Wainwright on the same day. There was the usual Sunday morning inspection on the 14th, and on the 15th a brigade was formed, composed of the Eighty-fifth, the Eighty-sixth and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiments, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the Fifty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and designated as the Thirty-Sixth Brigade. The brigade thus formed had quite an unusual experience, in that these regiments and this battery remained together until mustered out at the close of the war, the only change in its composition being the addition of small regiments toward the close of the service. Colonel Daniel McCook, of the Fifty-second Ohio, being the ranking colonel, took command of the brigade by virtue of seniority, holding the position until mortally wounded while leading the command in a desperate charge. The brigade moved at an early hour through the city, and passed in review before the com-

manding general. The day was hot, the streets dusty, and the men were very tired when they reached camp at six o'clock in the evening.

On the 18th the brigade was engaged in throwing up a line of entrenchments, the line running through the suburbs of the city. The next day the regiment was held in readiness to march at any moment, with two days' rations in the haversacks. On the 20th the Eighty-fifth moved out on the turnpike, some ten miles toward Bardstown, returning to camp on the evening of the 22nd. No event of importance transpired on the march, but the trip was useful in seasoning the men for the longer marches soon to come.

On Tuesday, September 23rd, at three o'clock in the morning, there was a call to arms, and the brigade marched to the entrenchments, where it remained under arms throughout the day.

In the afternoon General Nelson reviewed the line, and urged the importance of firing low in case of an attack. The regiment spent the next day on picket, some distance out, returning to the entrenched line in the evening, when the men were instructed to occupy nearby houses for the night.

On the 26th the regiment returned to camp, packed up the camp outfit, and moved into the city. Judged by the appearance and smell of this camp, it had recently been occupied as a horse or mule yard. The next day the camp was unusually dull until well along in the afternoon, when a captain of one of the companies, doubtless impelled by a sense of duty, undertook to discipline his first lieutenant. Then a breach of the peace occurred in which the captain prevailed and the lieutenant was thor-

oughly disciplined in fact, if not in accordance with the provisions of army regulations.

The veterans of General Buell's army were now arriving, and within a few days that splendid body of trained soldiers were located in camps in the immediate vicinity of the city. They had made a race with the rebel army under Bragg from the Tennessee to the Ohio; had won the race, and were now eager to be led against their old-time foe. Nor had they long to wait, as immediate preparations were made for taking the field against the enemy, who was known to be at Bardstown, only thirty miles away.

On Monday morning, September 29th, the startling intelligence was brought to the camp of the Eighty-fifth that General Nelson had been shot and killed at the Galt House, and a detachment from the regiment was hurriedly sent to the hotel for guard duty. The following account of the tragedy is condensed from reports current at the time, and is believed to be substantially correct. About eight o'clock in the morning Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis met General Nelson in the office of the Galt House and presented some grievance. A controversy ensued in which Nelson, after applying an insulting epithet to Davis, slapped him in the face. Whereupon Davis, who was unarmed, borrowed a pistol from a by-stander and shot Nelson, who died within a few minutes of the shooting. General Nelson was a man of powerful build, in perfect health, six feet two inches in height, and weighing over two hundred pounds, while General Davis was a small man, less than five feet ten inches in height, and weighing only about one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

General Nelson had been in command of the department until the arrival of General Buel on the 25th. He was bred a sailor, and was holding a commission in the military service, although an officer in the navy. Intensely loyal to his country, he was among the first to organize by his individual exertion a military force in Kentucky, his native state, to rescue her from the vortex of rebellion, toward which she was rapidly drifting. Unfortunately for himself and his country, he was arbitrary, overbearing, and his outbursts of temper made him many enemies. So totally unfitted for the command of volunteer soldiers was he, that it may well be doubted whether his violent end caused mourning in a single breast among the rank and file of the army.

General Davis, after serving in the war with Mexico, entered the regular army, and was a lieutenant under Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, when it was bombarded. At the beginning of the Civil War he led the Twenty-second Indiana to the field, and was soon promoted brigadier general. He commanded a division at the battle of Pea Ridge with conspicuous skill and gallantry. He was arrested for the killing of Nelson, but was never tried. The writer has always understood that, but for this lamentable affair, General Davis would have been assigned to command the division of which the Thirty-sixth Brigade was a part in the coming campaign. A year later he assumed command of the division, and finally commanded the corps to which the brigade was attached, and officers and men learned to admire the skill with which he handled his troops.

The brigades of new troops that had been hurried to the defense of Louisville were distributed among the

veteran divisions of Buel's army, and the army thus recruited, was divided into three corps, designated the First, Second, and Third, commanded by Generals McCook, Crittenden, and Gilbert respectively. The Thirty-sixth Brigade was assigned to a division under command of Brigadier General P. H. Sheridan, in Gilbert's Corps.

The twenty days spent in Louisville were of great advantage to the new regiment. The men became accustomed to camp life; much of the time was spent in drill, and something was learned in marching and picket duty. The regiment was weakened by sickness during the month, and quite a number had to be left in the general hospital when the command entered upon the Kentucky campaign. The deaths at Louisville were: Henry Howell, of Company A; Robert Driver, of Company F, and William Cunningham, of Company H.

On Tuesday morning, September 30th, 1862, General Buel's army of about 60,000 men moved out of Louisville, and the advance began. Bragg's army numbered about 40,000 men, the greater part being in position at Bardstown. Many delays occurred during the day, and the Eighty-fifth camped for the night within one mile of the city. On the first of October the command moved very slowly, passing through a fine country, on very dusty roads. After reaching camp the Eighty-fifth, with the brigade battery, was thrown out on picket a mile and a half in advance of the camp. During the night enough rain fell to soak the men's blankets, and the next morning the regiment resumed the march without breakfast. A series of skirmishes commenced within a few miles of Louisville, which constantly increased until

the cautious advance of the army reached Bardstown on October 5th, when it was found that the enemy had retreated. The regiment passed through that town on Sunday, and camped that night on Rolling Fork, a stream some six miles beyond Bardstown. A timid advance, which could scarcely be called a pursuit, was continued on the 6th and 7th, the regiment passing through Fredericktown, Springfield, Texas and Huntsville, and on the 7th Gilbert's corps, which was in the center, closed down on the enemy, who was concentrated and ready for battle in a position of his own choice near Perryville.

The season had been very dry, the roads were dusty, the weather hot, and water was so scarce that the troops had suffered exceedingly. Men became so thirsty that it was no unusual sight to see them spread their handkerchiefs over stagnant pools, covered with scum, and slake their thirst with the water thus filtered. The brigade arrived at the front about eleven o'clock in the night of the 7th, and the men lay down, without water, in line of battle for such rest as might be had on the eve of their first battle.

CHAPTER IV.

On Wednesday, October 8th, at three o'clock in the morning, the men were quietly aroused from their brief sleep, and the brigade began the advance, with the Eighty-fifth in front. During the night some pools of still water were discovered in the bed of Doctor's creek, a tributary of Chaplin river, and the advance was made for the purpose of seizing a range of hills beyond the stream, with a view of securing a supply of water. It was very dark and absolute silence was enjoined, and while the regiment was marching by the right flank, the enemy's pickets opened fire from a position just beyond the creek. At once our skirmishers rushed forward, supported by the entire regiment, and after a short, sharp fight, Peter's Hill was carried, and before daylight our line was firmly established and a limited supply of bad water was obtained.

In front was an open field, with heavy timber beyond, while timber and thick underbrush extended well toward the left of the regiment. About sunrise the enemy formed a column of infantry and artillery in this woods, and sent it forward, covered by a cloud of skirmishers, to retake the position from which the Eighty-fifth had driven him. His artillery opened with spherical case, which made it exceedingly uncomfortable for the regiment for a time, as it could not reply. But as soon as the brigade battery could be brought up, the guns of the enemy were silenced, and a few volleys cleared the field in front. Still the rebel force in the underbrush to the left kept up a very annoying fire, until the Second Mis-

souri Infantry moved across the front under General Sheridan's direction, charged into and cleared the thicket. This regiment, contrary to the usual equipment, was armed with the sword bayonet, and met with heavy loss in this charge. After his efforts to retake the lost position had been repulsed, the enemy remained inactive on this part of his line for some three hours or more.

The day was clear and the range of hills just beyond Doctor's creek afforded a fine view of the valley of that stream extending northeast to Chaplin river. In this valley were small farms, the homes of a peaceful community, unused to the bloody scenes about to be enacted in its midst. Fields, from which the wheat had been gathered, now rank with ragweed. Corn standing in the shock, orchards that had yielded up their mellow fruit, and the timbered ridges which here and there extended into the valley from the west—all these were to be swept and torn before night by the hurricane of war.

About ten o'clock the advance of McCook's corps arrived in the valley, and from the elevated position occupied by the Eighty-fifth, his troops could be seen as they came into line of battle across the foot-hills, without a shot being fired. When the First corps deployed there remained but the usual interval between McCook's right and the left of the Thirty-sixth brigade. But suddenly, and without warning, the enemy, who had been concealed in the heavy timber in his front and east of the creek, made a furious attack along his entire line, and about one o'clock the Thirty-sixth brigade started to his assistance. It had not gone far, however, when the enemy advanced again to assault and carry the line of

hills the brigade had seized in the morning, and quickly returning under orders, the command resumed its former position.

The recall of the brigade was most opportune, for no sooner had it returned to its original line, than the enemy opened with two batteries, under cover of which his assaulting column began the advance. To this fire the batteries of the division at once responded, and for a time there was a well-sustained artillery duel. Soon, however, our batteries turned their attention to the advancing lines of infantry, using shell at first, then case and canister. This did not check the determined advance, and when the enemy came within short musket range our batteries ceased firing; the infantry advanced and poured into the rebel ranks a most destructive fire. The action was short, sharp and decisive. The rebel lines wavered for a moment and the next found the enemy in full retreat. During the action Carlin's brigade of Mitchell's division arrived on the right of Sheridan; wheeled partly to the left; struck the retreating enemy in the flank, and pursued him beyond Perryville. In this pursuit Carlin captured two caissons, an ammunition train of fifteen wagons, and a train guard of one hundred and thirty-eight men.

As soon as the enemy was driven from Sheridan's front, his batteries were turned upon the masses of the enemy now surging against the right of McCook's corps. No longer menaced by the enemy on their own front, the men of the Thirty-sixth brigade had an unobstructed view of the terrible battle ranging along the front of the First corps. The quiet rural scene of the morning, whereon they had watched McCook set his

troops in battle array without a sound of strife, now filled with flame and fury, had become a veritable valley of death. The shells from our batteries could be seen tearing through the masses of the enemy, or bursting in the midst of his serried column, as he recklessly charged the Union line. The fleecy smoke rose from the batteries of friend and foe and hung in the palpitating air. The spiteful puffs from the file firing marked the infantry line, while far to the rear a burning barn, fired by rebel shells, appeared. In full view, the wounded who were still able to walk, were drifting to the rear, while the stretcher bearers bore the more severely wounded back from the blue line, so stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground. So the battle ebbed and flowed, until darkness closed the eventful day upon a never-to-be-forgotten scene; one which neither tongue nor pen can adequately describe.

The determined resistance made by McCook's corps, aided by the batteries of Sheridan's division, and the arrival of fresh troops, prevented the enemy from pursuing his advantage to a successful conclusion. His plan was rendered abortive; no definite results were obtained by his desperate fighting, and as soon as darkness intervened he retreated, leaving the field with his killed and wounded in possession of the Union army. The enemy abandoned the field so quietly that his retreat was not known until the advance began at daylight on the next morning.

The losses in the Eighty-fifth were less in number than might have been expected, considering the work accomplished, but more than were sustained by any other regiment in the Thirty-sixth brigade. According

to a table published in the Rebellion Records,* the brigade loss was: Seven killed; 63 wounded, and 9 missing,—total, 79. In this same table, which purports to be a revised list, the loss in the Eighty-fifth is given as 5 killed, 38 wounded and 9 missing. Assistant Surgeon P. L. Dieffenbacher has kindly furnished the names of the killed and wounded, but as his list shows the number wounded to be less than the revised list published in the War Records, we must conclude that several men were slightly wounded who did not report to the surgeon. It is not possible to give the names of such, nor is it possible to give the names of the missing. The following are the names of killed and wounded, according to the list furnished the writer by Surgeon Dieffenbacher:

COMPANY A.

KILLED—Corporal Benjamin White, Lemuel Y. Nash.

WOUNDED—First Sergeant Albert G. Beebe, Sergeant Daniel Havens, William D. Blizzard, Gibson Bass, and William M. Thompson.

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Charles W. Pierce, Thomas M. Bell, Benjamin F. Kratzer, Ellis Southwood.

COMPANY C.

KILLED—Henry Shay, Orlando Stewart.

WOUNDED—Sergeant John H. Duvall, James S. Chester, Channing Clark, William Newberry, Jonathan P. Temple.

COMPANY D.

KILLED—Sergeant Freman Brought.

WOUNDED—William Davis.

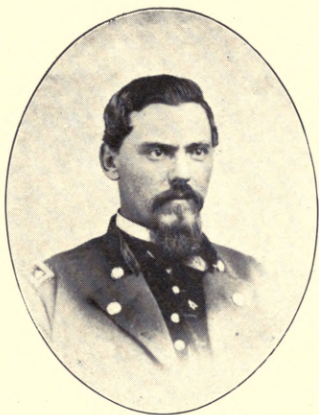
COMPANY E.

WOUNDED—William F. Allen, Royal A. Clary, James Lynn.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—John Aten.

* Vol. LXVI, page 1036, Rebellion Records.



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COMPANY H.

WOUNDED—Henry Bloomfield, Marion Horton, Solomon Meyers, Lemuel J. Sayres, Daniel Worley.

COMPANY I.

WOUNDED—Sergeant Laban V. Tartar, Corporal James Moslander, William Minner, John Watson.

COMPANY K.

WOUNDED—Jefferson Bowers, Isaac Fountain.

When the eventful day closed, it was with a sense of infinite relief that the tired, hungry men threw themselves upon their blankets for rest and sleep. They began the fight without breakfast; had no dinner, and now when night came the arbitrary orders of a grossly incompetent corps commander prevented the issue of rations until mid-night. All had looked forward to the test of battle with more or less solicitude, lest some should fail to meet the stern demands of duty when the supreme hour of trial should come. But the men—the boys—in the ranks had proved themselves true born heroes, while the officers had shared with them alike the danger and the glory of the day. The Eighty-fifth had established a reputation for both fighting and staying qualities; a reputation that must be sustained in all future actions, and now, confident in themselves and in each other, officers and men awaited the coming of another day.

At daylight on the morning of the 9th, the advance began by moving the troops, not engaged the previous day, against the left of the enemy. This movement soon developed the fact that the enemy had retreated during the night. Bragg had quietly and in good order retired, leaving his killed and wounded on the battlefield. About

noon the Thirty-sixth brigade moved across the field from which the enemy had delivered his attack on McCook's corps, and after a short march camped at Perryville; remaining in this camp throughout the 10th and 11th. In the meantime burial parties gave the dead of both friend and foe decent burial. At places on the field the dead were scattered very thick; bearing striking proof of the deadly character of the conflict. The writer remembers a point where a Confederate battery had been taken and retaken. There the Union and rebel dead appeared in about equal numbers, and among them the faithful horses that had drawn the battery into action.

Considering the number of troops engaged, the losses were severe, amounting to 4,348 in killed, wounded and missing—more than one-fifth of the force engaged on the Union side. The loss of the enemy was never known, but it must have equaled, if it did not exceed, ours. Bragg in his official report admits a loss of twenty-five hundred prisoners, but as fully 4,000 prisoners, consisting mostly of sick and wounded, fell into our hands, he must have reported, as he usually did, much less than his actual loss.

Buel reported the strength of his command before the battle at 58,000 effective men; less than one-half of which was brought into action. The entire Confederate force in Kentucky did not exceed 40,000 men, and of this force fully 15,000 men were under Kirby Smith near Frankfort, too far from the battlefield to render Bragg any assistance whatever. But when the time came for striking a decisive blow, the Union commander failed to use his whole force, and the battle of Perryville furnishes a signal example of lost opportunities. Buel had a

largely preponderating force; his men were well equipped and eager to be led against the enemy, but he utterly failed to rise to the demands of the occasion.

General Don Carlos Buel graduated in the class of 1841 at the West Point Military Academy, and served in the War with Mexico, where he was wounded and won the brevet rank of major. From 1847 to 1861 he served as assistant adjutant general in the regular army, and his long service in the routine of a bureau office probably unfitted him for handling, on the battlefield, the large number of troops which composed his command. After finding the enemy and closing down on his position on the evening of the 7th, it appears to have been Buel's plan to spend the following day in preparing to fight a great battle on the 9th. But the Confederate commander disposed of that proposition by striking quick and hard on the 8th. Bragg was well known to be a fighting man, and a breach of the peace should have been expected by Buel, as soon as our army appeared within the usual murdering distance of the enemy.

Although Buel was a soldier by education, he was without confidence in himself or in the troops he commanded. This lack of confidence was mutual, the troops distrusting the ability of their commander—many going to the extent of questioning his loyalty. This unfortunate feeling was well nigh universal and was shared alike by both officers and men. General Thomas had urged Buel to fight at Sparta, Tennessee, before Bragg entered upon his gigantic raid in Kentucky. A corps commander, distinguished for his soldierly instinct, severely censured Buel for failing to attack the enemy at Glasgow and other points, while the two armies were march-

ing on parallel roads in Kentucky, so near each other that a battle might have been brought on if there had been any desire to fight. General McCook told the writer within a few years that if Buell had sent him any one of the five divisions standing idle, and in easy reach, at three o'clock in the afternoon at Perryville, he would have destroyed that part of Bragg's army with which his corps was engaged.

In the reorganization of the army at Louisville, some seemingly inexcusable blunders were committed. The division which General Thomas, doubtless the most able officer in our army, composed of veterans he had led so long, was taken away from him, and he was named as second in command, which really left this capable officer without any command whatever. But worst of all, by some "hocus pocus" unexplained to this day, Charles C. Gilbert, who had not then been appointed a general officer by the President, was assigned to the command of the Third corps. Without experience or other qualification, Gilbert was undoubtedly the worst appointment to command an army corps made during the war. On the day of battle, in utter disregard of the necessities of his troops, he left the men short of rations throughout the day and until late the following night. Even then his arbitrary orders were only relaxed at the earnest solicitation of General Sheridan. Fortunately for his country, the battle of Perryville was the first and last appearance of this incompetent officer as a corps commander.

After three days had been frittered away in useless tactical manoeuvres, a timid advance was resumed on the 12th. The division moved through Danville and Lancaster, where the batteries exchanged a few shots with

the rear guard of the enemy. But the foe was quickly routed and the march continued without further interruption through Stanford to Crab Orchard, where the command arrived on the evening of the 15th. Bragg had made good his escape and the invasion of Kentucky was ended.

It is a noteworthy fact that the campaign in Kentucky caused the most bitter feeling in the opposing armies against their respective commanders. But perhaps the feeling of disappointment was greatest among the Confederates, and certainly the most difficult for them to bear. They had entered upon the Kentucky campaign under the promise of 20,000 recruits for the rebel cause, and had brought guns along to supply that number of recruits with arms. But the hoped for uprising did not occur; the arms were never taken from the wagons, and needlessly encumbered the train of the fleeing foe as he returned to Tennessee. General Bragg did not consider—so far as the Confederacy was concerned—that the state was worth fighting for, and now, disappointed in his scheme of conquest, and bitterly censured by his own army, he made haste to get beyond the barrier the Cumberland river was supposed to afford.

On Thursday, the 16th, F. S. Henfling, of Company F, was accidentally shot in the leg. The regiment had been out to give the men an opportunity to discharge their guns, and it seems probable that some gun missed fire, which may account for the accident. The wound proved fatal, Henfling dying a few days later in the hospital.

On Sunday, the 19th, the regiment was detailed for picket duty. Rest for the tired men and animals had

been the order of the day at Crab Orchard, and the new troops especially enjoyed their stay in that genial climate. But the next day orders were received for a concentration of the army at Bowling Green, and in the early morning the regiment took up the line of march from the picket line. After a march of twenty miles the regiment camped for the night on a stream known as Rolling Fork. The line of march led the 'Thirty-Sixth' brigade through Lebanon, Parkville, New Market and Campbellsville. A fall of six inches of snow during the night and early morning of the 25th was the only incident that happened to relieve the monotony of the march. This was a new, if not an agreeable, experience for troops without tents or shelter of any kind.

On Saturday, November 1st, the regiment arrived at Bowling Green. That night the tents which had been left at Louisville, were brought up, the mails arrived and were distributed, and from letters and papers received from home the men learned of the progress of the war—the fortune that had followed the other armies in the broad field. They also learned without regret that Buel had been removed. From General Orders it appeared that our army, heretofore known as the Army of the Ohio, had been designated as the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of Major General W. S. Rosecrans.

CHAPTER V.

The dark and gloomy days in which the Eighty-fifth entered the field were followed, as dark days usually are, by brighter and more hopeful ones. The operations of General Lee in Virginia and Maryland; of General Bragg in Tennessee and Kentucky, and of Generals Price and VanDorn in Northern Mississippi, during the summer and autumn of 1862, covered the broadest field and displayed the boldest aggression of the Confederate armies during the war. For a time the tide of invasion ran high in the east, where Lee pressed the Union army back into Maryland, but at Antietam he met a bloody defeat and his army was forced to retire into Virginia to defend the approaches to the Confederate Capital. In Kentucky some of the rebel rangers may have caught a hasty glimpse of the Ohio river, but after the battle of Perryville Bragg made haste to get behind the mountains of Tennessee. Just when General Bragg lost hope completely is not revealed, but at the moment when success seemed within his grasp, his bold strategy failed and he drifted about in Kentucky until expelled by a far from energetic pursuit. But when Price and VanDorn attempted to play the role of invaders in Mississippi, and perform their part in the scheme of invading the North the result was different. Confronting them was the small army under General Grant, in positions chosen with admirable skill. And instead of retreating and calling loudly and without ceasing for reinforcements, like McClellan and Buel, the hero of Donelson and Shiloh defeated the enemy at Iuka, routed him at Corinth, and

dispersed the foe at the Hatchie river. Grant not only did not retreat, but fixed more firmly than ever his relentless grasp on that end of the Confederacy.

But promising as was the beginning of these campaigns to the South, like all others of similar character throughout the war, actual accomplishment fell far below Southern expectation. And when General Lee retreated from the battlefield of Antietam, General Bragg from Perryville, and Generals Price and VanDorn from Iuka, Corinth and the Hatchie river, the Southern people saw plainly that the war was still to bring desolation to their homes and destruction to their section. They realized that their boldest strategy and the exertion of their full strength could only delay, but could not permanently prevent the advance of the Federal armies. During September and October the invading armies were driven back within the original limits of the Confederacy, and new offensive campaigns planned, the main one in the west, looking to the reconquest of Tennessee and Northern Alabama, to be executed by the Army of the Cumberland.

On Tuesday morning, November 4th, marching orders were received, the destination being Nashville, Tennessee. All soldiers not able to march were sent to the general hospital which had been established at Bowling Green. That evening the brigade camped a few miles beyond Franklin, and the next day crossed the state line and camped at Mitchellville in Sumner County, Tennessee. Here the Eighty-fifth was detailed for guard duty and remained at Mitchellville until noon on the 8th, when the march was resumed. The regiment arrived at Edgefield, a handsome suburb of Nashville, at noon on

Monday, the 10th, and camped on a plateau north of the river and just outside the little town.

On Wednesday, the 12th, the division was reviewed by General Rosecrans, and the men saw the new army commander for the first time. The change of commanders was hailed with delight, and, while almost any change would have been acceptable, the appointment of Rosecrans, fresh from his well-earned victories in Mississippi, was especially gratifying. Nor was he long in winning the entire confidence of his new command.

On the 19th there was a detail made from the Eighty-fifth, under command of Captain Scott, to guard a train sent out for forage. This detail had proceeded some sixteen miles down the Cumberland river, when a tree, suddenly and without warning, fell across one of the wagons, instantly killing William S. Potter and William Ray, of Company E. These men were sitting near the middle of the wagon, and others sitting in front and rear of them, in the same wagon, escaped wholly unharmed.

On Friday, the 21st, the Thirty-sixth brigade went on a foraging expedition. This trip, as well as others made in the next month, were made with the full equipment necessary for fighting a battle if necessary, the battery accompanying the brigade. The expedition returned the next evening with sixty beef cattle, two hundred hogs, seventy-five sheep, and a large amount of hay and corn.

On Saturday, the 22nd, the division marched through Nashville, and out on the Murfreesboro pike, some seven miles to the crossing of Mill creek. At this point the Eighty-fifth camped near the turnpike, and on the eastern slope of a timbered hill. On the 25th the

regiment went on picket, the outposts overlooking the valley of Mill creek. On the hills beyond the outposts the enemy could be distinctly seen. Bragg was concentrating the rebel army at Murfreesboro, and had strong outposts at Lavergne, his cavalry pickets being advanced to the south banks of Mill Creek valley. In the immediate presence of the enemy it was usual for one-third of the command detailed for picket duty to be kept on outpost guard, one-third kept awake and under arms at the reserve post, and one-third allowed to sleep beside the fires. The guards on outpost duty from Company G brought in two prisoners captured at a farm house near the line during the day.

At Peoria the Eighty-fifth was supplied with large Sibley tents, five of which were allowed to each company. The men had by this time learned to make themselves quite comfortable. As soon as the weather became cold enough to require fires various kinds of fireplaces were improvised, and in this way made the large tents very pleasant and cheerful. Bayonets stuck in the ground answered the purpose of candlesticks, the accoutrements were hung to the center pole, while around its base were grouped the shining Enfield rifles. The men told stories, sang songs, wrote letters, played cards or checkers according to inclination, until tattoo and taps, when the lights went out and the men went to bed. When lighted up of an evening the camp at Mill creek seen from a distance presented a very pretty picture. The white tents, standing in regular rows, and each lit up within, appeared as snug and cozy as any rustic village scene.

During the month of November the following

changes took place among the company officers: On the 12th John W. Neal, second lieutenant of Company A, resigned and returned home, and Private Daniel Westfall was promoted to be his successor. On the same day First Lieutenant Lafayette Curless, of Company G, resigned, and Second Lieutenant John M. Robertson was promoted to be first lieutenant, and First Sergeant D. L. Musselman was chosen second lieutenant. Captain Nathaniel McClelland, First Lieutenant Luke Elliot, and Second Lieutenant William Cothorn, all of Company H, resigned during the month, and Private David Maxwell was chosen captain, Private James T. McNeil, first lieutenant, and Private Washington M. Shields, second lieutenant of Company H.

During the month of October and November death was busy in the ranks, his victims being found in the hospitals at Louisville, Harrodsburg, Danville and Bowling Green. Those dying were: John W. Bradburn, David A. Gordon, Franklin Gillmore and Corporal Joseph F. Rodgers, of Company A; Henry Connor and Samuel Danawain, of Company B; William Clark, Ephraim Cates, John A. Gardner, George Gregory, Daniel W. Hastings, Robert S. Moore, Joseph O'Donnell, Ebenezer Paul, George W. Reynolds, Archibald J. Stubblefield and Corporal William C. Pelham, of Company C; Michael Ekis, William A. Mence and Christopher Shutt, of Company E; Henry Henfling, F. S. Henfling, Henry Stalder, John Turner and Alexander Woodcock, of Company F; John Cunningham and William Cunningham, of Company H; Wilson Hughes and Thomas J. Royes, of Company I; First Sergeant Robert F. Reason, Corporal William K. Rose, George H. Cottrell,

Charles P. Riddle, Moses Shaw, Michael Speicht and Everard Tegard, of Company K.

CHAPTER VI.

Active preparations were making for an advance of the army and a battle that all felt must be fought for the possession of middle Tennessee. There were many skirmishes and affairs of outposts which, in one instance at least, approached almost to the dignity of battle. The foragers had almost daily encounters with the enemy, but all these were only incidental to the concentration of two large armies, each of which was anxious to try the issue of battle once more.

In the reorganization of the army which took place about the beginning of the month, the Thirty-sixth brigade was detached from Sheridan's division, and on the 10th returned to Nashville for garrison duty. General Rosecrans had assigned Brigadier Robert B. Mitchell to the command of that important post, with the brigades of Brigadier James D. Morgan and Colonel Daniel McCook, to garrison the city. Of the departure of the brigade from his division, General Sheridan said:* "Colonel Daniel McCook's brigade reluctantly joined the garrison at Nashville, everyone in it disappointed and disgusted that the circumstances at the time existing should necessitate their relegation to the harassing and tantalizing duty of protecting our depots and line of supply." On arriving at Nashville the brigade went into

* Vol. I, page 210, General Sheridan's Personal Memoirs.

camp not far from where the Vanderbilt University now stands and occupied that camp or one in the immediate vicinity during its term of service in the Nashville garrison.

The two brigades assigned to garrison Nashville in December, 1862, remained together until the close of the war, and were composed of the following commands:

FIRST BRIGADE.

General James D. Morgan Commanding.

Tenth Illinois—Colonel John Tillson.

Sixteenth Illinois—Colonel Robert F. Smith.

Sixtieth Illinois—Colonel Silas C. Toler.

Tenth Michigan—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dickerson.

Fourteenth Michigan—Colonel Myndert W. Quackenbush.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Colonel Daniel McCook Commanding.

Eighty-fifth Illinois—Colonel Robert S. Moore.

Eighty-sixth Illinois—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Magee.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois—Col. Oscar F. Harmon.

Fifty-second Ohio—Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. T. Cowen.

ARTILLERY.

Captain Charles M. Barnett Commanding.

Battery I, Second Illinois.

The First brigade had been on garrison duty at this place since the beginning of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky. It was strong in numbers, thoroughly drilled, and officers and men appeared the seasoned veteran soldiers that they were.

The campaign from Louisville to Nashville had been necessarily severe on the new troops. The men had been given and set out on this their first campaign with the full allowance of equipment, consisting of all that mysterious and curiously contrived outfit which was for a long time issued to the infantry—an outfit that no old

soldier would, and no new soldier could carry and wear without breaking down. The result was that many broke down under the unreasonable burdens, while the bad water available along the line of march, owing to the prevailing drouth, produced much sickness, which had greatly thinned the ranks of the Second brigade.

All through the winter the camp regulations were very strict, no one being allowed to pass the limits of the camp without written permission. Reveille sounded every morning at half-past five o'clock. Roll-call followed immediately, every man being required to take his place in line in the company street, those failing to respond being placed on extra duty. Then followed preparations for breakfast, after which the grounds were thoroughly policed. At half-past eight came guard-mount, a part of the detail being assigned for picket duty and a part for camp guard. At half-past nine company drill began, lasting from one to two hours. In the early afternoon there was battalion drill, and at half-past four came dress parade. Before the command left Nashville, guard-mount, battalion drill and dress parade became very elaborate affairs.

The first thing demanding the attention of the new commander on his arrival at Nashville was the supply of his army. The railroad from Louisville to Nashville had been badly damaged by rebel cavalry raids and at least one long tunnel blown up. But the railroad was repaired and the line of supply reopened, and sufficient supplies accumulated to justify an advance against the enemy. New clothing was issued and the divisions left on guard at points on the railroad were drawn in and placed in camps south of the city. During the first two

months of his command General Rosecrans had been untiring in his efforts to assimilate with his army the new troops that had been attached, and had obtained authority from Washington to dismiss from the army all officers who failed from any cause to do their whole duty. Under this authority many officers were permitted to resign—their resignation being endorsed at army headquarters “for the good of the service.”

On the 26th General Rosecrans with 47,000 men of all arms began the advance against the enemy, who was known to be fully as strong in numbers and in a position of his own choice in front of Murfreesboro. The advance met with stubborn resistance, which steadily increased until the battle of Stone River had been fought and won and Murfreesboro wrested from the defeated foe. Early in the day the roar of artillery could be distinctly heard in the camp of the Eighty-fifth, and from that time there were rumors of disaster to the Union army. These rumors may have been inspired in part by the citizens of the city, who were notoriously disloyal, and in part by anxiety caused by the well-known fact that the rebel army was quite as strong in numbers as that of its assailant. These rumors and the impossibility of getting reliable news from the front made the closing days of the year days of great anxiety for the “Government people” at Nashville.

At noon on January 2nd, 1863, the Eighty-fifth, with the Fourteenth Michigan, and a brigade of Kentucky and Tennessee troops, moved out on the Murfreesboro pike. While waiting there we learned from soldiers returning from the front, who had been slightly wounded, that a bloody battle was still in progress, and that while

it had opened on the morning of December 31st, with a decided advantage to the enemy, who at that time assumed the offensive, that since noon of that day the battle had been in favor of the Union arms. Moreover, we learned another thing, which at first was disagreeable news, but after a moment's reflection was accepted as an assurance that our army was not only still fighting, but proposed to continue the battle. This report was that a large train loaded with provisions and ammunition, which had been sent out from Nashville, had been attacked that morning at Lavergne by rebel cavalry, the guards dispersed, and the train captured and destroyed, and that the command was then waiting to guard another train to the front. This train was composed of three hundred and three heavily loaded wagons, containing both provisions and ammunition.

It was near sunset when the long train closed up on the pike, and the long night's march began. Near the asylum, some seven miles out, the advance had a sharp fight with the cavalry of the enemy, in which the enemy was routed, with the loss of several in killed and wounded and ten prisoners. Soon after dark, as if the elements were in league with the foe, rain began to pour down, which continued without ceasing throughout the weary night. At Lavergne the command passed the wreck of the train captured in the morning, the wagons still burning. The turnpike was in fairly good condition and steadily, hour after hour, the men marched on through mud and rain and darkness, to the tedious rumble of the wagons. The tiresome monotony of the march was only broken when some driver felt called upon to exhort his mules with warlike language to greater effort. It was a



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hideous night, but knowing that our comrades at the front were hungry and in need of both food and ammunition, the thought sustained the men, and after a night march of thirty-two miles, the train was delivered on the line of battle the next morning about the usual hour for breakfast. During the day the Eighty-fifth was moved to support threatened points in the line, and in the evening it supported the charging column that broke through the rebel right. The experience of the regiment throughout the day was a most trying one, as the fire to which it was subjected could not be returned, while shot and shell fell all around; but, strangely enough, not a man of the regiment was killed, although a few were slightly wounded.

That night the enemy retreated and the Eighty-fifth returned with the wagon train to Nashville. It is doubtful if any infantry regiment ever endured a longer march, without rest, than that of the Eighty-fifth to Murfreesboro and return. In two nights, with a day of battle intervening, the regiment marched sixty-four miles. Nor was the length of the march all, for both ways it had to guard a train, which always adds to the discomforts of the march.

The wounded at the battle of Stone River were: Robert Porter, of Company B; George Cooper, of Company G; John E. Jackson and Lester N. Morris, of Company K.

The following were the changes among the regimental and company officers during the month of December: Samuel F. Wright, regimental quartermaster, was dismissed from the service, and Haloway W. Lightcap, of Havana, Illinois, was commissioned to be his suc-

cessor. Comfort H. Ramon, first lieutenant of Company D, resigned, and Second Lieutenant Charles H. Chatfield, was promoted to first lieutenant, and Sergeant William W. Turner was promoted to be second lieutenant. Joseph M. Plunket, first lieutenant of Company E, resigned, and Sergeant Hugh A. Trent was promoted to be his successor. Captain William McClelland, of Company G, resigned and returned home, and Private Henry S. LaTourrette was commissioned to succeed him.

Death came very near claiming a victim for each day in the month of December. Those dying were: Corporal George M. Welch, Edmond Cratty, Aurelius Layton, Hiram Mason, Wesley J. Whittaker and Martin L. White, of Company A; Thomas E. Paul and Jasper N. Wilcox, of Company B; Samuel Derwent, Hiram Ramsey and William Smith, of Company C; Daniel Kicer, John W. Price, Merton Steley and Ira Welch, of Company D; David Armstrong and Wesley Frost, of Company E; John E. Bolen, Daniel Hays and Samuel Still, of Company G; George W. Shaw, of Company H; Edward McCroskey and Jasper Wilcox, of Company I; Corporal Thomas Jemmison, Romeo MaGill, David B. Colglazier, Abner D. Griffin and John Zanise, of Company K.

CHAPTER VII.

The battle of Stone River was not only a very bloody one, but exhibited in a marked degree the endurance of Rosecrans and his army. The two army commanders had conceived a precisely similar plan of battle, each intending to turn and crush the other's right flank. Bragg won in the outset by attacking an hour earlier than the time set by Rosecrans for his assault. At first the dash of the Southern troops was resistless, and before noon on the 31st, the right of the Union army had been doubled back on the center. But here, as usual, the tide was turned. The impetuous rush of the Southern soldier had spent itself, and the superior staying qualities of his Northern opponent began to tell. The enemy's success of the morning had not been gained without desperate fighting and heavy loss, and when the extent of the disaster to his right flank, with its crushing force was revealed to the commander of the Union army, he realized the full burden of his responsibility, and rising to the demands of the hour he was simply superb. Far the greater part of his troops had never seen Rosecrans under the enemy's fire before, and seeing him riding fearlessly on the extreme front, cool and collected in the heat of battle, giving orders and encouraging his men, his presence was an inspiration. Personal bravery was seldom more strikingly displayed. And as Rosecrans dashed from one point to another, he massed his artillery where his quick eye saw the exposed points, and with manifest confidence in ultimate success, he showed that he had confidence in his men. Nobly they responded to

the enthusiasm of their commander, and guided by his unconquered spirit, they plucked victory from impending defeat.

When General Bragg retired to Murfreesboro after his Kentucky campaign, he fully expected to remain there unmolested through the winter. No one dreamed that Rosecrans would attack the place before spring, and there was high festivity among the insurgents about Christmas time. One of the most dashing of the rebel cavalry leaders was married in Murfreesboro, the ceremony being performed by Bishop and General Leonidas Polk, the Confederate President being present as a guest. On this occasion the floor was carpeted with a United States flag, on which the company danced, to signify that they had put its authority under their feet, but their revelry was rudely interrupted by the unexpected advance of the defenders of the National flag.

In the campaign which ended in the occupation of Murfreesboro, the losses had been very heavy. General Bragg reported his losses at ten thousand in killed, wounded and captured, while General Rosecrans lost in killed 1,553, wounded 7,245 and 2,800 prisoners—total 11,598. Thus more than 25 per cent of the troops engaged on the Union side had been lost, nor was this all. Rosecrans had lost 28 pieces of artillery and a large portion of his wagon train had been captured and destroyed. But a victory had been gained by the Army of the Cumberland, and in view of the early success of the enemy, it was a great victory. The final battle for Kentucky had been fought by the enemy and lost. The victory for the Union was a long stride toward the restoration of the status of the preceding summer in Middle Tennessee.

The railroad from Nashville to Murfreesboro had been broken, and until its track could be repaired and its bridges rebuilt, the army depended solely on wagon trains for supplies. The vastness of the daily demand, the reduced wagon train and the contingencies of bad weather and bad roads, made it imprudent to immediately increase the force at the front, where the men were already on half rations and in need of clothing. Then, too, at that period of the war it was considered necessary, after each great battle, to spend some time in reorganizing the army and in filling vacancies caused by loss in action. But it is a universal principle that there is no vacancy in an army while in the field. The instant a superior falls, the man next in rank to him takes his place—without an order, without an assignment. The colonel replaces the general, the line officer the field officer, the non-commissioned officer the commissioned officer. However, vacancies may be filled by orders from headquarters, whatever form promotions may take, this is the invariable rule in action. As soon as a vacancy occurs, the man next in rank fills it the moment he knows it exists, and he continues to fill it till superior orders make a different arrangement. If, therefore, supplies could have been transported to the front sufficient for the demands of the army, together with the reinforcements then near at hand, the enemy might have been pursued within a few days after the battle ended. As it was, however, the army remained at Murfreesboro until well into the next summer.

The most elaborate fortifications were erected at Murfreesboro during the six months which followed the occupation of that place. Earthworks of the strongest

type were thrown up on the high ground between the town and Stone's river, on each side of the railroad, and on the elevated ground north of the river. These heavy works were commanded in turn by a succession of forts, which offered vulnerable sides to the great central fortress. And in front of the camps of the army, lines of lighter works were thrown up. These defenses a year later furnished refuge for troops stationed for the protection of communications and the depot of supplies at Murfreesboro, but no great army ever had an opportunity of defeating a greater army by their friendly aid.

At this period of the war, the cavalry of the enemy outnumbered that arm of the service in the Army of the Cumberland at least two to one. These troopers were nearly all veterans in the service; led with dash and skill; accustomed to all the hardships and privations of their calling, and it was amazing with what rapidity they moved and the amount of fatigue they could undergo. Small bands of rebel cavalry continually raided the Louisville & Nashville railroad, burning bridges, destroying trestle work, water tanks and stations. In a report of the superintendent of that road for the year ending July 1st, 1863, he states that during this time, "The road has been operated for its entire length only seven months and twelve days. All the bridges and trestle-work on the line, except the bridge over Barren river and four small bridges, were destroyed and rebuilt during the year."

As the army was dependent upon this railroad for the bulk of its supplies, it can readily be seen that the men must live on short rations, and endure the winter with a limited supply of clothing. Indeed, for the first few

weeks after the battle of Stone River, the troops were on half rations, and many of the articles constituting the "ration" were entirely dispensed with, leaving but three or four on the list. The surrounding country for miles was scoured for forage and provisions. Everything of that kind was gathered by foraging parties, strong enough in numbers to fight a battle if found necessary. In many instances these foraging parties left scarce enough for the actual necessities of the inhabitants. To such an extreme did this shortage of food extend that officers who had the means to purchase what they needed found potatoes and onions luxuries beyond their reach. And this deplorable condition was even worse with the troops on garrison duty at Nashville, as they could not reach the country where forage and vegetables could be obtained in any quantity, and the whole army was threatened with the scurvy.

Among the smaller annoyances of soldier life on ground that had long been used for camps, was the unending struggle with that pestiferous little insect known to military men as the "greyback." Perhaps a few had made his acquaintance before, but his presence did not become general until the regiment located on the old camp grounds at Nashville. From that time forward, the command was abundantly supplied with this numerous, industrious and persistent camp follower. It was one of the serious annoyances of army life, and no amount of care on the part of the soldier could permanently rid him of the pest. Boiling the clothes and the most diligent and unwearyed "skirmishing" on the part of the soldier only kept them in check, but did not exterminate them. Two or three days and nights of active

service, in which the clothing could not be removed, gave ample assurance that the pest was still there, ready for business at the old stand. Nor did these unwearied workers have any respect for rank, but subjected officers and men alike to his bite. All had to "skirmish," as the work of hunting through the seams of the soldiers' clothing was called.

A few months of army life bring out the characteristics of the men; not only their aptness to acquire the habits of a soldier, but their courage and their devotion to duty. The reputation of a man as a citizen at home did not always prove a suitable standard with which to measure him as a soldier. The brawling bully, the terror of the community in which he lived—the man who is always ready to fight his neighbor, is among the first to skulk from duty, the first to act the coward's part in battle. The modest, timid boy, or bashful man, becomes the trusty soldier, who would rather suffer than neglect his duty or disobey an order, rather die than desert his post or leave the ranks while under fire. The morals of the reckless dare-devil improve under military discipline, while those of his comrades of more pious pretensions become greatly modified if not wholly wrecked. The man of great strength and giant proportions frequently falls a prey to disease, grows weak and helpless, and finally finds his way to the hospital and the grave, while the spindling boy is rounded into vigorous manhood, and seems to thrive on duty, danger and exposure. It is not mere animal courage that leads men up to the cannon's mouth, but moral and intellectual force—devotion to duty, while fully realizing the danger.

During the month the regiment was usually called at

four o'clock in the morning, as were all the troops at Nashville,—and stood to arms until after daylight. The men were obliged to stand in line,—or engaged in drilling as they preferred,—for at least an hour before daylight every morning, and occasionally reveille sounded at three o'clock. This was a necessary precaution, rendered so by the activity of the enemy's cavalry, who were continually raiding the outposts, and boldly threatening an attack on the garrison. Much of the time there was snow on the ground, or it was covered with sleet. Generally the weather was damp and cold, and the mornings almost always foggy, rendering the dull, daily routine of the garrison exceedingly unpleasant, and adding largely to the sick list.

The great number of wounded in the battle of Stone River, and the ever-increasing number of sick taxed the medical department to its utmost capacity. Many of the public buildings in Nashville were turned into hospitals, while a large number of the slightly wounded were sent farther north. These hospitals were models of neatness, and all that medical and surgical skill could do to relieve the suffering inmates, was promptly done. But sadly and slowly, to those yet helpless but recovering from wounds and disease, the days passed in a kind of dreary dream as they listened to the groans of the suffering men about them, the gasping breath or muttered prayer of the dying, the raving of fever's delirium, and the slow tramp of those who bore away the tenant of some now useless couch to a yet more narrow resting place. This was relieved at times by the happier sounds of chatting convalescents, and the pleasant speech of the faithful army nurse. But perhaps the saddest sights in all the

hospital were those suffering from nostalgia, for, who can minister to the mind diseased? Many were the cases where the soldier's longing for home resulted in death, and it was surprising the number of fatalities there were attending that heart-breaking disease.

On the 11th the resignation of Captain Matthew Langston, of Company A, was accepted, and First Lieutenant Thomas R. Roberts was promoted to be captain, Second Lieutenant Daniel Westfall being appointed his successor, and Sergeant Daniel Havens was promoted second lieutenant. On the 13th the resignation of Second Lieutenant Richard W. Tenney, of Company F, was accepted, and First Sergeant Edwin D. Lampitt was promoted to the place made vacant. On the 20th Abraham Clarry, second lieutenant of Company E, resigned, and Sergeant Major Clark N. Andrus was appointed his successor. On the 24th James A. Mallory, second lieutenant of Company B, resigned, and First Sergeant William Allen was commissioned his successor. But before he was mustered his commission was cancelled, and he was appointed sergeant inajor, and Sergeant George Myers was appointed and mustered second lieutenant.

The following died during the month of January: Johnston Galbraith, Batholomew Hurley and James B. Thomas, of Company B; Richard A. Lane, of Company C; Joseph Cady and William H. Ransom, of Company D; Samuel Havens, of Company E; John Maloney, of Company F; George W. Barnes, John B. Hagan and Josiah Kelley, of Company H; Thomas Burbige, John Cokley and Thomas Frazee, of Company I; Corporal John M. Durham, Benjamin H. Grover and John Rakestraw, of Company K.

On February 3rd, the enemy, under command of Generals Forrest and Wheeler, with a force of cavalry and mounted infantry of fully six thousand men, made a daring attack on the garrison at Fort Donelson, with a view of closing navigation on the Cumberland river, then but recently resumed. The Federal garrison consisted of nine companies of the Eighty-third Illinois, numbering six hundred and fifty men, under command of Colonel Harding, a single battery of artillery and a thirty-two-pounder rifled siege gun. The battle lasted from early in the afternoon until half-past eight o'clock in the evening, when the enemy retreated after being terribly punished. The attack was made and repeated, time and again, with utter recklessness, and the defense made by the little garrison stands among the most brilliant of the war. The garrison lost sixteen killed, sixty wounded and twenty prisoners, while the enemy lost two hundred killed, six hundred wounded and one hundred captured. Especially brilliant does this feat of the Federal arms appear when it is remembered that the attacking force outnumbered the garrison at least ten to one, and that we killed and wounded more of the enemy than the defenders numbered.

The resumption of navigation on the Cumberland river opened up another line of supply, and steamboats loaded with military stores arrived almost daily. And, from this time on, the garrison at Nashville received full rations, but the single line of railroad from there to the front, even when assisted by the wagon train, was still unable to furnish the army with full supplies. Soon supplies began to accumulate, and large details were made from the troops on garrison duty to unload the trans-

ports, which were usually convoyed by gunboats. After the warehouses had been filled with clothing, provisions and ammunition, the river front was piled mountain high with grain and forage, and it appeared to the tired men that General Rosecrans was laying up supplies for the world to come.

Elaborate fortifications were constructed on the hills south of the city, one of which, Fort Negley, became a fortress of the strongest type. These defenses subsequently had a prominent part in the battle of Nashville, in which a rebel army was practically destroyed within the sound of their guns. But this happened almost two years later, when few supposed that an experienced soldier of the Confederacy would stake his all upon a single hazard.

On the 7th a large fleet of transports, convoyed by several gunboats, having on board eighteen regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery, steamed up the Cumberland river and landed at Nashville. This fleet, as it came winding round the bends of the crooked river below the city, presented an imposing appearance. The boats were covered with troops, their arms and banners flashing in the sunlight, bands playing, and the men full of enthusiasm. It was a picture of power and splendor and a revelation alike of the strength and determination of the Federal Government to resume its authority over its rebellious subjects. It was a stately, floating column, a triumphal procession. These troops with other regiments arriving a little later numbered about fourteen thousand men, and formed an army corps commanded by Major General Gordon Granger, afterward known as the reserve corps of the Army of the Cumberland.

During the entire time the brigade remained in Nashville, the activity of the guerillas was such that heavy details were required to guard all trains going to and coming from the front. Then, too, the turnpike had to be kept in repair, and large working parties were continually at work in order to keep it passable for wagons. These working parties had also to be protected by troops detailed from the garrison. Trying and exasperating were these duties, and the men longed for relief that they might go to the front, where more congenial employment might be found.

On the 7th Captain Samuel Black, of Company C, resigned for disability, whereupon First Lieutenant George A. Blanchard was promoted to be captain, Second Lieutenant William W. Walker being commissioned first lieutenant and Sergeant James M. Hamilton second lieutenant. On the 9th Second Lieutenant Hugh McHugh, of Company I, resigned on account of failing health, and Sergeant Albert P. Britt, of Company E, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, was commissioned to succeed him. On the 16th Second Lieutenant Washington M. Shields, of Company H, resigned for disability, and Sergeant Andrew J. Horton was promoted to the vacancy. On the 23rd Adjutant John B. Wright resigned, and Second Lieutenant Clark N. Andrus, of Company E, was promoted to be adjutant. On the same date Sergeant Andrew J. Shackey was promoted to be second lieutenant of Company E.

The deaths reported during the month of February were: James P. Arnett and Andrew Conley, of Company A; James McKalip, of Company B; Martin L. Treadway, of Company D; Leander Veileit, of Company

E; P. D. Cleavland and Our Mike, of Company F; Alfred Smith, of Company G; Henry Bloomfield, of Company H; Oliver Trapp, of Company I, and John M. Barr, of Company K.

CHAPTER VIII.

By the first of March, the threatening attitude of the enemy under General VanDorn, now commanding the left wing of Bragg's army, led to a concentration of Federal troops at Franklin, about eighteen miles south of Nashville. On the 4th General Gilbert, in command at that point, ordered Colonel Coburn, with five regiments of infantry, four detachments of cavalry and a battery of artillery, the whole command nearly three thousand strong, to proceed south from Franklin with a wagon train of one hundred wagons. While this was seemingly a foraging expedition, it was really intended to reconnoitre the enemy's front toward Columbia.

The enemy was encountered three miles south of Franklin, but after sharp fighting, Coburn drove him back to Spring Hill. That night Coburn advised Gilbert that he was confronted by a largely superior force, and suggested that he be permitted to fall back. But Gilbert ordered him to continue the advance, and, proceeding the next morning, the column found the enemy in overwhelming numbers. Soon the small Federal force found itself surrounded, and after exhausting his ammunition, Coburn and most of his command surrendered. The force of the enemy was fully fifteen thousand strong, and the surrender, after Colonel Coburn

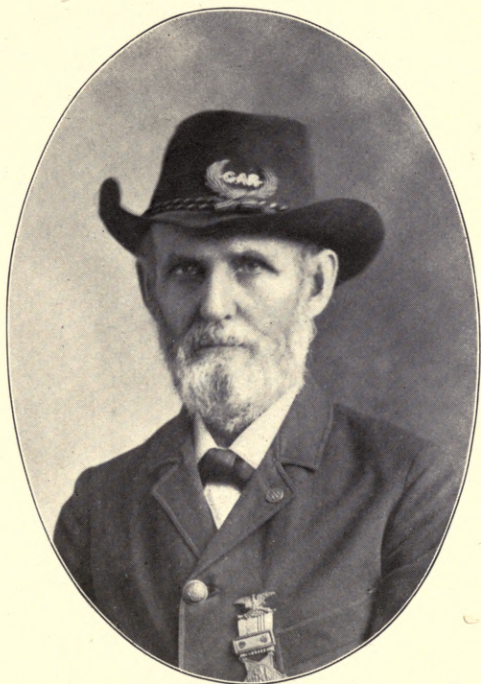
had gone into the midst of the enemy, was doubtless a necessity. He went forward against his own convictions, under orders from his superior who was miles in the rear, and that officer must be held responsible for the disaster. This surrender did not, however, take place without sharp fighting, in which Coburn lost fifty killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, and a total of twenty-two hundred prisoners.

On the 5th the south wind wafted the sound of distant cannon to the camps about Nashville, and the ominous sounds sent the troops from their usual drill back to camp to await orders. While there were many rumors of disaster floating through the camp, it was not until evening that the extent of the defeat became known. But upon receiving definite information of the defeat and surrender, General Granger threw General Baird's brigade into Franklin by rail, and following in person, he assumed command of that important post.

The whole country between Nashville and the army at the front was infested with guerrilla bands. These bands were largely, if not wholly, composed of citizens, who, during the day, while apparently attending to their usual avocations in a quiet and lawful manner, learned the position of troops, where a picket might be shot, or foragers or stragglers murdered with little risk to themselves. When this information had been secured they quietly assembled at night in some out of the way place, from whence they sallied forth and accomplished their murderous task. This done, they quickly dispersed and resumed the role of virtuous, law-abiding citizens. They were usually led by some local celebrity, whose cunning and reckless daring fitted him for leadership.

Living on a large plantation not far from Lavergne, was one Dick McCann. This man was suspected of being the leader of a band that had been very active in destroying culverts, ditching trains, harrassing men of supposed loyalty, killing pickets and murdering foragers when in parties small enough to make it a safe pastime. One evening early in the month, soon after dark, the Eighty-fifth was ordered aboard a train of freight cars, and ran out opposite the McCann plantation. The night was very dark, the thunder roared, the lightning flashed and the rain poured down in torrents, as the regiment marched a mile or more west of the railroad to McCann's home. There was a large mansion, fine barns and many slave cabins. The men removed the family from the house, the slaves from the cabins, and turned the stock out of the barns. This done, the order was given to set fire to everything that would burn, and very soon everything that could shelter man or beast was consumed to ashes. After this had been accomplished, the regiment took up the line of march to the train. The small streams crossed in going out were now swelled by the deluge of rain, so as to be almost too deep to ford, but fortunately not entirely so, and the regiment returned to Nashville before daylight the next morning. This expedition had the best possible effect, and henceforth our pickets, train guards and foragers were not molested or murdered in that neighborhood.

The Federal authorities were slow to learn how to stop the depredations and murders committed within the territory occupied by the Union armies. Such outrages were almost universally committed by men who were too cowardly to engage in open, manly warfare; men who,



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ASSISTANT SURGEON.

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under the guise of peaceable citizens, demanded protection for their property, and who became cruel assassins when it appeared perfectly safe to indulge their blood-thirsty desires. But within less than a year after the McCann neighborhood had been quieted, General Thomas found a way to deal with southern banditti that aroused the admiration of the writer and was at once so just and far reaching that a copy of the order is here set out in full.* It will be observed that it not only provided a pension for the families of the murdered soldiers, but it made it lawful for any one to kill the murderers on sight.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

Headquarters Army of the Cumberland,

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 26th, 1864.

It having been reported to these headquarters that between seven and eight o'clock, on the evening of the 23rd ult., within one and one-half miles of the village of Mulberry, Lincoln County, Tennessee, a wagon which had become detached from a foraging train belonging to the United States was attacked by guerrillas, and the officer in command of the foraging party, First Lieutenant Porter, Company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, the teamster, wagonmaster, and four other soldiers who had been sent to load the train (the latter four unarmed), were captured. They were immediately mounted and hurried off, the guerrillas avoiding the road, until their party halted about one o'clock in the morning, on the bank of the Elk river, where the rebels stated they were going into camp for the night. The hands of the prisoners were then tied behind them, and they were robbed of everything of value about their persons. They were next drawn up in line about five paces in front of their captors, and one of the latter, who acted as leader, commanded ready, and the whole party immediately fired upon them. One of the prisoners was shot through the head and killed instantly, and three were wounded. Lieutenant Porter was not hit. He immediately ran, was followed and fired upon three times by one of the party, and, finding that he was about to be overtaken, threw himself over a precipice into the

* Chaplain Van Horne's Life of General Thomas, pages 214-216.

river, and, succeeding in getting his hands loose, swam to the opposite side, and, although pursued to that side and several times fired upon, he, after twenty-four hours of extraordinary exertion and great exposure, reached a house, whence he was taken to Tullahoma, where he now lies in a critical situation. The others, after being shot, were immediately thrown into the river. Thus the murder of the men—Newell E. Orcutt, Ninth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Artillery; John W. Drought, Company H, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers; George W. Jacobs, Company D, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers—was accomplished by shooting and drowning. The fourth, John W. Folley, Ninth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery, is now lying in the hospital, having escaped by getting his hands free while in the water.

For these atrocious, cold-blooded murders, equaling in savage ferocity and everything ever committed by the most barbarous tribes on the continent, committed by the rebel citizens of Tennessee, it is ordered that the property of all citizens living within a circuit of ten miles of the place where these men were captured be assessed each in his due proportion, according to his wealth, to make up the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be divided among the families who were dependent upon the murdered men for their support.

Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of John W. Drought, of North Cape, Racine County, Wisconsin, for the support of herself and two children.

Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of George W. Jacobs, of Delevan, Walworth County, Wisconsin, for the support of herself and one child.

Ten thousand dollars to be divided between the aged mother and sister of Newell E. Orcutt, of Burton, Geauga County, Ohio.

Should the persons assessed fail, within one week after notice has been served upon them, to pay in the amount of their tax in money, sufficient of their personal property shall be seized and sold at public sale to make up the amount.

Major General H. W. Slocum, United States Volunteers, commanding the Twelfth Army corps, is charged with the execution of this order.

The men who committed these murders, if caught, will be summarily executed, and any persons executing them will be held guiltless, and will receive the protection of this army, and all per-

sons who are suspected of having aided, abetted or harbored these guerrillas will be immediately arrested and tried by military commission.

By Command of

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant General.

The full amount of the assessment levied by the foregoing order was promptly collected, and the entire thirty thousand dollars was distributed among the dependent relatives of the murdered soldiers.

Desertions from the ranks and resignations tendered by commissioned officers under circumstances which rendered the latter method of quitting the service, little, if any less, dishonorable than the former, became alarmingly frequent in the early months of 1863. Prior to this time the copperheads of the North had confined their treasonable efforts to discouraging enlistments, and opposition, more or less violent, to all measures adopted by the Federal authorities for the preservation of the integrity of the National Union. But now they entered into an organized conspiracy to aid and assist their allies in open rebellion by encouraging desertions and promoting resignations for the purpose of reducing the strength and destroying the efficiency of the armies in the field. To accomplish this purpose the methods they employed were as diabolic as their intentions were disloyal. The emancipation proclamation had gone into effect at the beginning of the year, and they eagerly seized the opportunity they thought it afforded, to incite insubordination and dissatisfaction in the army. Officers and men received letters from pretended friends and neighbors, and unfortunately, in some instances from parents, urging the officers to resign and the men to desert and come home. To this effort of the individual copperhead the

disloyal press of the North added its hearty and enthusiastic support. The columns of the copperhead press teemed with articles denouncing the government, while expressing sympathy for the men who had volunteered from patriotic motives, now forced to engage in an unholy war for the abolition of slavery.

The writer remembers seeing many of these letters, some of which he was allowed to read entire, in others a few sentences were shown, while the name of the sender was withheld. But the general trend of the argument used was the same in all—tainted with treason, while expressing boundless friendship for the soldier. These letters ran substantially as follows: "When you enlisted in defense of your country it was for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, and it was understood as a part of the contract that the war would be waged wholly for the attainment of that end. But by the use of despotic power and the adoption of unconstitutional means, the President has changed all this, and you are now called upon to fight to free the negro, and perhaps sacrifice your life for the abolition of slavery. You are therefore no longer bound by the contract under which you entered the service, the government having violated both the letter and the spirit of its agreement," usually closing with, "Come home and we will protect you from arrest." This in brief was the argument used by the copperheads to induce young men to desert the service, abandon the flag they had sworn to defend and stain their names with a crime which no after life could wholly obliterate. To those who had no well-founded conviction upon the question of slavery, such advice, coming from pretended friends, could not fail to have the most unfortunate results.

While the army lay in winter quarters at Murfreesboro so many officers tendered their resignations that it raised suspicion and seemed to point to a conspiracy to injure the service. On one occasion General Rosecrans received for approval the resignations of all the commissions held by both the field and line officers of a certain regiment. As these resignations came to headquarters in a single package, all bearing the same date, and all in the same hand writing except the signatures, the proof of conspiracy was conclusive and the disloyal purpose of these officers manifest. This afforded the commanding general an opportunity of giving the army a much needed object lesson by making an example of these worthless officers that would prevent others from combining to injure the service. Accordingly he had the regiment paraded, when an order was read reciting the circumstances surrounding the offense and ended by dismissing the guilty officers from the service. Then, in the presence of the command, he caused the shoulder straps to be stripped from the shoulders and the buttons cut from the uniforms of the offending officers and then drummed them out of camp. This prompt and energetic action had an admirable effect, and resignations became less and less frequent. Indeed, after this an officer seldom tendered his resignation unless it was accompanied with a surgeon's certificate of disability.

That the copperhead influence, so potent for evil, causing such heavy losses by desertion, was not confined to the Army of the Cumberland will fully appear by reference to a special order of the war department, issued April 1st, 1863. This order recites that a certain regiment in the Army of the Tennessee entered the service

with an aggregate of eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the short space of five months it had been reduced to one hundred and fifty-one, principally by desertion. The order then directs that the colonel, lieutenant colonel, quartermaster, chaplain, ten captains and seventeen lieutenants be dismissed, the remaining men to be formed into a detachment to be commanded by a lieutenant and the detachment be consolidated with some other regiment.

Throughout the winter the rebel troopers under Generals Forrest and Wheeler were exceedingly active in their efforts to surprise and capture detachments in local garrisons. On the twenty-fifth of March they made a dash to within nine miles of Nashville and captured at Brentwood, after a short engagement, about four hundred men of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood. They also captured, at a stockade south of Brentwood, a detachment of the Nineteenth Michigan. General Smith at the time was moving to the support of Colonel Bloodgood and pursued the enemy. He overtook a rebel regiment four miles south of Brentwood, inflicted severe loss upon it and recaptured considerable property, but was forced to retire before Forrest's whole command. For a time after this Brentwood was garrisoned by the Ninety-sixth Illinois infantry.

On the 25th the resignation of Daniel Westfall, second lieutenant of Company A, was accepted, and Sergeant John K. Milner was promoted to be second lieutenant. William W. Turner, second lieutenant of Company D, resigned on the 30th, but the company was too small to permit of a successor being appointed.

John P. Vandusen, of Company A, died at Nashville on the 3rd. James Hanks and James Ross, of Company F, were killed by guerrillas on the 9th, but the writer has been unable to obtain particulars. Milton Stodard, of Company I, died at Nashville on the 23d, and Wesley C. Blakesley, of Company K, died at the same place on the 7th.

CHAPTER IX.

On the eighth of April Brigadier General James D. Morgan received orders to take the First and Second brigades from the garrison at Nashville and relieve the troops then stationed at Brentwood. All soldiers not able to march were sent to the hospitals in the city, and the usual preparations made for breaking camp. Promptly the command took up the line of march, arriving at Brentwood about five o'clock in the afternoon, when the troops relieved returned to Franklin. The Sixth Kentucky cavalry, under command of Colonel Louis D. Watkins, remained at Brentwood, and was attached to the command of General Morgan for the time being. The Eighty-fifth was assigned a very pleasant camp near the railroad station, the Eighty-sixth Illinois occupied the earthworks on a near-by hill, while the other regiments of the command occupied camps convenient for the defense of the place.

Glad to escape from the exacting duties of garrison life in the city, the men quickly made themselves familiar with the resources of the surrounding country, and have ever looked back upon their stay among the Brentwood

hills with pleasure. Between the high hills were fertile valleys which had not as yet greatly suffered from the ravages of war. And although they had to be a little careful, owing to the active guerrilla bands scattered through the hills, the men made frequent excursions in the country, from which they returned with potatoes, chickens, fresh pork and cornmeal. No doubt more than one citizen was surprised on attempting to milk his cows in the morning to find that he had been anticipated by enterprising Yankees.

About noon on Friday, the 10th, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Franklin, and in a moment all was excitement at the camp. Without delay a line of battle was formed and the entire command was ready for action. But the force at Franklin was sufficient to repulse the enemy, who made a very determined attack with a large force after two hours fighting. The enemy's cavalry charged through the line of outposts and dashed into the town, which lies on the south side of the river. Some of the most reckless of his troopers rode almost to the bridge across the Harpeth, just beyond which was a force of over seven thousand Federals, supported by the artillery in Fort Granger. When he retired, the enemy left nineteen dead in the town and quite a number of wounded. It is difficult to see just why this attack was made and so suddenly abandoned. But many queer manoeuvres were made by the enemy and some extraordinary events occurred in and near Franklin, while the Eighty-fifth lay at Brentwood.

Major Earl Van Dorn resigned his commission in the Second United States cavalry on January 31st, 1861. Major Van Dorn had been educated at West Point at the

expense of the United States. On June 10th, of the same year, William O. Williams, a first lieutenant in the regiment of which Van Dorn was major, resigned, and both at once engaged in open rebellion. They had sworn to defend the flag and support the constitution of the Federal Union, nevertheless they immediately engaged in a wicked conspiracy to disgrace the one and subvert and overthrow the other. But an avenging hand was pursuing them, and both met a well-deserved but tragic fate. One fell by the hand of a comrade whose brain had been crazed when he learned that his young wife had been defiled by a brother officer; the other died at the end of a rope after having been duly convicted as a spy.

Van Dorn was made a lieutenant-general in the rebel army, and after being defeated at Corinth and Iuka, in Mississippi, he was sent with his command to reinforce the army under General Bragg in Tennessee. He was placed in command of the left wing of Bragg's army, and for a time in the spring of 1863, himself and staff were at Spring Hill, about midway between Franklin and Columbia. While at Spring Hill, Van Dorn enjoyed the hospitality of one Dr. V——, whose two sons were in the rebel army. His only daughter was living at home, while her husband, Dr. Peters, was a surgeon in the Confederate army. Soon after the enemy retreated from Spring Hill, Dr. Peters returned home, to find that while a guest at her father's house, Van Dorn had dishonored his young wife. When he learned of the scandal, Dr. Peters mounted his horse and rode over to Columbia, handed the reins to an orderly at headquarters, entered the general's tent and shot and instantly killed Van Dorn. Then before those at headquarters recovered from their sur-

prise, Peters threw himself into his saddle and rode into the Union lines, where he told what he had done, and claimed the protection of the flag he had insulted—the country he had tried to overthrow.

Late one afternoon two men rode into the Union camp at Franklin, Tennessee, and proceeded to the headquarters of Colonel J. P. Baird, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana infantry, then commanding the post. To him they introduced themselves as Colonel Orton and Major Dunlap, inspector-generals of the United States army. They presented an order from the war department at Washington, directing Colonel Orton, in company with Major Dunlap, to proceed to make a careful inspection of the outposts and defenses of the Union army in Tennessee. They also presented an order from General Rosecrans, then at Murfreesboro, to all officers commanding outposts and detachments to afford every facility possible to enable these officers to promptly perform their duties. The papers appeared to be genuine, and the soldierly bearing and fine address of the men won the entire confidence of Colonel Baird. He accompanied them in their examination of the defenses, and was complimented by them upon the splendid sanitary condition of the camp. On returning to headquarters he gave them a substantial supper, and upon the request of Colonel Orton, he loaned the men fifty dollars. In the dusk of the evening the men, after stating that they were going to Nashville, started in that direction. But fortunately Colonel Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, was at headquarters when the men rode away, and suspecting that they might not be what they appeared, he concluded to satisfy himself as to their real character, and calling his orderly to

follow, Watkins was off in hot pursuit. It was getting dark and there was no time to call a guard, so Watkins instructed his orderly to unsling his carbine and carry it at a ready, and when they overtook the men, if he saw any suspicious motions on the part of either to fire on them without waiting for orders. The men were quickly overtaken and informed that Colonel Baird wanted them to return to headquarters, as he desired to make some further inquiries. After expressing surprise at the request, and offering some remonstrance on account of the lateness of the hour, and the distance they had to travel, they consented to return. Colonel Watkins led them to his own tent, where he placed them under guard, and relieved them of their side arms. They complained of this as an indignity offered, but when the major's sword was drawn from the scabbard these words were found on its blade: "Lieut. W. G. Peter, C. S. A." Upon a further search many papers were discovered on their persons, which showed that they were rebel spies, and they then confessed the whole matter. The facts were telegraphed to General Rosecrans, who ordered that the prisoners be tried by a drum-head court-martial, and if found guilty, that they be hanged immediately.

The court convened, and before daylight the case had been decided, and the prisoners informed that they must prepare for immediate death by hanging. When they learned that they were to be hanged, they requested that the sentence be commuted to being shot to death with musketry, but this request could not be granted. A chaplain of the command visited the condemned men, and at their request administered the sacrament to them. A scaffold was erected in a public place near the depot,

with two ropes hanging from the beam. At nine o'clock in the morning, the garrison was paraded around the scaffold, near which lay two coarse board coffins. Twenty minutes later the guards escorted the prisoners within the hollow square of glistening steel, and with firm and steady step they mounted the fatal cart, apparently unmindful of the awful fate awaiting them. Handkerchiefs were tied over their faces and the rope adjusted to their necks. They requested the privilege of bidding each other farewell, which was promptly granted, and they tenderly and lovingly embraced each other. Then the cart moved from under them and they hung in the air. When life was pronounced extinct by the attending surgeon they were placed in the rude coffins in their full dress, and buried in one grave, companions in life and crime, and in death they were not separated.

The elder and leader of these reckless men turned out to be First Lieutenant William O. Williams, who resigned from the Second United States cavalry at the beginning of the rebellion. Later he seemed to have been inspector-general on the staff of General Bragg, but more recently he had been in command of a brigade of Confederate cavalry under his old-time comrade Van Dorn. The other victim of this mad-cap adventure was Walter G. Peter, who was a tall, handsome young man, about twenty-five years old, but of whom nothing further could be learned. Both were men of captivating address, finely educated and of rare intelligence, but they must have been sadly lacking in judgment to engage in such reckless folly as that which cost their lives. History fails to furnish a parallel in the character and standing of the parties, the recklessness of the undertaking, and the

swiftness with which discovery and punishment were visited upon them.

Monday, the 27th, the entire command was called out at three o'clock in the morning, and after marching some two miles or more to the south, remained in line of battle and under arms until after daylight. In the meantime, the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, under Colonel Watkins, who was out on a surprise party, descended upon a rebel camp in the Tank hills, and captured one hundred and twenty-eight prisoners, three hundred horses and mules, eight wagons, and a complete outfit for a large force. The expedition was well planned, and brilliantly executed, reflecting great credit on the Kentuckians and their dashing commander.

Thursday, the 30th, was set apart by President Lincoln as a day of fasting and prayer, and the commanding general issued an order that the day be observed by appropriate religious service. Consequently there was no drill or dress parade, but in the morning there was muster and inspection, and the chaplain preached a sermon in the afternoon. The chaplain of the Eighty-fifth was greatly respected—even loved by the men. He mainly devoted his time to works which helped to promote their comfort and welfare, and thus endeared himself to the soldiers.

The men were not in the service on account of the wages, nevertheless they watched eagerly for pay-day, and wanted a settlement with the United States as soon as possible after their money became due. That was one of the links that kept the soldier in touch with his family and home. Early in the month of May, the troops at Brentwood received four months' pay, and the long-

delayed remittances could be made to those at home, where the money would prove most welcome, although the amount was small. At this time the express companies would not guarantee safe delivery on account of the risk on part of the route northward, but officers who had resigned or soldiers who had been discharged for disability, lent their kindly offices in this behalf, and so far as the writer knows no one betrayed the trust reposed in them. Then there were many who liked to fold up the crisp new bills and put them in a letter and send it to the woman who always wrote so cheerfully, regardless of the suspense that made even her dreams a source of agony. Some had arrearages to settle with the sutler for goods had and consumed, others found a charge for extra clothing or lost accoutrements standing against their names on the pay-roll, which reduced the amount coming to them, and a few retained a little change to invest in chuck-a-luck and draw-poker, but almost everyone sent part of his pay to friends at home.

The Eighty-fifth remained at Brentwood with the other regiments of the brigade until the first of June, and as no important event occurred beyond the ordinary routine of camp duty, an account of the daily doings of the command would prove rather monotonous. About the middle of the month General Morgan took the First brigade and returned to Nashville, which increased the daily detail for picket duty. But for much the greater part of the time the weather was all that could be desired, and the stay at Brentwood was about as near ideal soldiering as the regiment was ever destined to see.

Here, as elsewhere, the men in the ranks were much given to speculation concerning future movements of the

army. They could not know what unseen complications their commander had to deal with, nor what sinister influences sometimes frustrated the best laid plans. But frequently they anticipated important events, with as much accuracy as if they had been fully advised. They kept themselves thoroughly posted on the movements of all the armies of the Union. They knew that Grant was smashing things in the rear of the enemy at Vicksburg, and never doubted his entire success. They also knew of the second invasion of the North by General Lee, but had no fear but what he would be overthrown when the hour of battle should come.

On Wednesday, May 6th, Major Samuel P. Cummings resigned and returned home, whereupon Captain Robert G. Rider, of Company K, was promoted to be major; First Lieutenant Samuel Yates was made captain of Company K; Second Lieutenant Isaac C. Short being promoted first lieutenant, and Private Eli F. Nickirk was promoted to second lieutenant.

On the 9th, Captain William H. Marble, of Company I, resigned, First Lieutenant David M. Holstead being made captain; Second Lieutenant Albert P. Britt was promoted to first lieutenant, and First Sergeant Albert O. Collins promoted to be second lieutenant. On the 14th, Captain David Maxwell, of Company H, resigned and returned home, whereupon First Lieutenant James T. McNeil was promoted to be captain, and First Sergeant Ira A. Mardis was made first lieutenant.

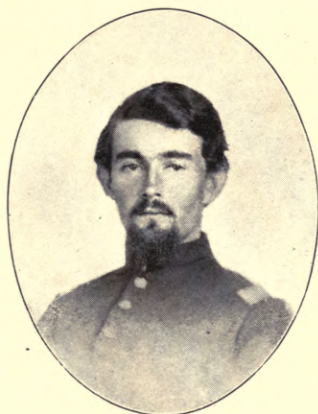
The service at Brentwood improved the health of the command, and the death rate decreased. Those dying during the months of April and May were: John S. Gardner, George Howell and Idea F. Peters, of Com-

pany A; Corporal Almon Brooks, of Company C; Isaac Stilts, of Company D; William Deford, of Company F; Michael Fawcette and Franklin Kerns, of Company G, all of whom died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

Wednesday, June 3rd, the defenses at Brentwood were demolished, and the brigade returned to Nashville that evening. The Eighty-fifth occupied its former camp ground, which the men thoroughly cleaned, but they missed the shade the trees at Brentwood afforded, and the pure spring water found there so abundant and easy of access. Company and battalion drill was had each day, and the brigade was again called upon to furnish heavy details for train guard. No train was permitted to leave for the front at Murfreesboro without at least one car filled with soldiers ready for instant battle. Every possible effort was being put forth to accumulate sufficient supplies of forage, provisions and ammunition at the front to enable the army to advance against the enemy. New clothing was issued to the men at Murfreesboro, the excess of baggage was stored or destroyed, and the allowance of tents and camp equipment greatly reduced in expectation of a vigorous campaign.

June 14th, Colonel Robert S. Moore resigned his commission on account of failing health, whereupon Lieutenant Colonel Caleb J. Dilworth was promoted to be colonel, Surgeon James P. Walker being made lieutenant colonel, and Assistant Surgeon Philip L. Dieffenbacher surgeon.

On the 23rd, General Rosecrans moved his army against the enemy, and in a campaign of nine days, conducted in a series of rain storms the like of which had not



CLARK N. ANDRUS,
ADJUTANT.

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before occurred in Tennessee at that season of the year, drove General Bragg and his army beyond the Cumberland mountains. Through this brief but brilliant campaign, Middle Tennessee was again placed in possession of the Army of the Cumberland. General Rosecrans lost in killed, wounded and captured five hundred and eighty men. Bragg's loss in killed and wounded was not ascertained, but he left behind him as prisoners sixteen hundred and thirty-four men, eleven pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores and supplies. Bragg's army arrived in Chattanooga during the first week in July, where he established headquarters, and at once began to fortify his position, and so that point became the objective of the next campaign.

On Monday, June 30th, the brigade moved out to Murfreesboro, Colonel Daniel McCook having been assigned to the command of that important point. Major Robert G. Rider, of the Eighty-fifth, was assigned to duty as provost marshal, and the brigade at once took up the routine of garrison life. The town was, or rather had been, a wealthy place, and was surrounded by a rich agricultural country, in which the planters were as wealthy as they were disloyal. Their former slaves were enlisting in the Union army in large numbers, and colored regiments were being rapidly organized. Ready imitators, these freedmen were quick to learn military drill, and in a very short time excelled in the manual of arms.

Friday, July 19th, the brigade was relieved from duty at Murfreesboro and returned to Nashville. The army at the front was accumulating supplies at Winchester, and soon after this the railroad was repaired and trains

ran to Stevenson, Alabama. To escape the tedious routine of camp duty, enough men usually volunteered to supply train guards—the men considering that a visit to the front, where all would like to be, more than repaid the toil and risk entailed. At this period General Morgan established brigade and division drills, and the afternoon of each day was devoted to manœuvres of the entire command. The intense heat of mid-summer was at times rather trying, but these drills added much to the efficiency of the command in the part it was soon called upon to act.*

The quartermaster, Holaway W. Lightcap, resigned on July 30th, but his successor was not appointed until some six months later.

There were but two deaths in the months of June and July, and both occurred in the hospital at Nashville. George Hodge, of Company F, died on June 17th, and Gibson Bass, of Company A, on July 3rd.

* The following spirited description of one of our division drills is copied, with a few verbal changes, from the Rev. Nixon B. Stewart's History of the Fifty-second Ohio: "The polished steel glitters and the flags dance in the sunlight, as the various regiments form a dark blue line. Aids gallop out from the group around the general, down the line and back to position again. The bugles blow and the stately line is a column. It was a line of battle, it is an order of march. The bugles blow on, and the field is checkered with squads, like a chess-board for a mighty game. They are as true as a die, as exact as a problem in Euclid. They wheel again, enclosing a square with steel-crowned walls. In equal spaces, within the walls stands Barnett's battery. How it got there no one can tell. In an instant there is a glitter and a flash. The cavalry is upon them. The battery disappears, the lines of the square wheel into column, the column into lines, and the battalions march away. In all there is no shout, no oath, no loud command. General Morgan is an artist in handling troops, and as he sits away yonder on his horse, he molds and fashions the thousands of his command at will."

CHAPTER X.

From the first of July to the middle of August the Army of the Cumberland occupied a line from Winchester to McMinnville, in readiness to cross the Cumberland mountains and seize Chattanooga as soon as sufficient supplies could be secured. To the accomplishment of this purpose all energies were directed, and even the ripening corn in the Tennessee valley was relied upon to furnish a part of the forage necessary for the animals. In view of the strength of Chattanooga against direct attack General Rosecrans resorted again to a flank movement to dislodge his antagonist, directing his first manoeuvres so as to mislead the enemy with regard to his ultimate design. The crossing of the mountain range was begun on the 16th, and by the evening of the 20th, the advance of the Federal army arrived at Bridgeport, the point selected for crossing the Tennessee river. Bragg was now forced to concentrate his entire command south of the Tennessee, and the withdrawal of his raiding troopers permitted Rosecrans to reduce the garrisons at various points in his rear, and thus reinforce his army at the front.

Thursday morning, August 20th, the Eighty-fifth received orders to turn over to the quartermaster the large Sibley tents drawn at Peoria, and be ready to march at a moment's notice. In a remarkably short time the canvas village disappeared, and the tents were rolled up and placed in army wagons waiting to haul them to storage warehouses in the city. Many of the camp conveniences were destroyed, and the command was soon

stripped to light marching order. The Second brigade, under command of Colonel McCook, moved out on the Franklin pike about noon, and camped that night at Brentwood.

The next day the command marched to Franklin, and the Eighty-fifth camped near the railway bridge, remaining there several days. General Morgan's orders directed him, while moving to the front by easy marches, to protect the mechanics and laborers while repairing the railroad from Nashville to Stevenson, thereby opening up another line of supplies, a matter of vital importance to the army now nearing Chattanooga. When the brigade left Franklin, the Eighty-sixth Illinois was detached and marched throughout the journey some three or four days in the rear of the main column.

The distance from Nashville to Chattanooga by the route over which the Eighty-fifth marched was two hundred miles. Of the towns along the route Franklin, Columbia and Pulaski in Tennessee, and Athens and Huntsville in Alabama, were the most important. Columbia was a fine old town, the early home of James K. Polk, the eleventh President of the United States. Situated on high ground in a deep bend of Duck river, it was supplied with water from that stream in a curious and primitive manner. A huge water wheel was thrust out into the river, which the rapid current caused to revolve, and a long rod attached to a crank on the shaft of this wheel, supplied the motive power to the town pump.

The First brigade, which had been stationed some forty miles south of Murfreesboro for a month or more, moved to Columbia on August 20th, and upon its arrival the Second brigade moved on after a stay of two days at

Columbia, and the next evening reached Pulaski. This town won much unenviable notoriety soon after the war closed. Here the Ku-Klux-Klan was organized; had a rapid growth, and became a menace to law and order. It spread rapidly over the South, and carried consternation and desolation wherever its oath-bound assassins rode. The "Invisible Empire," as this society of cut-throats was called, could have existed in no civilized country in the world, unless encouraged by lawless sentiment and a lax administration of justice.

From Pulaski the brigade moved steadily on through Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, crossing the Tennessee river at Bridgeport on the 10th. That evening the Eighty-fifth camped at Shellmound, and all had an opportunity of visiting the famous Nick-a-Jack cave, from whose cavernous depths cooling waters issued from a mammoth spring. This cave contained an extensive saltpetre deposit, the most extensive within the borders of the ever narrowing limits of the Confederacy, and near by were extensive saltpetre works, which had furnished the insurgents large quantities of material for gunpowder.

On Sunday afternoon, September 13th, the Eighty-fifth crossed the nose of Lookout mountain. For three days past urgent orders had kept the toiling column moving on, up and down, over the hills and through the narrow valleys, while the scenery increased in grandeur. Sand and Lookout mountains were bald peaks, that appeared near at hand, while the weary soldiers marched many miles before they reached the rugged base of the latter. But when the highest point of the wagon road was reached, the scene which there opened out was one

of magnificence and beauty. Chattanooga appeared in the distance, while the placid Tennessee seemed like a silver ribbon winding in and out among the rugged, timbered hills which lined its banks. To the left were huge ledges of rock that fell almost perpendicular to the river. To the right loomed up the palisades, crowned by the crest of that soon to be historic mountain.

The brigade spent a restful day at Chattanooga, and on the morning of the 15th it moved four miles south to Rossville. At this point a gap, through which the road from Chattanooga to Lafayette runs, cuts Mission Ridge almost to its base. Here the Eighty-sixth Illinois rejoined the brigade on the next day. General Morgan, commanding the Second division, having been assigned to the command of the post at Bridgeport, with the First brigade as garrison, the Second brigade was here attached for the time being to the First division, under command of General James B. Steedman. This arrangement continued until the ninth of October, when a general reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland took place.

By a series of brilliant manoeuvres General Rosecrans had driven the rebel army under General Bragg over the Cumberland mountains and across the Tennessee river. Then, by a skillful flank movement, full of audacity, genius and daring, he turned the Confederates out of Chattanooga. Thus, without a battle or heavy skirmish, the "Gateway to Georgia," and the southern entrance to East Tennessee, fell into his hands as the result of his masterly strategy. But brilliant campaigns without battles do not destroy an army and a campaign like that from Tullahoma to Chattanooga always means a battle

at some other point. It was therefore evident to the officers and men of both armies that they were soon to meet in deadly strife, but where and when was a question none could answer. Chattanooga, with its railroads and its river, was a prize so great and a position so vital as to render it certain that the Confederate government would put forth every possible effort to retake it, and that a like effort should be made by the Federal government to retain a position of such vast importance. The rebel government was the first to act with the promptness, energy and decision demanded by the situation, and Longstreet's corps, the flower of the Army of Northern Virginia, composed of three full divisions, was hurried by rail to Bragg's assistance. Nor were Longstreet's troops the only reinforcements—two divisions from Mississippi and General Buckner's command from East Tennessee, arrived in time for the coming battle.

To meet this largely reinforced army now confronting him, General Rosecrans could only rely upon troops drawn from garrisons in his rear, and these were now concentrated at Rossville under the command of General Gordon Granger, and were composed of the following commands: The First brigade of the First division, under command of General Walter C. Whittaker; the Second brigade of the same division, under command of Colonel J. G. Mitchell, both of which had marched from the vicinity of Wartrace and Shelbyville; the Twenty-second Michigan of the First brigade of the Second division of the same corps, and the Second brigade of the same division,—to which brigade the Eighty-fifth belonged,—under command of Colonel Daniel McCook, both of which had marched from Nashville. This was a

paltry number, a beggarly reinforcement compared with the scores of regiments that had been sent at the call of the rebel commander.

A very exciting event occurred while the troops lay resting at Rossville. In the face of stringent orders to the contrary, some of the men would evade the guards and go foraging. Some men were caught returning from a trip of this kind, and General Granger, the commander of the corps, in order to impress the command with a due regard for his authority, caused several men to be tied up by the thumbs near his headquarters. Instantly the camp was filled with indignation at the needlessly cruel treatment of the men. Officers demanded the release of the men, and thousands of soldiers gathered near by. General Granger was profane as usual, and made terrible threats, but the murmur of suppressed excitement that ran through the ever-increasing crowd indicated that this was to be a test case. The men had determined that intelligent volunteers should not be thus cruelly treated in an active campaign in the enemy's country and on the eve of battle. But not until a battery was trained upon headquarters, and a given number of minutes allowed for the release of the men, did the general yield. Then he gave the order for their release, and slunk away into his tent, cursing everybody. He did well to surrender; had he not heeded the demands of the outraged soldiers there would have been a tragedy. This was the only approach to a mutiny the writer ever witnessed.

Friday, the 18th, the Second brigade was ordered to move out to Reed's bridge, at a crossing of the Chickamauga, on the Ringgold road, but events transpired

which prevented the command from reaching that point. Arriving within a mile of the bridge at dark, the skirmishers ran into McNair's rebel brigade and captured twenty-two prisoners.* As the purpose of the expedition was to reconnoitre and not to fight, a line of battle was quickly formed, and the men rested on their arms, without fire for the night. During the evening conversation with the prisoners developed the fact that Bragg had been largely reinforced from Mississippi, from whence they had recently come. The prisoners appeared greatly elated at the prospect of battle which they claimed would take place the next day. In the course of the conversation, one of the prisoners stated that "Lee had sent Longstreet's corps out west to show Bragg's army how to fight," ending his statement with, "You Yanks will find fighting to-morrow such as you have not found hitherto." These statements were not made in the style of mere bravado, but evidently expressed the confidence the enemy felt in his superior numbers; the assurance

* These prisoners were captured by Eli Shields and Henry C. Swisher, of Company H; Thomas Brown, Joseph B. Shawgo and George Workman, of Company G, of the Eighty-fifth, and ———— Pierce, of the Fifty-second Ohio, at the time mounted scouts at brigade headquarters. The writer is indebted to Dr. Joseph B. Shawgo for the following racy account of the affair: "Eli Shields was in the lead when we ran into the rebel army and had the nerve to sing out in a clear voice, 'Halt!'" To this some thoughtful Johnny replied, "Keep your dam mouth shut!" We pulled Shields off and pushed him back into the brush out of the immediate sight and hearing of the enemy, then crept back to the road and picked up one after another, and placed them with Eli to guard, until we had taken twenty-two prisoners. (I have been telling the story with thirty-seven as the number captured, and if you had not corrected me, I should have had one hundred captured before long.) Among the prisoners were several belonging to a band, and their instruments were taken with them. There was also a rebel major, whose horse, a very fine one, we gave to Colonel McCook. This horse was afterward known as McCook's Chickamauga pacer."

that he could return to Chattanooga, and his hope of destroying the Union army.

Before the first glimmer of dawn the next morning the men were ready for action. Nor had they long to wait, for at daylight the enemy advanced his skirmishers against the left of the brigade; then as it changed front the attack came from a different direction. Companies D and K, of the Eighty-fifth, were on the skirmish line, and barely escaped capture. Assailed on the right, left and rear with both infantry and artillery, the engagement was fast becoming general when, at seven o'clock, a peremptory order recalled the brigade to Rossville. This order came not a moment too soon, as we now know the brigade had spent the night in the midst of an overwhelming force of the enemy, then in position west of the creek and under orders to attack at daylight. As coolly as if on parade the brigade withdrew, under a heavy fire, in which two men of Company D were wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Arriving at a point where the Ringgold road enters the road to Lafayette, and some three miles south of Rossville, the command met the head of General Brannan's division of the Fourteenth corps. The men were covered with dust; had marched all night in their effort to reach the threatened point of attack, and now, without rest, they resolutely advanced against the enemy. This division opened the battle of Chickamauga by a determined and successful attack on the advancing enemy within a mile of the Lafayette road. On the arrival of the brigade at Rossville, fires were kindled, and very soon the men were enjoying the exhilarating coffee and the satisfying hardtack.

Throughout the 19th the roar of artillery and at times the rattle of fierce musketry could be heard, as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed in the valley toward Lee and Gordon's Mills. All were favorably impressed with the fact that few if any stragglers and skulkers came from the field where the conflict raged, and although the noise of battle indicated desperate fighting, no report of disaster reached the camp at Rossville. That evening the brigade moved out on the Cleveland road to the top of a hill east of Rossville a mile or more, and the men lay in line all through the chilly night without removing their accoutrements, every one clutching his rifle and thinking of the morrow. No fires could be built; even the solace of a cup of hot coffee was denied them, and the teeth chattered as the weary hours rolled slowly by.

Sunday morning, the 20th, opened with a dense haze or smoke, which was slow in rising, but soon after daylight the brigade moved to McAfee's Church, where it remained in line of battle until noon. About nine o'clock the sounds of battle floated up from the south, indicating a renewal of the conflict between the main armies. The roar deepened as the day advanced, and at times musketry could be plainly heard in ever-increasing volume. Throughout the morning the enemy's skirmishers in our immediate front contented themselves with firing an occasional shot, showing that an attitude of observation was being maintained, rather than an advance contemplated. About noon General Steedman led the brigades of Whittaker and Mitchell southward, with the sound of battle as a guide. An hour later Colonel McCook received orders to move his brigade in the same direction, and the command moved off at a rapid pace. When the

Lafayette road was reached the column turned south, and while marching by the right flank the enemy opened with artillery, which enfladed the line. But steadily the brigade moved on while shot and shell fell around at every step. The position assigned the command was a hill overlooking the McDaniel's house and field, and about a mile north of the left of the line held so stubbornly by General Thomas. The hill commanded the road to Rossville, and afforded an admirable position for defense. The brigade was quickly formed in two lines, the Eighty-fifth in front, its left resting on the battery and its right on the Eighty-sixth Illinois, and Company K deployed as skirmishers. The bursting shells set the woods on fire, and the first fight was to prevent the fire from reaching the dry weeds and high grass around the battery. For a time the smoke hid the enemy from view, but soon the fire was put out, the smoke lifted, and the infantry and artillery of the enemy could be seen in the edge of the timber beyond the McDaniel's field, but beyond musket range.

After deliberate preparation under a shower of shot and shell, the battery opened on the enemy with such accuracy that another rebel battery was brought into action. At this time the enemy was moving against the left and rear of General Thomas, and these batteries were attempting to cover this movement, and divert attention from the manoeuvre. Then there was "music" in the air. Two rebel batteries seemed to interest the commander of the brigade battery, and in a very short time Captain Charles M. Barnett blew up the caissons of the intruding battery and drove its remains from the field. This cleared the field for a successful charge, which was

promptly made by General Turchin's brigade, and the enemy was driven beyond the Lafayette road, to the seizure of which his efforts had long been directed. Many of Turchin's men returning from their brilliant and successful charge passed through the line of the Eighty-fifth. One of these heroes was struck by a solid shot, and had his leg torn off while crossing the line between the regiment and battery. Seemingly all the more sad, as it was almost the last shot fired by the enemy.

After dark the brigade was ordered to retire quietly, and with flankers thrown out toward the enemy. As the command retired, the last to leave the field, the rebels could be seen around their bivouac fires, but showed no desire to interrupt our movement. It was nearly midnight when we reached Rossville, and the tired men sought rest to enable them to meet whatever fate had in store for them on the morrow. Some of the commands had been more or less broken, and Monday morning, the 21st, found the army in some disorder. But by sunrise preparations were made to defend a new line by disposing the available force so as to hold Mission Ridge. In the new line the Second brigade was placed on the top of the Ridge immediately south of the Gap. Throughout the day it was expected that the enemy would move forward and attack the new position, but their losses had been so heavy that they were not anxious to renew the battle, but contented themselves with a spirited reconnoissance, in which there was sharp skirmishing, and the brigade was subjected to a severe artillery fire. The position of the army was admirable for defense against a direct assault, but its right might be easily turned, and that night after firing ceased, the army was withdrawn to

Chattanooga. This was accomplished before daylight the next morning, without confusion and without loss.

Bragg had earned a tactical victory at immense cost, and the Army of the Cumberland had met its first and last defeat. But the Federal army had retired deliberately and in good order with its face to the foe, to permanently occupy Chattanooga, the prize for which the battle had been fought. The men were in wonderful spirit, considering their excessive fatigues and heavy losses, and no thought of further retreat was entertained for a moment. All worked with a will, and by the time the advance of the enemy closed down on our outposts, a line of earthworks extending from the river above to the river below the town, had been erected, which was virtually impregnable. The enemy, however, had no intention of assaulting such well fortified lines, but contented himself with investing them closely. To this end he established his right on the crest of Mission Ridge, massed the bulk of his army across the valley in our immediate front, and with his left occupied and fortified the base of Lookout mountain. Then the siege of Chattanooga began.

Colonel McCook reported the loss of the brigade at Chickamauga as follows: Two killed, 14 wounded and thirteen captured. There were none killed in the Eighty-fifth, but the following list gives the wounded and captured:

WOUNDED—A. F. Krebaum, of Company B; Robert Neider, of Company D; John R. Powell, Frederick T. Zellers and John T. Zimmerman, of Company H; Lieutenant David M. Holstead, Sergeant John E. Reno and Lemuel Welker, of Company I.

CAPTURED—Willard Hicks and Robert Neider, of Company D, and Matthew L. Wrigley, of Company F.

CHAPTER XI.

On the afternoon of the 23rd, General Steedman's division moved to the north side of the river, and a line was established, in which each brigade occupied a detached camp. The First brigade on Moccasin Point, opposite the north end of Lookout mountain; the Second brigade on Stringer's ridge, opposite the city, while to Colonel McCook and his brigade a camp was assigned at Friar's Ford, some six miles above the city. The camp of the Eighty-fifth was a quarter of a mile from the river, facing the ford, which was opposite the north end of Mission Ridge, on which the right of the rebel line of investment rested. The ridge, as well as the narrow valley between it and the river, was covered with heavy timber. Pickets were posted on the river bank in front of the camp, which was in full view from the other shore, while the timber concealed the movements of the enemy and invested the opposite side of the river with the interest which always attaches to the unknown. Far in the rear of the camp rose Wallen's Ridge, with its picturesque palisades. The men were now on half rations, their clothing was worn and thin and they were entirely without tents. But timber was abundant and convenient in the rear of the camp, and very soon the men built for each mess a small, but comfortable cabin.

The only road left open to the rear was that over Wallen's Ridge, and down the Sequatchie valley to Bridgeport, a distance of sixty miles. To supply an army of forty thousand men over this route in fair weather and with teams in good condition was barely

possible. But on the first of October the rainy season set in, the streams, small and insignificant in the dry season, became raging torrents, while the incessant hauling rendered the road almost impassable. Our trains were frequently attacked by the cavalry of the enemy and hundreds of wagons were captured and burned. The faithful mules were pressed beyond endurance and became exhausted by hard driving and lack of forage, and each successive trip consumed a longer period of time. Not only that, but each trip reduced the number of wagons and the weight of their contents. Hundreds of mules died from hard usage and starvation, until it was said with but little exaggeration that the road from Chattanooga to Bridgeport was, when the siege ended, "walled in with dead mules." At each succeeding issue the rations were reduced, until goaded on by the desperation of hunger, the men robbed the horses and mules of the scanty pittance of corn given them, and parched and ate it.

Over in the city the conditions were even worse than with the troops outside. There the thinly clad men not only suffered from hunger, but also from the scarcity of fuel. At first they used the smaller branches of the trees found within the lines, and such portions of the trunk as could be easily made into firewood. Later they were glad to work up and use the tough and knotty parts, and when these had been consumed they attacked the stumps, and finally they dug out the roots and carefully gathered and used them even to the smallest chip and fragment. Yet the men were by no means discouraged, each had an abiding faith that help would come from some source, and they were determined to succeed in



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driving the exultant enemy from his strongholds in their front. During the siege the battle of Chickamauga was much discussed, and as the men reviewed the bloody struggle they found much to criticise. To one and all the battle had been far from satisfactory, and without unduly blaming the commanding general, they became almost unanimous in the opinion that the army should have been concentrated, communications firmly established with Chattanooga as a base, and abundant supplies accumulated before a farther advance was attempted. It was obvious to all on the evening of the first day's battle that a renewal of the conflict was inevitable. As the battle was not renewed until nine o'clock on the morning of the second day, the men could not understand why the right wing, during the intervening time, had not been closed down and firmly connected with the left. This would have obviated the necessity of moving troops in that direction after the battle opened, and prevented a movement which resulted in hurling regiments and brigades successively against the compact masses of the enemy, only to be broken and swept from the field. The officers and men who entertained these opinions were veteran soldiers, whose gallant conduct at Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro had been such as to render probable their claim that if the right of the army had been retired during the night following the first day's fight to a position as strong for defense as that selected by General Thomas for the left wing, they could and would have repulsed any assault the enemy could possibly have made.

Long years have passed since the field of Chickamauga was baptised into immortality. Then it was a

dense forest, with here and there a small clearing and rude cabin. Now it is a national park, in which the positions occupied by the contending forces are accurately marked by tablets, and monuments erected to the memory of heroes slain in battle. Owing to the timber and underbrush, comparatively little could be seen of the deadly struggle by the general officers, much less by line officers or enlisted men, except of their immediate surroundings. Divisions, brigades, and even regiments at times became detached and had engagements that seemed wholly their own. And in the end, for bold attack, firm defense and desperate fighting, the battle of Chickamauga became by far the most sanguinary conflict of the West.

The best authorities differ widely in estimating the results of the battle of Chickamauga, general officers have grown angry in discussing it, and often disagree as to the location and work accomplished by their commands. The Confederate general, Hindman, says in his official report that he had "never known Federal troops to fight so well, and that he never saw Confederate troops fight better." The largest number of troops Rosecrans had on the field during the two days' fighting was 55,000 effective men, out of which his total loss amounted to 16,336. During the battle, when his entire five corps were engaged, Bragg had about 70,000 troops in line, but the rebel commander made no detailed statement of his losses in killed and wounded, contenting himself with the blunt statement in his official report that he lost two-fifths of his army. It was a frightful loss, for which no real benefits were obtained.*

* Of the results of the battle the Confederate historian, Pollard,

On the 30th occurred an explosion of ammunition piled up on the hill at Bridgeport, in which a number of men belonging to the First brigade were killed and wounded. Finding but little in the official reports concerning this unfortunate affair, the writer addressed an inquiry to Noble L. Prentis, a member of the Sixteenth Illinois, the regiment supposed to have suffered most in the accident, which elicited the following reply:

Kansas City, March 17th, 1900.

My Dear Aten: I saw the explosion of which you write me. I was midway of the regiment, and the ordnance was piled up just beyond Company K, the right company, and between their quarters and a little square earthwork with a ditch around it. On the side of the pile of boxes of ammunition, etc., was the regimental field hospital. There was a flame like a volcano, and a tremendous roar, then a shroud of smoke, and the whole air was full of flying fragments. The men said this was caused by two barrels of loose powder which went up first.* Then the pile of boxes kept burning, and there were constant explosions, sometimes of fixed ammunition and sometimes of cartridges, that lasted for hours. I went up to the place and saw the dead mules of the wagon that was either loading or unloading at the pile; the tents of Company K, "pup tents," were burning, and the field hospital tent was burning. I helped get the people out of the tent and into the ditch of the redoubt I have spoken of, and under a sort of sally port platform, where falling fragments could not reach them. I remember

says: "Chickamauga had conferred a brilliant glory upon our arms, but little else. Rosecrans still held the prize, Chattanooga, and with it the possession of East Tennessee. Two-thirds of our niter-beds were in that region and a large part of the coal supplied our foundries. It was one of the strongest countries in the world, so full of lofty mountains that it had been called, not unaptly, the Switzerland of America. As the possession of Switzerland opened the door to the invasion of Italy, Germany and France, so the possession of East Tennessee gave easy access to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama."

* W. R., Part III, Vol. XXX, page 947, says, "Careless handling of box percussion shell."

a horse had got into the ditch and when an explosion occurred he would shiver all over, and we had to drive him back when he tried to get under the platform where the sick people were. There were people killed, and the history of our regiment, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the adjutant general's report (Illinois) says fourteen were killed and wounded, but I have been entirely through the roll of the regiment in the report and cannot find a man set down as killed or wounded at that time.**

The ammunition pile was a regular fixture there, and the men made it a lounging place, and there was usually a crowd, but as I remember, the Eleventh corps people commenced arriving at the depot that day, and our folks went down to look at the "Yankees," as they called them.

I do not know who the fourteen were. From the report it might be inferred they were all our people.

As ever yours,

NOBLE L. PRENTIS.

Following Chickamauga there was a reorganization of the army in and around Chattanooga. The Twentieth, Twenty-first, and reserve corps were broken up, and the troops of which they were composed were formed into a new army corps, designated the Fourth, or added to the Fourteenth corps, which, with the Eleventh and Twelfth corps from the Army of the Potomac, were officially designated the Army of the Cumberland. In the new organization the Second brigade, to which the Eighty-fifth was still attached, was most fortunate, the Second brigade of the First, and the First and Second brigades of the Second division of the reserve corps forming the Second division of the Fourteenth corps. Additional regiments were added to the brigade, and Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis was assigned to the command of the division, the corps being commanded by Major General George H. Thomas. This division

** W. R., Part IV, Vol. XXX, page 19, gives, "7 killed and 12 wounded.

remained as then organized until the close of the war and was composed of the following commands:

· SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, Commanding.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General James D. Morgan, Commanding.

Tenth Illinois Infantry—Colonel John Tilson.

Sixteenth Illinois Infantry—Colonel Robert F. Smith.

Sixtieth Illinois Infantry—Colonel W. B. Anderson.

Tenth Michigan Infantry—Colonel C. J. Dickerson.

Fourteenth Michigan Infantry—Colonel H. K. Mizner.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General John Beatty, Commanding.

Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry—Colonel James M. Shane.

108th Ohio Infantry—Major Joseph Good.

113th Ohio Infantry—Colonel J. G. Mitchell.

121st Ohio Infantry—Major John Yager.

Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry—Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassel.

Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry—Colonel Carter Van Vleck.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Colonel Daniel McCook, Commanding.

Fifty-second Ohio Infantry—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy.

Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry—Colonel Caleb J. Dilworth.

Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry—Lieut. Col. David W. Magee.

125th Illinois Infantry—Colonel Oscar F. Harmon.

110th Illinois Infantry—Lieut. Col. E. H. Topping.

Twenty-second Indiana Infantry—Colonel W. M. Wiles.

ARTILLERY.

Second Minnesota Battery—Lieutenant Richard L. Dawley.

Fifth Wisconsin Battery—Captain George Q. Gardner.

Battery I, Second Illinois—Captain Charles M. Barnett.

Until late in the month the Third brigade patrolled the north bank of the river from Chattanooga to Dallas, a distance of fourteen miles, which necessitated heavy details for patrol duty. The trains sent far into the country to procure forage for the animals required

strong guards for their protection, and the men were kept exceedingly busy. Toward the last of the month the First brigade arrived from Bridgeport, and was stationed at Dallas, which afforded some relief to the overworked and underfed troops. But notwithstanding the short rations, lack of clothing and blankets, the continuous exposure, the constant danger, and the anxiety sometimes felt if not expressed lest retreat might become necessary, and disaster to the army and the cause result, the men were cheerful and uttered few complaints.

Throughout the summer campaigns there had been an evident lack of co-operation in the movements of the three armies, whose fields of operation were penetrated by the Tennessee river. True the Army of the Tennessee had won a most brilliant and satisfactory success in the capture of Vicksburg, but the end of the summer found the Army of the Cumberland on the defensive at Chattanooga, and the Army of the Ohio occupying a like unsatisfactory position at Knoxville. In order to secure intimate co-operation between these three armies in the future, the military division of the Mississippi was created by the President, and General Grant assigned to its command. This order of the President placed General Thomas in command of the Army of the Cumberland, and on the 20th he assumed command formally, and General Rosecrans left for Cincinnati before it was generally known that he had been relieved.

General Rosecrans was one of the most successful generals of the Civil War, and perhaps the most brilliant strategist. He was a scholar, a philosopher, an eminent engineer, and a religious enthusiast. When the war broke out he gave his whole soul to it, and with one ex-

ception he was victorious in every battle. In the early campaigns in West Virginia he beat General Lee in battle, and out-generaled him with his strategy. At Iuka, Corinth and Stone River his splendid dash along the firing line aroused his troops to an enthusiasm which won. His personal daring everywhere raised the spirit that flamed into victory, but through a contingency that could not be foreseen, disaster overtook the right wing of his army at Chickamauga, and he was caught and forced with it off the field. Deceived by the treachery of his chief of staff, who was even then intriguing for the position of his chief, he rode into Chattanooga. There he was helped out of his saddle and assisted into department headquarters, broken in body and in spirit. It was the turning point in a successful career, and his hour had come.

The appointment of General Thomas was hailed with delight by the entire army. Officers and men recognized in this appointment a fitting reward for his eminent service, uniform success and unselfish devotion to his country's cause. In rain and mud and cold, among the rough hills and tangled woods, on the banks of the Cumberland river in January, 1862, General Thomas fought the battle of Mill Springs. The enemy was routed, his general killed and his battle flags captured. It was the first decisive victory for the Union arms in the west, and was rich with the spoil of the battlefield. Twelve pieces of artillery, 150 wagons, 1,000 head of horses and mules, and 392 killed and captured of the enemy, attest the completeness of his victory. At Murfreesboro when the right of the army had been routed, it was the center under Thomas that repelled the assaults of the eager

enemy, although assailed with a fierceness and tenacity unsurpassed in the annals of war. And it was Thomas, calm and self-reliant in emergencies, stubborn in defense, and masterful in resources that met the crisis at Chickamauga and wrought out deliverance for our imperiled army. Indeed, the logic of the situation so strongly pointed to Thomas as the future commander of the Army of the Cumberland, that a rumor to that effect had been current in the camps from the time the army retired to Chattanooga.

In the meantime, the men had seen their rations reduced to one-half, one-third and one-fourth, but all recognized the necessity for this and no one felt willing to abandon Chattanooga, while the rebel flag floated in full view from Lookout mountain and Mission ridge. The dispatch from General Thomas to General Grant, in which he said, "We will hold Chattanooga till we starve" not only expressed his own purpose but the determination of his men. It was an heroic message, backed by inflexible faith, and invincible arms. The men felt that they had been forced to fight at Chickamauga under adverse circumstances, against superior numbers, and under conditions which rendered success impossible, but in leaving that field there had been no panic, and officers and men were alike eager to again try conclusions with their old-time foe.

On the 19th a detail from the Eighty-fifth was engaged in gathering corn from a field on an island in the river some considerable distance above camp. After the corn was gathered it had to be brought across an arm of the river in boats to a point where it could be loaded into wagons. On the last trip one of the boats capsized,

and Corporal Deford and Michael Rhoads, of Company F, were drowned.

General Grant arrived on the 23rd, and his coming to Chattanooga was an event illustrating both his determination and his endurance. A short time previous his horse had fallen and so severely crippled him that he had to be lifted into and out of his saddle. Yet he made the difficult journey from Bridgeport to Chattanooga on horseback and almost alone. The distance was forty miles, over almost impassable roads, strewn with broken wagons, dead mules and infested at every turn with guerillas—an awful journey for even a well man to make.

Previous to General Grant's arrival various plans for opening a line over which the starving men and animals might be supplied with food and forage had been prepared. These plans he examined the night of his arrival, and on the next day he examined the field; decided on one of the plans, and issued orders for its immediate execution. Before daylight on the 27th, within four days after Grant's advent, Lookout valley was seized and occupied by General W. B. Hazen and a brigade of troops. Before noon a pontoon bridge was laid at Brown's Ferry, a short road to Bridgeport opened and the all-absorbing question of supplies was solved. This brilliant feat of arms, so skillfully executed by General Hazen and his command, not only completely surprised the enemy, but won alike his admiration.* It was no longer a question how long we could hold Chattanooga, but how long the enemy should be permitted to occupy Mission ridge and

* The Richmond Press, in describing this event, said: "The admirably conceived and perfectly executed coup at Brown's Ferry, on the night of the 27th of October, has robbed the Confederacy of all its dearly earned advantages gained at Chickamauga."

Lookout mountain, and the rebel banners wave defiance from their rugged heights.

A few days before the opening of the short line to Bridgeport, and the practical ending of the siege, the rebel President appeared on Lookout mountain, and from "Pulpit Rock," as he looked down exultingly upon the beleaguered army, predicted its utter ruin. But not all of that brilliant group of Confederates seemed so sanguine of success. It is said that during this visit of exultation and prophecy, some one in the party of distinguished visitors remarked the beauty and the grandeur of the scene, to which a cool headed officer replied, "Truly a fine scene," adding in an undertone, "but a damned poor prospect."

William Tiery, of Company H, died at Nashville on August 12th; Albert J. Hamilton, of Company D, died October 11th, and John W. Snodgrass, of Company H, died at Chattanooga, October 8th.

On the 6th Lieutenant Colonel James P. Walker was dismissed from the service, but his successor was not appointed until long afterward. On the 7th William W. Walker, first lieutenant of Company C, resigned and returned home, Second Lieutenant James M. Hamilton being promoted to first lieutenant. On the 27th Andrew F. J. Sharkey, second lieutenant of Company E, resigned but the company was now too small to be entitled to three commissioned officers. Robert A. Bowman, first lieutenant of Company F, resigned on the 17th and Sergeant Andrew J. Mason was appointed his successor. On the 10th Edwin D. Lampett, second lieutenant of Company F, resigned, but no successor was appointed. David M. Holstead, captain of Company I, resigned on

the 7th, and Second Lieutenant Albert O. Collins was promoted to be captain. On the 27th Albert P. Britt, second lieutenant of Company I, resigned and Private Preston C. Hudson was promoted to be his successor.

CHAPTER XII.

The plan prepared by General Grant for the battle of Chattanooga provided for an attack on the rebel right flank, supposed to rest on the north end of Mission ridge. The defective maps of that period showed that this ridge extended to the river, but the view from our camp discredited the maps, and the dense forest beyond the river concealed the enemy and his line of defenses. It therefore became necessary to learn where the right of the enemy rested, and the nature of the ground over which the attacking columns must move after crossing the river. On the 7th General Thomas requested Colonel McCook to select a man of known courage and sound discretion to cross the river at night and hide by day, while examining the ground between the river and the enemy's right. For this hazardous and delicate duty Colonel McCook selected Captain James T. McNeil, of Company H, of the Eighty-fifth.

Captain McNeil made several trips across the river, from which he returned in safety, but on the fifth trip Captain Pleasant S. Scott, of Company E, accompanied him, and both were captured and sent to Libby Prison at Richmond. Both escaped after many hardships and returned to the regiment during the winter, when we

learned the particulars of their adventures in the Confederacy. Captain McNeil, with others, were caught in the act of digging a tunnel, through which they hoped to escape, and for a time he was confined in a dungeon. After his release from the dungeon he succeeded in trading for the uniform of a Confederate lieutenant, and dressed as a rebel officer he walked out of prison while a ball was in progress in the officers' quarters, and following others until near the picket, when he eluded the guards and passed the rebel lines. Then he fell into the swamps around Richmond, got lost and wandered for thirteen days, living on persimmons occasionally found hanging on the trees in winter. But after intense suffering he finally reached the Union lines at Yorktown. Captain Scott escaped from a small-pox hospital, the loathsomeness of the disease accounting for the lack of vigilance observed among the guards.

At daybreak on Tuesday, the 17th, while the command was at roll-call, a rebel battery which had been quietly placed in position on the opposite bank of the river during the night, fired a volley into the camp of the Third Brigade. It was observed that the roar of Captain Barnett's guns instantly followed the flash of the enemy's guns and the rebel battery fired but one volley. The prompt response of our battery was a striking illustration of the value of being prepared for instant battle. It was Captain Barnett's custom at morning roll-call to require his men to be in their places at their guns and ready for action. This occasion found the battery in position, the men at their respective places, with their guns loaded, and their response was so prompt, the fire so rapid and

accurate that the rebel battery was overthrown before it could fire a second round. The rebel battery had fired into the camp at short range at a time when all the men were at roll-call, yet the only one killed or wounded by the enemy's shells was Levi W. Sanders, chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois. A shell which failed to explode passed in its flight through the soldiers' quarters, entered a small cabin the men had erected for their spiritual adviser, struck the wall and in the rebound killed that worthy officer while yet in bed.*

At this time Chattanooga was the scene of the most intense activity. Following the restraint imposed by investing lines, the menace of starvation, and the dread of possible disaster, the Army of the Cumberland displayed new vigor, while the genius of General Grant directed the concentration of forces sufficient for the accomplishment of his full purpose. All the troops that could be spared from the rear were ordered forward, and General Sherman, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, was directed to move with the Fifteenth corps—four divisions—to Chattanooga as rapidly as possible. To facilitate the movement of troops in the coming battle, and to render the crossing of the river feasible at different points, the construction of pontoons for two additional bridges was ordered. The coming of troops, the arrival of supplies, and the din of preparation for the approaching conflict would have made the place historic without the great victory which was soon to send joy to the loyal people throughout the land.

* We asked one of the 125th boys a few days afterwards why the chaplain was the only man touched, and he said: "I suppose he was the only man in the regiment that was prepared to die."—The History of the 52nd Ohio, by the Rev. Nixon B. Stewart.

The topography of battlefields suggests plans of battle; dominates tactical combinations, and is intimately connected with the story of the conflict waged upon them. When the war began Chattanooga was a town of some two thousand inhabitants, situated in a natural amphitheater, and surrounded by the magnificence of mountain view and the beauty of the quiet valley. The Tennessee river flows in a general southwesterly course, but just above Chattanooga it turns due west. Below the town it turns south until it runs against the perpendicular base of the north end of Lookout mountain. This turns the river west for a mile or more, when, with an abrupt turn, it runs due north some five miles, thence northwest, until it flows through the narrow pass between Raccoon mountain and Wallen's ridge, when it again resumes its southwesterly course.

The city is on the south bank of the Tennessee and at the north end of Chattanooga valley. This valley varies in width from two to six miles, and is some twenty miles in length from northeast to southwest. Immediately below the main street, which runs perpendicular to the river, Cameron hill rises abruptly one hundred and fifty feet from the river bank. From the top of this natural observatory an unobstructed view may be had of the accessories, of mountain and valley, of stream and plain, with which nature furnished the stage whereon the grandest scene of real war was enacted. Three miles southwest, Lookout mountain rises twenty-four hundred feet above sea level. At its northern end it rises perpendicularly one hundred and fifty feet, then ascends with a gradual slope to the palisades, which are from forty to one hundred feet in height. These perpendicu-

lar palisades extend across the north end, and along its east and west sides some considerable distance. West of Lookout mountain is Lookout creek, and west of that Raccoon mountain, which extends north some seven miles beyond the northern limit of Lookout mountain. Flowing along the eastern base of Lookout mountain for twenty miles, is Chattanooga creek, which drains Chattanooga valley. At the south end of the valley the cone-shaped Pigeon mountain stands like a sentinel on duty. To the east of the valley is Mission ridge, its irregular summit rising from six to eight hundred feet above the plain, and ending in foot hills near the Tennessee. East of the city and midway between it and Mission ridge, Orchard Knob rises one hundred and fifty feet above the general level of the valley. Brush Knob, a similar elevation, stands a half mile toward the northeast. North of the river is Moccasin Point, a range of hills one hundred and fifty feet high, extending from above Chattanooga, and jetting into the bend in the river north of Point Lookout. Beyond Moccasin Point Wallen's ridge rises thirteen hundred feet above tide water. On the opposite side of Moccasin Point, due west of the city and two miles distant, is Brown's ferry. The valley between Moccasin Point and Wallen's ridge concealed the movements of Sherman's army as soon as it crossed the river at Brown's ferry, and left the enemy to mere conjecture as to whether it would appear in the attack on Mission ridge or move on to reinforce Burnside at Knoxville.

Notwithstanding General Grant's energetic preparations for battle, which could not have escaped the notice of General Bragg, General Longstreet, with a large force

of the enemy, was detached and sent to Knoxville to overwhelm Burnside and attempt to regain what had been lost in that region. This movement against Knoxville increased Grant's eagerness to attack Bragg, and caused much anxiety lest Knoxville should fall before reinforcements could be spared to assist in the defense of that place. But General Sherman was delayed by bad roads, high water and broken bridges until the 23rd, when he massed three of his divisions behind the hills at Caldwell's ford, ready to cross the Tennessee the next morning.

The North Chickamauga, a stream flowing into the Tennessee just above the camps occupied by the Third brigade, afforded an opportunity to launch the pontoons for bridging the river, while the movement would be screened by timber from the enemy's view. A detail from the Third brigade, in charge of Captain John Kennedy, of Company F, of the Eighty-fifth, launched one hundred and sixteen pontoons in this stream on the 23rd. Captain Kennedy had been a boatman on the Illinois river prior to the war, and so expert was he in his work that he launched as many as three of the boats in a minute. In the evening a detail was made from the brigade of sufficient numbers to row the boats out of the creek into the river and down to the place where the bridge was to be thrown across. This detail was made from among the men used to boating, and was under command of Captain H. S. LaTourrette, of Company G, of the Eighty-fifth, with orders to be ready to man the boats at midnight. Promptly at the appointed hour one hundred and sixteen boats, each carrying thirty well-armed men in addition to the rowers, pulled out of the



GEORGE A. BLANCHARD,
CAPTAIN COMPANY C.

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creek and silently dropped down the river, hugging the north bank until they reached the point for the intended bridge, when all pulled for the other shore. This was quickly reached, when the men jumped ashore and captured the picket post known to be at this point. So quickly and quietly was this done that the nineteen men constituting the post were taken without firing a shot. Two divisions of troops were quickly carried over in the boats, when the work of laying the pontoon bridge was commenced, and by eleven o'clock in the morning of the 24th troops were crossing on a bridge thirteen hundred and fifty feet in length. Ample preparations for forcing a crossing, in case resistance should be offered, by planting fifty-six pieces of artillery on the hills north of the intended crossing, had been made during the night before. But Bragg had been suddenly and somewhat roughly aroused from his dream of fancied security on the afternoon of the 23rd.

Fearful lest Bragg should retreat, General Grant ordered an attack on the enemy's advanced line, which extended from Brush Knob on the north, around the base of Orchard Knob, and for a mile or more farther south. Promptly at one o'clock on the 23rd the divisions commanded by Wood and Sheridan moved out of their works and formed on the open plain. Between the Union and rebel lines lay open fields without stump or tree or fence, save the thin belt of timber which here and there concealed the enemy's line. The Eleventh corps, under General Howard, was formed in solid column as a reserve to the attacking force, which moved with eager step in perfect time. The flying flags and the sun flashing from ten thousand polished rifles pre-

sented a spectacle of singular magnificence. Groups of rebel officers viewed the scene from Bragg's headquarters on Mission ridge, while the enemy's pickets, but a few hundred yards away, stood idly looking at what they supposed to be preparations for a grand review.

When the advance sounded the line moved forward with the steadiness and precision of veterans on parade. Not a straggler nor a skulker could be seen as all went eagerly forward. Soon the enemy realized it was not a review, but a bold attack. His pickets fell back to the main line and their scattering shots were quickly followed by the roll of musketry and the roar of cannon. The plain was dotted here and there with fallen men in blue, and men were seen with stretchers bearing off the wounded. Puffs of blue smoke mark for a moment the line of rebel works, a moment more and a hearty cheer is heard, and the works are ours with 200 prisoners.

A break in the bridge at Brown's ferry prevented the division of General Osterhaus, of the Army of the Tennessee, from crossing the river in time to take part in Sherman's attack on Mission ridge, and it was attached to General Hooker's command in Lookout valley. This accident caused the Second division of the Fourteenth corps to be assigned to Sherman's command at the last moment, and we crossed the river at one o'clock on the 24th, and the advance began. No resistance was offered by the enemy save that easily overcome by a strong skirmish line, until one of the foot hills in which Mission ridge ends was taken. A little later the enemy made an effort to retake it, but was decidedly repulsed, when the hill was fortified and we rested on our arms in line of battle for the night.

The day was cold, with drizzling rain at times, but far to the right could be heard the sound of battle. Thick clouds of mist enveloped the top of Lookout mountain, and at times reached to its base. From the veiled summit burst the peal of thunder and the lightning flashed out, while the soldiers in the valley anxiously awaited the result of the conflict among the clouds. In the afternoon the mist was blown away for a few moments, when the Union line appeared in full view. The flash of gun and gleam of steel stood out distinctly on the dark background formed by the mountain's rocky face, and revealed the right of the line firmly fixed at Point Lookout, while the left was sweeping in triumph toward Chattanooga. Then the brigade bands in the valley began to play.

That night came on clear and cold, and the lines were swept by the eager north wind. Camp fires seemed indispensable, but they were a dangerous luxury in the face of alert sharpshooters. But the men were elated with another victory. The entire army was now united in a continuous line on the south side of the river, and during the night Bragg withdrew his troops from Lookout mountain and Chattanooga valley to strengthen his lines on Mission ridge. So with snatches of sleep, achieved under much difficulty, the men were ready for whatever might be provided for them in the morning.

As soon as it was light enough to see on the morning of the 25th General Sherman moved his three divisions against the main fortified line of the enemy, holding General Davis, commanding the division to which the Eighty-fifth belonged, as a reserve in supporting distance of his attacking columns. The enemy was found

strongly entrenched, on commanding ground, in a position of vital importance to the safety of the rebel army. Bragg was now fully aroused to his danger, and as this point protected his line of supplies and of retreat if found necessary, he hurried reinforcements to this part of his line. After terrific fighting Sherman's center division gained a high crest within three hundred feet of the enemy's entrenchments, which it held tenaciously throughout the day and from which it made repeated assaults, but without securing a lodgment in the rebel line. About noon a brigade of the Eleventh corps, which connected Sherman with the Army of the Cumberland, was sent in, but was repulsed. At two o'clock a brigade that had worked its way almost up to the enemy's works, was caught in the flank by a rebel force and rather roughly handled. This rebel success was, however, but for the moment, when the enemy was in turn struck in the flank, his brigade broken and his troops dispersed. By three o'clock the fighting along Sherman's front was virtually over, and the rebel right stood unshaken, but his determined and persistent attack at a vital point had caused Bragg to weaken his lines farther south, and thus rendered success easier for the attack on his center.

By this time Hooker, with three divisions, was forming his line of battle across the enemy's left at Rossville, while Thomas, with four divisions, stood ready to strike the center of Bragg's weakened line. Between Orchard Knob and the rebel line was a valley covered in part by timber and underbrush. This field was in range of the direct and enflading fire of all the rebel lines, the one at the base, the one half way up, and the main line at the

top of Mission ridge. The ridge in front of Thomas was about six hundred feet in height; its sides furrowed with gullies; dotted over with timber, some of which had been felled, and in places huge rocks cropped out. At the summit a heavy line of earthworks protected fifty pieces of artillery which commanded the field, while at a small house on top of the ridge Bragg had his headquarters. This house was directly in front of Orchard Knob, and from it floated the rebel flag.

At four o'clock six guns are fired at regular intervals from Orchard Knob, and twenty thousand men move forward in line of battle, exposed at every step to a terrific artillery fire. The air over their heads is dotted with the white, round clouds formed by bursting shells. But never faltering, quickening the pace as it goes, the blue line moves on until it dashes up to the line of leveled rifles at the base of the ridge. There is a moment of death and terror, and the men leap over the parapet and into the trench, capturing the defenders a man, who, as they stream to the rear, are pursued by the iron hail beating down from the hill top on both friend and foe. Sense of time is lost in such an hour, and seemingly but a moment passes before the long blue line begins the perilous ascent. Then the enemy redoubled his efforts and the firm earth trembled with the incessant roar of artillery. At this time artillery firing increased in rapidity until it reached, by the count of a cool-headed officer at Grant's headquarters, fifty-eight guns in a single minute. And now there comes, as the blue line nears the crest, the quick, sharp rattle of musketry, which soon deepens into a continuous roll. This is far more dreadful to the experienced ear than the loudest cannonade.

It tells that the final scene is about to be enacted; that victory must be quickly seized or a few retire in the bitterness of bloody defeat. But the line goes surging over the crest of Mission ridge. Almost simultaneously the rebel line is carried in half a dozen places, and the enemy break in full retreat. Regiments are captured entire, and battery after battery is taken.

During the afternoon General Davis proposed to General Sherman to take the Second division and assault the rebel works beyond the left of Sherman's line of attack. The division was fresh and strong in numbers—over seven thousand effective men—and if successful in the proposed attack we would have seized the road over which Bragg retreated during the night. But General Sherman, no doubt wisely, declined the offer of his enterprising subordinate. And so it turned out that the Second division did not become engaged, although shells passed over and fell around about us throughout the entire day.

Arrangements were promptly made for the pursuit of the enemy, and the Second division at head of the column moved about midnight across South Chickamauga creek and proceeded up the north bank of that stream as rapidly as possible. Toward morning the fog became so dense that it was found impossible to proceed without great risk, and the command was ordered to make coffee and get their breakfast. As soon as the fog began to rise the troops were put in motion, but the enemy offered little resistance until the railroad at its crossing of Chickamauga creek was reached. Here the enemy seemed disposed to fight, but after a brisk skirmish he was driven toward the station. Chickamauga station

was now in full view, presenting a couple of formidable-looking fieldworks, with an open plain in full view, over which the troops would have to move in direct attack. The battery opened but failed to bring a reply, when the skirmishers of the First brigade advanced, and after a sharp fight drove the enemy from the little hamlet. This rapid advance compelled the enemy to abandon considerable property undestroyed.

In this spirited affair the Twenty-first Kentucky, of the First brigade, learned through prisoners taken from a Kentucky regiment in the Confederate army, that it was a fight between Kentucky loyal and Kentucky rebel face to face, and it created intense enthusiasm throughout the line. The order to advance and attack the fieldworks in their front was received with cheers, and executed with a dash that soon sent the enemy back to his main line, now formed on a hill beyond the town. A battery in the road opened fire, but was soon driven from its position by the fire of the Third brigade battery. In the meantime, the entire division had been deployed, and when the advance began the enemy retired in great haste, leaving two twenty-four-pounder siege pieces in our hands and considerable commissary, quartermaster's and ordnance stores were captured and saved, notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy to destroy them. Thus ended a gallant little fight with the rear guard of Bragg's army.

General Sherman arrived at the head of the column at this time, and by his direction the troops were allowed a short rest, after which the pursuit was renewed with increased vigor. The roads were now strewn with broken wagons, and two caissons were captured. The

pursuit grew in interest as the prospect of overtaking the foe increased, and the usual marching pace gave way to the double quick. This was kept up some two miles, when the enemy was found again in position near Graysville, beyond some open fields. For some distance the troops had been confined to a narrow, muddy road while passing through a swamp. Here the enemy opened on the column with a two-gun battery, but as the eager troops reached the open ground, regiments rushed into line, the men fixing their bayonets as they ran; the charge was sounded, and the rebel line was routed and two pieces of artillery captured. This happened at night-fall and the command bivouacked for the night. The force here encountered proved to be two brigades, commanded by General Maney, who was severely wounded in the fight.

The next morning the pursuit was resumed at daylight, the Third brigade in advance. But about eight o'clock we formed a junction with General Palmer, commanding the Fourteenth corps, and found that other troops had the right of way on the Ringgold road. The skirmishers from the Third brigade had taken the Ringgold road and opened communications with General Hooker, then engaged with the enemy just beyond Ringgold. In doing this they captured one hundred and fifty-two prisoners. The division remained at Parker's Gap during the 28th, awaiting instructions.

Fear for the safety of General Burnside at Knoxville had a dominating influence over all of General Grant's plans for battle at Chattanooga, and over his pursuit of the defeated enemy. As soon, therefore, as Bragg had been driven beyond Taylor's ridge, and the left of the

Union army interposed between Bragg and Longstreet, General Grant arrested the pursuit of the enemy and ordered a strong force to march rapidly to the relief of Knoxville.

On Sunday morning, the 29th, the Second division moved with the force under command of General Sherman for the relief of Burnside. This force was without camp or garrison equipage, and moved with a train only sufficient for carrying ammunition to fight a battle which was to be expected. It marched rapidly over muddy roads; through winter rains, and was compelled to live on such scanty fare as the country afforded after being ravaged by our enemies. The command arrived within a few miles of Knoxville on the evening of December 6th, when it was discovered that Longstreet was in full retreat up the Tennessee valley. He had made an attack, but was repulsed before the relieving column came within striking distance, and at once the command started on its return to Chattanooga.

The Second division returned by way of Morgantown, Madisonville and Columbus, where the division remained five days, operating some mills in order to supply the men with food, and in breaking up bands of guerrillas and murderers infesting the vicinity. Parties of infantry, mounted upon horses procured from farmers, were sent out and gathered in many of these scoundrels. Resuming the march on the 15th, by the way of Charleston, Cleveland, and McDaniel's Gap, and passing through Chattanooga, the Eighty-fifth reached its camp at Friar's Ford or North Chickamauga, on December 19th.

During the Knoxville campaign it was necessary to

obtain food and forage from the East Tennessee farmers, a majority of whom were loyal, and every effort was made to compensate those from whom supplies were taken. This could only be done by a regular detail in charge of an officer authorized to issue vouchers, and very stringent orders were issued against individual foraging. This led to some amusing incidents, one of which was told at the expense of the commander of the Third brigade. It was said that one morning Colonel McCook was riding some distance in advance of the command, when he suddenly encountered a soldier standing beside a hog in its death struggle, holding in his hand a knife from which the blood was still dripping. Amazed at this flagrant violation of orders, the colonel thundered out, "Who killed that hog?" Whereupon the soldier politely saluted the colonel, and said: "Colonel, I am a butcher by thrade and I offer it as me professional opinion that this hog died a natural death." Pat's ready wit caused the colonel to burst out laughing and saved the man from arrest and punishment.

The writer remembers an exhibition of loyalty on the part of an East Tennessee farmer, which, under the distressing circumstances, appeared heroic. On a very cold night our brigade camped on a farm from which all the fence rails were taken and consumed during the night. As we resumed the march about sunrise the next morning we saw the owner of the farm, an old white-haired man, with maul and wedge, busy splitting rails at the roadside. And while the column passed by he stood with uncovered head, his face radiant with loyal enthusiasm, cheering the flag of the Union.

In this campaign the men exhibited the utmost forti-

tude under ever-increasing difficulties. The weather was cold and stormy; the men without tents or overcoats; a large number without blankets, and many were barefoot. On frosty mornings the men could be tracked by the blood from their bleeding, shoeless feet, and in the entire campaign but six days' rations were issued. The distance marched—counting both ways—was two hundred and forty miles; thoroughly testing their endurance and their discipline. Their soldierly conduct greatly pleased General Sherman, and in a letter written to General Davis, he said: *

“Your division led in the pursuit of Bragg’s army on the route designated for my command, and when General Grant called on us so unexpectedly and without due preparation to march to the relief of Knoxville, you and your officers devoted yourselves to the work like soldiers and patriots, marching through cold and mud without a murmur, trusting to accident for shelter and subsistence. During the whole march, wherever I encountered your command, I found its officers at their proper places and the men in admirable order. This is the true test, and I pronounce your division one of the best ordered in the service. Be kind enough to say to General Morgan, General Beatty, and Colonel McCook, your brigade commanders, that I have publicly and privately commended their brigades.”

And in his official report,** General Sherman thus compliments the division and its commander: “General Davis handled his division with artistic skill, more especially at the moment we encountered the enemy’s

* Rebellion Records, Serial No. 56, page 439.

** Sherman’s Memoirs, Volume I, page 384.

rear guard near Graysville at nightfall. I must award this division the credit of the best order during our movement through East Tennessee, when long marches and the necessity of foraging to the right and left gave reason for disordered ranks."

The battles around Chattanooga were fought on three successive days, but as all were parts of one comprehensive plan—directed by one master mind—they appear in history, and rightly so, as the battle of Chattanooga. It was the most picturesque battle of the war, and the storming of Mission ridge was one of the marvels in military history. And when the enthusiasm of the troops bore them up the steeps, and they surged over the rebel works at the crest, the hold of the Union army was firmly fixed on the very vitals of the South.

General Grant had sixty thousand men in action, and General Bragg probably had forty thousand, but the disparity in numbers was more than made good by the almost impregnable position occupied by the insurgent army. The losses of the Union army were 757 killed, 4,529 wounded, and 330 missing, making a total of 5,616. Bragg's losses in killed and wounded are not known, his official report being rendered untrustworthy by the fact that his total loss is reported at much less than the number of prisoners captured by the Union army. He lost by capture 6,142 men, 42 cannon, 69 gun carriages, and 7,000 stands of small arms. His loss in material was immense, part of which he destroyed in his precipitate flight, but much was left uninjured and fell into loyal hands.

The second division, although in close support of the attacking column, did not become actively engaged at

Mission ridge. Yet shot and shell passed over and fell all around us. The official reports include the Knoxville campaign, and the losses are given as 41 in the division, 11 of which are credited to the Third brigade. The losses in the Eighty-fifth were:

WOUNDED—Levi Clifton, of Company F, and Charles R. Branson, of Company H.

Charles W. Pierce, first lieutenant of Company B, was transferred to the invalid corps on November 2nd, and First Sergeant Albert D. Cadwallader was promoted to be first lieutenant. Captain Charles W. Houghton, of Company D, resigned on December 27th, and First Lieutenant Charles H. Chatfield was promoted to succeed him, First Sergeant Samuel Young being promoted first lieutenant.

On November 27th John W. Booth, of Company A, died in the field hospital, his being the only death in the regiment in the two months of which this chapter treats.

On Saturday, the 26th, the brigade abandoned its comfortable camp at North Chickamauga, and moved through Chattanooga to a place beyond Mission ridge, and camped at McAfee's Church. As the men were still without tents, and although the next day was Sunday, they began as soon as it was light to construct quarters. It was a rainy day, but the work went merrily on, and it was remarkable how soon the small pine trees were converted into very comfortable cabins. It was well that no time was lost, for the new year came in with snow and extreme cold.

CHAPTER XIII.

So far as the military situation is concerned, the Union victories gained at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga decided the fate of the Confederacy, and there the struggle should have ended. In most wars the side on whose soil the battles were fought has been the losing side. The belligerent that can not prevent his own territory from becoming the seat of war must ultimately surrender. This is an important lesson to bear in mind when it becomes necessary to determine the great moral question of responsibility of continuing a hopeless contest.

The second attempt at invading the North ended in disaster at Gettysburg, and Lee returned to Virginia and to the defense of the rebel capital, after losing at least forty per cent of his army. On the next day Vicksburg fell; the army defending it became prisoners of war; the Mississippi river was opened, and the Confederacy was cut in two. The capture of Chattanooga, the martial throne of strategy far and near, and the objective of the Federal army for almost two years, was recognized by the Southern leaders and people as a direct menace to the existence of the rebellion. And General Lee wrote the rebel president, "That upon the defense of the country now threatened by General Grant depends the safety of the points now held by us on the Atlantic."

The Confederate army felt its defeat at Chattanooga most keenly, and to General Bragg it came with crushing force. In his official report, after acknowledging the

total defeat and panic of his army, in language which showed his surprise, he said: "The position ought to have been held by a skirmish line against any assaulting column." This statement no doubt expressed his own opinion of the strength of the position, but it was by no means true. No doubt his men had been somewhat overawed by the magnitude of General Grant's preparations, and the successes of the previous days; but the loss of more than twenty per cent in the two central divisions of the storming column, in a contest of less than an hour, proves that they did not yield without a struggle. Their retreat was not caused so much by fear as by a conviction that resistance was useless. It is said that while Bragg was riding among his men, he vainly tried to rally them by shouting, "Here's your commander!" They answered in derision, "Here's your mule!"

Soon after reaching Dalton and learning that the pursuit had been discontinued, Bragg appears to have realized that he had lost the confidence of his troops, and he asked to be relieved and that a new commander be assigned to the rebel army. His request was granted so far as his relief was concerned, and General William J. Hardee was assigned to temporary command. As a permanent assignment the position was not sought, and among others General Lee declined the honor of being thrust forward, to meet and check the triumphant career of General Grant.*

Richmond, December 5th, 1863.

General R. E. Lee, Orange Court House, Va.

Could you consistently go to Dalton, as heretofore explained?

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Two days later General Lee wrote the following re-

* Rebellion Records, Serial No. 56, page 785.

markable letter in response to the request of the rebel president: **

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,
Rapidan, December 7th, 1863.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States,
Richmond:

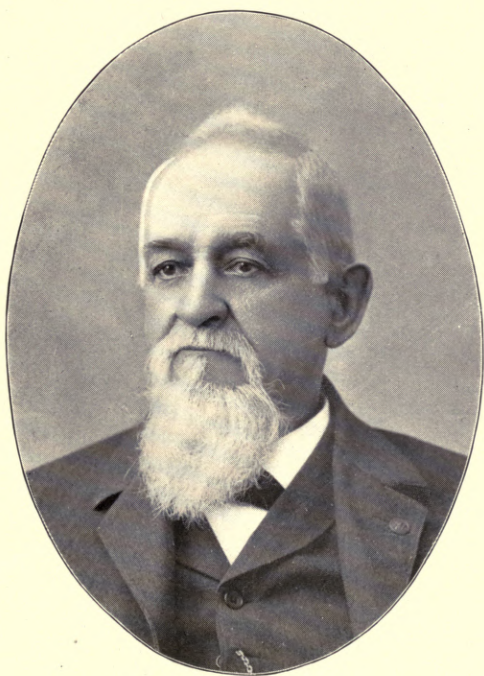
Mr. President—I have had the honor to receive your dispatch, inquiring whether I could go to Dalton. I can if desired, but of the expediency of the measure you can judge better than I can. Unless it is intended that I should take permanent command, I can see no good that will result, even if in that event any could be accomplished. I also fear that I would not receive cordial co-operation, and I think it necessary if I am withdrawn from here that a commander for this army be sent to it. General Ewell's condition, I fear, is too feeble to undergo the fatigue and labor incident to the position. I hope your excellency will not suppose that I am offering any obstacles to any measure you may think necessary. I only seek to give you the opportunity to form your opinion after a full consideration of the subject. I have not that confidence either in my strength or ability as would lead me of my own option to undertake the command in question.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

The camp at McAfee's church was situated at the northern limits of the battlefield of Chickamauga, and distant some six miles from Chattanooga. The line between the states of Tennessee and Georgia ran through the division camps, but state lines had lost much of their former importance. The dense forest surrounding the camp had formerly been the refuge for the thieves, murderers and outlaws of the two states. An old resident said that he had seen hundreds of these scoundrels encamped around the spring from which we obtained our water supply. When an officer of Tennessee came with a writ to arrest them, they would step a few yards into the state of Georgia and laugh him to scorn. So when Georgia sought to lay her official hand on an offending citizen of that state, he would walk over into Tennessee

** Rebellion Records, Serial No. 56, page 792.



HENRY S. LATOURRETTE,
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and argue the case across the line. It was indeed an ideal spot for criminals. Requisitions from the governors of Georgia and Tennessee could of course be obtained, but this would take time, and in the meantime the culprit could walk leisurely into Alabama or North Carolina, neither of which was far away. For years the presence of these desperadoes in large numbers had kept that locality from being settled by good men, and consequently there were thousands of acres in which there had not been a field cleared or a tree felled.

The winter was unusually severe, both North and South; but we had abundance of wood close at hand, and the prospect seeming to promise a stay more or less peaceful and extended, the men proceeded with much labor and ingenuity to make their stay comfortable. Among the most enterprising and luxurious, cabins were built and covered with their own make of clapboards. A blanket over the doorway excluded the wintry blasts, while a mud fireplace with a mud and stick chimney gave the single room a somewhat cheery aspect. Yet on cold nights the men had to get out of their bunks and warm by the fire between their snatches of sleep.

Toward the end of January the weather became mild and pleasant, and on the 26th the Third brigade took part with other commands in a reconnaissance to Tunnel Hill, returning on the 28th without loss or adventure. Our old enemy was known to be at Dalton, one of the oldest towns in Georgia, some thirty miles south of Chattanooga. And the fact that General Joseph E. Johnston, probably the most skillful army commander in the Confederate service, had been selected to lead the rebel army in the coming campaign was due notice to all concerned

that soon or late we must be prepared for an energetic renewal of the contest. But he required time in which to organize his army, and both men and material must be had to replace the losses sustained under Bragg at Chattanooga before he could become a source of much apprehension. So we remained quietly in camp for almost a month, but with strong outposts thrown out well to the front. On the tenth of February the Third brigade relieved the Second brigade at Chickamauga Station, where it remained on outpost duty until ordered to join the division at Ringgold, where we arrived on the evening of the 23rd. General Grant had ordered General Thomas to take Dalton if possible, and at Ringgold we found all of the Army of the Cumberland available at the time for the undertaking.

Early on the morning of the 24th the Third brigade pushed on through Thoroughfare Gap, and soon after the skirmishers found the enemy at Tunnell Hill. The enemy was driven until near sunset, when we closed down on his position in Buzzard Roost, a gap in Rocky Face ridge. Mill creek runs through this gap, as does the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta. At this time the First brigade was moving on the left of the railroad, the Third brigade on the right, and as the Eighty-fifth came into line, the enemy opened with a battery of Parrot guns from a position until then concealed from view. One of the shells struck the railroad bed without bursting and came bounding toward the regiment. Its motion was so slow that we could see it whirling end over end, and apparently going to pass harmlessly by the column. But suddenly it changed direction and struck Sergeant Marion Horton, of Company H, wounding him severely,

The enemy was driven from a range of mound shaped hills, through which both wagon and railroad meandered, and which intervened between us and the enemy's main line in the gap. From these hills the position of the enemy could be easily reconnoitered, and from the fire of his artillery two strongly posted field batteries were discovered. By this time it was almost dark, and strong pickets were thrown out well to the front. The command was located so as to be protected from the enemy's artillery and at the same time be able to resist an attack, and the troops rested on their arms for the night.

Early the next morning sharp skirmishing began, and the line of battle was advanced to the crest of the hills secured the evening before. The Eighty-fifth and the Eighty-sixth Illinois in the front line, with the other regiments of the brigade in reserve. Buzzard Roost is a rocky gorge between two mountains, in which there are many sharp spurs, abrupt ravines, steep hills and isolated knolls, forming an almost impregnable position. During the morning thick smoke and haze obscured the sight, making it difficult to see objects even at a short distance; but the skirmishers pressed on with vigor until their fire commanded the enemy's rifle pits. About noon the smoke was blown away, when the skirmish line was reinforced and the firing became very brisk. In our front was a cleared field some two hundred and fifty yards in width and beyond it a ravine ran from right to left. Beyond this depression was heavy timber, which concealed the enemy's line. At three o'clock the advance was sounded and the First brigade on the left, and the Third brigade on the right of the railroad, moved forward. This brought a prompt response from the ene-

my's artillery and infantry. Three batteries opened on our advancing lines, with great fierceness from right, left and front, making it exceedingly hot until the ravine was reached. There the line was halted, and being fairly well covered from the artillery fire we watched a well-matched contest of sharp-shooting by the skirmish lines until dark.

Our advance had been rapid, and brought the line so close to the rebel batteries that they served us with grape shot, which the writer remembers made a whirring noise in its flight very much like that made by a flock of rising birds. During the day the regiment lost three men killed and eleven wounded. After dark the Third brigade was relieved by a brigade of the First division, and we retired behind the hills where we could cook and eat in safety. The fact had been demonstrated that the enemy's position was too strong to be carried by direct assault, and the next day, while sharp skirmishing was maintained along our front, his flanks were felt by other troops. But our army was not then strong enough in numbers to render a turning movement possible, and during the night of the 26th we returned to Ringgold. The next day the division returned to its camp at McAffee's church.

The losses in the Third brigade fell upon the Eighty-fifth and the Eighty-sixth Illinois, and were 14 in the former and 8 in the latter. The killed and wounded in the Eighty-fifth were as follows:

KILLED—Joseph Dunn, of Company C; Joseph Forner, of Company F; Robert C. Garrison, of Company K.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant A. D. Cadwallader, of Company B; Clinton Black, of Company D; James Carey, of Company F; John Thompson, of Company G; James T. Toler and Marion Horton,

of Company H; Orpheus Ames, Isaac Fountain, Josiah McKnight, Zimri Thomas, and Jas. M. Whittaker, of Company K.

The events of the past year, when viewed from either a military or political standpoint, were full of encouragement to the defenders of the Union. The victories of the Federal armies and the support of war measures by the vote of the loyal people, alike indicated that the crisis in the nation's destiny had passed. That the strength of the insurrection had culminated, was evidenced by the ever-increasing desertions from the rebel army. This had been greatly stimulated by President Lincoln's offer of pardon to all who gave up and came in, below the rank of brigadier general. The reports of the provost marshal-general show that the number of deserters coming into the lines of the Army of the Cumberland for the six months ending on May 1st, 1864, aggregated 3,731, or an average of over 600 for each month.

With the beginning of the new year the maintenance of the full strength of the Federal armies became the great problem. The term of enlistment of very many regiments would expire early in the year. Their retirement in the midst of active operations would endanger the success of all plans of aggression which might be formed. In fact, the hope of the speedy suppression of the revolt, turned upon the retention of these hardy, well-seasoned troops, and yet there was no law to hold them. Fortunately for the country the patriotism of these citizen-soldiers was equal to the emergency, and their voluntary re-enlistment gave assurance of adequate armies for the coming campaign. Many of them had been engaged in the winter campaign for the relief of Knoxville, in which they had endured hardships and pri-

vations such as had only been equalled at Valley Forge. And no event throughout the war gave more eloquent testimony to the devotion and courage of the volunteer soldier.

Upon re-enlistment these veterans were given a thirty-days' furlough to visit their homes, and for the time being the army at Chattanooga was so reduced in numbers that the enemy at Dalton had the greater force. In the Army of the Cumberland seventy regiments of infantry, twelve of cavalry, thirteen batteries, and thirty-one detachments re-enlisted as "veteran volunteers." When these veteran organizations returned to the front at the expiration of their furloughs, they brought with them some five thousand recruits, mostly young men. These recruits arrived—clean-shaved, hair close-cropped, freshly vaccinated, and newly baptised, ready for any kind of carnage, from squirrel hunting to manslaughter in the first degree, but their enormous appetites threatened the peace and quiet of the camp.

On Saturday, the 3rd, Wheeler's rebel cavalry made an attack on an outpost at Leet's tanyard, and dispersed a regiment of mounted infantry stationed at that point. As a result of this raid the Third brigade was ordered to Lee and Gordon's mills, where we went into camp that evening on ground held by the right of our army throughout the first day's battle at Chickamauga. The next day many of the men went out to Leet's tanyard and spent some time in looking over the remains of the mounted infantry camp, and as they wandered among the ruins they wondered how the "accident" happened.

The Eighty-fifth had been without tents since leaving Nashville, but here the men were supplied with

shelter tents, as they were termed in general orders, or, as they were always spoken of by the men, the "dog tents" or "pup tents." This was another step in the process of reducing the wagon train by taking the burden from the animal and placing it on the man, and perhaps these tents should be described at this point. To each man was given a piece of white cotton cloth, five feet six inches square. The edges were made double by a strip three inches wide being sewed across them. At two of the corners a loop of rope was fastened so that stakes might be driven through them into the ground. At the opposite edge there was a row of buttons and button holes. When camp was reached and tents were to be pitched there was no waiting for the wagons to come up before the men could provide shelter. Two men who had cast their fortunes together would drive two stakes four and one-half feet in length into the ground, lay a pole six feet long across the top of the stakes, button their pieces of tent together, place it over the pole, and fasten the lower corners to the ground with tent pins. As there was no protection at the ends, they were unusually well ventilated, and in case of storm they could be readily shifted so that the rain would not blow in. But for some reason or prejudice shelter tents never became very popular in the Eighty-fifth.

The 22nd is memorable for a very severe snow storm which prevailed throughout the night and covered the ground to a depth of ten inches. Commands that happened to be on the move at that time suffered greatly, but fortunately the Eighty-fifth was in camp with an abundance of fuel near at hand. This storm tended somewhat to reconcile the men to their shelter tents.

The snow being in good packing condition suggested the idea that a snow ball battle would be good sport, and on the next day a very vigorous fight, with snow balls for weapons, took place between different regiments in the brigade. In the evening the weather turned very cold, and the freezing snow quickly formed lumps of ice. Not content with the sport had during the day, snow balling was resumed at night, and the engagement was fast becoming both general and serious, when the damaged heads that had come in contact with lumps of ice led the officers to stop the sanguinary sport.

On the 31st the Second division was reviewed by General Thomas, the Third brigade joining the First and Second for that purpose, at a point about half way between their camps at McAfee's church and Lee and Gordon's mills.

The period of which this chapter treats was one of active preparation, in which General Grant's genius for organization, concentration and the supply of his armies in the field was strikingly manifest. Forces were concentrated around Chattanooga and organized and equipped for an extended campaign into the heart of the Confederacy. But General Grant was not allowed to direct in person the campaign he had planned for the Army of the West. Before spring opened he was appointed lieutenant general, and was placed in command of all the armies of the United States. And true to his soldierly instincts, Grant at once started east to direct in person the Armies of the Potomac and the James against the largest and best equipped of all the Confederate armies. The Army of the Potomac had been most un-

fortunate in its commanders, and up to this time its only important victories were those won at Antietam and Gettysburg. After Gettysburg it became so quiescent that Longstreet with 20,000 men slipped away from its front and was fighting at Chickamauga before the commander of that army learned of his departure. It had now been dormant for more than nine months, permitting Longstreet and his troops to remain in East Tennessee throughout the winter, living off the loyal people of that region until time to rejoin Lee at Richmond for the spring campaign. Perhaps one of the most amazing facts in the history of the war is that this army, eager to be led against the foe which it greatly outnumbered, with a secure base on tide water, should be held in check so long by the incompetence of its commander.

In accordance with Grant's desire, the President assigned General Sherman to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, left vacant by his promotion. The sentiment of both the country and the army approved of General Grant's choice of his successor, and from the day of his assignment to the close of the war, the confidence of the army in General Sherman never wavered, but grew in strength day by day.

When on the march in the early days of the war the men were loaded down with well-filled knapsacks, overcoats and blankets, in addition to their arms and accoutrements. Gradually the contents of the knapsack were reduced, and finally it and the overcoat were thrown away. The men found that a wool blanket and a rubber poncho, which could be rolled up and thrown in a coil over the shoulder, the two ends tied on the opposite side, answered their necessities much better than the clumsy

gear furnished them at the outset. So, too, in the beginning each company was provided with a wagon drawn by six mules, and three such wagons and teams were allowed for regimental headquarters. But so many mules died from starvation during that period of hunger and raggedness which covered the siege of Chattanooga that as a matter of necessity the campaign in East Tennessee was made with a very limited wagon train. And what was looked upon as a doubtful experiment at the beginning was regarded at the successful conclusion of that campaign as a demonstration that the wagon train might be safely and permanently reduced.

Accordingly, along the lines of previous experience, General Sherman continued the cutting down process until but one wagon was allowed to a regiment, and that was to carry ammunition and the regimental records only. Attached to each army corps of about twenty thousand men was an ammunition and provision train which was limited to five hundred wagons. Man's endurance surpasses that of the beast, and while the number of animals was reduced and their burdens decreased, additional loads were put upon the troops. Each man was required to carry in addition to his musket and accoutrements forty rounds of ammunition in his cartridge box, and one hundred and sixty more in his pockets or haversack. The provision issued was a much abridged ration, but each soldier was required to carry a five-days' supply of hard bread and salt pork, and with its issue came the information that such supply must last him from seven to ten days as occasion might require. A herd of live cattle was to be driven in the rear of the army, from which fresh meat was to be issued occasion-

ally, but these soon grew so thin from hard driving and lack of forage that the men spoke in derision of that part of the ration "as beef dried on the hoof."

But if the men were limited in their supply of bread and meat, the ration was more than made good by the bountiful issues of sugar and coffee, which were generous in quantity and above reproach in quality. The men had learned how to extract from the coffee its most subtle virtues, and although brewed in the most primitive manner, "strong enough to float an iron wedge" and innocent of any adulteration, it gave strength to the weary and heavy laden, and courage to the despondent and sick at heart.

Thus stripped of all baggage that could possibly be dispensed with, and ready for instant battle, the army was prepared to move from Chattanooga. The sick and the afflicted were sent to the rear, and for twelve long months and until the end of the war, drills and parades were abandoned. The fife's shrill note and the sounding drum-beat were seldom heard, as to the stirring bugle call the army marched and fought its way to the sea, and on through the birthplace of secession to victory and to peace.

It is true our army largely outnumbered that of the enemy. But the strength of his defensive positions in a country abounding in mountains and rivers, where almost every citizen was an active scout or spy, and his shorter lines of communications fully compensated him for his inferior numbers. Thus Sherman would be compelled to attack the enemy in positions naturally strong, chosen with skill, carefully fortified and defended with the courage of desperation.

The following commissioned officers resigned on the dates given below, but on account of the reduced strength of the regiment none of the vacancies created were filled at the time, and some never were: George Myers, second lieutenant of Company B, on January 21st; William W. Turner, second lieutenant of Company D, on March 30th; Thomas R. Roberts, captain of Company A, on April 15th, and James C. Patterson, second assistant surgeon, on April 16th, leaving Surgeon P. L. Dieffenbacher without an assistant in the discharge of his arduous duties until late in the summer.

The following enlisted men died during the period of which this chapter treats: John Barnett, of Company E, in field hospital at McAfee's church, April 20th; Aaron Brewer, of Company G, in the field hospital at McAfee's church, on January 22nd; Daniel T. Joneson, of Company K, at Richmond, Va., on February 4th; James Cary, of Company F, of wounds on March 11th, and Joseph Orange, of same company, on March 28th, in the field hospital at McAfee's church.

The official report for April 30th gives a total present for duty in the Eighty-fifth of 439.

CHAPTER XIV.

On May 1st, 1864, more than two hundred thousand men stood ready to move against the enemy at the bidding of Lieutenant General Grant. While these troops were divided into two widely separated columns, of nearly equal strength, they had a common object, the destruction of the rebel army under General Lee in front of Richmond, and that under General Johnston standing in front of Dalton. And on the fate of these armies rested the hopes of the Confederacy.

The column which General Sherman was to move against the enemy at Dalton was composed of the Army of the Ohio, comprising the Twenty-third corps, commanded by Major General J. M. Schofield, with 13,500 men and 28 guns; the Army of the Tennessee, comprising portions of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps, now arriving at Chattanooga under command of Major General James B. McPherson, with 24,000 men and 96 guns, and the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Major General George H. Thomas, with 60,000 men and 130 guns. The Army of the Cumberland was composed of the Fourth, Fourteenth and Twentieth Army corps, and three divisions of cavalry, commanded by Generals Judson Kilpatrick, Edward M. McCook and Kenner Garrard—the whole making a grand aggregate of 98,797 men and 254 guns.*

The Fourteenth Army corps, commanded by Major General John M. Palmer, numbered 19,637 effective

* Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman, Vol. II, page 24.

men. The First division was commanded by Brigadier General Richard W. Johnson; Second division, by Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis, and the Third division, by Brigadier General Absalom Baird. The brigade commanders in the Second division were: First brigade, Brigadier James D. Morgan; Second, Colonel John G. Mitchell, and Third, Colonel Daniel McCook. The monthly report of the Army of the Cumberland for April 30th, 1864,* shows 7,135 effective men in the Second division. But unfortunately these monthly returns do not descend to brigades and regiments.

On the part of the Eighty-fifth the campaign began on Tuesday morning, May 3rd, when the Third brigade left its camp at Lee and Gordon's mills, and that evening it joined the First and Second brigades from the camps at McAfee's church, at Ringgold. On the 5th we moved through Thoroughfare Gap, and camped at the forks of the Cleveland and Dalton roads, not far from Catoosa Springs. Before the war Catoosa Springs had been a favorite health and pleasure resort, but at this time both buildings and grounds were in a very dilapidated condition. During the day, although the enemy was in plain view on the hills beyond, there were few in the command who did not visit the famous watering place.

By the evening of the 6th all the forces were in line, and General Sherman's grand army ready to close down on Dalton and General Johnston's veteran army. We were on familiar ground, having skirmished over it in February, and all understood that we would be up against a tough proposition as soon as the advance began.

* Rebellion Records, Serial No. 75.

Saturday, the 7th, the entire army moved forward. Reveille sounded at half-past three o'clock, and before sunrise the troops were on the march. The advance was assigned to our division, with the Third brigade in front. The enemy's cavalry pickets were soon encountered, but were steadily driven by the skirmish line of the Fifty-second Ohio until within cannon range of Tunnel Hill. At this point the enemy opened with artillery; our batteries were brought into action, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the enemy were driven into Buzzard Roost. The advance seized a high round hill, known to us as Signal Hill, and around it the Second Division bivouacked until the 9th. On the afternoon of that day the Second brigade, supported by the Third, advanced along the left of the railroad and swept the enemy from a line of hills in front of the gap, and the entire division took a position in Buzzard Roost.

On the 10th the division pressed the enemy back into the gorge until his lines were fully developed, and our batteries were brought to bear on his entrenchments. The rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon continued throughout the day. Rain was falling steadily and the pungent smell of battle smoke filled the valleys. The faces of the men were powder-grimed and their clothing stained with the soil from the protecting hillsides. After the advance had gone to the utmost and the men began to make the best of an ugly situation, the first mail arrived since the regiment left Lee and Gordon's mills. But as soon as its distribution drew a crowd, the vigilant enemy's shells began to fall around in such numbers that the men quickly returned to such shelter as tree, or rock, or hillside afforded. In the evening the weather turned

unusually cold for the time of year, but the position held by the command was so close under the enemy's guns that the men had to spend the night without fire. The next morning we were relieved by a brigade from the Fourth corps, and retired to the vicinity of Signal Hill, where we enjoyed a day of rest. The Eighty-fifth lay near the signal station, at which General Sherman spent most of the day, and from which the fighting in the gap and on the hills to the right and left of it could be plainly seen.

On the 12th the Second division marched at sunrise for Snake Creek Gap, which was reached after a march of fourteen miles at dark. After a brief halt for supper the march was resumed, and continued until near daylight. The night trip, through this famous gap, was one to be remembered. The division was in the rear of the corps, and through the long hours the column toiled on through the narrow, crooked defile. The night march was not a long one when the number of miles traversed is considered, for this wild and picturesque defile is but six miles in length. But the road was only such a track as country wagons had worn in the bed of a stream that meanders through Rocky Face mountain, or passed over projecting spurs. The artillery and ammunition trains in front delayed the march, yet the men were not allowed to tarry more than a few moments at any point for rest. Many sank down from exhaustion, feeling they could not go another step. At last, near daybreak, the weary column halted, and the soldiers set about preparing coffee and frying meat over quickly kindled bivouac fires.

The Army of the Tennessee passed through Snake Creek Gap on the afternoon of the 9th, but after pressing



D. L. MUSSELMAN,
2D LIEUTENANT COMPANY G, 1863.

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his advance close to the enemy's fortifications, General McPherson decided not to attempt to carry them by assault and prudently waited the arrival of reinforcements. The movement of a strong column to his support rendered the position of General Johnston at Dalton untenable, and while the Twenty-third corps of the Army of the Ohio, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps of the Army of the Cumberland were moving through Snake Creek Gap, the enemy retired to his defenses near Resaca. This town stands on the north bank of the Oostanaula river. The Connasauga falls into the river just above the town, while Camp creek flows into the Oostanaula immediately below. North of Resaca, and between Camp creek and the Connasauga, were hills, which made it a very strong place for the entrenched camp which the rebel commander had prepared for his army.

After a brief rest on the morning of the 13th the Second division took a position on the left of the corps in the advance upon the enemy's entrenched lines. The fighting during the day was confined principally to our right, and but little opposition was encountered on our immediate front. That night the Third brigade occupied a position on the left of the corps, our pickets connecting with the right of the Army of the Ohio. On the 14th the command advanced, conforming to the movements of troops on the right, but without becoming actively engaged. During the day there was heavy fighting along the lines, and part of the enemy's works were captured with several pieces of artillery. In the afternoon the Third brigade was massed in support of the First division, and came under a sharp artillery fire.

That night we relieved the brigade of General Carlin, of the First division, and during the night completed the works he had already begun on the front line. All day Sunday, the 15th, there was sharp skirmishing and shot and shell came plunging through the timber. The muskets spoke spitefully and the bullets sped singing over the works and many came pattering down among the men, striking logs and trees, or cutting off leaves overhead, Jacob Bortzfield, of Company A, being wounded.

During the day Sherman contracted and strengthened his lines, and a pontoon bridge was laid below the town, and the cavalry crossed, threatening the enemy's flank. Johnston's position, although very strong, had the fatal defect of giving him a river at his back, and a small force on the opposite bank would make his investment complete. Seeing that he could no longer remain in safety, he withdrew during the night of the 15th, destroying the railroad bridge behind him. So when the bugles sounded on the morning of the 16th the rebel works were found to be deserted, and the army entered upon a vigorous pursuit of the enemy.

At sunrise General Davis moved the Second division rapidly down the west bank of the Oostanaula, under orders to cross the river at a bridge supposed to be near the mouth of Armuchee creek, and thrust the division between the retreating enemy and a rebel force known to be at Rome. After a rapid march of fifteen miles the command reached the point where the bridge was supposed to be, but there was no bridge, indeed, there had never been any. The river was too deep to ford. We had no pontoons, and how to act under the embarrassing

circumstances became a difficult problem. But General Davis was a man of action, and believing that the main object of the expedition could best be obtained by pushing on to Rome, he determined to try to seize a bridge at that place.

The next morning a rapid march began at daylight, and ten miles were covered by noon, when we encountered the enemy's pickets at a creek eight miles from Rome. Here the men cooked and ate dinner; the trains were parked and left under guard of two regiments, and at two o'clock the headlong march was resumed. A double skirmish line drove the enemy without causing a halt in the column, until he opened with artillery from his works on De Soto hill, on the west side of the Oostanaula river. Preparations for attack were quickly made; the Second brigade on the right, the Third on the left of the Resaca and Rome road, and the First massed in support. The Eighty-fifth was formed in the second line, and on the left of the brigade. The order to advance was given and the entire line moved rapidly forward, arriving at the top of a ridge just in time to meet the enemy ascending the opposite slope. Instantly both sides opened fire, which was furious and well sustained for some time, but we had the ridge and soon drove the enemy into his entrenchments, capturing one piece of artillery abandoned by the insurgents in their hasty flight. Near the close of the action the Eighty-fifth was moved to the left and front, and at the end of the fight it was in the front line.

At dark the left of the Eighty-fifth rested on the river, and the enemy had been driven into his defenses erected for the protection of Rome, the county seat of Floyd

county, Georgia. This was a city of some three thousand inhabitants when the war commenced, and is situated at the point where the waters of the Oostanaula and the Etowah unite to form the Coosa river. As the city was known to contain extensive iron works, foundries and machine shops, it was reasonable to expect a stubborn defense, and the line was connected and made strong during the night. Our line extended from the river above to the river below the town, completely investing the enemy's works. Then the tired men, who had marched eighteen miles and fought a very pretty little battle, rested on their arms for the night.

A heavy fog delayed the attack until nine o'clock the next morning, when the skirmish line rushed forward and wrested the works from the enemy's skirmishers. But the retreating enemy burned the bridges in his flight, and under the protection of his batteries hoped to hold the city until his stores could be removed to a place of safety. Two batteries located in formidable looking field works, one above the city on the east bank of the Oostanaula, and one on the south bank of the Coosa below, opened fire on our advance, but our batteries soon silenced them. In the meantime, the Eighty-fifth had been constructing rafts of fence rails, on which the men placed their arms, ammunition and clothing, then swimming the Oostanaula they pushed these rafts before them to the opposite shore. Once on the other side a skirmish line was quickly formed under the direction of Colonel Dilworth and other officers of the Eighty-fifth, which drove the enemy from the city and raised the banner of freedom over rebellious Rome. So rapid was the advance of the Eighty-fifth from an unexpected quarter

that a sufficient number of pontoons were captured to bridge the Oostanaula, and a few hours later the Third brigade crossed the river and occupied the city.

The division captured three pieces of field artillery, five 32-pounder garrison guns, and two 8-inch Howitzers, together with large stores of quartermaster, commissary and medical supplies, great quantities of cotton and tobacco, a train loaded with salt, and the extensive iron-works, foundries and machine shops, upon which the enemy relied for a large part of his ordnance supplies and repairs. It was the intention of the enemy to remove the stores and destroy the shops and foundries, but our advance was so rapid and the attack so prompt and energetic that he was compelled to fly before his purpose could be accomplished.

The men always took great pride in this battle, which was fought out by the Second division alone. The day was very warm; the men marched eighteen miles, and for almost half the distance had skirmished with the enemy. And had it not been for the fact that the attention of the entire country was so largely directed to the manœuvres, battles and actions of such vast armies, both east and west, this battle would have been considered, and justly so, a very important victory for the Union cause. The division lost in this engagement one hundred and forty-nine in killed and wounded. The losses of the enemy were never reported, but as he fought behind entrenchments most of the time, his killed and wounded probably numbered less than ours.

The pickets of the enemy continued to hold the south bank of the Coosa river for several days, and kept up at intervals a vicious skirmish firing into the city, killing

and wounding soldiers and citizens indiscriminately. But we were compelled to await the arrival of additional pontoons from the main army before we could dislodge the enemy from the farther shore. However, on the 22nd sufficient pontoons arrived to span the river below the city, when the First brigade laid a bridge, crossed the river, seized the enemy's works, and drove him from that entire front. The six days of rest at Rome were most welcome, and the men made good use of their opportunity. The first thing with most of them was a bath, next they thoroughly washed their clothing. Then after they had slept all they cared to, they wandered through the cosy little city, and if the company of the Roman Nobles (?), most of whom had fled with the rebel army, was missed, no soldier complained of their absence. On the 23rd, the Second brigade and the batteries crossed to the south side of the Coosa; three days' rations were issued to each man, and preparations completed for an early advance on the next morning. The casualties in the Eighty-fifth were: Richard Maguire, of Company E, wounded, and N. J. Kemp, of Company K, wounded.

At five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 24th, the Second division moved out of Rome on the direct road to Van Wert. A march of eighteen miles brought us in touch with the main army, the right under General McPherson being at Van Wert. That night we camped on Euharlee creek. The next day we passed to the left of Van Wert, over a point of Alatoona mountain, and that night camped near Dallas and in close support of the main column. The march had been long and rapid, and during the afternoon a pouring rain fell. The noise of battle mingled with the peals of thunder, for in the midst

of the storm the troops under General Hooker fought a bloody battle near New Hope church. The rain continued through the night, making our camp, which we reached very late, utterly wretched.

On the 26th the division was ordered to move toward Dallas, and after crossing Pumpkin Vine creek at Bishop's bridge, some two miles northwest of the town, the enemy's pickets were found on the Burnt Hickory road. Our skirmishers drove the enemy through Dallas, and the division formed a line of battle on the East Marietta road. The enemy was found behind strong entrenchments extending across this road, his right resting on the west end of Ellisberry mountain, and the men rested on their arms for the night. The next morning the Third brigade advanced with sharp skirmishing, a mile or more into a gorge in the mountain, and during the day the brigade in single line was entrenched so as to secure this pass. During the afternoon the noise of fierce battle was heard a few miles to our left, and it was learned that a severe engagement resulted in an attempt to turn the rebel right at Picket's mills.

During the day, the Twenty-second Indiana was on the skirmish line, sustaining a loss of three killed, six wounded, and two missing. That night while being relieved by the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, the enemy made a vigorous attack, which led to an exciting conflict. In the darkness and confusion of the first onset it was hard to distinguish friend from foe, and the enemy captured one officer and fourteen men. A countercharge was made immediately, in which two officers and twenty-seven men were captured from the enemy. There were a number killed and wounded on both

sides in this fight in the dark, but in the end our advanced position was retained, and the enemy retired in utter confusion. The Third brigade occupied this position, with some sharp skirmishing, until the end of the month.

CHAPTER XV.

On Wednesday, the 1st, the Second division moved to the left and joined the corps in the vicinity of New Hope church. During the night it relieved Hovey's division of the Army of the Ohio, and occupied its entrenchments on a branch of Pumpkin Vine creek. As the Eighty-fifth moved into position, through thick timber and tangled underbrush, the soldiers of the retiring force cautioned us to be very careful, as the line was within short rifle range of the enemy, who had "sharpshooters in the trees." Colonel Dilworth on hearing this statement said: "Well, we will turkey hunt them in the morning." This grim reply of the colonel had a good effect on the men, who found the situation fully as ugly as it had been represented. A line of hills within short range was held by the entrenched line of the enemy, and dominated our line completely. Our skirmish line was close in, and every shot fired by the enemy swept our works and the ground behind them. Several men were wounded close by the works, two of whom, William Collins and John W. McClaren, of Company H, were wounded by the same ball.

This ugly fight at short range continued until the 4th, when the brigade was relieved from the firing line, and moved four miles to the left in a soaking rain. Dur-

ing the night of the 5th the enemy evacuated his works, and early the next morning, the brigade having the advance of the corps, moved to Proctor's creek, two miles south of Ackworth, on the road from that town to Big Shanty. Here the Eighty-fifth remained in comparative quiet until the 10th, when it took part in the advance of the entire army. The advance was made through heavy woods, with here and there a small clearing; over swollen streams and muddy roads; with constant skirmishing, and in frequent heavy rain storms. This continued until the evening of the 13th, when the lines closed down on the enemy's lines at Pine mountain. The left of the division now rested on the Atlantic and Western railway, where it connected with the Sixteenth army corps. On the bald crest of Pine mountain the enemy had his signal station and a battery of field artillery. On the 14th a group of rebel officers was seen near their signal station, evidently observing our lines with their glasses. At the time General Sherman was near a battery near our right, which he directed to fire on the group. This battery fired three volleys, and the commotion caused in the enemy's ranks showed that the shots had been well aimed. Very soon a message was taken from the rebel signal station and translated by one of our officers who had learned the enemy's "key," which read: "Send an ambulance for General Polk's body." From this it was surmised that General Polk had been killed, and later in the same day this was confirmed by the admissions of prisoners captured.

General Leonidas Polk was a brother of James K. Polk, the eleventh President of the United States.* He

* Campaigns of the Civil War, by General J. D. Cox, page 98.

was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in the class of 1827, and was appointed second lieutenant of artillery. He resigned his commission before the end of the year, studied theology and was ordained as deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1830. In 1841 he was chosen bishop of Louisiana, holding this position at the time of his death. He had grown very wealthy at the time of the breaking out of the war, and was reported to be the owner of seven hundred slaves. Entering the rebel service in 1861, his military education and prominence in the church secured for him an important command, probably more important than his talents and luxurious habits fitted him for filling. At Chickamauga he commanded the right of the rebel army, but was relieved from command and placed under arrest for disobedience of orders soon after the battle ended. A few months later he was relieved from the severe censure put upon him by General Bragg for dilatory conduct, and at the time he was killed he was in command of one of the three corps composing the insurgent army in our front. He was a man of full habit; deliberate in his actions, and had influenced a multitude of his followers in casting their lot with the enemies of his country. At the time he was killed the first volley from the battery dispersed his companions on the mountain, but his bulk and dignity alike forbade hasty retreat, and a shell from the second volley severed the body of the bishop general of the Confederacy.

From the 14th to the evening of the 18th the advance was continued with sharp skirmishing at all times, and with frequent hard fights, the division closing down on the entrenched line of the enemy at Kennesaw moun-

tain on the latter date. On the 19th the battle of Culp's farm was fought by Hooker and Schofield, far to the right, in which the enemy was defeated with heavy loss. Rain fell every few hours, and in the intervals between showers the weather was very hot and sultry. On the 21st General Sherman telegraphed to Washington: "This is the nineteenth day of rain, and the prospect of clear weather is as far off as ever. The roads are impassable, and fields and woods become quagmires after a few wagons have crossed, yet we are at work all of the time."

In our front the enemy had an earthwork on top of the mountain, in which were ten or twelve pieces of artillery, and these guns commanded the entire line of the division. We threw up a strong line of earthworks for the infantry line and field works were constructed for our batteries. A stream ran from left to right across our front and near the base of the mountain. The enemy's skirmish line was beyond the stream, and still higher on the mountain side was his main line of entrenchments. His lines and batteries were all in thick timber except his guns on the mountain top.

Screened by the dense forest, the enemy found it difficult to get accurate range of our entrenchments. But during the day if men were seen or a glimpse of a tent fly was caught through the wind-tossed leaves and branches, his alert gunners would sweep the spot with shot and shell until it seemed no living thing could escape. And at night the flickering light from candle or fire would provoke a shower of shot from the ever-ready batteries of the enemy. Near midnight of the 22nd, while Surgeon Wilson, of the 113th Ohio, was dressing the

wounds of one of his men, assisted by two others, the candle he was using drew the fire of the rebel battery, when a solid shot carried away a leg from each of the surgeon's assistants.* Our earthworks were proof against both shot and shell, and the men, suffering from the heat and weary of the trench, would select some one to watch the battery and give notice when it was about to fire. This was entirely practicable, as the gunners could be seen as they rammed the charge home, then a puff of smoke would appear, and in two or three seconds a shot or shell would follow, screeching and shrieking through the air. On the signal being given the men would quickly get under cover, while shot and shell tore through the tree-tops, or striking in front, ricochettled across the works, to burst or land far in the rear. The exploding shells at times made an almost constant roar; pieces of jagged iron were thrown in all directions, and great branches were torn from the trees and fell among the men. And day and night this trying ordeal continued until the division was relieved for a most desperate undertaking.

Men get desperately tired and reckless under such conditions, and on the 25th, when the rebel batteries opened, Sergeant James Leeper, of Company C, was lying in a shade only ten feet from the trench when the danger signal was given, but he declined to seek cover. An instant later a shell burst directly above where he was lying, the larger part of which descended in a direct line and separated his body into two parts.

But in the midst of this deadly work amusing incidents happened now and then. Brigade, division, and

* Sergeant McAdams' History 113th O. V. I., page 86.

corps headquarters, while in the rear, were still within the range of that vicious battery on the mountain, and of course entirely unprotected. Captain Wiseman, assistant adjutant general on the staff of the First brigade, had occasion to visit corps headquarters one morning, after the enemy had shelled each headquarters impartially and with unusual vigor and accuracy. On this occasion Wiseman said: "Around corps headquarters I found the ground literally covered with limbs torn from the surrounding trees, and the tents torn by shot and shell. In the midst of this desolation sat General John M. Palmer, in his shirt sleeves, vigorously fanning himself, behind the trunk of a large tree whose top had been shot away that morning. After attending to my business and chatting a moment about the situation, I turned to leave, when the general called me back and said, 'Adjutant, don't you wish this cruel war was over?' I replied that it certainly was an event earnestly desired by all, and by none more than by his command under present circumstances, and again I turned to leave, when the general said, 'Adjutant, present my compliments to General Morgan, and say to him that these headquarters will move as soon as darkness will permit.'"

At nine o'clock on Saturday night, the 25th, the Second division was relieved by Harrow's division of the Fifteenth corps, and withdrew from the works at the northwestern slope of Kennesaw, which it had occupied since the 18th. The withdrawal was made in silence, and every precaution was observed on the march to prevent the enemy from gaining a knowledge of the movement. The route by which we retired lay through thick timber, and was crossed by numerous ravines, which de-

layed the march, so that the rear of the column arrived at camp about daylight. The camp selected was at a point in the rear of the right of Stanley's division of the Fourth corps.

It was Sunday, and for the first time in weeks the men had an opportunity to spend a day in the silence of the shady woods. There were no bugle calls that day, and after a quiet inspection of arms and an issue of extra ammunition, the time was devoted to undisturbed rest. In the distance an occasional cannon could be heard, but the camp was out of reach of shot and shell, and beyond the sound of the rifles on the skirmish line. Few outside the officers knew of the proposed assault, and the orders received in the evening directing the men to have breakfast over and to be ready to march at daylight, was by no means so unusual as to excite curiosity or provoke comment. Yet there were rumors floating through the camp to the effect that Monday would be an eventful day.

The condition of the roads and the long lines of wagon trains necessary to supply the daily demands of the army made it difficult for General Sherman to extend his lines further to the right, and he resolved to make a change of plans. And, while keeping up a show of moving to the right, he ordered columns to be formed near his center, for the purpose of assaulting the enemy's fortifications. The assaulting columns were to move at nine o'clock on Monday morning, while a general attack all along the lines was ordered for the same hour as a diversion in favor of the main assault. This assault was to be made near the road leading from Gilgal church to Marietta.

At eight o'clock on Monday morning, the 27th, the troops selected for the assault were formed in the following order: The Second brigade, Colonel John G. Mitchell commanding, on the right. On his left the Third brigade, Colonel Daniel McCook commanding, both of Davis' division, in columns of regiments at ten paces interval. On the left of McCook was Newton's division of the Fourth corps, with the brigades of Harker and Wagner, both formed in column of division, left in front. This formation, although prescribed by General Howard, commanding the Fourth corps, was unfortunate, in that it separated the brigades of Harker and Wagner from McCook by a brigade interval, and permitted the enemy, as the columns neared his works, to enfilade not only McCook's left, but these brigades as well. The First brigade, General James D. Morgan commanding, of the Second division, had occupied our advance line of works early in the morning, while the two remaining divisions of the Fourteenth corps under General Palmer, the Twentieth corps under General Hooker, and parts of the Fourth corps commanded by General Howard, were near at hand, ready and waiting to take advantage of a breach in the enemy's line.

All the ground to be passed over was rough and difficult, and the distance to be traversed before the rebel works would be reached, was about five hundred yards. The brigade was formed in an open field, which sloped toward the marshy bed of a small creek lined with trees and matted vines. Near the creek, but on the hither side, was our main line of works, now occupied by the First brigade. Beyond the creek lay another field, and on the far side of this were the enemy's skirmishers in a

line of rifle pits. From his skirmish line to the crest of the hill, crowned with the enemy's main works, the ground was thickly covered with timber, and rose rather abruptly. Directly in front of the brigade was an angle in the rebel works, and he had posted sixteen pieces of artillery some distance to the right and left, which would sweep the sides of the angle.

The Third brigade, in column of regiments at ten paces interval, was formed in the following order: The Eighty-fifth Illinois, Colonel C. J. Dilworth commanding; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, Colonel O. F. Harman commanding; Eighty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Fahnestock commanding; Twenty-second Indiana, Captain W. H. Snodgrass commanding; Fifty-second Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Clancy commanding.

The orders were to make the assault in silence, capture the works and then cheer, as a signal for the reserves to move forward and beyond us, it being the plan for them to seize the railroad and cut Johnston's army in two. The undertaking was the most difficult and desperate ever assigned to the troops designated for the assault, but if successful the victory would be greater than any they had yet gained.

The firing of a single gun near General Thomas' headquarters at nine o'clock was the signal for all our batteries to open along the main lines for ten miles or more, and for the storming columns to start. The column of regiments started promptly on the signal given, moving at quick time to the chorus of three hundred loud-mouthed cannon, until our works and the creek had been reached and passed. The tangled vines and marshy



GROUP OF COMPANY G.

LIEUT. JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

SERGT. W. IRVING SHANNON.

1ST SERGT. HENRY J. ATEN.

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creek somewhat broke the formation, but being a well-drilled brigade good order was at once restored as the line entered the open beyond the creek. Here a cloud of skirmishers was thrown forward on the run from the Eighty-fifth, and these skirmishers seized the enemy's rifle pits, capturing his skirmishers to a man. Even then the brigade was under a heavy fire of both musketry and artillery, but the men moved through the field steadily on the double quick. When the timber was reached on the farther side, all ran eagerly up the hill, which became steeper as we neared the crest. Now the enemy redoubled his efforts, and his cannon gave forth a continuous roar. The air seemed full of bullets, while a cross-fire of shot and shell tore diagonally through our ranks. But the men ran stubbornly on until, within a few feet of the enemy's works, the limit of endurance was reached, and out of breath and almost overcome with the heat, they halted, crouched, and with one accord began firing. Indeed, the momentum of the column carried a few men over the works, to fall covered with wounds into the hands of the enemy.

Each regiment in the brigade breasted the storm, and strove to gain the works, until all had tried and failed. The colors of the Eighty-fifth and of other regiments were planted on the outer edge of the enemy's works. It is now known that Captain Beasley, of the First Rebel Tennessee infantry, lost his life in attempting to seize the colors of the Fifty-second Ohio. Colonel McCook, while urging his men on, himself in the lead, fell mortally wounded before the charge had failed. After McCook fell the voice of Captain Fellows, brigade inspector, was heard, but his half-finished rallying cry was cut short by

a shot, and the brave captain fell dead within a few feet of the coveted works. The command now devolved upon Colonel Harmon, who at the instant of giving the command "Forward!" fell into the arms of his men, shot through the heart. Colonel Dilworth, the next in rank, now assumed command of the brigade, and the command of the Eighty-fifth devolved upon Major R. G. Rider. Each attempt to push forward was met with deadly volleys, the ground was thickly strewn with the dead and dying, and the living, crouched behind their dead comrades, still firing.

When the men realized that they could not carry the works by storm, they fell back doggedly a few paces at a time, taking advantage of every available shelter. Very soon, from every stump and tree, a well-sustained and deadly fire was directed at any head that appeared above the enemy's works. The deadly aim of our men, from a line so close that the features of the foe could be distinguished, composed as it soon was of the crack shots of the brigade, caused the fire of the enemy to slacken, and finally it almost ceased. In the meantime the energetic efforts of Colonel Dilworth, supplemented by the efficient assistance of Major Rider and the officers of the other regiments in the brigade, straightened out the tangled regiments, which had become somewhat bunched on the right, and the well-trained men quickly found their proper places.

The active attack along the line having ceased, and seeing that our fire completely dominated the rebel works, Colonel Dilworth advised General Davis that his line rested within forty paces of the enemy's works, and stated that he could hold the ground gained. He also

requested that entrenching tools be furnished the command at once. This message fell into the hands of General Thomas, who appeared to be rather incredulous as to the reported distance between the lines. After questioning Captain E. L. Anderson, brigade adjutant general, closely in that regard, General Thomas decided that owing to the close proximity of the brigade to the enemy's works, entrenching tools could not be safely sent until night-fall. So in this critical position, while a large portion of the men kept on firing, the remainder, working with bayonet and tin cup or spoon and tin plate, managed to throw up a light earth-work sufficient to protect their prostrate bodies. Here the brigade remained six long days and nights, for while the offer was made, the men declined to be relieved, preferring themselves to guard what it had cost so much to gain.

In the evening, after darkness had set in, the enemy made a noise which the men supposed to be preparations for a countercharge, but it was probably a ruse. Instantly the men were on their feet, when a volley was fired by the enemy which killed Captain Charles H. Chatfield, of Company D, and several enlisted men of the Eighty-fifth. About this time entrenching tools arrived, and a permanent line of works was erected, the flanks of the brigade being slightly retired to meet connecting lines on the right and left. And night and day the fight was continued over the narrow strip of ground, the firing being almost constant, and the men at all times ready to repel a countercharge, an emergency that might arise at any moment.

On the 29th a truce was arranged, lasting from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., under which we were allowed to gather

and bury our dead between the lines. Unarmed guards detailed from each side were stationed in two lines facing inwardly, to prevent the passing of other than the burial party working between. News of the truce soon spread, and our works were filled with armed men from all the commands in the vicinity. The rebel works were also crowded with spectators, who gathered from far and near to witness the unusual spectacle. Generals Cheatham, Terrill and Maney circulated freely between the lines, although this was in direct violation of the terms of the truce. Newspapers, coffee and tobacco were exchanged, and much good-natured chaff and gossip were indulged in among the men. But there came a time when, for the moment, things began to wear a serious aspect. Some of the rebels began to gather up the arms lying between the lines, with the intention of carrying them away. Against this violation of the truce our men protested, and the situation was becoming ugly, when Colonel Dilworth appeared upon the scene. He said to the men engaged in dispute, "These guns belong to the side that finally holds the ground; they have not been captured yet; possibly they may not be; let them remain where they now are until the fight is ended, then whoever holds the ground will get the guns." This was a proposition so fair that the men accepted, and the arms remained on the field, until there was no one to question their ownership.

During the truce we learned that the troops in our front belonged to Cheatham's division of Hardee's corps, under the immediate command of General George Maney. His command had occupied the works since the 19th, and was composed of the following regiments: The First, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Nineteenth and Twen-

ty-Seventh Tennessee, which were among the oldest regiments in the Confederate service.

When the truce expired a soldier stood on our works and fired a single shot in the air, then dropped back into the trench. This was the signal agreed upon to end the truce, and firing was at once resumed along the entire line. It was, indeed, a strange sight. During the truce all was peace and apparent amity, but as soon as the last sad service the living can render to the dead had been performed, both sides resumed their efforts to kill, and maim, and cripple.

Standing midway between the works was a large tree with a double trunk, which was used by us as an outpost, two or three men being stationed behind its ample body. In broad daylight on the afternoon of the 30th a man in Federal uniform, mess-pan in hand, climbed deliberately over our works and walked forward as if intent upon joining his comrades at the outpost. But instead of stopping there he passed to one side and with several bounds leaped the rebel works. No one had time to realize that he was a spy until his perilous journey was completed, and he landed in safety among his friends. It was a daring feat, but it may well be doubted if the information gained justified the risk assumed.

It was soon evident that both sides improved the opportunity afforded by the truce to plan for future defense and aggression. On the night after the truce the enemy, by the use of ropes, threw over their works a continuous line of chevaux-de-frise, in front of the Third brigade, and at night from this on illuminated the space between the lines with fire-balls of cotton soaked in turpentine or tar. On our side it was determined to estab-

lish an advance line some ten yards higher on the hillside, and by daybreak on the 30th this work was completed. At this point mining was determined on, and with such tools as were available the work began. But the tools were unsuitable; the work new to the men, and our progress slow, yet by persistent effort the main entrance was opened for quite a distance. But fortunately this mine was not destined to be sprung.

Early on Sunday morning, July 3rd, after an unusual period of quiet, a voice from the front called out: "Say, Yanks, don't shoot; I want to come in; they're all gone." Of course no one would shoot at the bearer of such good news, and the "Johnny" quickly crossed over the lighted space. The retreat of the enemy was not entirely unexpected, and after a hasty examination of the deserter, a line of skirmishers moved forward and occupied the silent works. The line advanced with caution at first, fearing some ruse; but the enemy had indeed gone, and the advance reached Marietta about daylight. The retreat had been made deliberately and without the loss of material.

The loss of the Third brigade in this assault was two commanders and four hundred and seventeen officers and men out of some 1,400 taken into the action. The loss in the Second brigade was three hundred and ninety-four officers and men—making a total loss in the Second division of eight hundred and eleven in killed and wounded. The loss in Newton's division numbered six hundred and fifty-four killed and wounded, and one brigade commander, General C. G. Harker, who fell mortally wounded.

In this action we witnessed for the first time the

wonderful possibilities of the repeating rifle. A few men in the Third brigade had armed themselves at their own expense with the Henry rifle, a magazine gun, carrying sixteen shots. And it cannot be doubted that the rapid, accurate fire from these guns was an important factor in enabling the men to hold and fortify a line so close to the enemy's main line of works.

Our gallant commander, Colonel McCook, was taken to his home in Steubenville, Ohio, where he died on the 17th of July at the early age of thirty years. He entered the service in May, 1861, as captain of Company H, First Kansas infantry.* After serving as staff officer of division for a time he was commissioned colonel and led the Fifty-second Ohio infantry to the field. At the organization of the Third brigade, of which his regiment was a part, he was assigned to command the brigade, which he led with distinguished skill and courage for two years, to finally fall at its head, in its most desperate and daring undertaking. The day before his death, this former law partner of General Sherman and fellow-townsmen of Secretary Stanton received from the latter a brevet of brigadier general. This tardy and miserly recognition of his services he wrathfully and unceremoniously rejected. So to us, who knew him best and followed him so long, he will always remain Colonel McCook.**

During the six days' fighting at Kennesaw mountain the Eighty-fifth sustained the following

CASUALTIES.

FIELD AND STAFF.

WOUNDED—Adjutant Clark N. Andrus, died July 23rd, and Sergeant Major William S. Allen.

* Wilder's Annals of Kansas, page 277.

**Captain F. B. James, of the 52nd Ohio, in a paper read before the Loyal Legion of Ohio, entitled, "McCook's Brigade at Kennesaw."

COMPANY A.

WOUNDED—Corporal Calvin W. Boon, James M. Bradburn, Jr., David Kratzer, and Henry R. Streeter.

COMPANY B.

WOUNDED—Captain James R. Griffith, Sergeant Thornton S. Pierce, Corporal David Sigley, Simon Burkholder, Joseph H. Fitch, and Alvro C. Mintonye.

COMPANY C.

KILLED—Sergeant John H. Duvall, Sergeant Henry H. Buck, Sergeant James Leeper, James L. Burnett, and John H. Tomlin.
WOUNDED—Corporal Andrew J. Opdyke, William D. Alkire, Jeremiah Dietrich, Daniel Daugherty, Green B. Lane, George W. Moslander, William H. Neeley, and James K. Young.

COMPANY D.

KILLED—Captain Charles H. Chatfield.
WOUNDED—Isaac Layman, Hugh Morgan, John J. Murphy, William H. Morgan, Oliver W. Parks, Nathaniel S. Rochester, William Rhineders, and John Scholes.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—J. C. Miller, and George Watterman.
WOUNDED—Captain Pleasant S. Scott, John H. Arnold, Andrew Robinson, and James E. Thomas.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—D. A. Brandon, Alexander Hodge, and Matt. Riley.
WOUNDED—Captain John Kennedy, James F. Burt, and Barnhart Noblack.

COMPANY G.

KILLED—Sergeant W. Irving Shannon, Sergeant Daniel G. Longfellow, Berry Prentice, Horace J. Snodgrass, James Shields, Francis M. Severns, and Corporal John Shores.
WOUNDED—Captain Henry S. LaTourrette, First Lieutenant John M. Robertson, Second Lieutenant D. L. Musselman, Sergeant Lewis P. Wright, Corporal Alexander R. Tidrick, Silas Dodge, and Corporal Peter Rever, who fell into the hands of the enemy and died in rebel prison.

COMPANY H.

KILLED—Sergeant Eli Shields, Corporal Elisha J. Elliott, and John M. Saffer.

WOUNDED—Corporal George H. Wetzel, John D. Fenton, John R. Powell, John A. Thompson, William Severns, and Frederick T. Zellers, who fell inside the enemy's works and was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war.

COMPANY I.

KILLED—Austin Walker.

WOUNDED—Charles G. Matthews and John Watson.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—Corporal James Jimmison, and Conrad Nuhn.

WOUNDED—Corporal George Hetzeler, George Drake, Henry F. Molenbrink, and Jacob H. Prettyman.

Note—Colonel Dilworth filed with his official report, a list giving the names of the killed and wounded in the Eighty-fifth in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, but this list has been lost, and the list here printed probably does not contain all the names of the wounded. But in presenting the above, the writer believes it to be as near complete as can be hoped for at this late day.

CHAPTER XVI.

Pursuit of the rebel army began early on the morning of the 3rd, but the Second division did not move until eight o'clock. So the men improved the early hours of a quiet Sunday in examining the enemy's abandoned works. The entrenched line was found very strong and admirably constructed for defense, with traverses, and lunettes for artillery which commanded the entire front. On the narrow field between the lines effects of the deadly struggle were seen on every hand. A tree almost as large as a man's body was girdled except some three inches in width and smaller ones were entirely cut off by rifle balls about six feet above the ground.

The division moved to the right of Marietta on by-ways, and in the evening the First brigade closed down on the enemy's works on Nickajack creek. The Eighty-fifth camped after a march of six miles in a pleasant, well-shaded grove, where we remained the next day. This was a genuine Fourth of July in its noise, but the firing was of shotted cannon, and in place of the harmless fire-cracker, was heard the rattle of musketry throughout the day. The men had grown thin and haggard under the strain of the continuous campaign, and very many then on duty were really fit subjects for the hospital. No clothing had been issued, and nearly all were mud-stained and ragged. But all were confident, determined, and no one found fault.

On the morning of the 5th the enemy's works were again found deserted, and we advanced some five miles toward the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee river.

Here the division was formed with the Second and Third brigades in front, and a strong line of skirmishers from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois drove the enemy in confusion to his main line of works. The other regiments of the brigade followed and threw up works during the night. At this place the brigade was formed in single line, behind strong earthworks, in order to give ample strength to flanking columns; one to feign on the right, while the other should effect a crossing of the river on the left. At this place our skirmish line ran through open fields, while that of the enemy was on much higher ground and in dense timber. The men established a line of detached rifle pits, each large enough to protect six or eight men, but the position was a most trying one, especially during the day, on account of the scorching sun. At all times the enemy from higher ground, completely screened by thick timber, could rake the line as well as the ground in the rear, with a deadly fire at short range.

While the division kept up a sharp skirmish and heavy artillery fire along its extended front, a column of cavalry pushed northeast to Roswell, where were numerous cotton, wool and paper mills engaged in manufacturing supplies for the Confederate armies. These were taken and destroyed. On the 8th a part of the Army of the Ohio effected a crossing by the use of pontoon boats near the mouth of Soap creek. This force was quickly entrenched, when a pontoon bridge was laid, and soon a large part of Sherman's army was wheeling toward Atlanta. This successful manoeuvre turned General Johnston's right, and during the night of the 9th he withdrew his army from the north bank of the Chattahoochee. The forenoon of the 10th was exceedingly hot

and sultry. In the evening a sudden and terrific thunder storm broke over the camp. The lightning played most vividly and several trees were struck in the immediate vicinity, two men being killed by a single bolt in a regiment near by. The storm, which did not last long, cleared the air, but the men were badly used up and glad when it was over. We remained in camp near the railroad bridge for several days; a limited supply of much-needed clothing was brought up and issued, and there was a general cleaning up of arms and accoutrements.

On Sunday, the 17th, the First and Second brigades crossed the Chattahoochee river at Pace's ferry and drove the enemy's pickets to and beyond Nancy's creek. On the 18th the Third brigade crossed the river before daylight and, taking the advance of the division, the skirmishers from the Twenty-second Indiana drove the enemy to Peach Tree creek, near Howell's mill. The Second division was now the extreme right of the army, and so remained throughout the battles of the next few days.

The enemy destroyed the bridges as he retired beyond Peach Tree creek, and the forenoon of the 19th was spent in searching for a place where that stream could be crossed. The weather was very warm, and the brigade moved slowly, making many short stops. There were occasional shots, and rifle balls fell about or whizzed harmlessly overhead. At each brief halt the men busied themselves gathering the fresh ripe blackberries that grew in great abundance by the roadside. As we neared the creek General Thomas, General Palmer and General Davis were seen standing near the line of march. The presence of these distinguished officers was accepted

as a certain indication that the enterprise the command was about to undertake was one of vital importance. As the Eighty-fifth passed the group, a well-spent ball struck the boot of General Davis, making his foot sting for a moment, and his companions rallied him on getting the first hit.

At one o'clock a foot-log was found over which the troops could be passed, and Major J. T. Holmes, in command of five companies of the Fifty-second Ohio, crossed Peach Tree creek. This was at a point near the mouth of Green Bone creek, and a short distance beyond the crossing was a bluff some fifty feet in height, on which the enemy's skirmish line rested. Major Holmes deployed his skirmishers in the bushes to the right and down the stream, and as soon as his reserve reached the south bank, all dashed forward with a shout and drove the enemy from the crest of the bluff and some four hundred yards beyond. The sharp, continuous firing gave notice that there was hot work on hand, and the Eighty-fifth was hurried to the support of the Fifty-second. Crossing a stream in single file on a log takes time, but as all realized the emergency the men passed rapidly over; ran eagerly up the bluff, and into line at the top. In front of the regiment as it formed on the crest, lay an open field, and beyond that was thick timber. By the time the rear files of the Eighty-fifth reached the regimental line the enemy had caught his wit and wind, and, in overwhelming numbers, was making a return charge on the Fifty-second. It was the supreme moment—the crisis of the day, and Major Rider gave the order for the Eighty-fifth to advance. The men rushed forward under a terrific fire, passed through the open field on the double

quick, and struck the advancing enemy at the edge of the woods. This brought the Eighty-fifth in line on the left of the Fifty-second. Two small regiments were now face to face with a rebel brigade of six regiments, and along the entire line the firing became fierce and deadly. On the right of the Eighty-fifth it was a desperate hand-to-hand conflict, in which muskets were clubbed and the bayonet was freely used. While engaged in this deadly struggle a large force of the enemy passed beyond the right of the Fifty-second, then wheeling to the right it poured a wicked fire lengthwise of the line. The advanced position of the two regiments was clearly untenable, but it was now a fight for time, in which the other regiments of the brigade might make the crossing and gain the crest of the bluff. No command was given, and if given, none could have been heard above the infernal din of battle. But the instinct of self-preservation was strong enough to tell experienced soldiers what to do, and when they saw the brigade formed and ready to receive the enemy on the bluff, the movement to the rear began at almost the same moment along the entire line. There was no panic—no rout, as the men retired by the right and left behind the brigade, but their ranks were sadly thinned, and along the line of fierce conflict windrows of dead were afterward found, in which the mingling of the blue and gray attested the stubborn nature of the fight. When darkness ended the struggle the entire brigade had been engaged. But we held the ground, and had secured for Sherman's army a safe footing on the south side of Peach Tree creek.

After dark as the regiment gathered on the bank of the creek there was many a hearty handshake as com-

rades greeted those whom they feared had been killed or captured, and many anxious inquiries for those not in line. While thus engaged Lieutenant Musselman, of Company G, and others ran back into our line unhurt. At the end of the charge they found themselves close under the guns of the enemy, and under fire from both friend and foe. In this dilemma they dropped to the ground and remained between the lines until darkness afforded them an opportunity to escape from a very trying and perilous position. Their coming was a delightful surprise, and produced a sensation not unlike that which the returning dead might be expected to create.

The engagement was fought out by the Third brigade alone, while the First and Second, with the batteries, were massed in reserve on the north side of the creek. General Jefferson C. Davis, commanding the division, was greatly pleased with the success gained, and in his official report said: "The loss was heavy on both sides considering the numbers engaged, and the day's work was exceedingly creditable to both Colonel Dilworth and his command."* Major J. T. Holmes, commanding the Fifty-second Ohio, said: "Without the Eighty-fifth Illinois, the Fifty-second Ohio would all have been killed or captured, and that movement would have failed. I mean by the statement to say, with emphasis, that if the part taken by your regiment in that day's work had been omitted, the crossing would have ended in disaster and failure."**

During the night earthworks were thrown up and the ground gained south of the creek was firmly secured.

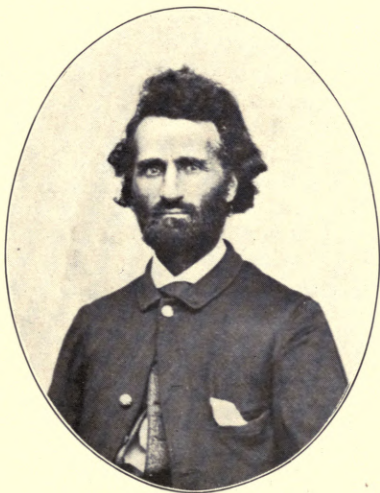
* Rebellion Records, Serial No. 72, page 635.

** Letter from Major J. T. Holmes, of Columbus, Ohio, to the writer, January 20th, 1896.

The Second brigade built a bridge that night, a log house near by furnishing the material, and early next morning the entire division with its artillery was united on the south side of the stream. While engaged in building the bridge some of the men observed the body of a beardless boy floating in the creek. He had been shot through the body and fallen unnoticed by his comrades into the stream. He was clothed in the faded blue uniform of a private soldier of the Union, but beyond that nothing could be found to identify him in any way. So he was buried in a nameless grave, hero that he was, to lie among the unknown dead, while the only report that could ever reach his northern friends was that on the 19th of July, 1864, he was numbered with the missing.

That night the enemy covered his front with a line of detached works, and behind each stationed a group of eight or ten men. Although these works had been hastily constructed of fence rails and but lightly covered with earth, they afforded ample protection against musketry, and being within short range the enemy's fire was very severe for a time. But by ten o'clock two sections of Gardner's battery were brought up by hand, and with the aid of sharp-shooters quickly drove the enemy from his works. In this action there were many fine shots. After obtaining the exact range, Captain Gardner never failed to plant a shell in one of these detached works, and when the shell burst those unhurt ran for the rear in the wildest confusion. But the accurate aim of our men allowed but few of the enemy to escape.

The writer is indebted to Surgeon Philip L. Dieffenbacher for a list of the killed, wounded and captured in the Eighty-fifth. And as he compiled the list on the



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field at Peach Tree creek, it is undoubtedly as nearly correct as such lists can be made :

COMPANY A.

KILLED—Charles W. Reagan and Philip Sanit.

WOUNDED—John F. Anno, William Bortzfield, John Bortzfield, Jr., and First Sergeant John K. Milner.

CAPTURED—First Lieutenant Daniel Havens, Sergeant Josiah Stout, Sergeant William McLaughlin, Sergeant Newton King, Corporal Alonzo McCain, Benjamin E. Jordan, Dallas A. Trent and David Wood.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—First Sergeant George D. Prior, Corporal John Johnston, Corporal Warren Tippey, David Cornman, Amos Eveland, Bazil Cozad and Charles Spink.

WOUNDED—First Lieutenant Albert D. Cadwallader, right arm amputated; Sergeant John H. Cleveland, right arm amputated; Sergeant Charles T. Kisler, Sergeant Thomas Cluney, Oliver P. Behymer, William Buffalow, William D. Holmes, Corporal David Sigley and Joshua T. Singleton.

CAPTURED—Corporal David Sigley, William Buffalow, Jesse Bailor, Charles D. Dair, Stephen H. Nott, John H. O'Leary, Joshua T. Singleton, William B. Winchell and George Winchell.

COMPANY C.

WOUNDED—Edwin M. Hadsall, Corporal Andrew McClarin, Aaron Ritter, Corporal Thomas Stagg, Jeremiah Wagoner and Thomas M. Young.

CAPTURED—Captain George A. Blanchard, First Lieutenant James M. Hamilton, First Sergeant John Houseworth, Sergeant George Black, Corporals Andrew McClarin, Thomas Stagg and Jeremiah Holley, Corporal William D. Alkire, Michael Atchinson, David Bradford, James M. Gardner, Louis Ishmael, George W. Moslander, John W. Mosier, Sterling Pelham, Aaron Ritter, Benjamin F. Scovil, John Stubblefield, William A. Tyrrell and Thomas M. Young.

COMPANY D.

KILLED—Cadmus Floro and James H. Welch.

WOUNDED—Sergeant Miles McCabe, Corporal Joseph B. Conover and Noah Davis.

CAPTURED—Corporal Joseph Conover, lost right arm; Joseph Larence and John Sizelove.

COMPANY E.

WOUNDED—First Lieutenant Hugh A. Trent, First Sergeant A. J. Taylor, Color Sergeant William F. Hohamer, Corporal Bowling Green, Corporal Ezekiel Sample, Corporal James N. Sheets, John H. Arnold, Richard Griffin, Franklin F. Scott, James T. Senter and James E. Thomas.

CAPTURED—Color Sergeant William F. Hohamer, Corporal James N. Sheets and William Clarey.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Captain John Kennedy, Corporal Philip Beck and Maurice Landerer.

WOUNDED—Corporal Nathan Kellogg, Color Corporal Edward Scattergood, William Dean, Americus Hinsey, Reuben Hamilton, B. F. Varnum and Jacob Whittaker.

CAPTURED—Corporal Edward Scattergood, Corporal Nathan Kellogg, John J. Clark and Joel F. Terry.

COMPANY G.

WOUNDED—Francis M. Plank.

COMPANY H.

WOUNDED—Eli Severns.

The losses in the Third brigade were as follows:

Twenty-second Indiana	57
Fifty-second Ohio	83
Eighty-fifth Illinois	89
Eighty-sixth Illinois	10
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois	6
Total	245

CHAPTER XVII.

The desperate fighting along the line of Peach Tree creek on the 19th and 20th was the result of an elaborate plan prepared by General Johnston before he retired to the south side of the Chattahoochee river. In pursuance of this plan he selected a position for his army on the high ground south of the creek, which he made very strong by elaborate earthworks. From these earthworks he proposed to direct his army in swift attack against the different columns of Sherman's army while in the act of crossing a broad and muddy stream. Knowing the difficult and densely wooded country by occupation, and well aware that his adversary must depend upon imperfect maps, General Johnston relied with confidence on the chance of dealing a crushing blow. Then while the Federal army was surprised and thrown in confusion by this unexpected attack, he hoped to drive it over the creek and throw its scattered columns into the river beyond. It was a bold plan, and if successfully executed would not only defeat, but destroy the Union army, while if it failed he had, as he thought, a place of refuge in Atlanta. He believed the defenses around the "Gate City," which had been skillfully planned and strongly constructed, were too extensive to be invested, and too strong to be carried by storm.

But General Johnston was not to be permitted to execute the plan of offense his genius had conceived. By an order of the Confederate President he was relieved on the 17th. Since that date a new commander, General J. B. Hood, had directed the movements of the rebel army.

The plan devised by General Johnston was, however, well calculated to tempt the reckless energies of a commander as daring as General Hood, and he proceeded to its execution with all the resources at his command. In his initial effort General Hood was favored with the most fortunate conditions, and his attack fell on the Army of the Cumberland while it was far from the support of either the Army of the Ohio or the Army of the Tennessee.

The movement against Atlanta was a grand right wheel, with the Fourteenth corps as a pivot. Early on the morning of the 20th the Fourth and Twentieth corps, connected with the Fourteenth on the south side of the creek, having met but little opposition in crossing. About ten o'clock skirmishers advanced along the entire front, capturing many prisoners. Many of these were pretended deserters, who reported that their army had fallen back to the fortifications around the city. These men had been sent into our lines with a false report, in order to render the intended surprise complete, and to make the impending rebel assault more certain of success. But it is very difficult to surprise and put to rout a veteran army of fifty thousand men, and although its left flank was exposed, and the rear of its column was still crossing the creek, it was ready for instant battle.

Early in the afternoon the enemy rushed from the woods, behind which his charging columns had been massed, and assailed the left flank of the Army of the Cumberland. His preparations had been carefully concealed and his assault was delivered with desperate, persistent energy under the most favorable conditions. Charge after charge was made and repulsed, but when

his whole line came into action and his full strength had been developed, his charging masses only reached within cannon range of Baird's division, next on our left. At last, when darkness put an end to the sanguinary conflict, the enemy retired from the field. In this day's battle the enemy lost 4,400 in killed and wounded and 1,600 prisoners, while the Union loss in killed, wounded, and captured numbered but 1,707.

All accounts agree in saying this was intended for a decisive engagement. The order given to the troops by the rebel officers directed them to attack whatever they might find in front of them, and urged them to end the campaign in triumph there. It seemed to them the opportune moment, one for which they had long waited, but the result was a crushing defeat with an enormous loss. And at no time did the blow intended to initiate the ruin of Sherman's army engage more than one-third of his force. But the advance of Sherman's left wing was so rapid on that day, that the rebel commander found just cause for alarm on the east side of the city. Indeed, before the battle ended on the evening of the 20th, Hood had to send reinforcements to his right to keep General McPherson out of Atlanta.

On the morning of the 20th, the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel Topping commanding, joined the brigade and was assigned to a position on the right of the line. From the beginning of the campaign this regiment had been detached from the brigade for train guard and for duty at division headquarters. But from this date until the end of the campaign no regiment was absent from the brigade.

On the morning of the 22nd it was found that the

enemy had retired from our front, and the division moved forward, closing down on the enemy's works on the west side of Atlanta about noon. The division formed a line parallel with the road from Atlanta to Turner's ferry, and just beyond Proctor's creek, fronting to the southwest. The left of the division was within a mile and a half of the city, and still being the right of the whole army, the position was made secure by strong earthworks. Our batteries were now within easy range of the city, and shells could be seen bursting among the buildings. Soon after going into position at this point, we could hear the roar of a furious battle almost opposite our front, but beyond the city. In this heavy engagement the Eighty-fifth had no part. It transpired that General Hood had sent a part of his army far out to his right and turned the Union left, and we lay in line anxiously awaiting the result of the terrible struggle, in which General McPherson, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, had fallen early. Again Hood was defeated with heavy loss. This time the enemy lost 8,000 in killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners, making an aggregate loss of 10,000 men.

The total loss in the National army was three thousand, five hundred and twenty-one killed, wounded and missing. At first fortune favored the skillful tactical combinations of the enemy, which were made with care and executed with precision, and the Union army was temporarily thrown into confusion. But soon the wavering lines were strengthened, and after a desperate struggle the tide was turned and the enemy was driven back into his works close to the city. This second defeat of a long cherished plan should have convinced the

enemy that he was not strong enough to cope with our army in the open field. But General Hood had been placed in command by the Confederate authorities, because of his reputation for reckless courage, and before he settled down to the defensive tactics, so long pursued by his predecessor, he led his army to another bloody defeat.

The rebel column which turned the Union left in this battle was led by the author of Hardee's Tactics. This work was used by both sides until late in the war. The manoeuvre by which General Hardee withdrew his command from the front of our right, and formed it in position to attack the rear of the left wing of the Union army, was as fine as any of the flanking operations of either side throughout the war. The night was dark and the distance his troops had to march was fully fifteen miles, and the heat was most intense. Yet he had his column closed up, his line of battle formed, and had begun his attack before a man in Sherman's army knew of his approach. Certainly there was no more skillful movement, no tactical combination executed with greater precision on either side, in the long months of the Atlanta campaign.

In order to make a strong right flank for the army, the First and Second brigades of the Second division were refused and threw up very strong works, while the Third brigade was placed in reserve on the right rear of the Proctor's creek line. The Eighty-fifth remained at this point in comparative quiet for several days. A constant skirmish was kept up between the lines, and now and then a huge shell from the siege guns in the enemy's works would pass through the camp or tear branches

from the trees. One regiment was detailed from the brigade to picket the right and rear each day. Blackberries were found in great profusion, growing wild in the woods. These, when stewed with our hard bread, made a somewhat novel but very palatable dish. But the great number of men, all ravenously hungry for fruit or berries of any kind, soon exhausted the supply, and men wandered in search of berries too far from camp for safety. Some such paid the penalty by serving a term in the prison pen at Andersonville, where the living was much worse than with our army.

General Sherman's purpose in moving the Army of the Tennessee upon Atlanta from the east was to so thoroughly destroy the Augusta railroad as to prevent its use by the enemy during his operations for the capture of the city. As soon, therefore, as the Georgia railroad had been destroyed far enough east to prevent its use, and his own line of supplies repaired, he began to thrust his right flank toward the railroads leading south to Macon and southwest to Montgomery. The enemy was now wholly dependent upon the two last named roads for his supplies, and when the Union army should be placed securely upon them, the enemy must retire or surrender.

Wednesday, the 27th, the railway from Chattanooga was in running order to the camps of the Army of the Cumberland, the high bridge over the Chattahoochee having been rebuilt in six days. General Sherman was now ready for a new movement of his infantry by the right flank, and the Army of the Tennessee began to move by successive corps from the extreme left to the extreme right. By the next morning that army occu-

pied a position facing the city from the west on a prolongation of the general line of the Army of the Cumberland. This brought the left of the Sixteenth corps in front of the Second division, which had inclined sharply to the rear.

About nine o'clock on the morning of the 28th the skirmish fire began to warm up, and we observed signs of approaching battle. But to the surprise of all the Second division moved away from the front and marched at a rapid pace to Turner's ferry. From there it moved on a road leading to East Point on the Macon railroad. On this woods road the advance soon encountered the enemy, and heavy skirmishing began. From one position the enemy was driven, only to be found in another, until late in the afternoon. For several hours we could hear the roar of battle in the direction from which we had moved in the morning, but about the time the noise of battle ceased the enemy disappeared from our front, and the command moved in the direction of our former camp. During the day the heat was excessive; the night was very dark; we got tangled up in a swamp, where the marching was of the worst, and finally camped at midnight on the edge of the battlefield of Ezra Church. Some one had blundered. The men were mad, tired and hungry, and they came straggling in, making the night air streaked with the most lurid profanity. They did not know who had caused the eccentric movement of the day, nor on whom to fix their curse. So they consigned every one from the commanding general down who might be suspected of having any connection with that day's march, either direct or remote, to the sulphurous flames of a Hadean future,

together with their heirs, administrators and assigns forever.

Whoever wrote the order should have written "toward" Turner's ferry, instead of which he wrote "to" Turner's ferry.* In obedience to the express terms of the order the division was marched to the ferry, several miles too far to the rear to permit it to join General Howard's right in time to take part in the battle at Ezra Church. The mistake was in the order, and no blame could be attached to the division commander under whose direction it was executed.

The next morning the battlefield around Ezra Church presented a sickening sight. Almost seven hundred dead Confederates were scattered over the field in front of the Fifteenth corps. The ground occupied during the battle by that corps was a high ridge and the sloping ground in its front was dotted over with open fields. As the charging columns of the enemy advanced they met a murderous, well-directed fire which no troops could stand. In conversation with the men who bore the brunt of the fight on this line, they told the writer "That to repulse the enemy was as easy as lying; that each attack was less vigorous than the one before it, and that in the last attack officers were seen in front of their commands urging troops to advance that would no longer follow them." In this the last of the desperate

*

July 28th, 1864.

Major General George H. Thomas.

Order General Davis to move to Turner's ferry, and then by a road leading toward East Point, to feel forward for Howard's right, back into some known point of Turner's ferry. I will be over on that flank all day and await to reach out as far as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

—Rebellion Records, No. 72, page 650.

assaults of the new commander of the rebel army, he lost in killed, wounded and missing fully five thousand men.

General Hood tried the bold offensive on three separate occasions with the energy born of despair. The loss of more than twenty thousand men in but little more than a week was looked upon as a useless sacrifice by the rank and file of the Confederate army. These bloody defeats coming in quick succession could but have a discouraging effect on the bravest men. It was the camp talk at the time, that in the chaffing between the pickets, the rebel soldier in answer to the question, "Well, Johnny, how many of you are left?" replied, "Oh! about enough for another killing." This was a severe judgment on the reckless efforts of their new commander and especially severe when coming from men whose fighting qualities were unexcelled.

On the afternoon of the 29th the division moved into position on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, and for the next few days our duties were various. We entrenched several lines and took ground to the right at each change of position. On August 4th the entire division advanced some three miles to the right and front, going into position that evening on Utoy creek, the Third brigade connecting with General Baird on the left. This day had been set apart by the President as a day of fasting and prayer, but we ate all we could get and had our usual daily controversy with the enemy. That night the Eighty-fifth went on picket.

At daylight Thursday, the 5th, the advance began with the Eighty-fifth on the skirmish line. Soon the enemy was encountered in the heavy timber and thick underbrush, and the fight was on. After driving the

enemy a mile or more and capturing a number of prisoners, we ran up against his main line near the Sandtown road. The enemy opened from three batteries on our right, left and front. To this heavy concentrated fire we could make no successful reply, as the dense woods through which we had moved prevented our batteries from following, and for several hours we were subjected to a most furious shelling. Unable to return the enemy's artillery fire we had to lie down and take it, trusting to luck and such scant, uncertain protection as the timber afforded. The shot and shell cut the tops out of some trees and tore great branches from others, which fell around and among us, adding additional terror to the bursting shells. However, toward evening the enemy seemed to realize that we had come to stay; his fire slackened and finally ceased, but it had been a day of great peril.

During the fight Lewis Dial, of Company H, received a gunshot wound, the ball entering below the left shoulder blade, and passed entirely through his body. The writer saw and talked with him a few minutes after he was wounded, and found him full of grit and hopeful of a speedy recovery. But his wound, like that of so many others, disabled him for life.

Sunday, the 7th, the division advanced by a left wheel, using the Third brigade as a pivot, until the command faced northeast. All day long the advance was stubbornly contested by infantry and artillery, but after a noisy battle the brigade took possession of the Sandtown road, and entrenched a strong line across it. In the sharp fighting of the day the brigade sustained a loss of forty-two in killed and wounded. Among the

wounded was Frank Shelly, of Company H, who received a severe wound in the shoulder.

During the operations against Atlanta there was much severe fighting, and a constant skirmish at short range was maintained at all times. The danger was constant, as bullets and shells passed through or over the camp at all hours, and more than once men were killed or wounded while asleep, close beside the breastworks. The skirmishers had learned how to protect themselves, and casualties among them were not very numerous.

In the hope of overlapping the rebel line the division was frequently moved to the right, and the line extended to the last degree. In one of these changes the Eighty-fifth moved into a line of works built by another command. These works were exposed to a fire at short range from the enemy, who were concealed by a thick curtain of timber. Before the men became familiar with the situation, David Taylor, of Company G, received a shot in the face. The ball made an ugly wound, but he soon recovered and returned to duty.

The railroads from Atlanta to Montgomery, Ala., and to Macon, Ga., run out over a single track to the southwest, a distance of eight miles, to East Point, where they separate, the former continuing its course nearly parallel with the Chattahoochee river, and the latter turning away at a right angle to the southeast. During the night of the 19th, the First and Third brigades retired, leaving the Second brigade to occupy the space heretofore held by the entire division. The next morning our two brigades were reinforced by three brigades from the First and Third divisions of our corps, forming

a column of five brigades, and at daylight we moved toward Red Oak, the first station beyond East Point, on the Montgomery railroad. The Third brigade had the advance, with the Twenty-second Indiana as skirmishers. The fact that General Thomas went with the column indicated the importance of the movement. We reached the railroad at noon; destroyed some of the track and telegraph line; found the enemy in force in front of East Point, and returned to our former position, having marched twenty miles. During the day there was a terrific thunder storm, in which the lightning played most vividly, and the rain fell in torrents.

An incident occurred during the day—a capture and a rescue—which illustrates the danger attending manoeuvres in the presence of an active and vigilant foe, and the courage and prompt action of a soldier of the Eighty-fifth. When the brigade moved in the morning Captain J. L. Burkhalter, of the Eighty-sixth Illinois, assistant inspector general on the brigade staff, was left in charge of the lines around the camp. After making the rounds and satisfying himself that proper arrangements had been made for the day, he could not content himself in idleness, and mounting his horse, sought to overtake the expedition. This was in disobedience of orders, but being neither lazy nor timid, he wanted to see and have a part in all that was going on. After riding several miles beyond the outposts, the heavy storm mentioned above entirely obliterated the trail of the column. This was unfortunate, and for some distance he traveled in doubt, but believing that he knew the direction and destination of the command, he proceeded until suddenly he heard the sharp “click,” “click” of the cocking of a

musket, and "Surrender, you Yankee son of a ——." His horse stopped as a rebel stepped from behind a large tree, and with a musket at his breast, Captain Burkhalter surrendered as gracefully as possible under such embarrassing surroundings. The rebel at once demanded his watch and money, but when the captive moved forward to hand them over, he was promptly halted and ordered to lay them on the ground. When this order had been complied with, the prisoner was ordered to one side while the booty was secured by his captor. Then the prisoner was ordered to mount and ride in front, neither too fast nor too slow, toward the lines of the enemy. All the time the rebel, who was on foot, covered the prisoner with his gun cocked and at the ready. They had proceeded but a short distance in this way when the rebel was himself surprised and captured, and his prisoner rescued in a manner as gratifying as it was unexpected to the captain.

When the object of the expedition had been accomplished, by cutting the telegraph line and destroying the railroad for some distance near Red Oak station, General Morgan wrote a brief report of his success. This dispatch was handed to Henry C. Swisher, of Company H, of the Eighty-fifth, then an orderly at brigade headquarters, with orders to report to General Davis at division headquarters. By the merest accident the route Swisher took on his return to camp crossed the road on which the rebel was marching with his captive. When the rebel saw Swisher he ordered him to halt, but Swisher kept riding on until he came within reach, when he seized the rebel's gun, and as he pushed it to one side the rebel fired, and started on the run. But Swisher,

after vainly trying to fire his revolver at the fleeing fugitive, rode him down, and turned him over to Captain Burkhalter, who, with the prisoner, soon after reached the head of the returning column.

Swisher affirms that he is not in the least superstitious, still he admits that his revolver acted strangely on that occasion. It failed him utterly in every effort to fire while aimed at the rebel; this had never happened before, and when a few minutes after leaving the scene of his adventure he tried it at a tree, his pistol responded as promptly as ever before. An example, perhaps, of the perverseness of things.

CHAPTER XVIII.

On the 22nd General Jefferson C. Davis was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth corps and General James D. Morgan was assigned to the command of the Second division. Both were promoted for meritorious conduct, and their advancement was alike satisfactory to officers and men. General Morgan had been an officer in the War with Mexico, and had entered the service in 1861, as colonel of the Tenth Illinois. He proved to be an able and worthy division commander, and held the position until the close of the war.

It appears that General Sherman thought it impossible for the enemy to extend his line far enough to protect the railway junction at East Point. But General Morgan's expedition found the enemy in force at that place on the 20th, and it was finally found that the enemy's line, well fortified and firmly held, extended from



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the Decatur road on the east of Atlanta to East Point, a distance of fully fifteen miles. It soon became apparent that a change of plans was to be made by the commanding general, but what the movement contemplated could be no one assumed to know. The sick and those not able to make a long and rapid march were sent to the rear, and an air of mystery enveloped all in authority. All efforts to take Atlanta or to reach and occupy the Macon railroad had failed, but soldiers and officers felt no fear that the attempt was to be abandoned.

Unable to reach the left flank of the rebel army and maintain his line of communications, General Sherman decided to throw his army upon the Macon railroad. The Twentieth corps, with the surplus trains of the army, were placed in an entrenched camp at the Chattahoochee river, and on the morning of the 26th the grand movement to the rear of Atlanta began. The Fourteenth corps held on to the Utoy creek line until all the other corps passed to its rear and on toward the coveted railroad. At three o'clock on the morning of the 27th the Second division retired from the line at Willis Mills on Utoy creek, and marched some two miles southwest, where it was massed, and the Eighty-fifth was sent to the picket line. In the afternoon the enemy's pickets came in sight, but as they maintained an attitude of observation at a safe distance they were not molested. The next morning we moved to Mount Gilead church, where we passed the Fourth corps, and the division again became the right flank of the entire army. The enemy was found on the south side of Camp creek, but he was quickly dispersed by the skirmishers of the Second brigade. A bridge was built, over which we crossed, and the division

arrived on the Montgomery railroad, one-half mile east of Red Oak, that evening. During the 29th the command was engaged in destroying the railroad, and on the next morning we marched to Shoal Creek church, where we rested for several hours, the division being massed as if an attack was anticipated. In the afternoon the command moved to within six miles of Jonesboro, on the Macon railroad, and camped for the night.

Orders were issued to be ready to march at daylight on the 31st, but no movement was made until afternoon. About three o'clock the noise of battle was heard in the direction of Jonesboro, and the First and Third brigades moved rapidly in the direction of the fighting. But the firing soon ceased, and the division camped at Renfroes cross roads. The enemy had been found in strong force at Jonesboro, a small town on the Macon railroad, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, behind heavy earthworks. West of the town his line ran nearly north and south, but north of the village it made an abrupt turn, ran east to the railroad, and beyond that extended some distance to the southeast. His entire line was well fortified with artillery at the angles, in position to sweep his front, making a very difficult line to carry by direct assault. During the afternoon the Army of the Tennessee had closed down on the enemy from the west, developed his line to the angle north of the town and entrenched a position facing that of the enemy.

On Thursday morning, September 1st, the Fourteenth army corps wheeled to the right, using our division as a pivot, with the intention of storming the rebel right. The Second division was to keep in touch with the left of the Army of the Tennessee. About noon the

movement brought the corps in line parallel to the enemy's works north of the town, and it was formed into an assaulting column in an old open cotton field. As we emerged from the woods just beyond Flint river a shell from a rebel battery revealed to us the position of the enemy's line. The first shot was succeeded by others in quick succession, and as our column formed in full view it made an attractive mark for the rebel gunners. Their first shots passed over our heads or struck the ground in front, but they soon got the range and their shells burst around and among us at a lively rate. Our division was formed with the Second and Third brigades in front, each in two lines, with the batteries in the interval between the brigades, while the First brigade was held in reserve. The Third brigade had the right of the line and was formed in the following order: First line, Twenty-second Indiana on the right, the Fifty-second Ohio on the left, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois in the center, the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth Illinois forming the second line.

From our line it was about one thousand yards to the rebel batteries in the angle, with a swamp and several deep ditches intervening. As soon as our batteries could get into position they opened fire and a furious cannonade ensued. To the left as far as we could see brigades were massed for a charge, with batteries thundering from the intervals between them, flags waving and flashing in the sunlight, staff officers dashing here and there, all made a martial scene grand and inspiring in the highest degree. At the command the men moved forward with bayonets fixed and their empty guns at the right shoulder-shift.

The swamp and ditches encountered were so difficult to cross that the Second and Third brigades had to move by the right flank some distance, and then cross in regimental column. The crossing was accomplished as rapidly as possible, and the First brigade was brought up and placed in the front line on the left of the division. All this time the troops were under fire from the rebel batteries, and many were killed and wounded by shells. The assaulting column was reformed on the slope of a hill beyond the swamp, within about two hundred yards of the enemy's position. Here the ground offered a slight protection, a brief halt was made, and the line rectified. Soon the bugles sounded the charge, and the whole line rushed forward. The enemy, self-confident and exultant at our audacity in attacking lines so strong, held his musketry fire until we were in short range, when his first volley killed and wounded at least one-half the men lost in the assault. The fight was short and bloody, but his entire line of works was carried. Eight hundred and sixty-five officers and men, including one brigade commander, were captured in the works. About one thousand more were picked up during the night which should be credited to the assault. The Second division captured two four-gun batteries, one thousand stand of small arms and six battle flags. These trophies were won at the point of the sword and bayonet, under a furious fire of musketry, on ground swept by grape and canister, from men whose fighting qualities have never been excelled, posted behind breast-works as strong as men long trained in the art of constructing defensive works could make them.

While gallantly leading the brigade near the enemy's

works Colonel Dilworth received a severe wound, a musket ball passing through his neck, and he was carried from the field. Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Langley, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, being next in rank, assumed command of the brigade. The Eighty-fifth was now on the right of the front line, and under a heavy fire from a force seeking to penetrate between our right and the left of the Army of the Tennessee. Here Major Robert G. Rider, commanding the Eighty-fifth, received a gunshot wound in the head, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Captain James R. Griffith, of Company B. Other regiments were brought up in line with the Eighty-fifth, and heavy firing was kept up until long after dark, checking the advance of the enemy, who was then no doubt preparing to retreat.

The assault was the only entirely successful one of the campaign, and decided the fate of Atlanta. The troops slept on their arms, and were startled during the night by what appeared to be terrific artillery firing in the direction of Atlanta. All supposed there had been a night assault by the Twentieth corps, but we learned next day that the noise proceeded from the explosion of ammunition, the rear guard of the enemy having destroyed his abandoned ordnance stores as his army retreated from the city. The Twentieth corps moved forward at daylight, occupying the city and taking charge of the property not yet destroyed. The morning of the 2nd found nothing in our front save the wreck of a defeated enemy, who had retreated during the night, leaving his dead unburied and his wounded uncared for.

It is the most trying moment in the experience of a soldier, when a charging column is preparing for the

final dash against the enemy's works. The pressure on brain and nerve is intense, and under the strain some become panic stricken, while others perform the most valorous deeds. Just as the line was being adjusted for the supreme effort three men broke from the ranks of a certain regiment and ran back into the fields. While running up the side of a hill seemingly beyond the danger line an avenging Confederate shell passed over the heads of hundreds at the front and, as if directed by fate, tore two of the fleeing fugitives to fragments.

On no other occasion was the use of the bayonet so general or so well authenticated. Three brothers named Noe, of the Tenth Kentucky, went over the rebel parapet together, and two of them pinned their adversaries to the ground with the bayonet.* In this assault the fact was demonstrated that where men make an assault with empty guns the bayonet can be freely and effectively used.

Of the troops engaged in the assault at Jonesboro all belonged to the Fourteenth corps, and those composing the storming column consisted of the Second division entire, and one brigade of the Third division. The victory was rich in the spoil of the battlefield. Nearly two thousand prisoners, two batteries, one thousand stand of small arms and seven battle flags were among the trophies. No such capture of men and material had been made since the storming of Mission Ridge. In addition to being the only successful assault on the enemy's main line in the long campaign, more cannon, battle flags and munitions of war were captured by the Second division at Rome and Jonesboro than were captured by the entire

* Rebellion Records, No. 72, page 753.

army between Dalton and Atlanta. And the glory belongs in part to the officers and men of the Eighty-fifth, the living and the dead, who had a part in that trying campaign. For nearly four months they had been almost constantly under fire, at every moment liable to be picked off, while the sound of whistling bullet and bursting shell had seldom been out of their ears.

In the assault the Second division lost five hundred and forty in killed and wounded, of which one hundred and thirty-five were from the Third brigade. At Jonesboro the Eighty-fifth sustained the following

CASUALTIES.

FIELD AND STAFF.

WOUNDED—Colonel Caleb J. Dilworth, commanding the brigade;
Major Robert G. Rider, commanding the regiment.

COMPANY B.

KILLED—Corporal Lewis Boarmaster.

COMPANY D.

WOUNDED—Corporal William D. Close, Jacob S. Dew, Henry Howarth and Newton C. Patterson.

COMPANY E.

KILLED—Thomas Owens.

COMPANY F.

KILLED—Sergeant David Hamilton.

COMPANY H.

WOUNDED—Corporal Thomas B. Engle and William Frietley.

COMPANY I.

WOUNDED—Sergeant Neal P. Hughes and Ellis Moore.

COMPANY K.

KILLED—First Sergeant Smith B. Horsey.

WOUNDED—Sergeant Charles Pond.

On Sunday morning, the 4th, the Third brigade was ordered to escort the prisoners and hospital train to Atlanta. The men enjoyed their two days of rest after the battle, and were prepared for a long and rapid march,

and reached the city that evening. The prisoners able to march numbered some seventeen hundred men, and these marched two and two in the middle of the road, while the command marched in four ranks, two on either side of the captives. Arriving in the city the prisoners were turned over to the garrison, and the Third brigade went into camp on the west side. Within the next few days General Sherman's entire army returned to the vicinity of the city, and went into camps at the following points: The Army of the Tennessee at East Point, the Army of the Ohio at Decatur, and the Army of the Cumberland in and around Atlanta.

During the campaign the following changes occurred among the commissioned officers: Adjutant Clark N. Andrus died on July 23rd of wounds received at Kennesaw mountain, and First Lieutenant Preston C. Hudson, of Company I, was commissioned to succeed him on that date. The position of first assistant surgeon had long been vacant, when Dr. Gilbert W. Southwick, of Arcadia, Ill., was appointed to that position under date of August 29th. First Sergeant John K. Milner, of Company A, died of wounds received at Peach Tree creek; he had been commissioned first lieutenant of his company on March 20th, 1863, but for lack of the required number of men he had never been mustered. He died on the twentieth of August in the hands of the enemy. On the 29th of August Captain James T. McNeil, of Company H, resigned and First Lieutenant Ira A. Mardis was promoted to be captain. Captain McNeil had never recovered from the hardships and exposure of the rebel prison.

During the Atlanta campaign the following deaths

occurred in the Eighty-fifth from diseases or wounds:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Adjutant Clark N. Andrus.

COMPANY A—Corporal Calvin W. Boon, John F. Anno, William Bortzfield and David Kratzer, of wounds.

COMPANY B—William Buffalow, of wounds; William H. Skiles, of disease.

COMPANY C—Corporal Thomas Stagg, Jeremiah Deiterich, Daniel Daugherty, William H. Neeley, James K. Young and Thomas M. Young, of wounds; and James Moslander, of disease.

COMPANY D—John J. Murphy and Hugh Morgan, of wounds; and Willard Hicks, of disease in Andersonville prison.

COMPANY E—First Sergeant A. J. Taylor, Sergeant William F. Hohamer, Corporal Bowling Green, Corporal James N. Sheets and James E. Thomas, of wounds.

COMPANY G—Silas Dodge, of wounds.

COMPANY H—Charles A. Hughes, of disease; John A. Thompson, of wounds.

COMPANY I—Charles Cain, of disease.

COMPANY K—John Seibenborn, of disease.

The official reports at the close of the Atlanta campaign show that the aggregate loss of the Third brigade was one thousand and eighty-nine, distributed among the regiments as follows:*

Twenty-second Indiana	231
Fifty-second Ohio	253
Eighty-fifth Illinois	194
Eighty-sixth Illinois	176
One Hundred and Tenth Illinois	29
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois	206
Total	1,089

* Rebellion Records, Serial No. 72, page 717.

The casualties in the Second division numbered twenty-four hundred and seventy-two, and the aggregate loss by each brigade was reported as follows :*

First brigade	536
Second brigade	847
Third brigade	1,089
<hr/>	
Total	2,472

The Atlanta campaign had ended; a campaign destined to live in history as long as brilliant strategy is studied, and the history of stubborn, continuous fighting is read. And well had the Eighty-fifth borne its part, and sustained the record for heroism and gallantry won on the threshold of its career, at Perryville. The President, Congress, the press and the loyal people of the land gave unstinted praise to General Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers who had forced their way over broad rivers and through mountain passes from Chattanooga to the "Gate City." But the rebel army had not been destroyed, and other arduous campaigns, much marching, and hard battles must yet be fought, and in them the Eighty-fifth was to have a conspicuous part. At this time the official reports show an aggregate present for duty in the regiment of two hundred and nineteen.

* Rebellion Records, Serial No. 72, page 643.

CHAPTER XIX.

During the stay in Atlanta the Eighty-fifth camped on the left of the White Hall road, just beyond the city limits. The camp was well located, fuel and water convenient, little duty was required, the men were allowed the freedom of the city, and all who cared to do so made the circuit of the works erected for its defense. These earthworks had required the labor of thousands of slaves for months, and were models of strength and solidity, and while General Sherman was preparing plans for a new aggressive campaign, the men discussed the probable direction of their next march. In the meantime, General Hood was preparing to assume the offensive, and startle the country by a campaign bold in its conception, but destined to end in signal failure.

The rest at Atlanta continued for nearly a month, the health of the regiment was greatly improved, and its numbers were increased by the return of many of those who had fallen out because of sickness or wounds during the campaign. In the exchange of prisoners, which took place at this time, some of our comrades were fortunate enough to be included, and returned to duty. A strong inner line of earthworks was constructed so that a small force might hold the city against assault, and nearly all non-combatants were sent north or south, whichever way they chose to go. Upon a hint from army headquarters that a limited number would be furloughed, a few officers and men applied for twenty-five-days' furloughs. But the approval of these applications was destined to meet the command far to the north.

On Thursday, the 29th, the Second division received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice, and there were rumors of a raid in the rear. By eight o'clock three days' rations had been issued, and all were in readiness, but the day passed without further orders. Meanwhile the men waited and ate, and ate and waited, until, as is usual under such circumstances, many of them had eaten their three days' allowance in a single day. Soon after dark the command moved to the railroad and boarded a train of empty freight cars, which reached Chattanooga the following evening. From there the division proceeded on the same train to Huntsville, Ala., where it arrived at noon of Sunday, October 1st. The brigade went into camp south of the town, and soon the tired men were fast asleep. But this much-needed rest only lasted two hours, when the bugles sounded the assembly, and the command hurried back to the station to take the train so lately abandoned for Athens. A few miles out from Huntsville the railroad track was found torn up and the command left the train and marched to Athens, arriving on the afternoon of the 3rd.

When the Eighty-fifth, with the other troops comprising the Second division, hurried aboard the train at Atlanta, and officers and men were packed in dirty freight cars like sardines in a box, it was understood that the movement was of great urgency, but nothing was known of our destination. Now it was learned that the rebel general, Forrest, with a large force of cavalry had crossed the Tennessee river and attacked the garrison at Huntsville. But the advance of the Second division compelled him to abandon the fight, and retire in the direction of Athens. Damage to the railroad was For-

rest's main object, but General Morgan's advance was so rapid that little was accomplished in that line by the raiders, and they soon sought safety in flight.

From Athens the enemy moved in the direction of Florence, on the Tennessee river, and on the morning of the 4th the Second division moved in pursuit. In the afternoon the command forded Elk river, the water reaching to the arm-pits of the men, and camped for the night at Rogersville, some four miles beyond. A heavy rain had been falling through the day, which continued without ceasing throughout the night, and the men spent a miserable night. An early start was made on the next morning, the command crossing Shoal creek during the day, and camped for the night within six miles of Florence. The Third brigade had the advance on the morning of the 6th. Our skirmishers soon found the enemy, and rapidly drove Forrest's rear guard through the town and beyond the river. In this skirmish John W. McClaren, of Company H, was wounded. He had but recently recovered from a wound received near Dallas, Georgia.

On the evening of the 9th a division of cavalry commanded by General C. C. Washburn arrived to take up the pursuit of Forrest. The men thought that these troopers boasted overmuch of what they would do with Forrest when they found him, and were not at all surprised to learn later that they had found him a very tough proposition. The Second division started back to Athens on the morning of the 10th, and at the same time, with a flourish of trumpets, the cavalry division crossed the river to hunt Forrest. Soon after starting we could hear the roar of artillery in the direction the

cavalry had taken, and the men were assured that our troopers had "found Forrest." Long afterward we learned that Forrest had turned on his over-confident pursuers and whipped them to his heart's content. Another illustration of the truth that "He should boast that putteth off the armor rather than he that girdeth it on."

From the time the command took the train at Atlanta until it arrived at Florence the rain fell heavily and almost continuously. The roads became very muddy and the streams were swelled to the tops of their banks. The bridges had been destroyed by the enemy, the command had no pontoons, and the men had to ford the streams. The water, reaching at times to the armpits, kept their clothing wet and increased the weight they had to carry. The little sleep they secured was that of exhaustion and afforded them but little rest. Their clothing was worn, many were without shoes, and all were footsore and weary. Perhaps the trip from Atlanta to Florence came as near taxing to the utmost the physical endurance of the men as any campaign thus far experienced. However, the weather cleared up while at Florence, and the return to Athens was much more comfortable, although the march was rapid, the command arriving there on the evening of the 12th.

The application for furloughs made at Atlanta was approved and met the command at this point, and a few of the Eighty-fifth left for home on the first train for the north. They little thought that the fortunes of war would interfere with their return to duty with the regiment until the following spring. But at the expiration of these furloughs Sherman's army was on its way to the sea, and those returning from the north were held at

Chattanooga until they could reach the army on the Atlantic coast.

On the 13th the Third brigade boarded a freight train and arrived in Chattanooga the next day. While at this place about one-half of the men received shoes, and some clothing was issued, but still there was but a meager supply. The division was kept under marching orders during the stay in Chattanooga, and while there General Sherman was using all the means in his power to bring General Hood's army, which was known to be between Resaca and LaFayette, to battle.

In order to understand the situation it is necessary to briefly review the movements of the two armies since the Second division left Atlanta. In the last days of September the President of the Southern Confederacy made a visit to the headquarters of General Hood, and a bold plan of aggression was mapped out. According to this plan Hood was to throw his entire army upon our communications, capture the garrisons and destroy the railroad, then cross the Tennessee river and invade Tennessee and Kentucky. In pursuance of this plan Hood soon appeared on the railroad north of Atlanta and with his whole army began destroying the road. This, the first step in the second great Confederate scheme of northern invasion, it was hoped would compel Sherman to abandon Atlanta, and force his armies out of Georgia. But, leaving the Twentieth corps to garrison Atlanta, Sherman moved with all his remaining troops in hot pursuit, with the hope of forcing the enemy to a general engagement. Hood destroyed over thirty miles of railroad, captured the garrisons at Big Shanty, Ackworth, Tilton and Dalton, but was repulsed at Altoona and

Resaca. At Altoona Hood met a decided repulse with heavy loss. Although the garrison at this point numbered less than two thousand men, it captured over four hundred prisoners and buried two hundred and thirty-one of the enemy's dead left on the field. This would show, according to the usual proportion of killed to the wounded, that the loss of the enemy exceeded in number the entire strength of the garrison. But Hood was marching light and living on the country; his strategy was brilliant; his movements were executed with dash and skill, and it was found impossible to bring him to a general engagement.

Tuesday, the 18th, our division, with Wagner's division of the Fourth corps, under the personal command of General Schofield, moved out on the LaFayette road across the battlefield of Chickamauga, camping for the night at Lee and Gordon's mills. The next day the march led through LaFayette, the command camping just beyond the town. On the 20th we passed the camps occupied the night before by the rebel army under General Hood. During the day the Second division came in touch with other divisions of Sherman's army, and for a time a battle seemed probable. The rear guard of the enemy showed a disposition to fight, but after making a pretentious demonstration, he suddenly withdrew from our front, and continued his retreat toward Gadsden, Ala. Within the next two days the entire army was concentrated around Gaylesville, ready for the next move in the game.

At Gaylesville, a small town on the eastern border of Alabama, General Sherman's army remained almost a week. It was a period of comparative rest to the rank



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and file, but of great activity to their commander, for he was completing plans for his march to the sea. Three days' rations of bread, meat and coffee were issued, with orders that they must last five. But as forage was abundant in the rich valleys of that pleasant region this was considered no great hardship. Guard duty was light, as the troops were well massed, and the details sent out for supplies brought in sweet potatoes, meat, molasses and honey. The men operated the mills in the vicinity, and in this way obtained a supply of corn meal and unbolted flour. But by the end of our stay the country was eaten out.

While Sherman's army lay at Gaylesville Hood began to move north from Gadsden as if bound for Tennessee, and on the 28th, when the main body of our forces moved south from Gaylesville the Fourth corps was sent back to defend the line of the Tennessee river. That day we marched nine miles toward Rome, camping for the night at Missionary station, near the Georgia and Alabama line. The next morning the march was resumed, the command arriving at Rome that afternoon. The Eighty-fifth camped on the north side of the Etowah river on the ground where the Second division fought the battle of Rome in the month of May. On the last day of October the Third brigade guarded the trains of the Fourteenth corps to Kingston, to which point the First and Second brigades followed on the next day.

At this time the curious and extraordinary spectacle was seen, of two hostile armies moving in exactly opposite directions. As Hood moved north, Sherman marched south, and each embraced in his plan the same

object—the invasion of his adversaries' country. Both were men of sanguine temperament, but the Union leader manoeuvred with a degree of prudence unknown to the insurgent general. At first, General Sherman thought Hood would abandon his plan of invasion, and throw his army to our front, or move south on parallel lines until opportunity offered for battle; but as the enemy's northward march continued, it became necessary to provide for the defense of Tennessee. To this end, the Twenty-third army corps was turned back from Rome, with orders to report to General Thomas, who was organizing an army at Nashville to meet and destroy the rebel army in the event it crossed the Tennessee river.

Friday, the 4th, Major Harris visited the Eighty-fifth, and officers and men each received eight months' pay. The soldier is a very honest sort of person, although much given to borrowing between pay days, and soon the men were engaged in paying off their small debts. But this large payment coming at a time and place where there was little opportunity for spending money, made the camp unusually flush, and what to do with the surplus money became the question of the hour. Fortunately the regiment had a chaplain whom all could trust, and after securing a leave of absence for that purpose, he gathered up the money the men wished to send to family and friends, and left for the north. On arriving home he went to all for whom he had money and delivered it in person. This was but one of the many kindly acts of the good chaplain which endeared him to the men.

The presidential election occurred while we lay at Kingston, and on the 8th of November, the regiments

from nearly all of the states voted for president. Commissioners were sent to receive the ballots of those in the army who would have been entitled to vote if at home. But the Illinois soldiers were denied this privilege because a Copperhead legislature had refused to make the necessary provision. So while the men from other states were exercising the elective franchise, those from Illinois had to content themselves with expressing their contempt and hatred for those who brought this wrong upon them. Doubtless among the men from Illinois, there were many "souls made perfect," but if the remarks made upon that occasion are to be considered in evidence, then surely none but the wholly unregenerate gave utterance to their feelings.

On the afternoon of the 10th, we marched through Cassville, and then went into camp at Cartersville, where we remained until the morning of the 13th. On the 12th the last railway trains passed going north, and later in the day the telegraph was cut and Sherman and his army were left in the middle of the Southern Confederacy, with no means of communication with the outside world or base of supplies, until he should open one on the sea coast. That day General Sherman took dinner at the headquarters of the Second division, and while there received and answered the last dispatch from the north, and the work of burning surplus army stores and destroying the railroad was commenced. That night the line of fire lighting up the road as far as the eye could reach, revealed the thorough manner in which the work of destruction was being done.

On the 13th, the division moved at an early hour, and, after destroying six miles of railroad, marched five

miles further, camping for the night at Ackworth. The next day we marched twenty-one miles and arrived at Atlanta on the 15th. From Kingston to Atlanta the line of march lay over familiar and historic ground. Trees riven by cannon balls or girdled with fierce musketry; breastworks the command had struggled for but a few short months before, and the graves of both blue and gray, all testified to the determined nature of the summer's conflicts.

Everything in the city that could make it valuable to the enemy as a military point was to be destroyed and we found Atlanta wrapped in flames. That night the burning mills, machine shops and warehouses afforded a grand and awe inspiring sight; a sad and melancholy exhibition of the blighting desolation of war. We had left that vicinity forty-five days before, and in that period the Second division marched over two hundred miles, traveled by rail four hundred miles and destroyed seventeen miles of railroad.

Eli F. Neikirk, second lieutenant of Company K, resigned on November 4th, but as the company was below the minimum number, no successor was commissioned to fill the vacancy.

During the period of which this chapter treats, the following deaths occurred: Henry P. Jones and Martin Troy, of disease, Company D; Richard Griffin, of Company E, wounds; Clinton Logan, of Company F, was killed by accidental discharge of a musket, and Barnhart Noblack, of same company, died of wounds; and Sergeant Lorenzo D. Gould, of Company G, died of disease.

CHAPTER XX.

General Sherman divided his army into two grand divisions or wings, the right wing composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, commanded by Major-General O. O. Howard, and the left wing consisting of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, commanded by Major-General Henry W. Slocum; and, in addition, there was a cavalry division, commanded by Brigadier-General Judson Kilpatrick, making in round numbers an army of about sixty-five thousand men.

The regiments composing this veteran army had been reduced by the casualties of constant service to one-third their original number. The space occupied by a brigade at this time was no longer than that filled by a regiment when first mustered. A regiment that could parade three hundred men out of the thousand it entered the service with, was considered lucky, and thirty men made more than the average company. Such had been the loss ratio that the files of four at the outset had been reduced, in many instances, to a single soldier. This veteran army was an army of boys and very many of them, while veterans in the service, were yet too young to vote. Commanders of regiments were often less than thirty years of age, while the company and staff officers were generally much younger. Their long hard service had made them fertile in resources, and inspired them with unbounded self-confidence. Glorifying in their strength, they waded streams flushed with recent rains; built corduroy roads through dismal swamps; pulled wagons and cannon out of bottomless mudholes

and stormed the enemy's entrenched lines, with as little concern as they resumed the march in the morning.

Through the return of those recovering from wounds, the exchange of prisoners, and a small number of recruits, the aggregate present for duty had been materially increased. When the march to the sea began, the Second division had an aggregate present for duty of 5,542, of which number 1,721 belonged to the Third brigade. But for the reason given below the number present for duty in the Eighty-fifth cannot be given.

Up to the time of the arrival of the Eighty-fifth at Atlanta, each company had been allowed room in the wagon train for a box containing its books and papers, which box, when opened, answered the purpose of a desk. But in September orders were received to pack the records and turn the boxes in to the quartermaster. The understanding at the time was that at the end of the campaign they would be returned. Accordingly morning reports, order books, and retained copies of all papers were packed in company desks and delivered to the quartermaster. It was afterwards reported that all had been shipped to Chattanooga for safe keeping and later that they had been accidentally destroyed by fire. That they were destroyed by fire the writer has no reason to doubt, and whether the burning was accidental or intentional, the result was the same—all were lost. This was most unfortunate, as the loss of the morning reports renders it impossible to give the strength of the regiment at important periods, and that of the order books makes it equally impossible to give credit to individuals and detachments detailed for special duty.

The march to the sea began on the morning of

November 15th, by the two corps of the right wing moving directly toward Macon. And bright and early on the 16th, the Twentieth corps began to march past our camp, but it was near noon before the Second division moved in the rear of the left wing toward Augusta. It will be observed that the two corps of each wing moved on sharply diverging lines, threatening both Macon and Augusta, but the general plan contemplated a concentration of the entire army at Milledgeville, the capital of the state, about one hundred miles southeast of Atlanta. We marched ten miles the first day, and camped for the night on Snapfinger creek. The next day we marched sixteen miles, passing through Lithonia, destroying four miles of railroad, and camped for the night at Conyers, thirty miles east of Atlanta by rail. As the destruction of railroad communications between Richmond, the Confederate capital, and the gulf states was an important part of General Sherman's plan, he spared no effort to accomplish that end. And as the method finally adopted for this purpose was both novel and thorough, a brief description is here inserted. A brigade would halt in its march along a railroad line, stack arms and the men scatter along one side of the track. Then each man would take hold of a tie, and at the word of command, all lifting together, would throw the ties end over end, the fall breaking the rail loose from the ties. Then the ties would be piled up like cob-houses, and these with other fuel would be set on fire, and the rails thrown across them. In a short time the rails would be red hot in the middle, when the soldiers would seize the rail by the two ends, and wrap it around a tree like a necktie or interlace and twine a pile of them

together in great iron knots, while others with cant-hooks would twist the hot rails into corkscrew patterns, which it was impossible to straighten, and rendering them useless for any purpose other than old iron. In this way an army corps marching along a railroad could easily destroy ten to fifteen miles in a day. Moreover, to complete the destruction of the enemy's communications, the railway culverts were blown up, the bridges burned and the machine shops were leveled to the ground. The extent of line destroyed was enormous. More than a hundred miles of the road from Chattanooga running through Atlanta to Macon; from Atlanta east toward Augusta another hundred miles, and almost the entire length of the Georgia Central was ruined to the suburbs of Savannah. On the 18th, we marched sixteen miles, passing through Covington and Oxford, and destroyed three miles of railroad, camping beyond the-Ulcofauchee river. On the next day we marched twenty miles, passing through Sandtown and camping near Shady Grove. We marched twenty miles on Sunday, the 20th, and camped near Eatonton factories, which we burned. The next day we turned south, marched twelve miles toward Milledgeville, through a heavy rain and over bad roads, and camped south of Cedar creek. We remained in camp the 22nd and the First and Third divisions with the pontoon train passed to the front. Weather cleared up cold after a slight flurry of snow. On the next day, we marched fourteen miles, camping on the plantation of Howell Cobb, who had been secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, and was then a general in the Southern army. This plantation abounded in corn, beans, peanuts and sorghum

molasses, all of which, together with the fences and buildings, were appropriated by General Davis to the use and comfort of his men. Near our camp was a stack of peanuts, containing probably more than a thousand bushels. That night the men roasted and ate of them until many have never cared for peanuts since, and when we left in the morning, the stack caught fire and the remainder was consumed. Indeed the fire consumed about all found on this traitor's plantation that hungry men and animals could not eat.

We passed through Milledgeville about ten o'clock on the 24th, crossed the Oconee river, and moved in the direction of Louisville. Up to this time there had been no organized force to resist our progress, or to even seriously interfere with our rollicking foragers. Appeals as fervid as they were futile had been made by both Confederate and state authorities, calling upon the people to rise and expel the invaders from the state, but the utter helplessness of the situation was so apparent to all that the people, paralyzed with fear, paid little or no heed to the noisy but impotent proclamations. But when near Saundersville, on the 26th, our old time enemy, General Wheeler, with his cavalry appeared on the scene and drove our foragers in on the main column. The Second brigade being in advance deployed, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove the enemy through the town, with the loss of one killed and two wounded. We crossed the Ogeechee river on the next day and arrived at Louisville on the evening of the 28th, where we remained for two days.

On the next day a foraging party was suddenly surrounded and captured. They were disarmed and hur-

ried a short distance into the woods, where they were stood in line by their inhuman captors, and deliberately shot down in cold blood. Several were instantly killed, and the wounded shammed death until their captors left the scene. Soon after the camp was aroused by one of the slightly wounded, and a strong skirmish line advanced and recovered the dead and relieved the wounded. In this affair the loss of the Eighty-fifth was as follows:

KILLED—William Earp, sergeant of Company F; Simon Heaton, of Company H.

WOUNDED—Sergeant F. M. McColgan, of Company F; Corporal Perry W. Clupper, of Company G.

Warned by this experience, our foraging party was strongly reinforced the next morning, which was very fortunate as the events of the day proved. The foraging party of the 30th, found abundant forage some eight miles from camp and had filled their wagons by noon. But while eating their dinner previous to the return trip, the rebel cavalry suddenly appeared between them and camp and opened fire. The men quickly rallied, however, and charged through the enemy's line, but by the time they had routed the foe and closed up their forage train, the enemy was found again in their front. The news of the peril surrounding the foragers soon reached camp and the Eighty-fifth started on the double quick to their assistance, reaching them none too soon, as they had charged and scattered the rebel cavalry eight times that afternoon and were well nigh exhausted. They had, however, pluckily held on to their forage train. About the time the regiment started to the relief of the sorely-pressed foragers the other regi-

ments were advanced against the enemy, who were boldly threatening the camp, and after a sharp skirmish drove him out of a line of earthworks and a mile or more beyond. A cotton gin containing forty or fifty bales of cotton, from behind which the enemy had fired on our men, was burned.

We moved from Louisville on December 1st, our division guarding the corps train and reserve artillery, while the other two divisions marched on parallel roads to our left. We marched in this way for several days until we reached the Savannah river. The roads ran through swamps that had to be corduroyed before the train could pass, the country was generally flat and sparsely settled, and while the foragers found a fair supply of meat and sweet potatoes, flour and meal were very scarce. On Sunday, the 4th, we destroyed three miles of railroad at Lumpkins station, and the next evening, after a hard day's march over difficult roads, we camped at Jacksonboro, near the point where Brier creek falls into the Savannah river. On the 6th, we marched twenty miles, moving not far from and parallel with the river. Our route led us through dismal swamps and deep loose sand, through which the train moved with great difficulty. We camped after dark near Hudson's Ferry.

An amusing incident occurred at this camp, which delayed the supper of a hungry mess. Near Milledgeville a colored man came to a certain mess and offered to cook meals and carry its outfit on the march, in return for permission to go along with the army. He was the blackest man the writer ever saw; of powerful build and gigantic stature. But his speech was a kind

of jargon and very difficult to understand, and from the disconnected story he told around our camp fire, it appeared that he was a native of Africa; that he had been brought over by a slave trader from the African coast but a short time before the war began, and sold to a Georgia planter living in the vicinity of the state capital. He proved to be a good cook, a noble forager and provided the best the country afforded for the mess. As soon as fires had been kindled on that occasion for cooking supper, and as the colored man, with a camp kettle in each hand, was starting for a supply of water, a rebel gun-boat over in the river opened fire, sending a monstrous sixty-four-pounder shell screaming over our heads. In passing, it tore branches from the trees, which added to the infernal noise made in its flight. At the moment of its passage, the writer was looking at the cook, perhaps somewhat anxiously, as he was very hungry, and saw him bound into the air, give an unearthly scream, fling his camp kettles to the wind and go bounding end over end through the brush, to disappear in the darkness. He vanished as completely as if he had been translated, and we never saw him afterward. Fortunately the gunboat, which was probably patrolling the river, only fired one shot, but it was observed that the men were content to cook on low fires and eat in the dark.

On the 7th, we marched fifteen miles, passing through two swamps that were badly obstructed by trees felled by the enemy to delay the advance, and camped near Ebenezer Creek. The next day we had to wait until pontoons were brought up and bridges built before we could cross the two streams known as Big and Little

Ebenezer. This was historic ground, Ebenezer church, standing at the roadside, having been a rallying point for General Marion and his men in the War of the Revolution. It was dark when we camped that evening, the rain was falling steadily, and everything in the shape of fuel was soaked with water. Finally, when with much effort the men had succeeded in starting their fires, and had just put their coffee on to boil, orders were received to fall in and return to Ebenezer creek. Wheeler's cavalry was pressing the rear guard and threatening the pontoon train with capture. The wet, tired, and hungry men, while taking their places in the ranks, made many forcible if not elegant remarks descriptive of their feelings, and expressive of their forlorn condition. But perhaps no one came nearer expressing the sentiment of the entire brigade than did a soldier who was observed to linger to the last, over a coffee can that refused to boil. At the last moment, he kicked his can over and his fire out, and as he slung his musket across his back and started to take his place in his company, his strong, clear voice rang out in perfect time, as he sang a profane parody of the line in that familiar song,

"O, when this cruel war is over."

The return of the Third brigade to Ebenezer creek promptly checked the enemy and we camped about midnight on the north bank of that stream. On the 9th, we marched eight miles, built bridges over two creeks, and ran up against a line of rebel earthworks, with a battery planted at the point where the works crossed the road.

The enemy had selected a strong position to make a brief stand with a few men, at a point where a road

passed between two swamps. When the rebel battery opened on the head of the column, the Third brigade was promptly deployed on both sides of the road, and our battery was brought up and returned the enemy's fire. In the artillery duel which followed, Lieutenant Coe, of Battery I, Second Illinois artillery, was killed, and two men on the skirmish line were wounded. The death of Lieutenant Coe cast a gloom over the entire brigade, where he was well known for his courage and skill, and where he was universally respected for his gentlemanly bearing. At this time darkness intervened and the entire brigade remained as a picket line for the night. We afterward learned that the enemy had intended to defend the city, only fifteen miles distant, on the line of defenses here encountered. This line of detached works extended from the Savannah river on the east to the Ogeechee river on the west. But the rapid advance of the right wing of the army down the right bank of the Ogeechee turned the enemy under General Hardee out of this line of works, and forced him to fall back to his interior line at the city. The next morning we found the works in our front abandoned and we advanced to the Ten-mile House, where we fell in with the Twentieth corps, which had the right of way, and we camped at that point for the night. On Sunday, the 11th, we closed down on the enemy's defenses at Savannah, which were found to be very formidable and armed with an abundance of heavy artillery.

Savannah was then a city of some twenty-five thousand people, is situated on the right bank of the Savannah river and distant but fifteen miles from the ocean. It is built upon an elevation about forty feet above tide

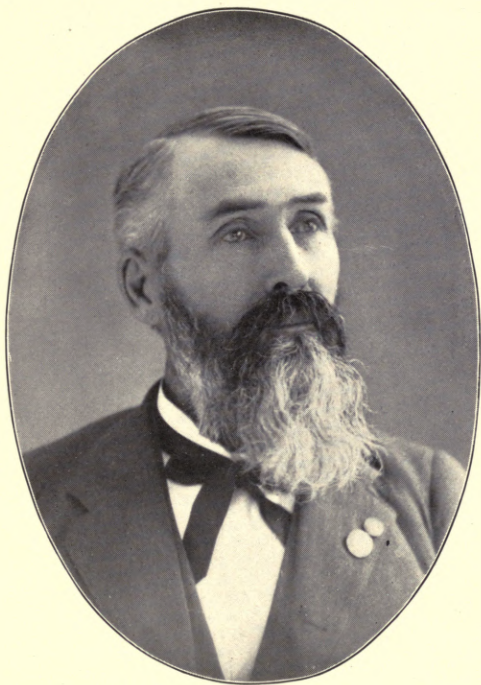
water, as near the harbor entrance as suitable ground on which to build a city could be found. Just below the city the land sinks almost to the level of the sea, and is cut into islands by canals or creeks. The Savannah and Ogeechee rivers fall into the ocean near each other, and for about fifty miles from the sea, a strip of land separates them not more than ten to fifteen miles in width. As our army approached from the north, down this narrow strip of land, it formed a compact line from the Savannah river on the left to the Ogeechee near King's bridge on the right. The skirmish line in front of the Second division was near the three-mile post, the entrenched lines of the enemy being about a quarter of a mile nearer the city.

On December 13th, a division of the Fifteenth army corps, commanded by General William B. Hazen, stormed and carried Fort McAllister, on the right bank of the Ogeechee, capturing the entire garrison, together with the armament of the fort. This brilliant feat of arms solved the question of a base of supplies on the sea coast, by opening the Ogeechee river to light draught steamers, by the use of which supplies could be brought up to King's bridge and landed in the rear of the right of the army. The capture of this fort was of vast importance. The foragers were no longer able to procure either food or forage, in a country almost entirely devoted to rice farming, and for several days the army had been living on short rations drawn from the scant supply brought from Atlanta in the wagon trains. But the successful issue of the assault on Fort McAllister not only insured abundant food supplies, as soon as the river could be cleared of obstructions, but the mails

would be brought up and we would hear from the loved ones at home.

Through the thoughtfulness of General Grant, a fleet of vessels loaded with supplies for the army was waiting for the arrival of Sherman's army on the coast. The mails which had accumulated since his departure from Atlanta had with like care been forwarded by a despatch boat, and on the 17th the hearts of the men were made glad by the distribution of the mails that had piled up during their sojourn in the tottering Confederacy.

In the meantime a heavy fire was maintained along the skirmish lines and the enemy's works were reconnoitred to find, if possible, points where they might be carried by storm. Several points in front of the Fourteenth corps were selected, where it was thought the enemy's entrenched lines might be carried. Siege guns were brought up from the fleet outside the harbor, and placed in batteries to protect the assaulting columns. Light bridges were constructed for the men to carry, with which to cross the canals and ditches that might be encountered in the charge, which promised to be sanguinary. But before arrangements for the assault had been completed, the enemy withdrew from the city, crossed the river and retired into South Carolina. The enemy retreated during the night of the 20th, and before daylight the next morning our skirmishers entered his abandoned works, thus ending a brilliant and successful campaign by the capture of Savannah. Among the property abandoned by the fleeing enemy were two hundred and fifty pieces of heavy artillery and over thirty thousand bales of cotton.



JOSEPH B. CONOVER,
CORPORAL COMPANY D.

The Third brigade arrived at Savannah with an aggregate strength of 1,714, of which there were present for duty in the Eighty-fifth 232.

CHAPTER XXI.

When General Sherman determined to abandon Atlanta, march quickly across three hundred miles of hostile country and seize one of the harbors on the sea coast, the subsistence of the army upon the country became a necessary part of his plan. An army can live on the country while on the march, but it must have the ordinary means of supply within a very few days after it halts, or it will starve. All the ports on the southern coast were known to be fortified, and presumably strong enough to render abortive any attempt to carry them by storm. Ordinary prudence, therefore, demanded that sufficient provisions be carried in the wagon trains to supply the army while engaged in gaining possession of a harbor on the coast suitable for a new base of supplies. To meet such an emergency twenty days' rations were taken in the wagon trains from Atlanta, but these were not to be issued while the army was moving into new fields each day.

In an elaborate general order issued at the beginning of the campaign, General Sherman said, "The army will forage liberally on the country during the march," and provided for daily details from each brigade, whose duty it should be to gather from the country along the line of march food for the men and forage for the animals.

The order also provided that the details for foraging should be under the command of discreet officers, and the supplies gathered should be issued by the commissary department. The result proved unsatisfactory; the forage detail lived on the fat of the land, while the troops claimed that they did not get a fair share of the hams and honey, the turkeys and chickens, the pigs, potatoes and molasses. So the plan was modified by authorizing a detail of four men from each company, making a detachment of forty men, under the command of a bold and enterprising officer, to forage for each regiment, the provisions gathered to be issued independent of the commissary department. This plan proved entirely satisfactory.

Having been advised of the intended line of march and the probable location of the next camp, the foragers would start before daylight and visit during the day every farm and plantation within five or six miles of the marching column. Wagons, ox-carts and family carriages were pressed into service and loaded with provisions and forage, in short, everything that could be used as food for man or beast was taken, and brought to the road on which the column was marching, if possible, in advance of the trains. Then as we drew near camp in the evening the strange and varied collection, not only of food and forage, but of ingeniously contrived make-shifts of transportation, made a mirth provoking cavalcade. A wagon loaded with corn and cornfodder, drawn by a thoroughbred horse and a scrawny mule, a silver mounted family carriage loaded with hams and bacon drawn by a jackass and a cow in rope harness, and an ox-cart loaded with animals dead and alive, drawn by a

cow and mule hitched tandem. Oxen and cows, as well as horses and mules, were used by the foragers as pack animals, and these would appear loaded down with turkeys, chickens, corn meal, sweet potatoes and other vegetables.

The extravagant militia uniforms of past generations were occasionally found, and foragers dressed in them added to the comical side of the fantastic procession, as they escorted their improvised trains of booty to the camp. Even the regimentals of the revolutionary period would sometimes appear in the forager's masquerade. At one time a forager dressed in a continental uniform indicating high rank, with chapeau and waving plume, mounted on a fine horse with a strip of carpet for a saddle, appeared at the roadside and with mock gravity reviewed the column at it passed.

In a country of dense population, where the distance between towns and cities is not great, a requisition for food and forage is practical and far preferable to seizure. But in a region so sparsely settled as that through which our army marched, where towns were few and small, and where supplies were generally found on scattered farms and plantations, there was no way by which provisions could be obtained except by direct seizure. Foraging, therefore, became a vital necessity and the foragers, commonly known as "Sherman's Bummers," performed a service without which the march to the sea would have been an impossibility. But the aptitude of the forager for his task, and the originality of his methods, was a revelation alike to all, from the commanding general down to the rank and file.

At first the foragers went on foot, but first one and

then another secured a horse and very soon all were mounted. Moving in advance or on the flanks, they formed a body of ideal rangers. Their long range rifles gave them a decided advantage over the carbines of the enemy's cavalry, and none of his troopers were ever able to break through the foragers' line far enough to feel the marching column. In seeking out hidden stock and stores, and in finding their way about the country, they seemed to be guided by an unerring instinct. In many instances, fearing the rapacity of the "vandal Yankees," the inhabitants had fled, taking with them what they could. Where the premises were abandoned, the foragers made a clean sweep, but where the citizens were found at home they made a fair divide, leaving enough to support the family. In other cases it was found that the planters had buried their provisions in the ground, and driven their horses, mules and cattle into the swamps for safety, for the Federal and Confederate armies were alike dependent upon foraging for their subsistence. But the men soon became skillful experts in discovering stores that had been buried. From the general appearance of the barns and smoke-houses on the plantation, they quickly decided whether provisions had been buried or stock sent to the swamp. By indications they would probably have found hard to describe they would determine the vicinity in which the stores would likely be found. Then they would advance in line, in open order, driving their ramrods into the ground, and very soon the hidden treasure, whether of bacon and hams or sweet potatoes, would be discovered. Usually a hint from some darkey would indicate the particular swamp where the animals had been concealed,

when the horses, mules and beeves would speedily change owners.

Gathering subsistence was not the only service rendered by the bold and dashing foragers. They not only had an abiding faith in their own invincibility, but they held the cavalry of the enemy in utter contempt. So when attacked by the enemy, no matter what the numbers were, they gave fight. Others hearing the firing would hasten to take part, and if forced to retire they fell back fighting, and sooner or later the sound of battle would gather numbers sufficient to rout any cavalry force they ever encountered. In some instances they drove the enemy away, seized bridges before they could be destroyed, and held them until the main column appeared. Their duties called them to endure great hardships, and placed them in grave peril, but their love of fun caused them to give a rollicking turn to the most gloomy situation. When we reached Savannah the function of the forager ceased, they surrendered their horses to the provost marshals and returned to their duties in the ranks. No greater compliment can be paid to the so-called "Bummer," and no better proof of the high discipline maintained in our army, can be asked or given than the statement that this fact affords.

The march to the sea afforded the troops a rare opportunity to look upon the homes of the south, and to learn how the war affected them. The picture in some instances was sad, in others it was simply ludicrous. In the midst of plenty there was apparent decay. The country was full of what were luxuries to us and no army ever lived better than we did. That an army of sixty-five thousand men could live sumptuously while it

marched leisurely through a state in which thousands of Union soldiers had died of starvation in prison pens, was a demonstration of the utter untruthfulness of the claim of the rebel authorities, that they were unable to feed the famishing prisoners. In addition to the sheep, swine, fowls, corn meal, and sweet potatoes consumed by the troops while on the march, 13,000 beeves, 5,000 horses, and 4,000 mules were found suitable for army use and were pressed into the service.

When the first mail reached the army in front of Savannah, the papers were eagerly searched for news from our comrades in war-wasted Tennessee. It will be remembered that we left General Hood in Northern Alabama, apparently intent upon invading the North. At the same time General Thomas was organizing an army at Nashville to repel the threatened invasion. By the newspaper reports it appeared that after crossing the Tennessee, Hood had been delayed at Pulaski and Columbia, by the defensive tactics resorted to by General Thomas, who was manoeuvring to gain time for the concentration of his army. Already impatient at what seemed to him uncalled for delay, when he found the Fourth and Twenty-third army corps entrenched across his path at Franklin, the fiery chief of the rebel army attacked them with rather more than his usual recklessness. The assault was made with the dash and impetuosity so characteristic of the southern soldier, and although the enemy met a bloody repulse, his attacks were continued until far in the night. But it also appeared that after repulsing the enemy with heavy loss at all points, our army had retired during the night

to Nashville, leaving our dead on the field and followed by the Confederates.

While we had no doubt the enemy had been roughly handled in his rash attempt to carry the entrenched lines at Franklin, defended as they were by such veteran soldiers as those of the Fourth and Twenty-third army corps, yet the fact that the retreat of our army had been continued to Nashville, where a great and decisive battle must soon be fought, caused much solicitude over the situation in Tennessee. But all anxiety was soon removed. Almost at the moment of our triumphant entry into Savannah came the news of a glorious victory at Nashville. Our comrades had stormed and carried the enemy's entrenched lines, captured fifteen thousand prisoners, seventy-two pieces of artillery, seventy stand of colors, a large quantity of small arms and other spoils of the battlefield, while the scattered fragments of the rebel army, impelled by the instinct of self-preservation, were flying in dismay and disorder, never to appear again as an organized force.

Savannah was an old place, considered of such importance at the time of the War of the Revolution that it was besieged in turn by both the American and British armies. It was successfully defended against an attack of the British in 1776, but two years later it fell into their possession. In 1779 the American army, commanded by General Lincoln, with our French allies, attempted to recapture it, but was defeated. A monument erected to the memory of Count Pulaski stands on the spot where he fell while gallantly leading his men in the assault. Near the camp of the Eighty-fifth was a section of grass grown earthworks, but their outlines were

well preserved, said to have been erected by General Lincoln. During our stay at that point this old embankment was much frequented by the players of "chuck-a-luck." In the city were many quaint old buildings, and its streets were lined with shade trees of rare beauty. At many of the street crossings were small parks adorned with the willow-leaf oak, a handsome evergreen, while in the large yards surrounding the homes of the well-to-do, were found magnolias, tropical shrubs and flowers that bloomed the year round. Bay street, the principal thoroughfare, was made beautiful by the rows of trees which divided its ample width into driveways.

The plantations just beyond the city limits had been the homes of a wealthy and cultivated society. Generally the homes had been left in charge of colored servants, and were filled with rare books, pictures and other evidences of refined life. Around these plantation houses were giant live-oaks, whose great branches, as large as the trunks of trees in our own northland, spread out wide enough for a regiment to hold dress parade beneath them. From their boughs hung in graceful festoons the drooping tillandsia, the long moss of the south, and when glorified by the morning sun these trees presented a never-to-be-forgotten picture. The coast with its numerous bays, estuaries and inlets, was one continuous bed of oysters, furnishing food for the hungry and delicacies for the epicure. The mild climate, in which we saw neither ice nor snow, was a luxury not before enjoyed by our army. Moreover, it was obvious that the end of the war was near.

The past year had been an eventful one, in which war

had been waged upon a gigantic scale. At times the enemy, with the energy of despair, had carried the invader's banner far northward, to meet in every instance irretrievable defeat. In the east, General Early led his troops almost to the defenses around the National Capital, to be defeated, and later his army destroyed by General Sheridan. In the west we have seen the army under Hood ruined at Nashville by General Thomas, and beyond the Mississippi, when General Sterling Price assayed the role of invader, General Rosecrans captured his cannon, destroyed his wagon train and dispersed his followers. There was, therefore, but one army left for the defense of the Confederacy, and that was held at Petersburg in Grant's relentless, vice-like grip. Soldiers of all grades felt well assured that when our army moved from Savannah our colors would point toward the rebel capital.

At Savannah one soldier was heard to say to another, "I hope our regiment will be among the first mustered out at the close of the war, before all the good jobs are taken." It is, perhaps, needless to add, this was said by an Irishman. This raised the question for the first time, what will become of the vast army of young men soon to be thrown upon their own resources, what can they do for a living when the United States ceases to provide for the "government people"? Previous to this, the uncertain duration of the war, and the chances for living through it, had held that question in abeyance. But now the spectre had been raised, "a ghost that would not down," and from that time to the end, it traveled with us by night as well as by day.

During our stay in Atlanta the Ninety-second Ohio

infantry occupied a camp near that of the Eighty-fifth, and as this period was devoted to almost unbroken rest throughout the army, the unusual activity observed in that regiment could not pass unnoticed. Each morning the camp was policed, after which there was guard mount and squad and company drill. In the afternoon there was batallion drill and in the evening dress parade. Indeed, the requirements of army regulations were strictly observed, as fully as if the regiment had then for the first time entered a camp of instruction. These things were recalled when just before leaving Savannah, Benjamin D. Fearing, colonel of that regiment, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and assigned to the command of the Third brigade. General Fearing was a lineal descendant of General Israel Putnam, famous in the War of the Revolution, of whom it was said, "He dared to lead where any dared to follow."

The troops enjoyed their short stay in Savannah to the utmost. Their duties were light; they were allowed the fullest liberty consistent with good order, and there was a continual round of sight-seeing and merry-making. But the soldiers soon tired of the monotony of the camp; they missed the pungent smell of the piney woods, and they longed for the excitement of the march. An active campaign promised a change of scenery, of duty and of diet. True this involved much marching—perhaps hard fighting, but it meant business, and they were not journeying through the South for their health. All knew that Savannah was but one stage in their journey to Richmond, and all were eager to pay their respects to the original secessionists—the people of South Carolina. They remembered that her people had been

rebellious subjects for more than thirty years, and so far they had escaped the scourge of war. The birth-place of nullification and secession, her people had rocked the cradle of rebellion, and fanned the sparks of insurrection into the flames of civil war. And now, that the state was to be ravaged through its utmost length, and over an average breadth of forty miles, it appeared to them to be but a fair measure of justice.

When the plan for the march north was conceived the rebel garrison at Charleston, to which place General Hardee and his command had fled when he evacuated Savannah, was capable of making a respectable defense, while the broken fragments of Hood's army, which had escaped from Tennessee, were being hurried across Georgia to assist in the defense of Augusta. But unless these widely scattered forces could be united, the enemy would be utterly unable to meet our veteran army in the open field. It was, therefore, the purpose of General Sherman to threaten both Augusta and Charleston, and when the widely diverging movement of the two wings of his army should leave the enemy divided and in doubt as to his real destination, he would march rapidly on Columbia; then with his army united proceed to Goldsboro, North Carolina, four hundred and twenty-five miles distant, thoroughly destroying the railway system of South Carolina on his way, as he had that of Georgia in the march to the sea.

To accomplish his feint against Charleston, General Sherman transported the most of the right wing, under General Howard, by sea to Beaufort, where it arrived on the 10th. At the same time a part of one corps marched in that direction by the Union causeway. On Sunday,

the 15th, General Howard moved his troops forward, through mud and rain, and seized the Savannah and Charleston railroad at Pocotaligo, twenty-five miles inland. General Slocum crossed two divisions of the Twentieth corps over the Savannah river, above the city, and occupied Hardeeville, a station on the same line of railway. So by the middle of January our army had secured firm footing in South Carolina, and was ready to begin the march northward as soon as sufficient food and forage could be accumulated.

CHAPTER XXII.

Preparations for the coming campaign called forth every energy, and the utmost activity prevailed throughout the army. But a rise in the river swept away our pontoon bridge at Savannah, and General Slocum was ordered to move with the remaining divisions of the left wing, including General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, up the Georgia side of the river to Sister's ferry, where he was to cross over and seize the Augusta and Charleston railroad near Blackville. This railway he was to destroy effectually, while making a well-sustained menace on Augusta. At the same time the right wing was expected to strike the same line of railroad at Midway, still maintaining the feint against Charleston.

The army numbered sixty thousand men, and carried with it sixty-eight pieces of artillery. The trains were made up of some twenty-five hundred wagons, with six mules to each wagon, and about six hundred ambu-

lances, with two horses each. The wagons contained an ample supply of ammunition for a great battle, for from that time to the end, the possibility of our having to fight a battle with the united armies of the Confederacy, should General Lee escape from General Grant, was a contingency to be provided for. The wagons also contained forage for seven days, and provisions for twenty days, mostly of bread, coffee, sugar and salt. The supply of the small rations was generous, but the troops were to depend largely for breadstuff and meat, on flour, meal, cattle, hogs, and poultry likely to be found along the line of march.

The country was considered so difficult that the Confederate authorities believed the swamps and streams would prove an impassable barrier to Sherman's army. It was like all the southern sea board, low and sandy, with numerous swamps and rivers. The streams are usually bordered with wide swamps and approached by long, narrow causeways leading to bridge or ferry. These causeways could be defended indefinitely by small bodies of troops, who, when dispersed, could destroy the bridges and ferry boats, and obstruct the roads by felling trees. The rivers of South Carolina generally flow parallel with the Savannah, and many of them are both broad and deep. So it would be found necessary to march far into the interior of the state, on the ridges between the streams, until near their headwaters, before crossings would be found and the heads of column turned in the desired direction.

On January 20th the left wing, to which the Eighty-fifth belonged, moved out of Savannah in a pouring rain and marched ten miles on the Augusta road. At this

point we were mud-bound and water-bound until the 24th, when we abandoned the road, and by struggling through field and forest, the command reached Sister's ferry on the 28th, having marched but forty-two miles in eight days. To add to the difficulties of the situation the river had been raised by the continued rains until it overflowed its banks, and at that time was about three miles wide. A pontoon bridge had been laid at this point, and was guarded by the gunboat Pontiac. The weather cleared on the next day and the river ran down, so that a part of the command crossed over on the 5th of February. Previous to crossing we had to build trestles for considerable distance and then corduroy the road for two miles and a half, the men working in water from ankle to waist deep.

While marching through Georgia it was not unusual to hear the citizens say, "Why don't you all go over into South Carolina, and take, burn and destroy; her people began the war." Sometimes this was said with a sneering, taunting manner, implying that there we would find a people less submissive, who would fight to the bitter end and die in the last ditch. But generally we thought we could see that the people of Georgia would look upon a raid through their sister state with at least a degree of complacency. To this chaffing our men invariably replied that we were going to South Carolina as fast as we could march, and if they would possess their souls with patience, they would soon see a just recompense of reward meted out to those who first set up the flag of rebellion.

General Kilpatrick's cavalry division moved throughout this campaign on the front or flank of the

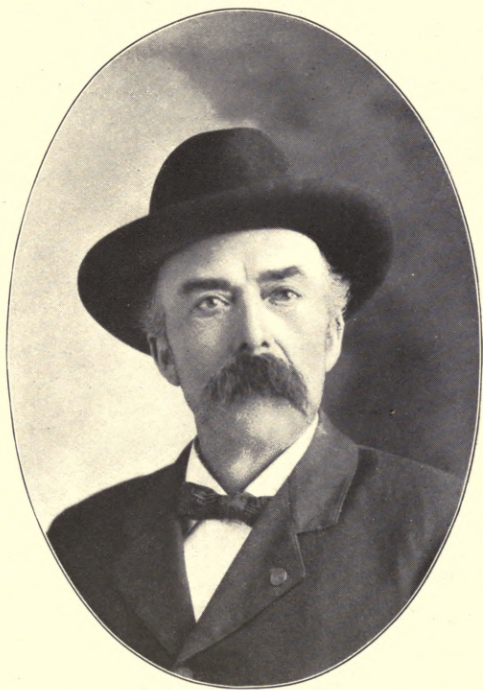
left wing. These troopers crossed on the pontoon bridge on the evening of the 7th, and many of the Third brigade were at the bridge when they passed into South Carolina, and never were troops in higher spirits. They said that "Wherever we followed their trail we would find chimneys but no houses; that their route would be marked by blazing ruins, and that a crow in passing over their line of march would need to carry a haversack." That this was no idle boast was fully established by the ravaged country found whenever we had the misfortune to fall in the rear of Kilpatrick's rough riders.

The Fourteenth corps had left Savannah without being supplied with hard bread, sugar, coffee and salt, but while waiting for the flood in the Savannah river to subside, steamers brought an abundance of these rations. Mails were received and north-bound mail was taken by the out-going transports until the last moment.

The Third brigade left Sister's ferry on Wednesday, the 8th, in charge of the corps train, marched fifty miles in the next three days, and reached the Charleston and Augusta railway at Williston on the 12th. At a cross road near this place the guide boards pointed north to Barnwell C. H., south to Burton's ferry, east to Fiddle pond, and west to Augusta, Ga. This railroad was destroyed for some thirty miles or more, while the cavalry drove the enemy to within twenty miles of Augusta. At the same time our working parties met those of the right wing, it having reached the railway at or near Midway. When the destruction of the road had been completed, and the feints against both Augusta and Charleston had attracted sufficient attention both wings took direct roads to Columbia. We crossed both branches

of the Edisto river, meeting no opposition other than swamps, until the 15th, when a slight skirmish was had with Wheeler's cavalry, which did not delay the marching column a moment. On the morning of the 16th we arrived in front of Columbia, within an hour after the arrival of General Howard and the right wing. The union of the two wings of the army before the first objective in the campaign was a fine tribute to the skill with which the widely divergent wings had been led and manoeuvred. It was now so evident that the enemy could offer no serious defense at Columbia that the city was left to the tender mercies of the right wing, while we moved up the Saluda river to Mount Zion church, where we laid a pontoon bridge during the night and crossed that stream the next morning. On the 17th we marched to Broad river, camping for the night at the mouth of Wateree creek, where we learned that the right wing had entered Columbia at ten o'clock that morning.

As the command marched across the high land between the Saluda and Broad rivers, a very extended view of the country was afforded. The day was clear, but a perfect tempest of wind was raging. In every direction as far as eye could see fire was burning, the wind spreading the devouring flames far and wide. None had ever seen such widespread and almost universal destruction. That evening the ammunition train was parked near the camp of the Third brigade. While the preparation of supper was in progress fire, which had been communicated to the tall dry grass which surrounded both camp and train, was observed approaching the wagons. Instantly all realized the presence of a new enemy, and for



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a time it seemed no possible effort could arrest the progress of the eager flames, and that our ammunition train was doomed. But by heroic fighting the flames were finally subdued, our ammunition saved and a terrible disaster averted.

That night, while the tempest was still raging with unabated fury, Columbia was burned. General Sherman always claimed that the retreating rebels, by burning cotton in the streets, from which the fire was carried to the buildings by the high wind, caused the burning of the city. The writer has never been able to adopt that theory. There had been many Union prisoners of war held in Columbia until the appearance of our army in front of the city caused their removal. Many of them, by concealing themselves in the city until our troops entered, had been rescued. These men claimed to have been badly treated by their captors and by the citizens as well, and they would have been more than human if they had not embraced the opportunity to get even. Moreover, some of them, after escaping from prison, where they had been almost starved, had been hunted down and recaptured by citizens with bloodhounds. Then, too, there was a feeling among the rank and file that the capital of the state first to adopt the ordinance of secession, and first to insult the flag, should feel more than a passing touch of war. For these reasons it would seem probable that if our men did not burn Columbia it was because the fire was accidentally started before they got round to that which they considered a duty.

At Freshley's ferry, the point selected for crossing Broad river, that stream was found to be fully two hundred yards wide. On account of the tardy arrival of the

pontoon train the Third brigade crossed in flat boats and took position on the opposite hills to protect the crossing in the event of an attack from that direction. When the pontoon train arrived and all the boats had been placed in position, the bridge fell short by ten boats of reaching the farther shore, and we had to await the arrival of additional pontoons. Meanwhile General Cheatham, with a part of the remains of Hood's army, was crossing the same stream a few miles above in haste to unite with other forces in our front.

The man after whom the ferry was named owned a flouring mill a short distance below and a large plantation half a mile or more beyond the crossing. Well supplied with wordly goods he had become prominent as a citizen before the war and during its progress he acquired notoriety as a rebel. One of our men of an inquiring turn of mind, "on investigation bent," learned this and much more from the books and letters found in the Freshley mansion before it accidentally caught fire. These papers and books of account showed that this man held a commission as receiver of the tax levied in kind on the people of his district by the Confederate authorities for the subsistence of the rebel armies. Our men also learned through the colored people that this miller, planter and ferryman had kept a pack of bloodhounds with which he hunted escaping Union prisoners and ran down the fleeing slaves. Whether Freshley fell into the hands of our advance or not the writer never knew, but if he did the awful score that stood against him may have been most unfortunate—for him.

Early on Sunday, the 19th, we moved toward Alston, breaking up the railroad to near that place. On the

21st we crossed Little river at Winnsboro, where both wings of the army were again united, the right wing having destroyed the railway the entire distance from Columbia to Winnsboro, where the army was now massed.

Winnsboro is situated on the South Carolina and Charlotte railway, thirty-nine miles north of Columbia and seventy miles south of Charlotte, N. C. The movement of the entire army so far north served to support the theory that it was Sherman's purpose to march to Virginia by the way of Charlotte. To maintain this delusion the cavalry were boldly pushed up to within five miles of Chester, while the infantry broke up the railroad almost to that point.

At Winnsboro there was a rigid inspection of the wagon trains, and all surplus baggage was thrown out and burned. This was rendered necessary because every wagon would be needed in the conveyance of grain and forage for the animals while marching through the very difficult and barren country the army was now about to enter. "Soldiers," says the cynic, "may live on enthusiasm, but horses and mules must have oats." Here, too, many broken-down horses and mules were shot, rather than abandon them to fall into the hands of the enemy. This was a sad duty, for the men had long since learned to admire the patient endurance of those much abused partners of adversity.

Next in importance in the army, after the health and efficiency of the men, is the condition of the mules. At this period of the war the Federal government was the largest mule owner in the world, and in a campaign like the present their endurance was tested to the utmost

limit. Without ancestry or hope of posterity this curious animal is the puzzle of the brute creation. A past-master in devilment, he abounds in cunning while his solemn visage tends to disarm suspicion. He appears to have been born old in iniquity; an appearance which the dexterity of his heels and roguish tricks seem to confirm. Always longing for something to eat, he prefers forbidden or stolen food, but on occasion can go for days without food or water. The most disreputable in appearance, he is the most useful of all the dumb toilers whom man holds in unending slavery. Steady, methodical work suits the mule, and he seems to know the nature of the emergency as well as his driver does. His great sad eyes may have a distressed look; his gaunt flanks throb, but there is no lagging. Driven by whip and spur on half or quarter feed until they drop from exhaustion, thousands of mules were left to die in the mud holes in which they fell. A man can give vent to his sufferings; he can ask for help; he can find some relief in crying, praying or swearing, but for the poor abandoned mule there was no help—no hope.

On the 22nd the Second division moved in charge of the corps train, and for the next few days the rain fell almost constantly, the road seemed bottomless and wherever a wagon moved the road had to be corduroyed. We reached the Catawba river at Rocky Mount Post-office, on the evening of the 23rd, and on the completion of the pontoon bridge the Second division crossed over. Then the bridge parted, leaving the other divisions and the corps train on the other bank. At this point were encountered the greatest difficulties. A broad, turbulent and rapidly rising river separated the command,

which was the left and exposed flank of the army, while the other corps, more fortunate in their crossing, were pushing for Cheraw, on the Great Pedee river. When the general commanding learned the awkward situation confronting the Fourteenth corps he authorized General Davis to destroy his trains. But no one in the command would sanction this except as a last resort. Again and again the bridge was swept away by the rising stream and the flooring lost, but fortunately all the boats save two were recovered, and material to replace the lost flooring was obtained by tearing down the buildings near the crossing. Finally, about midnight of the 27th, the bridge was reconstructed and the trains, without the loss of a single wagon, crossed over, followed by the other divisions belonging to the corps. The unfortunate, but wholly unavoidable delay of the Fourteenth corps, had checked the progress of the whole army at a time when an effort was being made for a rapid concentration of the army at Cheraw.

Between the Catawba, the Wateree, and the Great Pedee rivers, our line of march led us through a country rich in memories of the War of the Revolution. We were told that Lord Cornwallis with his command crossed the Catawba at the place the Fourteenth corps found such a difficult crossing. But a short distance to our right was the battlefield of Camden, where the brave Baron DeKalb fell fighting in the patriot's cause. On the first day of March we took dinner on the field where troops under General Gates had an engagement with the British under Colonel Tarleton, and the swamps bordering the streams were made forever famous by the adventures of General Marion and his dashing rangers.

By a forced march we made seventy-two miles in the four days next after leaving the Catawba river, over roads that had to be corduroyed almost the entire distance. One night the Third brigade marched all night long, arriving in camp just as the head of column moved out on the new day's march. The command, of which the Eighty-fifth was a part, reached the Great Pedee river, eight miles north of Cheraw, on the 3rd of March, the same day that the right wing entered that city. At Cheraw General Howard captured twenty-eight pieces of artillery, three thousand stand of small arms, and an immense quantity of ammunition and stores. Many of the captured stores belonged to private parties who had moved them to Cheraw for safe keeping when General Hardee evacuated Charleston. The left wing of the army remained quietly in camp in the vicinity of Sneedsboro, while a bridge was thrown across the river, and until the right wing moved north from Cheraw.

Stung into activity by the overwhelming disaster threatening the Confederacy the rebel authorities put forth every effort to concentrate a force capable of meeting Sherman's army in the field. General Hampton with his cavalry division hastened to join Hardee in his retreat from Cheraw to Fayetteville, while Joseph E. Johnston was called from retirement and placed in supreme command of all the troops supposed to be available to stay the triumphant march. General Johnston was at this time at Charlotte trying to form an army out of the remnants of Hood's army, local garrisons and the militia of North Carolina, with which to meet and turn the invader back. Energetic, skillful and courageous, he only lacked an army to make him a foe to be dreaded.

The news of Johnston's assignment to command was received by our army as notice to be prepared for well-planned, stubborn resistance. Officers and men agreed that the Confederate government had at last taken a wise step, although they felt equally sure that it was too late for even Johnston to stop the progress of Sherman's army.

The Great Pedee is three hundred yards wide where we crossed just below Sneedsboro, and required for a bridge forty-two canvas boats. The crossing was completed and the pontoons lifted and loaded on the evening of the 7th, and the next day we crossed the line into the state of North Carolina, fourteen miles south of Rockingham. On the 9th we crossed Lumber river (Little Pedee) at Graham's bridge in a very heavy rain. A resin factory was burning just above the bridge, and as our column passed over the surface of the water was ablaze with burning resin and turpentine, presenting in the pouring rain a weird, uncanny sight. The command reached the plank road leading to Fayetteville at Thirty-five Mile Post.

About the beginning of the present campaign General Wade Hampton had been sent from Virginia to take command of the Confederate cavalry in South Carolina in the hope that his great personal influence would arouse the people of that state to energetic action in defense of their homes, and thus do what the most fervent appeals had so signally failed to accomplish in Georgia. But the people, almost frantic from fear, refused to rally to his standard, and so far the magic of his great name had not checked the advance of Sherman's army. Coming as the especial champion of South Carolina, Hamp-

ton had been driven from her capital, the city of his home, and expelled from his native state, without fighting a single battle. In the retreat from Cheraw to Fayetteville he had been deceived into moving too far north, and on the evening of the 9th, in his effort to rejoin Hardee, he unexpectedly found Kilpatrick's cavalry division interposed between his command and the infantry column he was seeking to overtake. Thinking he saw an opportunity to surprise Kilpatrick by a night attack, and hoping in the sudden onset to disperse or capture his dashing troopers, Hampton made his plan to attack before daylight on the morning of the 10th. The plan was well conceived, the movement up to the moment of attack skilfully concealed, and the resulting surprise complete. But Kilpatrick and his men were apt to develop unexpected resources in the rough-and-tumble fight, and it required but a short time for them to rally, when they routed the enemy by a return charge.

The Second division was moving on the extreme left of the infantry column, and the evening of the 9th, camped about four miles south of Kilpatrick. Between two and three o'clock on the next morning, the noise of a furious battle broke out in the direction of the cavalry camp. The artillery firing was heavy and continued, giving notice of more than the ordinary affair between outposts, and the Second brigade was hurried off in the direction of the conflict, while the other brigades of the division resumed the march with the utmost unconcern. That night when the Second brigade rejoined the division we learned that Kilpatrick had been surprised, his headquarters, his artillery and many of his men captured in the first onset. But while the exulting enemy was en-

gaged in plundering headquarters, and trying to harness the horses to the batteries, Kilpatrick rallied his men and charged the foe, recovering his headquarters, recapturing his artillery and driving the enemy from his camp with heavy loss, before the arrival of the infantry brigade sent to his relief.

Meeting General Kilpatrick many years ago he told the writer some interesting details omitted from the official report of that rough-and-tumble fight. The general said, "On the evening before the fight we ran into the rear of General Hardee's column, and from prisoners captured learned that Hardee was rapidly retreating to Fayetteville, and that Hampton with the cavalry was a few miles in the rear, but rapidly moving on the same point. Upon receiving this information, I determined to intercept him, and prevent his force from uniting with that of Hardee. I posted one brigade at a hamlet called Solemn Grove, on the Morgantown road, another brigade on a road some three miles north, and the third brigade some three miles southeast, at the point where the last mentioned road intersects the road to Morgantown. That night I slept in a house at the intersection of the roads. Toward morning I became restless, got up and stepped out on the porch, where I was standing in my nightshirt, when several men dressed in our uniform rode up and inquired for General Kilpatrick's headquarters. Something in the tone of voice, perhaps, aroused my suspicion, and I promptly replied, "Down the road about half a mile," and away they went. Just then I saw the enemy in force coming on the charge, and I ran around the corner of the house and in the direction of a swamp. Soon I was fortunate enough to catch a

horse and mounting bareback rallied a few men and began to fight. The sound of our firing made a rallying point for our men, and very soon I had a charging column formed. The rebels struck our artillery park in their charge, which broke them up rather badly and observing that they were intent on plunder, and widely scattered, the charge was sounded and after a sharp fight, we drove the enemy from the field."

On the 10th, the Third brigade had charge of the division train, and soon after leaving camp the rain began to fall in torrents, the earth seemed to melt under our feet, and that day and night we corduroyed the road for the greater part of twelve miles. Layer after layer of corduroy disappeared in the ooze, and it required the best efforts of both men and officers to move the train of one hundred and fifty wagons over the weary miles of quicksand. Officers and men were compelled to work through the whole night in pouring rain, and in mud and water from one to three feet deep, but the hardy Union warriors lifted the wagons out of the mire, and landed the train in the division camp at eight o'clock on the morning of the 11th. Here we rested an hour for breakfast, and then pushed on to Fayetteville, arriving there at two o'clock that afternoon.

On approaching Fayetteville, the Fourteenth corps was designated to enter first and the Third division having the advance on that day, with but a slight skirmish, took possession of the city about noon, the enemy under Hardee retreating in the direction of Raleigh. Seventeen pieces of artillery and many small arms were captured and the U. S. arsenal, basely surrendered by a treacherous officer at the beginning of the war, was recaptured.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Fayetteville is situated on the right bank of the Cape Fear river and at the head of navigation. It is one hundred and thirty miles from the sea, and ninety-five miles from Wilmington. In addition to the arms and ammunition captured with the arsenal, there were cotton mills and iron foundries engaged in manufacturing supplies for the Confederate army. On Sunday, the day following our occupation of the city, a steamer arrived from Wilmington with the news that General Terry had captured that place, and that a force under General Schofield was moving from New Berne to join General Sherman at Goldsboro. Other steamers and gunboats arrived during our stay, which served to put us in touch with the United States once more.

While at Fayetteville, General Sherman caused the total destruction of the arsenal and the extensive machinery which had been removed to that place from the old United States armory at Harper's Ferry, and since used in the manufacture and repair of arms for the Confederate government. The iron foundries and cotton mills were also effectually destroyed, but little or no damage was done to private property. While marching through South Carolina, the troops seemed to feel that upon them devolved the duty of punishing the inhabitants for their life-long hostility to the Federal Union, and they plundered and destroyed practically without let or hindrance. But from the moment of entering North Carolina, the indiscriminate destruction of private property ceased, the demeanor of the whole army

changed, and the men willingly yielded to the customary restraints of discipline.

Up to this time Sherman had been successful in interposing his army between the widely scattered forces of the enemy. But the garrison at Augusta, reinforced by fragments of Hood's army under General Cheatham, had been given ample time to join the rebel force being organized in the vicinity of Raleigh. Hardee had also retreated in that direction and General Bragg was falling back across our front, with an army of uncertain numbers, before the advance of Generals Terry and Schofield. These forces, when once united under a leader so skillful as General Joseph E. Johnston, would constitute an army strong enough in numbers to justify extreme caution in the last stage of the campaign. In order, therefore, to be prepared for any emergency, two divisions of each corps were stripped of their trains, except the wagons necessary to carry an ample supply of ammunition, and the trains, guarded by the remaining divisions were sent on the most direct route to Goldsboro. This gave to each wing four unencumbered divisions ready for instant battle.

The trains of the Fourteenth corps were placed in charge of General Baird, commanding the Third division, and the Eighty-fifth was detailed as train guard, to accompany his command. The entire army moved on the 15th except the train guard, which was delayed in taking up the pontoons until the next morning. The cavalry in advance of the left wing soon encountered more than the usual opposition, and before night on the first day out had to call up the infantry supports. By noon on the 16th, Hardee was found with cavalry, infan-

try and artillery in position, and strongly entrenched near Averysboro. His position covered the road to Goldsboro, and it was necessary to drive him from this road in order to secure it, as well as to maintain the threat against Raleigh. In the stubborn action which ensued that afternoon Rhett's brigade of South Carolina troops was unceremoniously overthrown, his battery of three pieces of artillery and most of his men captured. During the night Hardee retreated toward Raleigh, and the next day the left wing turned toward Goldsboro, intending to make a rapid march direct to that point, without paying further attention to the enemy, who still menaced the left flank. In the battle of Averysboro, our wounded numbered four hundred and seventy-seven, a very serious loss, when it is remembered that every man had to be carried in the ambulance train.

Believing that the feint against Raleigh had led Hardee to make his stubborn fight at Averysboro for the purpose of gaining time for General Johnston to concentrate his forces in front of the state capital, General Sherman directed the entire army to march as rapidly as possible to Goldsboro. After burying the dead at Averysboro, the left wing marched on a single road in that direction, while the right wing and trains moved on the same place, but on roads some distance south and east. No opposition was encountered on the 17th, and after marching eight miles over horrible roads, the Fourteenth corps camped two miles east of Mingo creek.

Saturday, the 18th, the Second division had the advance of the corps, and the foragers under command of Major J. T. Holmes, of the Fifty-second Ohio, drove the enemy to Bushy swamp, where he was found in position

from which he opened with artillery. The division was quickly deployed and drove the enemy from his position, and went into camp at four o'clock in the afternoon by the direct order of General Sherman. During the day mounted men were almost constantly seen near the line of march, sometimes in groups at the openings in the woods, at other times single horsemen watching the troops on the road; all passing toward the head of the column, or working their way through the woods to gain by close view the number of our men. In the evening reconnoitering parties were sent out who found nothing but cavalry videttes, who fled beyond Mill creek, burning the bridge behind them.

Sunday morning, the 19th, gave promise of a beautiful day. For almost the first time in weeks the sun was shining, and, in that southern latitude, it was the recurring season of foliage and flowers, and fruit trees were in full bloom around the infrequent farm houses. But the morning so clear and calm, like many a Sunday in the army, was destined to be a day of deadly conflict.

For several days General Sherman had been marching with the left wing, and his headquarters had been with the Fourteenth corps. But he was so confident that his threat against Raleigh had forced General Johnston to concentrate his forces for battle at that place, that he started to ride over to the right wing, as soon as the advance began on Sunday morning. The dense timber through which he rode shut out the sound of battle, and he did not learn of the struggle in which the left wing was engaged until overtaken by a courier that night.

The foragers found the enemy within five hundred yards of camp that morning, and soon these renowned

warriors, who usually made short work of dispersing a line of rebel cavalry, became discouraged, and sullenly fell back behind our skirmishers. One brigade after another was brought up and deployed, until the whole of the First division was in line of battle, yet everywhere it found the enemy strong, and his resistance as determined as it was unexpected. In front of the left of the line was a swamp of a depth then unknown, while on the right front the ground was covered with a thick growth of black-jack and pine trees. General Slocum, commanding the left wing, was present with the advance, and under his orders General Carlin advanced his line to ascertain the enemy's intention and develop his position. After a sharp fight, a line of the enemy's infantry was routed, when suddenly the whole line dashed against a line of earthworks, manned with infantry and abundantly supplied with artillery. From this line the enemy opened such a destructive fire that our whole line was repulsed with heavy loss.

By this time, the Second division arrived, and the First and Second brigades were placed on the right, with the Third brigade massed in reserve. No sooner had these dispositions been made than the entire line was assailed with the utmost impetuosity, and at once the engagement became general. The advancing lines of the eager enemy far outreached the left of General Carlin's line, and the first division, already much weakened by the stubborn work of the morning, began to retire, the men fighting desperately as they retreated slowly. This was the critical period of the battle. The Twentieth corps was hurrying to the front, but yet too far in the rear to render any assistance in the present crisis. The First and Second brigades were holding their own,

which made the Third brigade available for the desperate task of turning back the victorious foe on the left.

The Third brigade was standing in columns of regiments faced to the front, and when the left began to give way, our corps commander, General Davis, ordered General Fearing to swing the brigade to the left and to charge the enemy in flank. The scene was dramatic; the general's orders were given with confidence and energy, and officers and men were alike inspired by the enthusiasm of their commander, and they struck the enemy a stunning blow. In a moment the brigade was in the vortex of battle and engaged in a fierce and deadly conflict. As it advanced its right became exposed, but fortunately Cogswell's brigade of the Twentieth corps, arrived after marching the whole of the previous night and moved in on Fearing's right. The men of these two brigades—Fearing's and Cogswell's—seemed to feel that upon them devolved the desperate honor of stemming the tide of defeat and turning it into victory, and after a fierce and bloody contest, the enemy gave way and fell back in confusion. So resistless had been the unexpected attack of these two brigades, that the enemy's whole line gave up the ground it had gained, and the battle ceased along the entire front.

But none doubted that the enemy would return to the assault, and the entire line rapidly threw up a line of defenses. General Morgan, with the two brigades on the right, had not only held his ground, but had also punished the enemy severely. Carlin's troops, veterans all of them, were easily rallied on a new line, with their left sharply refused, and artillery was brought up and placed in position on commanding ground. While en-



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gaged in building rude works during the lull in battle, the men expressed a lively satisfaction at the prospect of fighting behind field-works—a thing that had rarely fallen to their lot, and they seemed to thoroughly enjoy the prospect. Ammunition was brought up, and piled in convenient places along the line, and every preparation made for the most stubborn defense.

It was about five o'clock when the long line of the enemy emerged from the pine woods beyond the fields. It was a magnificent spectacle; every company presenting a parade front; every foot keeping time, while not a skulker left that splendid line. It was a sight that even veteran soldiers seldom see. But when the enemy came within short range, he met a deadly fire which checked; then drove him back. Again and again, he rallied and surged forward; but he could not pass a certain point. Each assault was more hopeless than the one preceding, and finally the rebel line rolled back into the woods, leaving his killed and wounded piled thick upon the bloody field.

In the desperate conflict following the charge of the Third brigade, General Fearing was severely wounded, and, from loss of blood, was compelled to leave the field. When retiring, he left the brigade in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois. This was the second time this gallant and meritorious officer had been called to assume command of the brigade in the indescribable turmoil of battle, and well and faithfully did he perform his duty. General Fearing was the fourth commander to fall while leading the Third brigade in action within less than a year.

Along the line of the First and Second brigades the fighting was no less severe. The First brigade, after repulsing the first attack, leaped over their works, pursued the retreating rebels into their own works, and captured the colors of the Fortieth North Carolina regiment. Then followed an incident rarely found in the annals of war. A column of the enemy had passed through the interval between the left of the First and Second brigades and the right of Cogswell and Fearing. Then swinging to the left, this column assailed the line of Mitchell and Vandever from the rear. But the men quickly passed over to the reverse side of their works, and after a sharp and bloody struggle, repulsed this rear attack. As the enemy began to retreat our men again leaped their works and charged to the rear; captured the colors of the Fifty-fourth Virginia; took a large number of prisoners, and dispersed the intruding force.

The struggle was unequal throughout the day, and at times it seemed the enemy would overwhelm our small force, by sheer force of numbers. In the last engagement every man was placed in the firing line—even the headquarter's guard and the small detachment guarding the ammunition train filled a gap in the extended line. No further reinforcements could be hoped for that day, and there was nothing left but for the men to fight it out. But when night came, the enemy had been decisively repulsed at all points, and the weary troops lay down to rest upon their arms, ready to renew the contest at a moment's warning, and well assured that Sherman and the right wing would be with them by daylight the next morning.

With the repulse of his last assault, General John-

ston's declared purpose of destroying Sherman's army, by crushing one corps after another in its isolation, failed. On the 19th he outnumbered our available force at least three to one, but by daylight on the morning of the 20th, the forces were equalized by the arrival of General Hazen's division of the right wing, and four brigades called up from the wagon-train guard. And before night General Sherman with his whole army was closing down on the enemy's entrenched lines. There was some sharp skirmishing on the 21st, as the enemy's line was developed, but that night General Johnston quit a position no longer tenable, and retreated to Smithfield. In this instance, as in all others during the war, this skillful Confederate commander made a safe retreat, leaving nothing behind except his unburied dead and the wounded in his field hospitals.

The Union losses in the battle of Bentonville fell largely on the Fourteenth corps, and were mostly incurred in the fighting of the first day. The aggregate loss to the left wing was 1247, of which the Twentieth corps lost 314, and the Fourteenth corps 933, the Second division bearing more than one-half of the last mentioned loss. As usual, the rebel commander made no report of his losses, but we buried 267 of his dead, and captured 1,625 prisoners.

The official reports all speak in the highest praise of the conduct of our officers and men. General Davis especially requested the promotion of Brigadier General Morgan,* which request was heartily endorsed by General Sherman, and within a few days after the battle of Bentonville the commander of the Second division re-

* Rebellion Records, Serial No. 98, page 437.

ceived the brevet rank of major general. General Fearing was unstinted in his commendation of the men of the Third brigade, giving them great credit for their accurate aim and low firing.* *

On the 22nd the whole army resumed the march to Goldsboro, where it arrived and went into camp on the following evening. Since leaving Savannah the left wing, of which the Eighty-fifth was a part, had marched five hundred miles, through a country noted for its broad rivers, bad roads and almost impassable swamps. The almost daily rains had swelled the streams, and the heavy wagon-trains churned the soft dirt into sloughs of bottomless mud. But in all that long march we found no mud deep enough, no hills steep enough, and no quicksands treacherous enough, to prevent the taking of our trains wherever the column was ordered to move. It was not unusual to be compelled to corduroy four or five miles of road covered in a day's march, and in the construction of corduroy roads, the men soon became very proficient. Fortunately the material was usually found in abundance and near by. Pine saplings, eight to ten inches through the cut, split in two, and laid face down closely touching each other, made the best road, but smaller saplings, unsplit poles, and even fence rails were freely used. In some places the rising water would float the corduroy away, at other times it would disappear in the mud and quicksand under the heavy trains, when another course would be laid, and generally this had to be done in ceaseless, pitiless rain. But through it all the men were cheerful and ever ready for a joke. At the crossing of South river, we had more

** Rebellion Records, Serial No. 98, page 535.

than the usual difficulty, and the men had to wade a long distance in water up to their waists. After much patient wading in this seemingly shoreless stream, one soldier was heard to remark to his comrade: "I guess Uncle Billy has struck this stream endwise."

As we approached Goldsboro, General Sherman ordered the wagons out of the road, and the columns to close up and pass in review before himself and Generals Schofield, Cox, and Terry. Wading streams, building corduroy roads and bridges, and lifting wagons out of the mire, had played havoc with the men's apparel. Shoes and hats had been worn out and lost, uniforms were torn and faded, and the whole army was in motley garb—bare feet, bare legs, torn coats, felt hats—in fact, almost every conceivable kind of headwear was to be seen, while many a valiant warrior went without shoes or hat. "The pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war" had disappeared. But the bands played; the files closed up, and the ragged men began to step to music for the first time in months, as they marched with precise ranks and elastic tread, past their great leader. Some one of the officers in the distinguished group said: "See those poor fellows with bare legs!" To this General Sherman replied: "Splendid legs! splendid legs! I would give both of mine for any one of them!"

Goldsboro is situated on the railroad from New Berne to Raleigh, about midway between the two cities, and at the point where the railroad from Wilmington to Petersburg crosses the first named road. Here we were reinforced by General Schofield with the Army of the Ohio, and the Tenth army corps under General Terry. After assisting in the destruction of Hood's

army at Nashville, the Twenty-third army corps had been transferred by river and rail to Washington, thence down the Potomac and by sea to New Berne. From New Berne, General Schofield's column had fought its way inland, arriving at Goldsboro one day ahead of our army, while General Terry, after capturing Fort Fisher by storm, had moved up the Neuse river and joined Sherman's army about the same time. With the troops from Tennessee came many officers and men belonging to our army, who had been in northern hospitals on account of wounds or disease, but, now recovered, were returning to duty. Among those returning was Lieutenant Musselman, who now resumed command of Company G. He had been on leave of absence and returning was caught with others at Chattanooga, when communications between the north and Sherman's army were severed in November. Unable to rejoin the command, they reported to General Thomas, who assigned them to duty in Tennessee, where they remained in the discharge of various duties until relieved to join the army at Goldsboro.

Two days after the arrival of Sherman's army, the railroad from New Berne to Goldsboro was repaired and the first train of cars came in, and the ample supplies provided at New Berne, by the foresight of General Grant, began to come forward to the army. This was to be a point for general refitting, for which but a brief stop was to be made. Clothing was brought up and issued, and every effort was put forth to equip the army, in the shortest possible time, for its last campaign.

In the campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro, the Fourteenth corps destroyed 30 miles of railroad; cap-

tured 581 prisoners; 697 horses and 1,300 mules. The corps lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 1,244 men.*

The following deaths from disease occurred in the Eighty-fifth since the regiment moved south from Atlanta: Enoch Mustard, of Company B, died at Savannah, Ga., January 6th, 1865; Louis Ishmael, of Company C, died at Annapolis, Md., December 15th, 1864. Captain Samuel Young, of Company D, died November 23rd, 1864, and William Boyd, of Company G, died at Lexington, Ky., February 12th, 1865.

Daniel Koozer, of Company A, died of wounds at Goldsboro, on the 27th. He had been detached as a scout at division headquarters, and was wounded by guerrillas while in the discharge of his duty.

* Rebellion Records, Serial No. 98, pages 437, 438 and 439.

CHAPTER XXIV.

At this time the military situation was interesting and exciting. General Lee, at Richmond and Petersburg, less than two hundred miles distant, was besieged by General Grant, who was watching his adversary with sleepless eyes. General Johnston, with the only other respectable Confederate army, was at Smithfield, about midway between Goldsboro and Raleigh. If Lee should remain behind his entrenchments, in the attitude of defense which he had maintained for months, his defeat and destruction would be almost certain the moment our army should drive Johnston beyond the Roanoke; and this General Sherman would be abundantly able to do, as soon as supplies arrived in sufficient quantities to warrant an aggressive movement. Lee might call Johnston to his aid by forced marches, while Sherman was refitting and getting ready to move, and with the united armies attempt to raise the siege and overwhelm Grant. But the two Confederate armies united would not be strong enough to beat Grant in his securely entrenched position, and before a siege could be undertaken, Sherman would arrive and close the last avenue of escape. In this situation, the best thing General Lee could do would be to quietly slip away from Grant; unite his army with that of Johnston near Roanoke, and try to destroy Sherman's army before Grant could follow. The question was, would Lee make the attempt to escape from Grant, and try to fight a great battle with the combined armies of the Confederacy against Sherman's army? We now know that is just what he tried

to do, and the first move he made in that direction was the signal for Grant to strike. Accordingly on the last day of March, thinking he saw symptoms of such a movement, Grant struck, and, after a series of sanguinary battles, the Confederate lines were broken and Lee, with his shattered army, was put to flight. The Confederate capital was evacuated, and the officers of the rebel government became individual fugitives, each seeking to expatriate himself.

With the reinforcements received at Goldsboro, the army numbered eighty-eight thousand men, with ninety-one pieces of artillery. It was, perhaps, as nearly perfect in instruction, equipment, and general efficiency as volunteer troops can be made while in the field. Then, too, in the coming campaign it was to be led by the boldest and best fighting generals, as corps commanders, to be found in the field, either east or west. The Army of Georgia, under command of General Slocum, with his two corps commanded by Generals Jeff C. Davis and Joseph A. Mower; the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General Schofield, and his two corps, commanded by Generals J. D. Cox and A. H. Terry, and the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General O. O. Howard, and his two corps, commanded by Generals John A. Logan and Frank P. Blair. Thus equipped and commanded, the army was prepared to fight a desperate, final battle with the combined armies of the Confederacy, in case Lee and Johnston should effect a junction before General Grant could follow Lee to the Roanoke.

On April 5th, preparations for an advance had been so far completed that orders were issued for the movement to begin on the 10th, and on the 6th, news was

received of the fall of Richmond and Petersburg, and the flight of Lee's army, glorious news which was destined to get better and better, with one sad exception, to the end.

At daylight on the morning of the 10th of April, the whole army moved directly against the enemy at Smithfield, the Fourteenth corps in advance, on the main road, and the second division the advance of the corps. Within three miles the enemy was found behind the usual barricades of fence rails, but his outposts were swept aside without a moment's hesitation. A dispatch received that morning from Virginia stated that Grant, in pursuit of Lee, had already made large captures of prisoners and artillery, and this animated the eager troops to increase their efforts to bring Johnston's army to battle. There was now no delay in attacking the enemy or waiting for others to turn a flank, but wherever found, the enemy's position was promptly charged and his troops dispersed. Early on the next morning our corps entered Smithfield, to find that Johnston had retreated after destroying the bridges over Neuse river. Here a brief delay was encountered until the pontoons could be brought up and a bridge laid, when the headlong pursuit of the enemy was resumed.

On the morning of the 12th, while passing through one of the pine forests peculiar to that region, where the taper columns rose a hundred feet before spreading their branches into arches like those of some vast cathedral, the command was halted at the end of the first hour's march for the usual five minutes' rest. The day was bright and warm, the scene restful and beautiful, and while the men were enjoying their brief rest the com-

mand was electrified by the announcement that Lee, with his entire army, had surrendered at Appomattox. The announcement came through corps headquarters, and General Davis, with pardonable pride, recalled the fact that just four years before, while a lieutenant in Fort Sumter, he had heard the first gun fired in the War of the Rebellion. This was a happy prelude to the glorious news and reminded one and all that it was the fourth anniversary of the firing on the devoted band of heroes in Charleston harbor. While the announcement of the surrender of Lee and his army came to us so unexpectedly by the roadside, its full significance was at once understood. All realized that the war was virtually over. The message meant home, and wife, and children, and happy reunions with friends throughout the land. It carried indescribable joy to brave men, whose patience had been sorely tried, and whose strength had been well-nigh exhausted by weary marches and indecisive battles. Then after hearty cheers that rang through the piney woods and seemed to fill the blue dome above us, the command fell in, faced to the front, and eagerly resumed the march against the only remaining army of the Confederacy.

Two incidents, said to have occurred upon the announcement of Lee's surrender, illustrate the humor and the pathos of the scene. As the bearer of the glad tidings dashed along the line, a soldier, quick as the message fell upon his ears, answered: "Be dad! You're the man we've been looking for for the last four years." At the roadside a woman and several small children stood at the gate, watching the antics of the shouting soldiers. As she realized the import of the news, she

turned to the children and said, "Now papa can come home."

The brigade passed through Raleigh on the evening of the next day and camped for the night west of the city limits. The capital city of North Carolina had escaped the ravages of war, and was one of the most beautiful cities we had seen in the South. From Raleigh the Fourteenth corps marched thirty-six miles southwest to Aven's ferry on the Cape Fear river, where it arrived on the evening of the 15th. While in camp at this point, General Johnston set up the white flag, an armistice was proclaimed, and negotiations began for the surrender of his army.

On the 17th, while the men were almost delirious with joy over the assurance of returning peace, the startling intelligence was received that President Lincoln had been assassinated. At first the men were so stunned and dazed by this wanton and cruel murder that they wandered about the camps aimless and speechless, their sorrow too deep for utterance. The President had endeared himself to the Union soldiers to an extent that it is nearly, if not quite impossible, for those outside the army to wholly understand. In the darkest hours of the terrible struggle his firmness of purpose and his faith in ultimate success had been an unfailing source of inspiration. To the rank and file "Father Abraham" was no unmeaning term. It was not a sentiment, it was a fact. It was the precise term that described the love and veneration they felt for him, whose courage rose in the darkest hours to the majesty of grandest heroism. They had followed him with the confidence of children, while he led the people with almost more than mortal wisdom.

It was his serene confidence that restored their failing faith—his never relaxing hope that cheered them on to victory. The question of the ages had come to be settled on the battlefield, "Can a nation endure the test that is founded upon the declaration that all men are free and equal?" In such a contest a general might fail, many of them did fail, but in the President there must be neither variableness nor shadow of turning. He had commanded through a four-years' battle. His wisdom had guided the people through four years of tempest and storm with singular tact and matchless skill. Then, too, there was a sense of personal bereavement to many who had followed him as a trusted political leader in Illinois, with the zeal and enthusiasm known only to youth.

Up to this hour the only desire of the men had been to end the war and go home. To that end they had been willing to undertake any hardship, endure every privation, and brave any danger. But now that one so gentle, so kind and forgiving, should be so causelessly murdered seemed incomprehensible, and they began instinctively to lay this monstrous crime to the brutalizing influence of a system that had debauched the people of the South and to regard it as a legitimate consequence of rebellion against lawful authority. Then a desire for vengeance took possession of them, and they rejoiced in the thought that negotiations for surrender might fail, that hostilities might be resumed in order that they should have an opportunity to avenge the foul crime committed at Washington. But this terrible desire for vengeance passed away; the avenging hand was stayed, and neither shot nor shell was sent on its deadly mission.

On the 18th an agreement was signed between Gen-

eral Sherman and General Johnston for the surrender of all of the Confederate forces then remaining in the field. But, as this agreement was conditional, it had to be submitted to the President before becoming final, and the existing truce was continued until the agreement could be sent to Washington for approval or rejection by the President. As the agreement contained political questions not properly subject to the decision of a military convention the whole agreement was unceremoniously rejected by the President, and General Grant was ordered to Raleigh to take command of the army in person and to resume hostilities at once.

In the generous terms accorded to General Lee at Appomattox General Grant had gone to the limit of liberality and the authorities were not willing to grant further concessions to those in rebellion against the Federal Union. In the exercise of generous sentiment and sound judgment he had established a precedent which all of his subordinates were expected to follow in their negotiations with the enemy. So when General Sherman, for the moment, laid aside the character of a soldier and assumed that of a diplomat, he permitted himself to entertain and submit for approval terms of surrender which the government could not sanction.

General Grant upon his arrival at Raleigh, with graceful tact, turned his presence into an apparent visit of consultation with Sherman, and but very few, even in the army, knew of his visit until he had come and gone. Without a moment's delay, General Sherman advised the Confederate commander of the rejection of the agreement, proclaimed an end to the truce, and demanded the surrender of the rebel army upon the same terms given

to General Lee. At the same time, orders were issued to the army to be ready to resume hostilities at the end of the forty-eight hours' notice required by the terms of the armistice. But there was to be no more war, the proffered terms were promptly accepted, and, on the 26th, General Johnston surrendered all of the Confederate forces east of the Chattahoochee river; and the next day General Grant returned to Washington without having announced his presence to the army, and without his presence being known in the camp of the enemy.

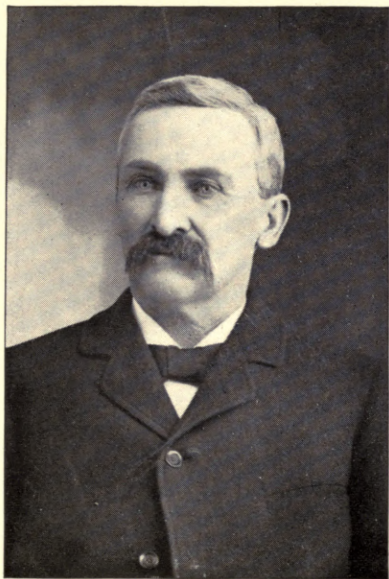
Now, according to immemorial custom, Sherman's victorious legions should have been drawn up in line with sounding trumpet and waving plume, while the captives should in that imposing presence, furl their flags and ground their arms. But instead of this triumphant pageant, the rebel army was permitted to furl its ill-starred banners and lay down its arms in the seclusion of its own camp, and there was neither blare of band nor peal of cannon heard in the quarters of the Federal army. But as soon as the result became known, the gray and the blue were seen drinking from the same canteen and eating from the same haversack.

The duty of receiving the arms and munitions of war, and of issuing paroles to the officers and men of the Confederate army, was assigned to General Schofield, and the Twenty-third army corps, commanded by General Cox, was advanced to the vicinity of Greensboro, then the county-seat of Guilford county, where that duty was performed. It therefore came to pass, that the final scenes of surrender took place in close proximity to the battlefield of Guilford Court House, where, in the War of the Revolution, the American army commanded by

General Greene fought a memorable battle with the British under Lord Cornwallis. The engagement marked the turning point in the British campaign, as on that hotly contested field the Continental forces checked the advance of the British army of invasion and a few days after the battle, Cornwallis was compelled to retire into Virginia, where he shut himself up in Yorktown.

At the time of the surrender, the "Old Court House" had almost entirely disappeared, a few dilapidated buildings being all that remained to mark the site of that historic town. But the topography of a country which dominates military movements does not change materially, and hill and valley and stream remain the same through ages. The fact that our line of march led our army to cross the streams where Cornwallis crossed, passing on the way the fields where he fought, and ending our campaign at a point where his invasion was checked eighty years before, would seem to place the art of war among the exact sciences.

The final agreement for the surrender was signed on the 26th, and on the next morning orders were issued, directing the right and left wings of the army to march by easy stages to Richmond. So Sherman's army that had fought its way to Atlanta, marched to Savannah and thence to Raleigh, did not see the surrender of Johnston's army, although the men shared the curiosity common to victorious soldiers respecting that event. The divisions composing the two wings were drawn in, the ammunition trains were relieved of their now useless contents, and the wagons were loaded with provisions and forage, and by the evening of the 30th, preparations for a peaceful homeward march had been completed.



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On the morning of May 1st, the Second division moved out of Morrisville; crossed the Neuse river that afternoon, and passed through Oxford, the shire town of Granville county, the next day. On the 3rd, we crossed Tar river, and later in the day the North Carolina and Virginia state line, camping for the night near Taylor's Ferry, on the Roanoke river. The next day we crossed the Roanoke on a pontoon bridge, eight hundred feet in length, passed through Boydton Court House, and camped on the Meherrin river. Thence our route led through Nottoway Court House, and across the famous Appomattox river at Good's bridge, to Manchester, opposite Richmond, where we arrived on Sunday evening, May 7th.

It was an odd experience for the first few days to march steadily on without here and there forming a line of battle, and to go to sleep at night undisturbed by the prospect of a midnight call to arms. Then, too, the citizens no longer fled or hid at the approach of our army, but one and all, men, women and children, flocked to the road to see it pass. Frequently in the family groups at the roadside, men clad in the faded gray uniform of the Confederate soldier could be seen, good-naturedly joking with their former foes as the column passed by. And "Say, Yank! ain't you 'uns all a long ways from home?" and "Johnny! Why don't you fix up that fence?" are examples of the innocent chaffing that took place between the blue and the gray.

We never knew whether all the petty annoyances to which Sherman's army was subjected while it camped in the vicinity of Richmond were caused by General Halleck's direct orders or not. But soon after the fall of

the Confederate capital that distinguished non-combatant was assigned to command the Department of the James, with headquarters in Richmond. His martial zeal had been restrained to such an extent while serving as chief of staff at Washington, that when he was appointed to the command of the armies in the field, he was bubbling over with fight, and ready to display the most bloodthirsty zeal. Among the first orders issued after his arrival at Richmond was one directing his troops to disregard the armistice then pending between Generals Sherman and Johnston while negotiations were in progress for the surrender of all of the Confederate armies remaining in the field. This was a most flagrant violation of the laws of war, and a direct insult to Sherman and his army. Yet, notwithstanding this base outrage, Halleck issued orders directing Sherman's army to pass in review before him, as it marched through Richmond. Sherman promptly forbade the proposed review and advised Halleck to keep out of sight while the army passed through the city, if he desired to avoid an expression of the just indignation felt alike by the officers and men of his army. Then Halleck, whose capacity for blundering seemed without limit, refused to permit any of Sherman's men to enter the city.

Among the officers and men in Sherman's army, there were many who had marched from the Mississippi to the James, and never before in all their weary marches had been refused permission to enter a captured town or city. They could see ex-Confederate soldiers and citizens going to and coming from the city at will, but when they attempted to visit the city, they were met at the pontoon bridge by a provost guard, who informed them

that Sherman's men could not pass the bridge. But the men had come too far to see the rebel capital to be denied the sight without a protest. So a little time was spent in quiet organization in the seclusion of the camps, and then the men proceeded to resent this new indignity and to show in their own way their contempt for a dunderpated martinet. A large crowd assembled at the south end of the bridge, entirely unarmed and without officers or orders, when upon the agreed signal the men rushed upon the guards, many of whom were jostled into the river, and by sheer weight of numbers seized the bridge. The affair was entirely irregular, but there is little doubt that General Sherman appreciated the grim humor displayed by his unarmed men in wresting the Richmond bridge from Halleck's guards. But so far as we could learn, and strange as it may appear, Halleck never resented the conduct of the men in overthrowing his guards, nor was any one arrested for defying his orders and invading the city against his mandate.

On the morning of the 11th, the army crossed the James river and passed through Richmond. The troops moved at the usual marching pace, making no parade of ceremony and there was no review. The sidewalks were crowded with citizens and ex-Confederate soldiers, whose curiosity to see Sherman's army insured their presence, while the memory of the recent death of their most cherished hopes, rendered impossible any demonstration of approval or greeting of welcome. This natural feeling so evident among the spectators, was respected by the passing troops and no song of victory was heard while Sherman and his army marched through the graveyard of southern hopes and Confederate ambition.

It was expected that the earthworks erected for the defense of the rebel capital would be found to be monuments of engineering skill, massive in their proportions and impregnable in their strength. But the fortifications proved disappointing, and officers and men agreed that they were in no way so strong, nor were they so elaborate in construction as the works encountered near Atlanta. After taking dinner in the rebel works, at the point where the road to Hanover Court House leaves the city, we crossed the Chickahominy river and camped for the night within a few miles of the battlefields of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills and Fair Oaks.

From Richmond to Washington Sherman's army marched on holy ground. Over this narrow field the tide of battle ebbed and flowed throughout the war, and from hill and valley and plain the smoke of sacrifice had risen, and the atoning blood had been poured out. Almost one continuous battlefield, the familiar scenes along the line of march constantly reminded us "of the night in the trench and the pale faces of the dead." Insignificant towns and hamlets had been immortalized by the valorous deeds performed in their thriftless streets, and the crossings of the almost numberless streams had been repeatedly taken and retaken by cunning stratagem or dashing courage. The two armies operating between the Union and Confederate capitals had been the largest and the best equipped in the service, and the conflicts between them had been very frequent and deadly. But the battles, while bravely fought and bloody enough to satisfy the most sanguinary, had been so indecisive and fruitless that it may well be doubted if the campaigns in Virginia previous to that of 1864-5 contributed in the

least degree to the final triumph of the National cause.

Sherman's army reached the heights overlooking Washington City, on the 19th of May, 1865, and went into camps just below those already in possession of General Meade's Army of the Potomac. To the vast majority of Sherman's army this was their first sight of the national capital. From our camp we could see the dome of the capitol, as it stood in simple grandeur against the sky, and it was difficult to realize that within less than a year the enemy had looked upon it with covetous eye, while the roar of his guns could be distinctly heard in the White House. Yet in the preceding July, while the Army of the Potomac was engaged in the siege of Petersburg, and Sherman's army was on the Chattahoochee river, the rebels under the command of General Early were thundering at the gates of the capital city of the Union. But then, the stupendous operations of the last year of the struggle had been conducted upon a field of such magnitude, that the common mind could scarcely keep pace with the rapid march of events.

The Army of the East and the Army of the West occupied the south bank of the Potomac river from a point opposite Georgetown to Alexandria, and the next few days were spent in preparing for a great military display, which was to take place in the national capital in honor of the final victory for the Union. To the men of the Western army this would be a new experience; they had never witnessed a formal parade of ceremony, and in all their long service they had observed no holiday.

CHAPTER XXV.

It is said to have been at the suggestion of Secretary Stanton, that the armies of the east and west were assembled in the national capital to be reviewed by the commander-in-chief. Coming from distant fields, these armies had different histories, but the men were bound together by a common cause—the preservation of national integrity. Their love of country had the force of a religious passion, and during all the long period, when the fate of the Union was at stake, their efforts never relaxed, their vigilance never ceased, and there was no abatement of their purpose to capture or utterly destroy the enemies of the republic. They had vindicated national authority, they had set the bond man free, and now they brought home peace. These priceless trophies made it proper for the President, attended by the chief officers of the government, to welcome them in the name of the republic. They had earned the right to receive the laurel wreath from the steps of the capitol.

General Grant had commanded the Western army in all its early victories and had been at all times the prime favorite of the men. He never made speeches to them and never solicited applause, but the most humble soldier could approach him, and he had a quiet way of overcoming difficulties that was as simple and as easily understood as it was effectual. If his means or supplies were imperfect, he found the best available substitute, and if he could not accomplish the full requirement, he performed as much as was possible. He had the faculty of imparting to his troops the determination to win with

which he was himself inspired, and their feelings toward him soon came to be that of implicit trust. Constantly ready to fight, he lost no opportunity that prompt action could turn to advantage, and throughout an unbroken career of victory he never declined the offer of battle. Grant would drive his chariot through passes others would not venture to approach. He would hold the enemy in his relentless, vice-like grasp until he had accomplished his full purpose, and leave upon the mind of his observer the impression that he had a reserve of power, other resources not yet called into action.

After leading the Western army to a series of splendid victories, beginning at Belmont and ending in the crushing defeat of Bragg at Chattanooga, his men were not surprised to see him called to a larger field of usefulness. Grant's merit had won for him the command of all armies of the Union, and at once the vast military power of the north began to move in harmony, responsive to the clear purpose of his comprehensive mind. Proud of their old commander, the men watched the terrific struggle in the east with ever increasing admiration for his courage and his skill. Grant would win, they knew that, but the question was, Would the end come before the west could lend a helping hand to the east? So they marched on to Atlanta; to the sea, and were almost ready to join hands with their comrades of the east, when the final consummation came which insured union and liberty throughout the land. And now, the proposed review would afford an opportunity for the veterans of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga to unite with the heroes of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and Appomattox in paying a trib-

ute of respect to the soldier hero of the struggle, before they should return to civil life.

Promptly on Wednesday morning, May 23rd, the head of the column of the Army of the Potomac wheeled round the capitol and the grand review began. There is no more beautiful weather than that of Washington in the early summer, when the warmer air comes with the lengthening days, and on this memorable occasion the weather was all that could be desired. Pennsylvania avenue, with its great length and ample width, was admirably adapted for a review of the grand armies. Tens of thousands of people from the northern states had come to witness the imposing spectacle, and to welcome the returning heroes. The most ample preparations had been made for the occasion. Seats had been erected in the parks bordering the broad avenue for the accommodation of the vast crowd of visitors. The President and General Grant were seated on an elevated stand in front of the White House, surrounded by members of the cabinet, foreign ministers, and distinguished visitors. The whole city was in holiday attire, the noble avenue was lined, on both sides and from end to end, with admiring people, and every window was filled with eager spectators. It was the annual recurring season of foliage and flowers, and there were flowers on every hand in seemingly endless variety and profusion, while many of the visitors carried wreaths for their favorite regiments. The national flag was flying from the public buildings, and from almost every house and store, and to see the stars and stripes in other places than at headquarters, or above the heads of the color-guard, was as novel as it was pleasing.

Nearly all day for two successive days, from the capitol to the White House, could be seen a mass of veteran soldiers in columns of companies, marching with steady tread to the inspiring strains of martial music. To the multitude of spectators it was a revelation of the greatness and power of the republic; while to the actors in that royal pageant of joy and gladness it was the event of a lifetime. Indeed, more than one enthusiastic soldier was heard to declare that it was worth ten years of any man's life to be able to say, "I was there." Only a part of the vast forces of the Union marched through Washington on the grand review, but the number was large beyond any but the skilled mind to reckon. If we say that sixty-five thousand men passed in review each day, or one hundred and thirty thousand in the two days, it is still difficult to comprehend the magnitude of the display. Perhaps a better idea may be conveyed by stating that for six hours and a half each day of the review Pennsylvania avenue was filled with marching troops, whose columns if connected would be over thirty miles in length.

The first day of the review was given to General Meade's army, and this afforded an opportunity for many of the officers and men belonging to General Sherman's army to attend and witness the parade of the Army of the Potomac. There was very naturally more or less generous rivalry between the soldiers from the east and west, and as comparison was made of their respective qualities and characteristics, the memory was busy with the histories of the grand armies. From the first the rank and file of the Eastern army followed their leaders with courage that never wavered and with enterprise

that never wearied. But they had been unfortunate in the generals appointed to command them, and the long list of sickening disasters which befel that devoted army in the first three years of the war should be charged to their commanders' gross incompetency. But under the direction of General Grant's unconquerable genius, the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from the Wilderness to the crowing victory at Appomattox, have no parallels on the continent of America. ,

Operating in a field easy of access from the national capital, the Army of the East was frequently visited by distinguished persons in whose honor reviews were held. On such occasions the evil custom had grown up of recognizing the presence of the visitor, be he soldier or statesman, by a hearty greeting of applause. Now when troops marching by company front, cheer and swing their hats, the step is invariably lost, the alignment is broken, and it is impossible to maintain uniform intervals between the companies. On the first day's review, it was observed that a very large proportion of the regiments destroyed their military bearing in this way, as they passed the reviewing stand. The Army of the Potomac had a very much larger number of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men in its ranks, than appeared in the Western army. This was not surprising when it is remembered that Sherman's army while marching through the Confederacy, had been far beyond the reach of recruiting stations, and that few recruits and fewer conscripts found their way into its ranks. At all times, accustomed to receive full supplies directly from the north, through a secure base on the sea coast, the eastern troops had never been compelled to wrest supplies

from the enemy, nor to gather food and forage from a hostile country. Consequently the Army of the Potomac appeared well-dressed and handsomely equipped on the grand review.

Punctually at nine o'clock on the next morning, May 24th, the signal gun was fired and the steel crowned ranks of Sherman's army wheeled into the broad avenue at the capital, its brilliant and successful leader riding proudly at its head. The army was uniformed and equipped as on the march, officers taking pride in presenting their respective commands as they had served in the field. Each division was preceded by its corps of pioneers, composed wholly of colored men, carrying axes, spades, and picks. These marched in double ranks, keeping perfect dress and step. Long practice in marching, which is in one sense a drill, and the almost entire absence of recruits, conscripts and substitutes, told greatly in favor of the western troops, and the sense of military propriety and exactness was not offended by demonstrations of applause.

The cadence was perfect and the hearty robustness of the men was very striking, while the mounts of the officers were magnificent, owing to the frequent opportunities for capture. All day long Pennsylvania avenue resounded with the firm and steady tread of well-drilled, thoroughly disciplined soldiers, who with careful dress on the guides, uniform intervals between the companies, and all eyes to the front, marched toward the White House.

Around the joints of glittering muskets carried in that compact column, the pungent smell of battle smoke still lingered, and above the troops were borne the bul-

let-riddled flags, many of whose ragged folds were stained with the life blood of him who carried it in the fore front of battle. In that majestic column, moving with the precision and regularity of a pendulum, were regiments that had entered the service of their country in April, 1861, and that had served in every state that engaged in rebellion, except Florida, Louisiana, and Texas; that had followed Grant at Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, and that had never left a battlefield in possession of the foe—brigades and divisions that had never learned to retreat, and had never experienced the sickening woe of defeat. An unbroken career of victory made the men conscious of their prowess, their step was elastic and buoyant, and the marching column was the poetry of motion. Not so well dressed as their comrades of the Eastern army, their campaigns had led them over broader fields, and their experience had been more varied and extended. The whole army had marched more than a thousand miles within the last six months, and the men had passed the entire winter without the shelter of either roof or tent. It had been their good fortune to be commanded throughout the war by officers who were enterprising, skillful and above all, thoroughly in earnest, there had been no occasion for issuing daily bulletins announcing that "All is quiet on the Mississippi or the Tennessee." No army in either ancient or modern times had traversed such a vast extent of territory, and the prisoners it had captured largely outnumbered the men in the Western army, now celebrating the final victory of peace.

From the nature of the conflict the Union soldiers were invaders, and from first to last they were the ag-

gressors. They found the enemy behind defensible rivers and entrenched in mountain passes. The road to victory led them over mountains of difficulties and through valleys of tribulation; and as the sanguine tide ebbed and flowed in the stupendous struggle, how often Freedom's friends sat pale with fear at Freedom's peril! But at last the mighty balance settled on the side of those whose banners, torn with shot and shell, still bore the stars and stripes. In that supreme moment, while many wounds still stung and bled, the Union soldiers put aside the desire for vengeance that comes to man in battle and with victory; forgave their enemies on the battlefield, and sent them to their homes to enjoy in peace the protection of the government they had so unjustly and wickedly tried to destroy. And now, as the victorious Union armies celebrate the return of peace, "With malice towards none, with charity for all," they parade no captives, and display none of the spoil of battlefield.

Many who set out with us, indulging the same fond hopes of safe return, now filled soldiers' graves, and the applause so heartily given to the soldiers present was mingled with tears for the loved and the lost; those who came not back. Moreover, the great emancipator, the beloved of the people, had been most foully slain, and but few days had passed since countless multitudes of people had bowed with uncovered heads, reverent and silent, before his bier. The remembrance of these national bereavements could but tinge with sadness all the splendid and inspiring scenes of the grand review.

After the review the Eighty-fifth returned to camp on the south bank of the Potomac, but on the next day the entire brigade marched through the city and went into camp near the Soldiers' Home, two and one-half miles north of the capitol. Our camp, which was pleasantly situated, overlooked the city, and there came a delightful sense of perfect rest after a long and toilsome task had been accomplished; a relief from the tension of nerve and brain, no language can adequately express. The men were permitted to roam at will over the city, and every opportunity was given them, by the officers and employes in the various departments, to visit the public buildings and to observe the methods employed in the transaction of the business of the government. The treasury, patent office, and navy yards, all were thrown open to the soldiers, and so far as the writer has learned, there was no abuse of the courtesy extended. But while they treated the civil officers of the government with marked consideration, at least one of the city officials fell a victim to their mischievous pranks. They seized the horse and buggy used by the captain of police, and drove until tired of sight-seeing, when they returned the outfit to that worthy with profuse thanks for the pleasure the drive had afforded them.

Men belonging to the Fifteenth corps "captured," as they facetiously termed it, the Fourteenth street railroad, and ran it for their own convenience. They allowed a citizen to ride, but were careful to exact the full fare or more. If the usual five cent fare was tendered, it was accepted. If a passenger handed up a quarter or more, the soldier acting as conductor took it, but returned no change, nor did he turn any fares in to the

company. The line was far from being popular with the citizens, as the soldiers ran it regardless of any timetable, and while all were taken on, it was uncertain where or when the car would stop to let them off.

At Fort Slemmer, near the camp of the Eighty-fifth, a soldier was seen one morning walking up and down in front of an officer's tent, carrying a log on his shoulder. The soldier looked lonely and weary, and the case was promptly investigated by a man sent over for that purpose, whose report showed that the soldier at the fort was undergoing punishment for some trivial breach of discipline. Then a number of unarmed men went over to the fort; dismissed the man to his quarters; warned the officer in command that they did not approve of that method of punishment, and brought the log back with them. These are examples of their daily mischief; pranks that were more ludicrous than evil, and all performed in the most jovial, good-natured manner.

Colonel Dilworth was promoted to be brigadier general on March 13th, and Captain James R. Griffith, of Company B, who had been commanding the Eighty-fifth since the resignation of Major Robert G. Rider was accepted at Savannah, Georgia, was promoted to be lieutenant colonel. On the nineteenth day of May, Captain Pleasant S. Scott, of Company E, was commissioned major, vice Major Rider, who had resigned on account of wounds; First Lieutenant Hugh A. Trent was dismissed from the service, and First Sergeant Charles Borchert, of Company E, was commissioned first lieutenant; First Lieutenant Andrew J. Mason, of Company F, was commissioned captain, and Sergeant Francis M. McColgan, of same company, was

commissioned first lieutenant. But on account of the regiment and companies being below the minimum, Lieutenant Colonel Griffith was the only one that could be mustered.

On Saturday, June 3rd, our old and loved commander, George H. Thomas, arrived from the west, and that evening reviewed the Fourteenth corps. The troops in the Department of the Cumberland had been designated the "Fourteenth corps" very early in the war, and it became the nucleus of the army which he led with such consummate skill in later years. He had commanded the corps until his merit won for him the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and the men had become greatly attached to him. They believed then, and they still think, that George H. Thomas, "pure as crystal and firm as rock," was the greatest soldier Virginia, the mother of presidents, gave to either side in the Civil War.

The last muster rolls were made out, and on Monday, the 5th, the regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States by Lieutenant George Scroggs, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, acting commissary of musters, and the next morning the Eighty-fifth was ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. The four regiments and battery that formed Dan McCook's brigade at Louisville, Ky., in the early days of September, 1862, had come to the parting of the ways. Brought together by a common peril and for a common purpose, they had marched and camped and fought side by side for almost three years. Their long, hard service inspired perfect confidence and trust in each other, and while the organization



DR. JOSEPH B. SHAWGO,
COMPANY G.

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ended here, the comradeship formed in camp and field will last as long as life remains.*

About noon the regiment marched to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, where a delay occurred in securing transportation, and the freight cars provided for our accommodation did not arrive until the afternoon of the 7th. At Piedmont that night the men seized enough lumber from a convenient lumberyard to comfortably seat the dirty freight cars, and with the use of their hatchets they not only secured ventilation, but made openings through which they could admire the picturesque scenery afforded by the Allegheny mountains. At Parkersburgh, W. Va., the regiment was transferred to a stern-wheel steamer, which landed it at Lawrenceburgh, Ind., on the forenoon of the 10th.

Between Cincinnati and Lawrenceburgh an accident happened which lent a tinge of sorrow to the homecoming of the regiment. Hugh Gehagan, of Company F, while standing on the lower deck of the steamer engaged in conversation with a group of comrades thoughtlessly leaned against a fender, fastened at the upper end, but hanging loose at the lower guard, and he fell into the river. At the cry of "A man overboard" the boat was quickly stopped and every effort possible was made to rescue the drowning man. But he sunk to rise no more with the life-boat almost within his reach.

* The number mustered in and the number present at the muster out of the four original regiments did not greatly differ, as appears by the following: 52nd Ohio mustered first and last, 1,089, of whom 331 were present at muster out; 85th Illinois mustered first and last, 944, of whom 349 were present at muster out; 86th Illinois mustered first and last, 993, of whom 468 were present at muster out; 125th Illinois mustered first and last, 933, of whom 424 were present at muster out.

It seemed hard that this faithful soldier who had dared and suffered so much should meet such a tragic death when almost within sight of home, while his comrades could only stand idly by and watch a life go out that they were powerless to save.

After breaking bread with the loyal and hospitable people of Lawrenceburg, who had generously provided a substantial dinner for the soldiers, the homeward journey was resumed on board a train of freight cars. Such trains ran slowly in those days, but on Sunday, June 11th, 1865, the regiment reached Springfield and disembarked at Camp Butler, where the men were to receive final payment and be discharged.

A safe trip has brought the soldiers almost home, and as they enter the camp in which their service is to end, strange memories come trooping past. Eventful years have passed since they proudly marched from Peoria for the front. Then the long line with faces mainly young and fair, numbered almost one thousand men; now some are missing from every file; all are bronzed, and many are prematurely old, while the total mustered for discharge is less than four hundred. With sadness they recall the forms and faces of the slain; mostly young, unmarried men, whose native virtues fill no living veins, and will not shine again on any field. The contrast between the going and returning braves is no more striking than the changed conditions they must prepare to meet. Many of them were school boys when they enlisted, but they are now too old to begin again at the turned-down page of the books they left unfinished. Others had positions three years ago, now filled by persons too prudent to serve their country. But unselfish devotion to duty has broadened their manhood; the hardships endured and the difficulties overcome have given the soldiers confidence in themselves, and they are

determined to cultivate the arts of peace with a soldier's fortitude and patriotism—a citizen's industry and integrity.

The next few days found the officers busy with their reports, turning in ordnance stores and camp equipage, and making settlement with the government. All articles not otherwise accounted for were reported under the head of "Lost in action." This account was alike the refuge of the "just and the unjust," and furnished a safe retreat for many a quartermaster, ordnance officer and company commander, whose accounts had got tangled. When the reports were completed the paymaster announced his readiness to pay off the men, and on Monday, the 19th, the first sergeants called the roll for the last time; each soldier received his arrears of pay and an honorable discharge, and the Eighty-fifth regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, passed into history.

Of the 944 officers and men that entered the service in the Eighty-fifth, 95 were killed or died of wounds, 148 were wounded whose wounds did not prove fatal, 137 died of disease, 208 were discharged for disease or wounds, 46 were transferred to other organizations, and 349 were mustered out—to await the hero's final detail:

An aged soldier, with his hair
 snow white,
Sat looking at the night.
A busy, shining angel came
 with things
Like chevrons on his wings.
He said, "The evening detail has
 been made—
Report to your brigade."
The soldier heard the message that
 was sent,
Then rose and died and went.

EUGENE F. WARE,
Private, Company E, First Iowa Vol. Infantry.

CHAPTER XXVI.

In the following pages the military history of all who had a part in making the regiment illustrious is given, together with some account of the subsequent career of those with whom the writer has been able to communicate. This is a record of deeds done and duty performed, which, although brief, and in many instances incomplete, is their best eulogy.

As originally made up, the roster of the field and staff of the Eighty-fifth will be found in Chapter II, together with the manner in which the regiment was recruited and organized. In subsequent chapters all changes among the commissioned officers are recorded at the time and place they occurred. It is therefore only necessary, in this connection, to give a personal sketch of

THE FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONEL ROBERT S. MOORE was born in Green county, Kentucky, March 19, 1827. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Illinois and settled on a farm in Sangamon (now Menard) county, where he worked on the farm until the breaking out of the Mexican war. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth regiment, Illinois infantry, and participated in the battle of Cerro Gordo and in the siege of Vera Cruz. At the peace with Mexico he returned to Illinois, located his land warrant in Mason county and engaged in farming. While thus engaged he founded the town of Spring Lake. In 1854 he married Miss Isabella Trent, removed to Havana and engaged in buying and shipping grain, while still paying attention to his farm.

At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he promptly offered his service to his country, recruited a company and entered the service as captain of Company E, Twenty-seventh regiment, Illinois infantry. He was engaged at the battles of Belmont and Farmington, and at the siege of Corinth he was wounded. While at home on leave of absence on account of his

wound he was authorized by Governor Yates to raise a regiment under the first call for troops in 1862, and upon its organization he was commissioned colonel of the Eighty-fifth.

Of commanding appearance, he possessed an admirable voice, while his soldierly instinct and military experience enabled him to fit the regiment for effective service in a remarkably short time. With his regiment he opened the battle of Perryville, Ky., and at the close of the fighting he was complimented for his skill and courage by his superior officers. At the battle of Stone River he was injured in the hip by a vicious horse, an injury from which he never wholly recovered. He remained in command of the regiment until the following June, when he resigned for disability. No officer ever enjoyed more fully the confidence of his men, and few so fully merited it. He returned to Havana and resumed the grain business until 1879, when he removed to Colorado and engaged in farming and mining. His address is Littleton, Colo.

COLONEL CALEB J. DILWORTH was born near Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, April 8, 1827. His parents, Abram Rankin Dilworth and Martha Stanton Judkins, were of old Quaker stock. They removed to Indiana, and soon after to Illinois. They were living near Canton, in Fulton county, at the time of the Black Hawk war, and took refuge with friends in Canton when there was an Indian alarm. An elder brother, Rankin, graduated from the military academy at West Point in the class of 1844, and died from wounds received at the battle of Monterey in the war with Mexico. A half-brother, William H. Evans, was quartermaster of the Eighty-fifth during the last year of its service.

Colonel Dilworth read law with General Leonard F. Ross, of Lewistown, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In the fall of 1853 he married Miss Emily Phelps, daughter of William and Caroline Phelps, of Lewistown, Ill., the only issue of such marriage being a son, William A., now practicing law in Omaha, Neb.

In 1862 the subject of this sketch was practicing law in Havana, Ill., and assisted in recruiting the Eighty-fifth, and at the organization of the regiment was commissioned lieutenant colonel. He served in that capacity until Colonel Moore resigned, when he was promoted to be colonel. He commanded the regiment from June 14, 1863, until June 27, 1864, when, in the midst of the indescribable turmoil of battle at Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, the command of the brigade devolved upon him through the death of his seniors. It was his plucky decision that held the

ground wrested from the enemy, although his corps and army commanders doubted its possibility. At Peach Tree creek his brigade forced a crossing of that stream, although defended by largely superior numbers, fighting the battle out alone with the Third brigade, and winning for himself and his command the highest commendations of his superiors. He continued in command of the brigade until wounded by a gun shot at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., the ball passing entirely through his neck. Recovering from his wound, he was hastening to the front to rejoin his command when, upon his arrival at Chattanooga, he found that communication with Sherman's army had been severed. He reported to General Thomas for duty and was appointed to the command of the post at Cleveland, Tenn., a position which he held with credit to himself until the post was discontinued. He was then assigned to command at Covington, Ky., where he remained until the close of the war. He was commissioned brevet brigadier general March 13, and was mustered out of the service June 5, 1865.

After returning to Illinois he practiced law at Lewistown until the autumn of 1870, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was elected state's attorney in 1874 and served two terms. In 1878 he was elected attorney general, holding the office for two terms, and in 1892 he was elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska and served one term.

As a soldier he was enterprising and fearless; he won merited distinction at the bar. He had retired from active professional life and was residing in Omaha, where he died on Saturday, February 3, 1900. His remains were taken to Lincoln and buried in Wyuka cemetery on the Monday following, past department commanders acting as pall-bearers, while department officers conducted the services.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES P. WALKER, son of Joseph Walker, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, April 6, 1826. His father, Joseph Walker, removed to Illinois and settled on a farm in Sangamon (now Logan) county in 1830. Seven years later found the Walker family at Irish Grove, in Menard county, where his father died in 1841, leaving a crippled wife and younger son to the care of James P. He took his mother to his mother's father in Kentucky, where he remained for three years, working on a farm to get money to return to Illinois. He was fortunate in that

his father was an educated man, as all his schooling was obtained from his father before his death. On his return to Illinois in 1844 he began the study of medicine and by working on the farm and teaching school he earned the money which enabled him to prosecute his studies.

When the war with Mexico broke out he enlisted in Company F, Fourth regiment, Illinois infantry, commanded by Colonel Edward D. Baker, was a messmate of Colonel R. S. Moore and participated in the battle of Cerro Gordo and the siege of Vera Cruz. After the war he resumed the study of medicine and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1850. In 1857 he located at Mason City and was practicing his profession when the War of the Rebellion began. Under the first call for troops in 1861 he recruited a company and entered the service as captain of Company K, Seventeenth regiment, Illinois infantry. He participated in the battles of Fredericktown, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. After the battle of Shiloh he resigned, returned home, helped to raise the Eighty-fifth, and at the organization of the regiment he was commissioned surgeon. He was promoted to be lieutenant colonel on June 14, 1863, and was dismissed from the service on October 6, 1863.

Just prior to the battle of Chickamauga he was arrested for permitting his hungry men to forage, that being at that period of the war about the worst thing an officer could be accused of. Unfortunately for Colonel Walker he did not violate his order of arrest when the battle came on. If he had no doubt he would have escaped punishment. But his remaining under arrest afforded an opportunity for those whom his kindness to his men had offended, and he was summarily dismissed without a hearing.

He returned to his former home and resumed the practice of medicine, which he continued to his death, which occurred on January 14, 1892. He was buried by his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, a special train carrying the post from Havana to Mason City to attend his funeral.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES R. GRIFFITH was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1834. He served for some time as a member of the Chester and Delaware Dragoons, and removed to Illinois in the fall of 1856, locating at Havana, in Mason county, where he was engaged as a general merchant at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. He enrolled Company B, of the Eighty-fifth, and was chosen captain at the organization of

the company. He participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the Eighty-fifth was engaged, was wounded at the assault on Kennesaw mountain, but speedily recovered and returned to duty. At the assault on the enemy's works at Jonesboro the command of the regiment devolved upon him when Major Rider was wounded and disabled, and again he succeeded to the command of the regiment when Major Rider resigned, and led it through the Carolina campaign, on the grand review at Washington, and on its return to the state for final discharge.

He was promoted to be lieutenant colonel on April 7, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment. After the close of the war he located in Kenosha, Wis., where he engaged in business. His present address is No. 812 Pomeroy street, Kenosha, Wis.

MAJOR SAMUEL P. CUMMINGS had long been prominent as a merchant in Astoria when the War of the Rebellion began. He had also been prominent in affairs political in the county and frequently served as a member of the county board. Early in the war he had been commissioned a mustering officer with the rank of major, and had assisted in recruiting several of the early regiments. He enrolled two companies for the Eighty-fifth and at the organization of the regiment he was chosen major. He was favorably mentioned for gallant conduct at the battle of Perryville by his colonel and brigade commander, served through the Kentucky campaign, and participated with the regiment in the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro. Failing health, however, compelled him to resign at Nashville, and his resignation was approved for disability on April 6, 1863.

He returned to Astoria, where he continued in business until within the last few years, and where he still resides. He has served his constituents as supervisor, judge of the county court, and has represented his county in both branches of the legislature. Possessed of an ample fortune he is now enjoying a ripe old age among the people he served so long.

MAJOR ROBERT G. RIDER was born in Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, March 14, 1831, attended Jefferson college at Canonsburg, and studied medicine at Washington college, Washington, Pa. He removed to Illinois in 1855 and the following winter attended a course of lectures at a medical college, Dubuque, Iowa. He began the practice of his profession at Mobile, Ala., but returned to Illinois some three years later, and at the beginning of

the War of the Rebellion was practicing medicine at Havana, in Mason county.

He enrolled Company K and was elected captain of that company at its organization, commanded the company at the battle of Perryville, through the Kentucky and Murfreesboro campaigns, and was promoted to be major of the regiment April 6, 1863. He was appointed provost marshal when the brigade was assigned to garrison duty at Murfreesboro, Tenn., but returned to duty with the regiment when the brigade was ordered to Nashville to prepare for an active campaign at the front. When in the assault on Kennesaw mountain Colonel Dilworth was called to command the brigade, the command of the Eighty-fifth devolved upon Major Rider. He retained command of the regiment until disabled by a gun shot wound in the head at the assault upon the enemy's lines at Jonesboro, Ga. Recovering, at least partially, from his wound he resumed command of the regiment, which he led in the march to the sea. He resigned at Savannah, Ga., December 19, 1864.

Returning to Havana he resumed the practice of medicine, which he continued until 1880, when he removed to Mount Ayr, Iowa. In 1884 he retired from the active practice of his profession, but resided in Mount Ayr to the time of his death, which occurred on November 14, 1899.

ADJUTANT JOHN B. WRIGHT was commissioned adjutant from Havana at the organization of the regiment, served through the Kentucky and Murfreesboro campaigns, participating in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn. He resigned February 23, 1863, and returned to Havana, where he died many years since.

ADJUTANT CLARK N. ANDRUS, son of Cyrenus W. Andrus and Lucy Rockwell, was born in Havana, Ill., February 21, 1843. His parents removed from Watertown, N. Y., to Havana in 1836, and Clark N. was the only living child when he enlisted in Company K. At the organization of the regiment he was appointed sergeant major and participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn. He was promoted to be second lieutenant of Company E, January 20, 1863, and to be adjutant on the 23rd of the following February. He participated in all the battles and campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw mountain, Georgia. His

arm was amputated in the field hospital, after which he was taken to Hospital No. 3 at Nashville, where gangrene set in and his arm was reamputated. But medical and surgical skill was of no avail, and this promising young officer died on July 23, 1864. His father was with him when the final summons came, and brought his remains back to Havana, where they were buried by the side of his devoted mother.

ADJUTANT PRESTON C. HUDSON was born at Milton, Pike county, Illinois, August 20, 1844, and while yet a child removed with his parents to Havana, in Mason county. He was attending school when the War of the Rebellion began, and enlisted as a private in Company I. He was promoted to be first lieutenant of his company, October 27, 1863, and to be adjutant of the regiment on July 23, 1864, and served in that position until mustered out with the regiment. By saving money earned in the army he was enabled to take a course in the University of Michigan, and after graduating from that institution he located at Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Always studious, he took high rank at the bar, and was twice the nominee of his party for judge of the court of common pleas, but was defeated by a narrow margin. He removed to Toledo, Ohio, in 1884, where he continued the practice of his profession until overtaken by a stroke of apoplexy in August, 1897. His death came as sudden as it might have come on the battlefield, he being found dead in his office, the opinion of the doctors being that his death was from apoplexy, induced by the heat.

QUARTERMASTER SAMUEL F. WRIGHT was commissioned quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant at the organization of the regiment, served through the Kentucky campaign, and was dismissed from the service at Nashville, Tenn., November 21, 1862. He appears to have regarded his office as a private snap, the charges under which he was dismissed stating that he had issued vouchers on the government for a carriage for private use. He returned to Havana, where he died many years since.

QUARTERMASTER HOLOWAY W. LIGHTCAP was born at Milford, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 2, 1826, and removed to Illinois in 1856. He was a merchant tailor, residing in Havana, when he was commissioned quartermaster to succeed Samuel F. Wright, December 1, 1862. He was wounded by his horse falling on him, and resigned for disability July 20, 1863. He returned to

Havana, and has been engaged as a commercial traveler most of the time since. His address is Havana, Ill.

QUARTERMASTER WILLIAM H. EVANS was a half-brother of Colonel Dilworth, and when he entered the service was twenty-five years of age. He had been a clerk in the county offices at Havana, and had become very accurate in his methods of conducting business, but was residing at Vermont, in Fulton county, when he was appointed quartermaster of the regiment on January 14, 1864. He served in that position until the war closed, and was mustered out with the regiment. Soon after his return to Illinois he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died on February 4, 1872.

SURGEON JAMES P. WALKER (promoted lieutenant colonel).

SURGEON PHILIP L. DIEFFENBACHER was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1830. His father, Daniel Dieffenbacher, descended from German ancestors, who settled in eastern Pennsylvania. His mother was Catherine (Long) Dieffenbacher, whose parental ancestors were German, and settled in Virginia. Her maternal ancestors, named Springer, came from Stockholm, Sweden, and settled in Wilmington, Del., at an early date.

He removed with his parents to Illinois in 1837 and settled on a farm in Tazewell (now Mason) county, and while helping his father improve and cultivate the farm, the subject of this sketch availed himself of every opportunity to gain an education. In the fall of 1849 he returned to Pennsylvania and entered the academy at Newville, in Columbia county, where he pursued his studies until the summer of 1851, when he returned to Illinois. He taught the first school ever held in the Dieffenbacher school house, six miles east of Havana, during the winter of 1851-2. Returning to Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1852, he entered the office of his maternal uncle, Dr. Philip H. Long, at Mechanicsburg, where he read medicine until September, 1853, when he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated in the degree of doctor in medicine in March, 1855. After taking a course of one year in Blockley hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., he opened his first office for practice in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1856 he returned to Illinois and located

in Havana, where he has since resided and practiced his profession, except three years' service in the army.

In July, 1862, he was appointed assistant post surgeon to the military camp at Peoria, Ill., and at the organization of the Eighty-fifth he was commissioned first assistant surgeon of the regiment. He was promoted to be surgeon with the rank of major at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1863, and served in that capacity to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Havana at the close of his service, he resumed the practice of his profession, and soon after his return was appointed United States examining surgeon of pensions, holding the office until 1893, when he resigned.

He is a member of the following societies: The American Medical Association, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Illinois State Historical Society, the Army and Navy Surgeons' Association (a charter member), the Brainard District Medical Association (one of the organizers and president in 1880-1), the Dan McCook Brigade Association, the Regimental Association (one of the organizers and president until 1889), and was president of the board of education for nine years.

On May 17, 1874, he married Miss Martha M. Mitchell, whose parental and maternal ancestors served in the War of the Revolution. Their living children are: Martha M., Edith L. and Philip D. Three others died in infancy, namely, Robert, Morton and Mable.

FIRST ASSISTANT SURGEON GILBERT W. SOUTHWICK was born in Troy, Rensselaer county, New York, July 26, 1810; removed to Illinois in 1836, and at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion was practicing medicine at Arcadia, in Morgan county. He was commissioned first assistant surgeon in the Eighty-fifth August 6, 1864, and served as such until May 15th, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He removed to California in 1881, where he now lives retired from active practice, the oldest surviving member of the regiment. His address is No. 1213 Bath street, Santa Barbara, Cal.

SECOND ASSISTANT SURGEON JAMES C. PATTERSON was born in Adair county, Kentucky, in 1824, and removed with his father, John Patterson, to Illinois in 1828, locating in Sangamon (now Menard) county. In 1845 James began the study of

medicine with Dr. Grinstead at Middletown, attended lectures at Jacksonville, paying his tuition by serving as janitor of the college during the terms of 1846-7-8. He then entered Rush Medical college at Chicago and was graduated in 1849. He began the practice of his profession on Prairie creek in Logan county, where he remained until 1859, when he removed to Mason City, in Mason county. He enlisted as a private in Company C, and was promoted hospital steward at the organization of the regiment, and on September 1, 1862, he was commissioned second assistant surgeon. He served with the regiment until April 16, 1864, when he resigned for disability. He returned to Mason City, resumed the practice of medicine, and died in 1871. During the latter years of his life he was greatly afflicted with what he and other doctors who saw him thought was rheumatism, but which finally resulted in ataxia.

CHAPLAIN JOSEPH S. BARWICK was born in Maryland, September 22, 1815, and removed with his parents to Indiana when about seven years of age, locating on a farm near Brookville, in Franklin county. He graduated from Asbury (now De Pauw) University, and was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1837. After filling pastorates in Evansville and Indianapolis, he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the university from which he graduated. In the fall of 1850 he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., to accept the professorship of Latin in the Illinois Conference Female College. He continued teaching some six years, but was preaching at Havana when he was commissioned chaplain at the organization of the Eighty-fifth. This was an office so often filled by clerical adventurers that the men watched and waited before placing their confidence in the chaplain. The position was as difficult as it was thankless, and he who would fill it worthily must be pure in heart, chaste in act and clean in speech. Chaplain Barwick was thus equipped, and his presence put the men upon their honor. His care of the sick, kindly aid to the wounded and hearty sympathy for those in trouble, sealed the bond between him and the men which will hold good to the end of their lives.

He served through the war and was mustered out with the regiment. In 1866 he removed to Missouri and became principal of a college at Glasgow, and later was in charge of a church at Saint Joseph. Returning to Illinois, he preached some three years at Griggs' Chapel, near Beardstown, and in 1877 he was transferred

to the Missouri conference, and in 1878 was the presiding elder of the Linneus circuit. He was residing in Linneus, Mo., and had been superannuated a year or more at the time of his death, which occurred on October 5, 1890.

SERGEANT MAJOR CLARK N. ANDRUS (promoted adjutant).

SERGEANT MAJOR WILLIAM S. ALLEN was born in La Porte, La Porte county, Indiana, January 27, 1840, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1854. He enlisted as a private from Havana, and was chosen first sergeant at the organization of Company B and promoted to be sergeant major in 1863. He served with the regiment until wounded in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 21, 1865. After his return to Illinois he served as deputy circuit clerk, removed to Oregon, where he spent some years and was postmaster at Hood River. Returning again to Illinois, he is now a railway postal clerk, and resides at No. 333 South Clay avenue, Jacksonville, Ill.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT JAMES T. PIERCE enlisted as a private in Company B from Havana, and was appointed quartermaster sergeant at the organization of the regiment. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in 1863. He was elected commissary of the regimental association at its organization in 1885. He was a printer, and removed to Waverly, Neb., where he died on June 7, 1897.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT EDWIN M. DURHAM was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1844, and removed to Illinois in 1859. He enlisted as a private from Bath, in Mason county, and served through the Kentucky campaign in Company D. He was promoted to be quartermaster sergeant in 1863, served in that capacity to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He first settled at Vicksburg, Miss., where he was a salesman, but removed to Missouri in 1869, and is at present a breeder of fine poultry at La Plata, Macon county, Missouri.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT THOMAS J. AVERY was born in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1836, and enlisted from Bath, in Mason county, Illinois, as a private in Company D. He was appointed commissary sergeant at the organization of the

regiment, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

HOSPITAL STEWARD JAMES L. HASTINGS was born in DeKalb, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1834, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Mason City. He was chosen sergeant of Company C at the organization of the company, and at the formation of the regiment he was appointed hospital steward, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Mason City at the close of his service, and was engaged in farming for many years. He served as postmaster under the Harrison administration, but soon after the close of his term, removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in real estate and insurance until his death, which occurred in 1899.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN JOHN HAZELRIGG was born in Kentucky in 1828, removed to Illinois, was married, and a carpenter when he enlisted from Bath as a private in Company D. At the organization of the regiment he was appointed principal musician. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. The pension office reports his death, but without giving date or place.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN JAMES B. DURDY was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, in 1838, removed to Illinois, was single, and a printer when he enlisted in Company K from Bath. He was promoted principal musician, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. At the peace he returned to Illinois and followed his trade in Havana, but finally died an inmate of the Mason county poor house.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN ROBERT L. DURDY was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, in 1827, removed to Illinois, was a printer, and enlisted from Bath. He was promoted principal musician from Company K, but his health failed in the Kentucky campaign, and he was discharged for disability at New Market, Ky., December 27, 1862. He returned to Illinois, and worked at his trade in Havana, where he died many years ago.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Company A was enrolled by Matthew Langston under dates running from July 18 to August 15, 1862. A majority of the men enlisted from Mason county, although Morgan, Peoria and Tazewell counties were represented in its ranks. At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: Matthew Langston, captain; Thomas R. Roberts, first lieutenant, and Dr. John W. Neal, second lieutenant.

Of the 93 officers and men composing the company 18 were hit with shot or shell, 10 of whom were killed or died of wounds. Four officers resigned, 19 men died of disease, 25 were discharged, 2 were transferred, and 1 officer and 31 enlisted men were mustered out with the regiment.

It is due to the company to say that it maintained a high standard of discipline throughout, and bore its full share in making the history of the regiment illustrious. The following is

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN MATHEW LANGSTON was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1824, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Manito. He was elected captain at the organization of the company, and served through the Kentucky campaign, but resigned at Nashville, Tenn., January 11, 1863. He returned home, resumed farming, and died March 24, 1896. His widow, Mrs. Susan Langston, resides at Forest City, Ill.

CAPTAIN THOMAS R. ROBERTS was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1820, and had been a soldier in the war with Mexico. He enlisted from Tazewell county, and was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company. He was promoted

captain January 11, 1863, and served with the regiment until April 15, 1864, when he resigned and returned home. He resumed farming, but has been dead for a number of years, the date of his death being unknown to the writer. His widow, Mrs. Lucy Roberts, resides at Manito, Ill.

FIRST LIEUTENANT DANIEL WESTFALL was born in Allegany county, New York, in 1828, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted as a private from Manito. He was promoted to be first lieutenant January 11, 1863, and resigned his commission and returned home on March 25 of the same year. Is reported to be living in Iowa.

FIRST LIEUTENANT DANIEL HAVENS was born near Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, December 13, 1837, and enlisted from Spring Lake. He was chosen second sergeant at the organization of the company, was twice wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., and was promoted to be second lieutenant January 11, 1863. On the 25th of the following March he was promoted to first lieutenant, and commanded the company from the date of the resignation of Captain Roberts until the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, where he was captured and held in rebel prisons for over seven months. When exchanged he resumed command of the company and was mustered out with the regiment. He is a prominent merchant at Manito, in Mason county, where he is now serving his second term as postmaster.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN W. NEAL was born in Warren county, Kentucky, in 1833, and was a practicing physician when he enlisted from Manito. He was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company, and served through the Kentucky campaign. Upon the arrival of the regiment at Nashville, Tenn., he tendered his resignation, which was accepted on November 12, 1862. Of his subsequent career the writer has been unable to learn anything, except that he died December 20, 1894.

FIRST SERGEANT ALBERT G. BEEBE was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, and enlisted from Manito, in Mason county, Illinois. He was chosen first sergeant at the organization of the company, was severely wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and was discharged for disability arising from his wounds on February 11, 1863. He was twenty-nine years of age when he enlisted, and now, advanced in years, is residing at Manito, Ill.

FIRST SERGEANT JOHN K. MILNER was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1837, and was unmarried and a clerk when he enlisted from Manito, in Mason county. At the organization of the company he was chosen third sergeant and later he was promoted to first sergeant. He was commissioned second lieutenant on March 25, 1863, but the company was below the minimum and he was never mustered. He continued as first sergeant, participating in all the battles in which the regiment had a part until the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, where he received a gun shot wound, fell into the hands of the enemy, and died a few days later at Macon, Ga.

FIRST SERGEANT JAMES GASH was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, England, in 1835, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, promoted to first sergeant, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He is supposed to have died at Cairo, Ill.

SERGEANT WILLIAM M. LANDWITH was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1835, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Spring Lake. He was chosen fourth sergeant at the organization of the company, served through the Kentucky campaign, when his health failed and he was discharged for disability March 23, 1863. He died near Forest City, Ill., where his widow, Susan Landwith, now resides.

SERGEANT JOSIAH STOUT was born in Lambertville, Somerset county, New Jersey, July 8, 1836, and was unmarried and a farmer when he enlisted from Spring Lake. He was chosen fifth sergeant at the organization of the company, participated in all the campaigns of the regiment until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia. After several months spent in various rebel prisons he was exchanged and returned to duty, was promoted color bearer, carried the flag at the grand review, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is a carpenter by trade, and now resides at Centralla, Ill.

SERGEANT NEWTON KING was born in Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey, May 2, 1839, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1841. He enlisted from Mason county, and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company. He was promoted to be sergeant March 25, 1863, and participated in all the

campaigns in which the regiment was engaged. He was captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, but was included in the exchange of September 20, 1864, when he returned to duty, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. A farmer before the war, he has been a farmer and merchant since. He removed to Nebraska, and is now a real estate dealer in Lincoln.

SERGEANT WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN was born in New York City, January 11, 1842, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1857. He enlisted as a private from Mason county, and was promoted sergeant in September, 1863. He served in all the campaigns in which the regiment had a part, and was captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, but was exchanged and returned to duty some two months later. He was mustered out with the regiment and returned to Mason county, where he located on a farm near Manito, where he still resides. He has served his community both as school director and trustee.

SERGEANT WILLIAM MALONEY was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1832, and was a married farmer when he enlisted as a private from Manito, Ill. He was promoted to be sergeant and served through the war, being honorably discharged May 22, 1865. A report from the pension office states that he died September 17, 1890. His widow, Martha A. Maloney, resides at Manito, Ill.

CORPORAL BENJAMIN WHITE was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and was unmarried and a farmer when he enlisted from Spring Lake, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, and served until killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. His remains are buried in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, in No. 251.

CORPORAL JOSEPH F. RODGERS was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted as a private from Spring Lake. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, was present at the battle of Perryville, but his health failed, and he died in the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., November 13, 1862.

CORPORAL ALONZO McCAIN was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Spring Lake. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the com-

pany, and served with the company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was held in various rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 22, 1865. He died near Havana, Ill., June 24, 1890.

CORPORAL PLEASANT S. TRENT was born in Tennessee in 1819, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served through all the campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Mason county, and died near Havana, February 15, 1892.

CORPORAL GEORGE W. SMITH was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1836, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served to the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment.

CORPORAL GEORGE M. WELCH was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 26, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 6156 in the national cemetery near that city.

CORPORAL LEVI S. ANNO was born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, January 1, 1837, and was married and a mechanic when he enlisted as a private from Mason county. He was promoted to be corporal, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is a wagonmaker, and has served as school director. He had four brothers in the Union army, one of whom was a member of the Eighty-fifth, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia. Levi S. removed to Texas in 1878, and now resides at Kingston, in Hunt county.

CORPORAL CALVIN W. BOON was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted as a private from Tazewell county. He was promoted corporal and served with his company until severely wounded at the assault on Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was removed to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died July 14, 1864. His remains are buried in No. 11,809 in the national cemetery on Orchard Knob near Chattanooga.

CORPORAL WILSON CLINE, aged eighteen, farmer, born in Morgan county, Illinois, and enlisted from his native county. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., for disability, August 19, 1863. He returned to Illinois, and is said to be farming near Waverly, in Morgan county.

MUSICIAN GEORGE W. S. BOBBITT was born in Mason county in 1843, and was a musician when he enlisted from his native county. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He is supposed to be living at Geneva, Neb.

MUSICIAN DAVID P. BLACK was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1842, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1857. He enlisted from Mason county, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Mason county he engaged in farming, has served as school director, and was treasurer of the school board for ten years. He now resides at Manito, Ill., where he has served as trustee and president of the town board.

WAGONER JOEL C. SUMMERS was born in Union county, Illinois, in 1826, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment, but no one seems to know about his subsequent career.

JOHN F. ANNO was born in Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, in 1830, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served in all the campaigns in which the regiment participated, was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, in the right arm, side and back, and died of wounds July 25, 1864.

JAMES P. ARNETT was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., February 17, 1863. His remains are buried in No. 50 in the national cemetery near that city.

FRANCIS M. ALYEA was born in Porter county, Indiana, in 1839, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served with his company in all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Oklahoma in 1889, and engaged in

farming until his death, which occurred at Kingfisher, February 26, 1900.

JOHN W. ALYEA was born in Porter county, Indiana, April 15, 1842, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1851, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Spring Lake. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and while at Nashville, Tenn., was detailed as gunner in Fort Negley some three months. He participated in the battles of Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree creek and Jonesboro, and was a mounted forager on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was captured in North Carolina, and held in Salisbury, Danville and Libby prisons until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He removed to Oklahoma in 1889, where he is engaged in farming, his address being Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

JOHN M. ALBIN was born in Carroll county, Indiana, in 1839, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Spring Lake. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

REUBEN W. BARTRAM was born in Jersey county, Illinois, in 1843, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Spring Lake. He served to the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at muster out of the regiment. He was honorably discharged, and now resides at Manito, Mason county, Illinois.

JOHN A. BOON was born in New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1839, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1849. He was a married farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment had a part, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1872, and was residing at Utica, in Seward county, where he died on November 24, 1899, and was buried by his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES M. BRADBURN was born in Perryville, Vermillion county, Indiana, February 18, 1842, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1844, and enlisted from Tazewell county. He served to the close of the war, for a year or more being mounted as a scout at brigade headquarters, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Missouri in 1872, where he has served as school director, and is now residing on a farm near Metz, in Vernon county, Missouri.

JOHN W. BRADBURN was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, in 1836, and was an unmarried farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county. His health failed while in the Kentucky campaign, and he died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 1, 1862.

JAMES M. BRADBURN, JR., was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, in 1844, and enlisted from Tazewell county, Illinois, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He was wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, but soon returned to his company. He settled on a farm near Perryville, Ind., where he died soon after the close of the war.

JACOB BORTZFIELD was born in Wayne county, Indiana, December 9, 1839, and enlisted from Tazewell county, Illinois. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Since the war he has served as postmaster twelve years, justice of the peace thirteen years, and as constable eight years. He is now a grain dealer and resides in Parkland, Tazewell county, Illinois.

JOHN BORTZFIELD, JR., was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1842, and enlisted from Mason county. He had been a farmer, served through all the campaigns to Resaca, Ga., where he was slightly wounded. At Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, he was wounded in the right leg and was discharged for wounds, February 7, 1865.

WILLIAM BORTZFIELD was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1838, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county. He served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, July 19, 1864. His left leg was amputated, and he was shot in the left shoulder. He died in the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 14, 1864, and was buried in grave No. 2045 in the national cemetery on Orchard Knob.

GIBSON BASS was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1832, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from his native county. He was wounded in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, recovered and returned to duty with his company, but died in the hospital July 3, 1863. His remains are buried at No. 3417 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN W. BOOTH was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from Tazewell county. He served with his company until his health failed in the Chattanooga cam-

paign, when he was sent to the hospital, where he died November 27, 1863. His remains are buried at No. 6398 in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

WILLIAM D. BLIZZARD was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from Tazewell county. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He is supposed to be living at Topeka, in Mason county, Illinois.

HEZEKIAH BARNES was born in Mason county, Illinois, in 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from his native county. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

JOHN F. COX was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1830, and was unmarried and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was discharged for disability October 23, 1862.

JOHN COX was born in Morgan county, Illinois, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Manito, in Mason county. He was discharged for disability at the age of thirty-four years, October 23, 1862. His widow, Mary E. Cox, is proprietor of the Cottage House, Manito, Ill.

ISAAC COGDALL was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1844, and enlisted from Manito, in Mason county, as a farmer. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is supposed to be living at Effingham, Effingham county, Illinois.

ELI M. COGDALL was born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, June 10, 1836, and was a married mechanic when he enlisted from Manito, in Mason county. He served through the Kentucky and Murfreesboro campaigns, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., for disability March 8, 1863. He is a carpenter and builder and resides at Manito, Ill.

EDMUND CRATTY was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1832, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Manito, in Mason county. His health failed in the Kentucky campaign, and he was left in the hospital at Danville. He is erroneously marked absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment, when in fact he died December 26, 1862, and his remains were buried at No. 193 in the national cemetery at Danville, Ky.

ANDREW CONLEY was born in Indiana in 1841, removed to Illinois and enlisted as a farmer from Tazewell county. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., February 12, 1863. He was buried in the national cemetery at No. 6671.

WILLIAM P. CHARLTON was born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

PHILLIP CLINE was born in Exeter, Scott county, Illinois, January 3, 1839, and enlisted as a farmer from Morgan county. He participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged, was a mounted scout at brigade headquarters part of the term of service, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is farming near Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, having removed to that state in 1886.

JOHN R. DANIELS was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from his native county. He served with his company until his health failed, and he was transferred to the invalid corps on February 15, 1864.

JOHN FURGUSON was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Manito, in Mason county. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, and is reported to have died near Forest City, where his widow now resides.

ALEXANDER FURGUSON was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1839, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served to the close of the war, but was absent (sick) when the regiment was mustered out. He was honorably discharged from the hospital at New Albany, Ind., but the date is not known. A letter has been returned to the writer from his last known address, Neosho Falls, Kan., unclaimed.

FRANKLIN GILLMORE was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. His health soon failed, and he died in the hospital at Harrodsburg, Ky., November 8, 1862. His remains are interred in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky., in grave No. 361.

JAMES F. GILLMORE was born in Mason county, Illinois, in 1840, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from his na-

tive county. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability January 30, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

DAVID A. GORDON was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, removed to Illinois, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was left at the hospital in Danville, Ky., a few days after the battle of Perryville, where he died October 27, 1862, at the age of thirty-eight years. His remains are buried at No. 91 in the national cemetery at Danville, Ky.

JOHN S. GARDNER was born in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1828, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., April 26, 1863. Is buried at No. 1285 in the national cemetery at Nashville.

GEORGE HOWELL was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county, Illinois. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, but fell sick and died at Nashville, Tenn., April 5, 1863, and is buried at No. 7262 in the hallowed ground of the national cemetery near that city.

HENRY HOWELL, aged thirty-five, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county, Illinois. He died at Louisville, Ky., in 1862, but the exact date is unknown. He is buried in No. 1662 in the national cemetery at Cave Hill.

WILLIAM C. HARRISON was born in Montreal, Lower Canada, in 1836. He enlisted from Peoria, Ill., as a farmer, and served with the company until November 12, 1863, when he was transferred to the invalid corps. When last heard from he was residing at Pekin, Ill.

SAMUEL JACKSON was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Manito. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and died at Havana, June 20, 1895.

BENJAMIN E. JORDAN was born in Ireland in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county. He served with his company until the battle of Peach Tree creek, July 19, 1864, when he was captured and held by the enemy until the close of

the war. He was honorably discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, April 28, 1865.

SAMUEL JONES was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1839, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company throughout the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and resumed farming near Bryant station, in Fulton county, but a year or so later he removed to Mason county, where he has since been engaged as a painter and farmer. He resides at Mason City.

DANIEL KOOZER was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county. He served with his company until mounted as a scout at brigade headquarters, and was wounded while scouting near the close of the campaign in the Carolinas. He died from the effects of this wound at Goldsboro, N. C., March 27, 1865, his remains being buried at No. 106 in the national cemetery at Raleigh, N. C.

DAVID KRATZER was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, 1839, and was an unmarried farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county, Illinois. He served with his company until wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and died from the effects of wounds at Big Shanty, Ga., June 29, 1864.

WILLIAM T. LANGSTON was born near Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, January 10, 1844, and enlisted from Manito, in Mason county. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Kansas in 1877, and engaged in farming in Dickinson county until 1890, when he removed to Abilene, where he is engaged in shoe-making.

ARELIUS LAYTON was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1831, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, but fell sick at Nashville and died December 1, 1862. His remains are buried in grave No. 6457 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

HIRAM MASON was born in McLean county, Illinois, in 1841, and enlisted as a farmer from Tazewell county. His health failed in the Kentucky campaign, and he died at Louisville, Ky., December 23, 1862. Is buried at No. 1222 in the national cemetery at Cave Hill, near Louisville, Ky.

JOSEPH A. MAYES was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1834, was married and enlisted as a farmer from Pekin, Ill. He served with his company to the close of the war, but was absent (sick in the hospital at Alexandria, Va.) when the regiment was mustered out. He was honorably discharged later, and now resides at Naron, Pratt county, Kansas.

LEMUEL Y. NASH was born in Slaterville, Tompkins county, New York, in 1833, and was unmarried when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, as a wagonmaker. He was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and his remains are buried in grave No. 253 in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky.

JACOB PARKS was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1837, and was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county, Illinois. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment, but the writer has been unable to learn anything about his subsequent career.

IDEA F. PETERS was born in Germany in 1841, emigrated to America and enlisted as a single farmer from Mason county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, but fell sick at Nashville, and died on May 2, 1863. His remains are buried in No. 957 in the national cemetery near Nashville, Tenn.

ROBERT PRINGLE was born in Newcastle, on the River Tyne, England, in 1845. In 1849 he emigrated with his parents and settled in Illinois, enlisting from Mason county. He served with his company in all the campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1874, and served as school director and assessor in Box Butte county. He also served as first sergeant in the National Guard of Nebraska for eight years. He is a plasterer and resides since 1894 at Hot Springs, S. D.

BEAUROP PEMBERTON, aged nineteen, born in Menard county, Illinois, and enlisted from Spring Lake. His health failed in the Kentucky campaign, and he was left in the hospital at Bowling Green, from which he was discharged January 10, 1863.

WILLIAM J. PEMBERTON was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1841, and enlisted as a farmer from Tazewell county. He was discharged for disability from the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., January 24, 1863.

LEWIS POSTER was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1839, and enlisted as an unmarried farmer from Manito. He was discharged for disability from the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., January 19, 1863.

JOHN W. PRICE was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1844, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is supposed to be living at Wyoming, Stark county, Illinois.

CHARLES W. REAGAN was born in Vigo county, Indiana, in 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from Manito, Ill. He served with his company until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. His remains are buried in No. 1909 in the hallowed ground of the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

HIRAM D. REAGAN was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1819, was married and a wagonmaker when he enlisted from Manito, Ill. He served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged from the hospital at Quincy, Ill., June 22, 1865. He resides at Mason City, Ill.

ROSS SHAW was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, September 13, 1838, and removed to Illinois in 1858. He enlisted from Tazewell county as a farmer, and served through the Kentucky campaign with his company, but was afterward transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth company of the Veteran Reserve corps, and served in that organization to the close of the war. He was honorably discharged from Nashville, Tenn., where he had been stationed for a year or more. He removed to Minnesota in 1872 and engaged in farming. He has served his fellow-citizens as clerk of the school board, justice of the peace and county treasurer. His address is Westport, Pope county, Minnesota.

PHILLIP SANIT was born in Germany in 1844, emigrated to America and enlisted from Tazewell county, Illinois. He served with his company until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. His remains are buried in grave No. 1908 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

HENRY R. STREETER was born in Irasburg, Orleans county, Vermont, in 1836, and removed to Pekin, Ill., where he enlisted as a married farmer. He served with his company until wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His

wound caused the amputation of a leg, and he was honorably discharged from the hospital at New Albany, Ind., at the close of the war. He died December 3, 1875.

WILLIAM S. SMICK was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1831, and was unmarried and a farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county. He served with the company until near the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment.

DALLAS A. TRENT was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was exchanged, returned to duty, and was mustered out with the regiment. He resides at Manito, Mason county, Illinois.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON was born in Overton county, Tennessee, February 4, 1844, removed to Illinois in 1861, and enlisted as a farmer from Morgan county. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., but recovered and served with the company until taken sick at Mitchellville, Tenn., and was sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky. He was discharged for disability on January 10, 1863, and returned to his home in Illinois. He removed to Norman, Cleveland county, Oklahoma, in October, 1898, where he is now engaged in farming and railroading.

JOHN B. TALBOT was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1819, and was married and a merchant when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served with the company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is reported to have died on July 29, 1898.

THOMAS TRENT was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1833, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Tazewell county. He served with the company until the war closed, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and now resides in Havana.

JOHN P. VANDEUSEN was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from Tazewell county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, but was taken sick at Nashville, Tenn., and was sent to the hospital, where he died March 3, 1863. His remains are buried at No. 673 in the national cemetery near Nashville, Tenn.

DAVID WOOD was born in Scotland in 1841, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county. He served with the company until captured in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was exchanged and returned to duty and was mustered out with the regiment.

JOHN A. WOOD, aged twenty-three years, enlisted as an unmarried farmer from Tazewell county, but the place of his birth is not given. He served with the company through the Kentucky campaign, but was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., February 10, 1863. He is supposed to be living in Blackhawk county, Iowa.

WESLEY J. WHITTAKER was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from Tazewell county, Illinois. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 5097 in the national cemetery near that city.

MARTIN L. WHITE was born at Sellins Grove, Union county, Tennessee, in 1842, and enlisted as a farmer from Tazewell county, Illinois. He served with the company through the Kentucky campaign, and died in the hospital in the capital of his native state, December 13, 1862. Is buried in grave No. 6890 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM McLAFFLIN deserted at Peoria, Ill.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Company B was enrolled at Havana by James R. Griffith between July 18 and August 22, 1862. This company was credited to Mason, but in fact very many of the men enlisted from Fulton county. Unfortunately the muster-in roll of this company is defective, seldom if ever giving the residence at enlistment, and not often the occupation or birth-place of the men.

At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: James R. Griffith, captain; Charles W. Pierce, first lieutenant, and John A. Mallory, second lieutenant.

The company was mustered in with 96 officers and men, of whom 11 were killed in battle or died of wounds received in action, and 19 were wounded who lived to be discharged or mustered out, 12 died of disease, 22 were discharged, 6 were transferred, and but 33 were present at the final muster out.

During the three years' service Company B was never found wanting, and now at the end of thirty-five years its survivors look with pride upon its record. Three of its members lost an arm and seven were killed within thirty minutes at the battle of Peach Tree creek. The following is

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN JAMES R. GRIFFITH (promoted lieutenant colonel, see field and staff).

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES W. PIERCE was born in Benton, Yates county, New York, October 7, 1823, removed to Illinois in 1855, and was a mechanic when he enlisted from Havana. He was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the

company, served through the Kentucky campaign and until November 2, 1863, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, was slightly wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. He acted as sub-commissioner of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands for a district composed of fifteen counties in western Alabama, under General Swain, was promoted major, and was mustered out with that rank at Demopolis, Ala., January 1, 1868. He was assessor of internal revenue for the First district of Alabama and a member of the fortieth congress from the Fourth district of that state. He removed to Nebraska in 1872, was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, was twice a member of the state senate, and served a term as register of the United States land office. He is engaged in farming and stock raising, and resides at Waverly, Lancaster county, Nebraska.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALBERT D. CADWALLADER was born in Harveysburgh, Warren county, Ohio, July 25, 1846, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1855, and was attending school when he enlisted from Havana, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, promoted first sergeant in 1863 and to first lieutenant November 2, 1863. He was slightly wounded at Buzzard Roost, Ga., February 25, 1864, and received a wound at the battle of Peach Tree creek July 19, 1864, which caused the loss of his right arm and disabled him for further service. He was honorably discharged April 4, 1865, returned home, studied telegraphy and became quite an expert in that line, was connected with the Chicago and Alton railroad for several years, was afterwards postmaster at Lincoln, Ill., where he now resides, for seventeen years, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1883, and is now clerk of the supreme court, central grand division of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN W. PATTON was born in Havana, Mason county, Illinois, August 9, 1844, and was attending school when he enlisted as a private from his native town. He served with his company to the close of the war, was promoted sergeant, and on May 19, 1865, to be first lieutenant. He was mustered out with the regiment, and returned to Havana, Ill., where he learned and worked at the trade of a carpenter. Between the years 1872 and 1879 he served as marshal and deputy sheriff of Mason county, removed to Colorado in 1879. Is a carpenter and builder and now resides at Canon City, Fremont county, Colorado.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN A. MALLORY enlisted as a private from Havana at the age of thirty-two years, and was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company. He served in that capacity through the Kentucky campaign, and resigned his commission at Nashville, Tenn., January 24, 1863, and returned home. He died November 25, 1893.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE MYERS enlisted from Havana at the age of thirty-six years, and was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company. He was promoted second lieutenant January 24, 1863, and served with his company until January 24, 1864, when he resigned and returned home. When last heard from he was living in Florida.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM S. ALLEN (promoted sergeant major, see field and staff).

FIRST SERGEANT GEORGE D. PRIOR enlisted at the age of twenty-six, and was chosen second sergeant at the organization of the company. He was promoted to be first sergeant, and served with his company until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 1910 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

FIRST SERGEANT CHARLES T. KISLER was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1842, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1855. He was a farmer when he enlisted as a private from Mason county. While the regiment was at Louisville, Ky., he was detached and placed in charge of confiscated property. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and was promoted to be first sergeant. He was commissioned captain on May 19, 1865, but the company was then too small to permit his muster, and he was mustered out with the regiment as first sergeant. He returned to Mason county, where he is engaged in farming, and now resides in Havana, Ill.

SERGEANT JOHN G. AKERSON enlisted as a private from Fulton county at the age of thirty-three, and was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., February 8, 1863. He returned to Fulton county, and now resides at Lewistown, Ill.

SERGEANT ISRAEL J. ALDEN enlisted as a private at the age of thirty-three years, and was honored by his comrades by

being chosen sergeant at the organization of the company. But their confidence in his loyalty was misplaced, and he appears to have made a business of "leaping of the bounty." He deserted and enlisted in the Eighth Missouri, deserted and joined the Sixtieth Illinois, was arrested and returned to Company B, and finally deserted again May 13, 1865. His subsequent career is unknown to the writer, but it has doubtless been downward, if he ever found lower depths for his peculiar genius to explore.

SERGEANT JOHN H. CLEVELAND enlisted from Mason county at the age of twenty-five years, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, and was promoted sergeant. He served with his company through all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged until wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. As a result of this wound his right arm was amputated, and he was confined in the hospital to the close of the war. He was absent on account of wounds when the regiment was mustered out, and was honorably discharged from the hospital soon after. A piece of a percussion cap from his gun struck him in the face in one of the battles he was engaged in, making what was thought at the time an insignificant scratch. But that slight wound never healed, and now he is supposed to be dying at his home in Easton, Ill., from the effects of a wound from the poisonous cap.

SERGEANT THORNTON S. PIERCE was twenty-two years of age when he enlisted from Mason county as a private. He was promoted sergeant and served with his company through all the campaigns the command was engaged in until he was wounded in the wrist and right arm at the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia. He died from the shock of his wounds during the night of June 27, 1864.

SERGEANT THOMAS CLUNEY, aged nineteen years, enlisted as a private and served with his company to the close of the war. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, was promoted sergeant, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county, and now resides at Bernadotte, Ill.

CORPORAL ISAAC MANN, aged thirty years, enlisted from Fulton county, and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton

county and was a farmer near Sepo, Ill., when he died about September 1, 1900.

CORPORAL WARREN TIPPEY, aged twenty-one, enlisted from Fulton county, and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company. He served with the command until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. Is buried at No. 1913, in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

CORPORAL ABNER EVELAND, aged forty-one, enlisted as a farmer from Fulton county, and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability, April 22, 1863. He returned to Fulton county and engaged in farming, and died near Sepo, Ill., in about 1875.

CORPORAL JOSEPH K. BISHOP, aged thirty-three, enlisted from Mason county, and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Mason county, and was living in Havana when he was killed by lightning November, 1888.

CORPORAL ELLIS BOWMAN, aged thirty-eight, enlisted as a farmer from Fulton county, and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability, February 8, 1863. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming and died near Sepo, in Fulton county, in about 1875.

CORPORAL THOMAS C. EATON was born in the County of Kent, England, September 29, 1838, and emigrated with his parents to Illinois in October, 1850. He enlisted as a farmer from Mason county, and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company. He drove team occasionally on the Kentucky campaign and while at Nashville, Tenn., he was detailed to drive the brigade headquarters team, and drove the team through all the campaigns the command was engaged in, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Mason county and engaged in farming and grain dealing, has seven children and thirteen grandchildren, owns a thousand acres of land, has served on the drainage commission, and has long been the treasurer of the regimental association. He resides in Havana, Ill.

CORPORAL LEWIS BOARMASTER, aged forty-one, enlisted as a private, was promoted to be corporal and served with his company until killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 3284 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

CORPORAL JAMES GREATHOUSE, aged thirty-three, enlisted as a private from Mason county, and served through all the campaigns in which his company was engaged, was promoted corporal, and mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, and now resides in Bath, Mason county, Illinois.

CORPORAL THOMAS HUTTON, aged forty-three, enlisted as a private, was promoted to corporal, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, and died in the Mason county poor house in 1868.

CORPORAL JOHN JOHNSTON, aged eighteen, enlisted as a private, was promoted corporal, and served with his company until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. His remains are buried in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga., at No. 1911.

CORPORAL MASSENA B. NOTT was born in Morgan county, Ohio, July 19, 1839, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1855. He enlisted from Fulton county as a private, served through the Kentucky campaign with his company, and at Nashville, Tenn., he was detailed to man the guns in Company I, Second Illinois, Light artillery, serving fourteen months, when he returned to his company. He was promoted corporal, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county, resumed farming, and now resides at Lewistown, Ill.

CORPORAL ALEX C. RATLIFF, aged twenty-three, enlisted from Fulton county as a private, was promoted corporal and served with the company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county and died in about 1880.

CORPORAL DAVID SIGLEY, son of Daniel Sigley and Eliza Atkins, was born in Hanging Rock, Lawrence county, Ohio, January 13, 1839, and removed with his parents to Kentucky in 1843. From there he removed to Illinois in 1851, and enlisted as a farmer from Havana, in Mason county. He was promoted corporal, and

served through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until disabled by wounds. He was twice slightly wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, and at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, he was severely wounded in both arms and fell into the hands of the enemy. One wound caused the amputation of his right arm near the shoulder, but it was a busy time with the rebel surgeons, and his wounds were not dressed until they arrived at Macon, Ga., on the 27th. He was confined in prison at Andersonville and Milan, and exchanged at Savannah, Ga., November 21, 1864. He was honorably discharged from the general hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio, August 2, 1865, after recovering from a second amputation. He resides at Havana, Ill.

CORPORAL ISAAC G. BASH, aged twenty-one, enlisted as a private, was promoted corporal and transferred to the invalid corps. This transfer must have been made after he served through the Kentucky campaign, and probably while the regiment was on garrison duty at Nashville, Tenn. But the writer has been unable to find the date of transfer or anything relating to his subsequent career.

MUSICIAN ALONZO F. KREBAUM was born in Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, May 15, 1844, enlisted from that county, and was appointed musician at the organization of the company. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, but served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to his native county at the return of peace, is an engineer, and resides at Duncan's Mills, Fulton county, Illinois.

MUSICIAN JASPER N. WILCOX, aged eighteen, was appointed musician at the organization of the company, and served with his company until the command reached Bowling Green, Ky., where he was sent to the hospital. He died December 18, 1862, and his remains are buried at No. 10858 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

WAGONER WILLIAM R. STULL, aged forty-four years at enlistment, and was appointed wagoner at the organization of the company. He served to the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment. He was honorably discharged from the hospital at New Albany, Ind., June 10, 1865. He is reported to have died soon after the close of the war, in the southern part of Illinois.

ABRAM W. ACKERSON, aged thirty, enlisted from Fulton county, and deserted January 15, 1863.

JOHN B. ACKERSON, aged thirty-one, enlisted from Fulton county, and deserted September 22, 1862.

JOHN W. BRECKENRIDGE was born in the province of Canada West, July 18, 1837, emigrated to Lockport, Will county, Illinois, in the spring of 1850, and settled in Fulton county in 1857. He enlisted from Fulton county and served through the Kentucky and Murfreesborough campaigns and to Franklin, Tenn. In the winter of 1862-3 he was taken prisoner and held for a short time, being stripped of nearly all of his clothing, pockets rifled, and nearly every thing taken except a small pocket testament. In the summer of 1863 he was transferred to Company C, Eighth Veteran reserve corps, and was discharged therefrom October 2, 1863. Was a farmer before and since the war, and has held the following offices in Waterford township: School director and township clerk ten years, supervisor (member of county board) four years. His postoffice address is Lewistown, Ill.

JESSE BAILOR was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 26, 1829, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1845. He enlisted July 29, 1862, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, but was exchanged and returned to duty about two months later. After the close of the war he removed to Iowa, and now resides at Bard, in Louisa county.

SIMON BURKHOLDER was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1835, and removed to Illinois in 1858. He enlisted from Fulton county, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, but soon recovered and returned to duty. He enlisted in the Veteran Reserve corps in 1867, and served three years. He then enlisted in the First Regular infantry, and served until the army was reduced in 1873, when he resumed his trade at Smithfield, in Fulton county, where he now resides.

MARTIN BEEKMAN, aged twenty-two, served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the invalid corps. Date not found. He returned to Fulton county at the close of the war, and now resides at Enion, Ill.

THOMAS M. BELL, aged twenty-three, enlisted August 4, 1862, was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. Some time after returning to duty, probably at Nashville, Tenn., he was transferred to the marine corps. He is supposed to have died, but whether in the service or since, the writer has been unable to learn.

WILLIAM H. BECHSTEAD, aged eighteen, deserted December 25, 1862.

WILLIAM BUFFALOW, aged thirty, enlisted August 10, 1862, and served with the company until the battle of Peach Tree creek, July 19, 1864, where he was mortally wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. He was taken to Atlanta, where he died July 21.

OLIVER P. BEHYMER, aged twenty, enlisted August 18, 1862, served with the company to the battle of Peach Tree creek, July 19, 1864, where he was wounded by gunshot in left leg. He recovered, returned to duty, and served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, where he died about 1885.

BENJAMIN F. BLAIR, aged twenty-one, enlisted August 13, and deserted November 9, 1862.

MAURICE CURRAN, aged twenty-two, enlisted July 25, 1862, served with the company throughout the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Kansas, where he was killed by the kick of a horse in about 1898.

BAZIL COZAD, aged twenty-five, enlisted August 20, 1862, and served with the company until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. His remains are interred at No. 7928 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Georgia.

HENRY CONNOR, aged twenty-three, enlisted August 20, 1862, served in the Kentucky campaign until after the battle of Perryville, when he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Danville, Ky., where he died November 6, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 62 in the national cemetery at Danville, Ky.

DAVID CORNHAM, aged twenty-one, enlisted August 13, 1862, served with the company until killed in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864.

SAMUEL DANAWAIN, aged twenty-one, enlisted August 20, 1862, and died at Louisville, Ky., November 28, 1862.

CHARLES D. DARE was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 3, 1839, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1844, and enlisted August 4, 1862. He served with the company until knocked down and captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and was exchanged in October following. Returning to duty he was mounted as a scout in the campaign through the Carolinas and was again captured near Goldsboro, N. C. He was held in Saulsbury, Danville and Libby prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 18, 1865. He resides at Duncan's Mills, Fulton county, Illinois.

AMOS EVELAND, aged twenty-three, enlisted July 20, 1862, and served with the company until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. Is buried at No. 1915 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

JOSEPH H. FITCH, aged twenty-six, enlisted July 26, 1862, served with the company until wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and as he was absent (sick of wounds) when the regiment was mustered out, it is probable that his wound disabled him for active service. He was mustered out from the hospital at Milwaukee, Wis., July 3, 1865, and is reported to have died some years later, probably in 1896. He resided near Lewistown, Ill.

DAVID FOX enlisted at the age of forty-three, and served with the company until near the close of the war, when he was sent to the hospital, and was honorably discharged for disability from the hospital at Quincy, Ill., April 3, 1865. He died soon after returning home.

JOHN GRAY enlisted at the age of twenty-five, served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability August 10, 1863. He returned to his home in Fulton county, resumed farming, and died near Waterford in about 1872.

WILLIAM GREATHOUSE enlisted at the age of twenty-four, served with the company through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., April 22, 1863. He died July 29, 1893.

JAMES GREATHOUSE, JR., aged twenty-two, enlisted from Bath, in Mason county. He is reported on the muster out roll as having died, but neither time nor place is given.

JOHNSTON GALBRAITH enlisted at the age of twenty-nine years, served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.

JAMES F. GOODMAN, aged twenty-two, deserted at Mitchellville, Tenn., November 3, 1862.

CHARLES HURLEY enlisted at the age of twenty-two, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Mason county, resumed farming, and died near Teheran, Ill., January 16, 1890.

JOHN W. HEALD, aged twenty-one at enlistment. He served with his company until captured, probably on the Atlanta campaign, and was honorably discharged from Springfield, Ill., May 24, 1865. His last known address was Parsons, Labette county, Kansas.

JOHN HAMILTON, aged twenty-five, deserted at Peoria, Ill.

BARTHOLOMEW HURLEY enlisted at the age of twenty years and served through the Kentucky campaign, was sent to the hospital soon after reaching Nashville, and died January 23, 1863. Is buried at No. 6016 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM D. HOLMES enlisted at the age of twenty-one years, served with his company until wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was honorably discharged from the hospital at Quincy, Ill., April 3, 1865. Is supposed to be living at Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois.

DAVID HOLTY enlisted at the age of forty-three, and deserted at Peoria, Ill.

RICHARD JONES, aged eighteen, deserted at Peoria, Ill.

BENJAMIN JONES, aged twenty-four, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He died June 9, 1898, at Connersville, Ind.

BENJAMIN F. KRATZER was born in Warren county, Indiana, November 9, 1835, and removed to Illinois in 1855. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and was transferred to the marine brigade at Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1863. He served with that organization on the Mississippi river until discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., January 17, 1865. He removed to California in 1888, and served as a justice of the peace in San Diego county. He is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Los Angeles, Cal.

THOMAS G. LINDERMAN, aged thirty-four, enlisted from Fulton county, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county, resumed farming, and resides near Ipava, Ill.

DAVID MORRIS was born in Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, August 15, 1836, and removed to Illinois in 1854. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He now resides at No. 203 Lower Hamilton street, Peoria, Ill.

ALVERO C. MINTONYE was born in Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, October 25, 1836, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1850. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, but not disabled for duty. He removed to Iowa after he was mustered out; is tinner by trade, and resides at Garden Grove, Decatur county.

ENOCH MUSTARD, aged twenty-one at enlistment, served with his company until he died on the march to the sea, near Ebenezer creek, Georgia, December 8, 1864.

LUCIUS MUSTARD, aged twenty-one at enlistment, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county, Illinois, where he died in about 1875.

GEORGE F. MARANVILLE, aged thirty-one when he enlisted August 4, 1862, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to his former home he resumed farming, and was drowned in the river near Havana, Ill., in about 1876.

JOHN M. McCONNAHAY, aged twenty-two when he enlisted August 12, 1862, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Ill., when killed by the street cars on January 28, 1892.

MICHAEL E. MILLER enlisted at the age of thirty-two on August 15, 1862, served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He died in Springfield, Ill., August 24, 1897.

DAVID NOYES enlisted at the age of twenty-eight and probably died at Nashville, Tenn., but there is nothing on the record by which the date and place can be given.

STEPHEN H. NOTT was born in Eugene, Vermillion county, Indiana, May 10, 1840, and with his parents removed to Illinois in the autumn of that year. He was a farmer when he enlisted from Fulton county. He served with his company through all the campaigns in which the command was engaged until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia. He was held a prisoner in Andersonville to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 22, 1865. He returned to Fulton county, resumed farming, has been school director, and now resides at Lewistown, Ill.

JAMES E. NICHOLS enlisted at the age of twenty-nine on August 20, 1862. He served with his company until near the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment. His subsequent career is unknown.

JOHN H. O'LEARY enlisted from Mason county at the age of twenty-two, served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was held a prisoner of war until the war closed, and was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., July 22, 1865. He resides in Bath, Ill.

EBENEZER PAUL, aged forty-three when he enlisted on July 26, 1862, served with his company through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged for disability on February 8, 1863. He is reported to have died in Nebraska about 1876.

SAMUEL PAUL, aged forty-one, enlisted August 20, 1862, served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability February 8, 1863. He died soon after the close of the war.

ROBERT PORTER was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1831, and emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1851. He enlisted as a farmer from Fulton county, and served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment had a part. He was wounded while guarding a train to Murfreesborough, Tenn., but not severely. He was mustered out with the regiment, returned to Fulton county, and resumed farming. He now resides at Lewistown, Ill.

THOMAS J. RATCLIFF enlisted at the age of twenty-two, served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for

disability October 18, 1863. He died at Lincoln, Ill., before the close of the war.

FRANKLIN RICHARDSON enlisted from Fulton county at the age of thirty-five, and served to the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment. He was honorably discharged August 30, 1865, and returned to Fulton county, where he died soon after the close of the war.

WILLIAM H. SKILES enlisted at the age of twenty-one, and served with the company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until his health failed on the Atlanta campaign. He was sent to the hospital at Tullahoma, Tenn., where he died on July 25, 1864.

JOHN F. M. SINGLETON, aged nineteen when he enlisted August 20, 1862, and served to the close of the war. He was honorably discharged May 27, 1865, and is supposed to be living in Missouri.

JOSHUA T. SINGLETON enlisted at the age of twenty-one and served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. His thigh was broken by a gun shot, and he fell into the hands of the enemy and died at Atlanta, Ga., July 21.

WILLIAM SOUTHWOOD enlisted from Fulton county at the age of twenty-five, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county, and now resides at Lewistown, Ill.

ELLIS SOUTHWOOD was born in Waterford, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1845, enlisted August 14, 1862, and served to the close of the war. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. He was mustered out with the regiment, returned to Fulton county, resumed farming, and now resides near Lewistown, Ill.

CHARLES SPINK enlisted at the age of twenty-one, served with his company until the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, where he was instantly killed. His remains are buried in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga., at No. 1914.

DAVID or JACOB SHOCK, aged thirty-five, deserted at Peoria, Illinois.

JAMES B. THOMAS, aged twenty-one, enlisted July 26, 1862, and served in the Kentucky campaign until the regiment reached Bowling Green, Ky., where he was sent to the hospital. He died

January 29, 1863, and his remains are buried at No. 10539 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES W. TIPPEY was born in Williamson county, Illinois, in 1839, and enlisted from Fulton county. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the invalid corps at Nashville, Tenn. He was honorably discharged, returned to Fulton county, resumed farming, and now resides at Enion, Ill.

JAMES W. TIPPEY was born in Williamson county, Illinois, vember 27, 1836, and enlisted from Fulton county. He was detached as blacksmith and served in that capacity to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county, where he resumed his trade—that of a blacksmith. His address is Duncan's Mills, Ill.

WILLIAM B. WINCHELL was born in Ohio, July 8, 1838, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Fulton county. He served with the company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, was a prisoner some two months, when he was exchanged, and served to the close of the war. He was mustered out with the regiment, returned to Fulton county, and resumed farming. He resides at Lewistown, Ill.

GEORGE WINCHELL, aged twenty-one, enlisted from Fulton county, and served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was exchanged some two months later, returned to his company, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Iowa some years ago, where he now resides.

JAMES H. WESTERFIELD was born in 1838, and enlisted from Fulton county. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county, but died soon after.

JAMES McKALIP—Muster out roll gives nothing about this soldier, except that he was discharged for disability February 8, 1863. This is an error. He died at Nashville, Tenn., and his remains are buried at No. 295 in the national cemetery near that city.

THOMAS E. PAUL—Date of enlistment not given on the roll. Died December 7, 1862, and is buried at No. 5666 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

SILAS STRODE—Date of enlistment not given. Discharged for disability April 22, 1863. Is said to reside in Cuba, Ill.

JAMES T. PIERCE (Quartermaster sergeant. See field and staff).

CHAPTER XXIX.

Company C was enrolled by Samuel Black, a farmer residing near Mason City, between July 23 and August 15, 1862, the entire company, except two—one from Logan and one from Peoria—enlisting from Mason county. At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: Samuel Black, captain; George A. Blanchard, first lieutenant, and Dr. William W. Walker, second lieutenant.

Of the 102 officers and men originally mustered in 8 were killed in action, 7 died of wounds, and 14 were hit whose wounds did not prove fatal while in the service, 22 died of disease, 24 were discharged for disability, 7 were transferred, 2 officers resigned and 31 officers and men were mustered out with the regiment.

The company bore well its part, and did its full share in making the history of the regiment one of which its members may be justly proud.

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BLACK was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, July 4, 1827, and was married and a farmer when he entered the service from Mason county. He commanded the company through the Kentucky campaign, resigned at Nashville, Tenn., February 7, 1863, and returned home. He removed to Wisconsin in July, 1863, and engaged in farming in Dunn county. Has served as county clerk six years, and as justice of peace, chairman of the town board, and member of the legislature. He has also been engaged in merchandising and in the livery business. He is retired now, and resides at Menomonie, Dunn county, Wisconsin.

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. BLANCHARD was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, May 14, 1833, and with his parents, Aaron and Anna Blanchard, removed to Illinois and settled in St.

Charles in Kane county, in 1838. He served for a time as deputy sheriff and circuit clerk of Kane county, married Amanda Walker, March 17, 1857, and removed to Havana, in Mason county, where he engaged in general merchandise. He assisted in recruiting Company C, and at the organization of the company was elected first lieutenant. He was promoted to be captain February 7, 1863, and commanded the company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was held in various rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged May 15, 1865. Upon his return to Havana he was appointed master in chancery for Mason county, holding the position until 1868, when he was elected circuit clerk. At the close of a four-years' term he became the secretary of the Springfield and Northwestern railway, and was serving in that capacity when he died May 4, 1875.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM W. WALKER was born in Adair county, Kentucky, July 8, 1822, removed to Illinois and was engaged in the practice of medicine in Mason county when he enlisted in August, 1862. He was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company, served with his company through the Kentucky and Murfreesborough campaigns and was promoted first lieutenant February 7, 1863. He took part in the Tennessee campaign and the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., but soon after his health failed and he resigned for disability incurred in the service. He returned to Mason county, resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until a short time previous to his death. He died at Easton, Ill., March 20, 1890.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES M. HAMILTON was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1834, and was an unmarried farmer when he enlisted from Mason City, in Mason county. He was chosen fifth sergeant at the organization of the company, served through Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, and was promoted second lieutenant October 7, 1863. He participated in all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until captured in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, was exchanged before the close of the war. He was mustered out with the regiment and returned to Mason City, Ill., where he died in about 1874.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM M. HAMILTON was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1834, and was farming in Mason county

when he enlisted from Mason City. He was chosen first sergeant at the organization of the company, served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability January 27, 1863. When last heard from he resided at Reno, Cass county, Iowa.

FIRST SERGEANT JOHN H. DUVALL was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1838, removed to Illinois and was married and a school teacher when he enlisted from Mason City. He was chosen third sergeant at the organization of the company, served through the Kentucky campaign, receiving a slight wound at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He was promoted first sergeant and served with his company in all the campaigns and actions in which the regiment was engaged until killed at the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 8726 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

FIRST SERGEANT JOHN HOUSEWORTH was born in Selin's Grove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and was a blacksmith residing at Mason City, Ill., when he enlisted. He was chosen fourth sergeant at the organization of the company and was promoted first sergeant when Sergeant Duvall was killed at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, was held prisoner to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He returned to Mason City, Ill., where he died in about 1875.

SERGEANT ANDREW RICHEY was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1824; emigrated to Illinois, and was a harness maker when he enlisted from Mason City. He was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, served through the Kentucky and Murfreesboro campaigns, and was discharged for disability August 18, 1863. He returned to his family at Mason City, Ill., where he died soon after.

SERGEANT HENRY H. BUCK was the son of Captain Frederick Buck, a native of Denmark, and Esther Lawson, a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Havana, Mason county, Illinois, August 21, 1835. He attended the Illinois college at Jacksonville from 1854 to 1858, when failing health compelled him to quit his studies. He taught school at Bath and Mason City and enlisted from the latter place. He was promoted sergeant and participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment had a part until instantly killed by a shell that shattered his skull at the as-

sault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was buried with so many others where he fell, but in 1866 his remains were brought to his former home, and interred in the cemetery at Havana, Ill.

SERGEANT GEORGE BLACK was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire county, Scotland, in 1828, emigrated to Illinois and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county. He served through the Kentucky campaign, was promoted sergeant at Nashville, Tenn., and had a part in all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was held in various rebel prisons until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged under date of June 17, 1865. He returned to Mason county, but soon after went west, and is supposed to have died.

SERGEANT JAMES S. CHESTER was born at Leesburgh, Cumberland county, New Jersey, April 9, 1843, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1857. He enlisted as a farmer from Mason county, was slightly wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged. He was promoted sergeant in December, 1864, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Upon his return he resumed farming in Mason county, and resides at Easton, Ill.

SERGEANT WILLIAM H. MITCHELL was born in Salem, Washington county, Indiana, September 18, 1838, removed to Illinois in 1859, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was promoted sergeant, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Mason county he engaged in farming until 1890, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He resides at No. 5941 Princeton avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANT ROBERT LOFTON was born in Washington county, Indiana, in 1835, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Mason City. He was promoted sergeant, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. After his return to his former home he removed to Ford county, and died near Paxton, Ill., in 1875.

SERGEANT JAMES LEEPER, aged thirty-six, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was pro-

moted sergeant, served with his company until killed by a shell at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 25, 1864. He was lying in his shelter tent when a shot from the battery on the mountain cut him in twain. His remains are buried at No. 555 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

CORPORAL JACOB B. LOGNE, aged twenty-three, born in Cass county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served to the close of the war, was mustered out with the regiment, and now resides at Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri.

CORPORAL HARVEY H. HUTCHENS, aged thirty-five, born in Montgomery county, Ohio, married, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served with his company through the Kentucky campaign; his health failing he was discharged January 22, 1863. Returning home he never entirely recovered and died at Mason City, Ill., in about 1869.

CORPORAL JAMES O. LOGNE, aged thirty, born in Cass county, Illinois, was unmarried and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served through the Kentucky campaign; his health failing he was discharged January 7, 1863, and died at Lincoln, Ill., on his way home.

CORPORAL JAMES L. HASTINGS (promoted hospital steward. See field and staff).

CORPORAL JAMES J. PELHAM was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, June 20, 1831, was a farmer and enlisted from Mason county. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky campaign, but his health failed and he was discharged from Nashville, Tenn., for disability under date of February 13, 1863. He is a veterinary surgeon, and resides at Thermopolis, Fremont county, Wyoming.

CORPORAL CYRUS R. QUIGLEY was born in Napoleon, Jackson county, Michigan, March 21, 1841; removed to Illinois and was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served through the Kentucky campaign, was a member of Captain Powell's mounted scouts some two months at Nashville, Tenn., orderly at General Granger's headquarters one month, then sent to convalescent camp. He served in Company K, Eighth Veteran reserve

corps until March, 1865, when he was returned to his company and was mustered out with the regiment. He is engaged in farming near Decatur, Decatur county, Iowa, that town being his postoffice address.

CORPORAL ANDREW J. OPDYKE was born in Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, December 26, 1836; removed with his parents to Illinois in 1854, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until wounded at the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His wound disabled him for further service and he was honorably discharged from the hospital at Camp Butler, Ill., February 18, 1865. He removed to California in December, 1870, and is engaged in farming. He was postmaster at Cayton from 1884 to 1893. His address is Cayton, Shasta county, California.

CORPORAL PLEASANT ARMSTRONG, aged thirty-three, born in Menard county, Illinois, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served through the Kentucky campaign, was transferred to the marine brigade at Nashville, Tenn., and died in the service. Date and place unknown.

CORPORAL THOMAS H. B. HOLLINGSWORTH, aged twenty-seven, born in Windham county, Connecticut, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was appointed wagoner at the organization of the company, was promoted corporal, served through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Minnesota after the war closed, but his address is not known to the writer.

CORPORAL WILLIAM D. ALKIRE was born in Menard county, Illinois, August 23, 1838, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864; was held prisoner until April 28, 1865, when he was exchanged. He was slightly wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, was promoted corporal and honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He removed to Iowa in August, 1865, has been justice of the peace in Cass county; is farming, and resides at Thurman, Fremont county, Iowa.

CORPORAL ALMON BROOKS, aged twenty-seven, born in Union county, Ohio, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He was promoted corporal, served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1863. Is buried at No. 3257 in the national cemetery near that city.

CORPORAL CHANNING CLARK, aged twenty-four, born in Williamantic, Windham county, Connecticut, removed to Illinois, and enlisted as unmarried and a farmer from Mason county. He was severely wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, served to the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment. Returning, he resumed farming near Easton, Ill., where he died.

CORPORAL FRANCIS A. CHESTER was born near Leesburgh, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 15, 1841, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1857, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county. He served with his company in all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged; was promoted corporal, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Mason county at the close of the war he resumed farming, has served as school trustee from 1878 to 1887, and resides at Teheran, Ill.

CORPORAL JEREMIAH HOLLEY, aged thirty-seven, born in Lawrence county, Ohio, farmer and married when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864; was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war; was promoted corporal, and honorably discharged June 17, 1865. His last known address is Chillicothe, Mo.

CORPORAL JESSE C. MONTGOMERY, aged thirty-two, born in Gibson county, Indiana, married and a bricklayer when he enlisted from Mason City, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, was promoted corporal, and transferred to the marine brigade at Nashville, Tenn., January 13, 1863. Is reported to be living at Petersburg, Ill.

CORPORAL ANDREW McCLARIN, aged twenty-eight, born in Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, removed to Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason City. He was promoted corporal and served with his company until severely

wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He fell into the hands of the enemy and died in rebel prison August 4, 1864.

CORPORAL WILLIAM C. PELHAM, aged thirty-two, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. Was promoted corporal; his health failing on the Kentucky campaign he was left in the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died November 11, 1862.

CORPORAL THOMAS STAGG, aged twenty-five, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He was promoted corporal, served with his company until severely wounded and captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He died at Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.

MUSICIAN GEORGE W. DEITRICH, aged twenty, born in Selin's Grove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, removed with his parents to Illinois, and was a shoemaker when he enlisted from Mason City. He served through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged for disability February 19, 1863. Is supposed to be living in St. Joseph, Mo.

MUSICIAN BENJAMIN F. SCOVIL was born in Waterford, Fulton county, Illinois, January 1, 1846, and enlisted from his native county. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He removed to North Dakota, where he engaged in farming, and has been postmaster at McKinzie, Burleigh county, since 1888.

JOHN H. ATCHINSON, aged twenty-three, born in St. Clair county, Illinois; was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability January 17, 1863. Last heard from at Shawneetown, Ill.

MICHAEL ATCHINSON, aged twenty-two, married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864; was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He returned to Illinois; resumed farming, and died near Shawneetown, April 6, 1898.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, aged twenty-nine, born in Menard county, Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., for disability, but no date appears upon the record. He returned to Mason county, resumed farming, and died near Easton, Ill., May 5, 1899.

Note—A few years before the war this soldier was tried for murder; defended by Abraham Lincoln, and acquitted by the jury without leaving their seats. Armstrong had been present at an evening meeting where a man was killed, and although entirely innocent, a conspiracy was formed to convict him of the crime. At the trial, each of the prosecuting witnesses testified to seeing the knife glitter in Armstrong's hand when he struck the fatal blow, by the light of the moon. Whereupon Mr. Lincoln introduced an almanac in evidence, which showed that the murder was committed in the dark of the moon.

DAVID BRADFORD, aged twenty-one, born in Madison county, Ohio; was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois; served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was thought to have died in prison, but the record shows that he was honorably discharged from Springfield, Ill., June 7, 1865.

JOHN L. BURNETT, aged thirty-two, born in Clay county, Indiana; married, and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois; served with his company until killed at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 9313, in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

WILLIAM CLARK, aged twenty-one, born and raised in Mason county, from whence he enlisted; served in the Kentucky campaign until his health failed; was sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died November 16, 1862.

NELSON D. CUE, aged eighteen, born in Menard county, Illinois, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois; resumed farming, and resides at Greenview, Menard county.

JOSEPH W. CARTER, born in Mercer county, New Jersey, removed to Illinois; was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, at the age of twenty-three. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign and was sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., from which he was dis-

charged for disability November 7, 1862. He resides at Scottsville, Mitchell county, Kansas.

SAMUEL DERWENT, aged thirty-five, born in Yorkshire county, England; emigrated to Illinois; was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign; was sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died December 19, 1862. Is buried at No. 4451, in the national cemetery near that city.

JEREMIAH DEITRICH, aged thirty-one, born at Selin's Grove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania; removed to Illinois, and was a married shoemaker when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until severely wounded at the assault on Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; was removed to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died on July 13, following. Is buried at No. 9709, in the national cemetery near that city.

SAMUEL A. DRAY, aged twenty-three, born in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, removed to Illinois and was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Resides at Canton, Fulton county, Illinois.

PETER DOLCATER, aged twenty-five, born in Dornburg, Germany, emigrated to Illinois, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until near the close of the war, when he was sent to the hospital. He was honorably discharged from the general hospital at Springfield, Ill., January 26, 1865.

DANIEL DAUGHERTY, aged twenty-five, born in Adams county, Ohio, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died on August 24, following. Is buried at No. 2090, in the national cemetery on Orchard Knob.

EPHRAIM CATES, aged twenty-two, born in Jefferson county, Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until failing health sent him to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died November 18, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 10685, in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

ELBERT L. GARDNER was born in Morgan, Ashtabula county, Ohio, November 27, 1844, removed to Illinois in 1857, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, but failing health sent him to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Later he was removed to the general hospital at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he was discharged for disability March 16, 1863. He is a carpenter by trade and resides at Dun Station, Wilson county, Kansas.

JAMES M. GARDNER, aged nineteen, born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, removed to Illinois and enlisted from Mason county as a farmer. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, but was exchanged and served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

JOHN R. GARDNER, aged thirty, born in New York, removed to Illinois, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until captured near Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 15, 1865. He removed to Kansas and is reported to have died somewhere in that state.

JOHN A. GARDNER, aged eighteen, born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county. His health failed while on the Kentucky campaign and he was left in the hospital at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he died November 25, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 360, in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky .

THOMAS W. GREEN, aged 33, born in Clark county, Ohio, married, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county, Ill. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is supposed to be living at Conway, Laclede county, Missouri.

GEORGE GREGORY, aged twenty-three, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. His health failed on the Kentucky campaign, and he was left in the hospital at Danville, Ky., where he died ———. Is buried at No. 320, in the national cemetery near that city.

DANIEL W. HASTINGS, aged nineteen, born in St. Lawrence county, New York, was a farmer residing at Mason City, Ill., when he enlisted; served in the Kentucky campaign until the command

reached Bowling Green, Ky., when he was sent to the hospital, and died November 23, 1862. Is buried at No. 10691, in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN HARKNESS, aged twenty-one, born in Philadelphia, Pa., enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, and deserted October 20, 1862.

EDWIN M. HADSALL was born in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1837, removed to Illinois in 1860, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, was detailed in Battery I, Second Illinois light artillery at Nashville, Tenn., and served one year, returned to his company and served until wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864; recovered, returned to duty and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Kansas in 1881, is a saddler by trade, and now resides at Trading Post, in Linn county, Kansas.

SOLOMON HONS, aged thirty-two, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, but the date is unknown. He returned to Illinois after the close of the war, resumed farming, and died near Mason City.

WESLEY HONS, aged twenty-eight, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged for disability March 1, 1863.

LOUIS ISHMAEL, aged twenty-four, born in the state of Kentucky, married, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864; was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war, and died in the hospital at Annapolis, Md. Is buried at No. 1175, in the national cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

RICHARD A. LANE, born in Warren county, Tennessee, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, at the age of thirty-nine. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and the adjutant general's report says, "He was discharged for disability January 15, 1863." In fact, he died, and his remains are buried at No. 6686, in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

TIDENSE W. LANE, aged twenty-three, born in Pike county, Illinois, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is reported to be living in Iowa.

ABRAHAM L. LANE, aged eighteen, born in and enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, served with his company until health failed, and was discharged for disability April 18, 1864. He removed to Iowa after his return to Illinois, and died April —, 1887, at Atlantic, Ia.

GREEN B. LANE was born in McDonough county, Illinois, June 9, 1842, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county. He served with his company until wounded at the assault on Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; recovered from his wound, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Woodston, Rooks county, Kansas, where he is engaged in farming. He was justice of the peace from 1891 to 1899.

GEORGE A. MOORE, aged thirty-three, born in White county, Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He probably served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, but was discharged for disability January 18, 1863.

ROBERT S. MOORE, aged twenty-one, born in Bond county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, served with his company until sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died November 18, 1862.

GEORGE W. MOSLANDER was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, May 15, 1844; farmer, enlisted from Mason county, served through the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, and was slightly wounded at Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged June 17, 1865, and is engaged in farming at Teheran, Ill.

JOSEPH McCARTY, aged thirty-two, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., but the date is unknown.

JEREMIAH MARSHALL, aged twenty-one, blacksmith, born at Cape May, N. J., and was enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign and was transferred to the Fourth regular cavalry at Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1862.

JOHN W. MOSIER, aged twenty-seven, born in Miami county, Ohio, married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864; was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. Returning to his former home, he lived at Easton, Ill., for several years, then moved to Carleton, Neb., and later to Chicago, Ill., where he now resides.

JOSEPH MOSLANDER, aged thirty, born in Davidson county, Tennessee, single, plasterer, enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, served with his company until his health failed on the Atlanta campaign, when he was sent to the hospital on Lookout mountain, Tennessee, where he died July 22, 1864. Is buried at No. 1662, in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

WILLIAM H. NEELY, aged thirty-five, married, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., thence to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he died on July 28, following. Is buried at No. 507, in the national cemetery at New Albany, Ind.

SAMUEL NEELY, JR., aged twenty-four, born in Menard county, married, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, served to close of the war, but is marked, "Absent sick at muster out," of the regiment. Probably honorably discharged from the hospital, but the writer has been unable to get any further information concerning him.

WILLIAM NEWBERRY, aged twenty-nine, married, blacksmith, enlisted from Mason county, was severely wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Harrodsburg, Ky., February 8, 1863. Last known address, Glasgow, Mo.

RICHARD A. OSBORN was born at Danville, Steuben county, New York, in 1838, removed to Illinois in 1854, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability from the

regimental hospital at Nashville, Tenn., March 2, 1863. He returned to Mason county, resumed farming, and is now a lumber and coal dealer at Mason City, Ill.

JOSEPH O'DONNELL, aged eighteen, born in Fulton county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Mason county. His health failing, he was sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died November 23, 1862. Is buried at No. 10684, in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES H. PEARCY, aged twenty-eight, born in Putnam county, Indiana, married, carpenter, enlisted from Mason City, Ill. His health failed on the Kentucky campaign and he was discharged for disability February 2, 1863. Is now living in Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas.

STERLING PELHAM, aged thirty-five, married, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, and served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. Reported dead by pension office.

EBENEZER PAUL, aged thirty-five, born in Brown county, Ohio, married, shoemaker, enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, was left in the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died November 14, 1862.

JAMES C. PATTERSON (promoted assistant surgeon. See field and staff).

CHARLES E. QUANCE, aged twenty-one, born in Pennsylvania, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., in January, 1863. Is supposed to be living at Angola, Steuben county, Indiana.

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, aged eighteen, born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, served on the Kentucky campaign until sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died November 14, 1862.

HIRAM RAMSEY, aged eighteen, farmer, born in Green county, Ohio, enlisted from Mason City, Ill., served with his company until failing health sent him to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died in December, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 10859 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

AARON RITTER was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1842, removed to Illinois in 1861, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason county. He served with his company until wounded and captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was held in rebel prisons until April 26, 1865, when he made his escape, rejoined his company, and was mustered out with the regiment. He resides at 428 West Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM B. SHORT, aged eighteen, born in and enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps at Nashville, Tenn., September 16, 1863. Report says he died in the service.

ORLANDO STEWART, aged eighteen, born in Greene county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, served with his company until killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 252, in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky.

JOHN STUBBLEFIELD, aged twenty-two, born in Bond county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war, and honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming and died in Menard county, in about 1880.

HENRY SHAY, aged thirty, born in Dublin, Ireland, emigrated to Illinois, and was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 255, in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky.

WILLIAM SMITH, aged twenty-one, born in England, was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. His health failed and he was sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died December 19, 1862.

ARCHIBALD J. STUBBLEFIELD, aged twenty-two, born in Bond county, Illinois, single, farmer, enlisted from Logan county. His health failed on the Kentucky campaign and he was sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died November 30, 1862. Is buried at No. 10634, in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM A. TYRRELL was born in Litchfield, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 5, 1844, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1856, and enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and was held in Andersonville and other rebel prisons until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged June 17, 1865, and returned to Mason City, Ill., where he now resides.

JONATHAN P. TEMPLE, aged twenty-four, born in St. Lawrence county, New York, removed to Illinois, married, farmer, and enlisted from Mason county. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, August 10, 1864, returned to Illinois at the close of the war, but is supposed to be living in Minnesota.

JOHN H. TOMLIN, aged thirty-one, born in New Jersey, removed to Illinois, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He served with his company until killed at the assault on Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864.

MARCELLUS A. WHIP, aged twenty-five, born in Tazewell county, Illinois, married, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, served to the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment. He was honorably discharged from the hospital at Camp Butler, Ill., May 26, 1865.

JEREMIAH WAGONER was born in Sangamon county, Ill., in 1839, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, but served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming, and resides at Mason City, Ill.

THOMAS M. YOUNG, aged forty-four, born in Brown county, Ohio, single, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, Illinois. He served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. His left leg was broken and a part of his left hand was shot away. He fell into the hands of the enemy and died at Macon, Ga., August 2, 1864.

THOMAS P. YOUNG, aged eighteen, single, farmer, born in Bedford county, Virginia, and enlisted from Mason City, Ill. He was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, returned to Illinois at the close of the war, and died at Mason City, in about 1870.

JAMES K. YOUNG, aged twenty-seven, born in Brown county, Ohio, married, farmer, enlisted from Mason county, Illinois, and served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was removed to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died July 17, 1864. Is buried at No. 13657, in the national cemetery near that city.

HENRY G. YARDLEY, aged twenty-two, born and enlisted in Mason county, farmer, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to his former home, resumed farming, and died near Kilbourne, Ill., in March, 1900.

JOSEPH DUNN was born in New York City, in 1844, removed to Illinois, was a farmer and enlisted from Peoria county. He served with his company until killed at the battle of Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 10155, in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHAPTER XXX.

Company D was enrolled by Dr. Charles W. Houghton, residing at Bath, in Mason county, and was recruited between July 18 and August 8, 1862. At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: Charles W. Houghton, captain; Comfort H. Ramon, first lieutenant, and Charles H. Chatfield, second lieutenant.

This company was mustered in with 95 officers and men, of whom 5 were killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 1 was accidentally killed and 15 received wounds in battle which did not prove fatal while in the service, 13 died of disease, 22 were discharged for disability, 1 was transferred, and 40 officers and men were mustered out with the regiment.

Under the careful training of Lieutenant Chatfield this company became very proficient in the skirmish drill, and upon all occasions performed its duty with zeal and energy. The following is

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. HOUGHTON, aged twenty-six, born in Menard county, Illinois, physician, enlisted from Bath, was elected captain at the reorganization of the company, served through the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, but at Chattanooga his health failed and he resigned December 27, 1863. Returning home, he resumed the practice of his profession at Easton, Ill., where he died in about 1890.

CAPTAIN CHARLES H. CHATFIELD was born in Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio, October 3, 1840, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1843, and settled on a farm in Mason county. After making a trip to Pike's Peak, in 1859, he settled near Fort Scott,

Kansas, and served six months in the Border War. He returned to Illinois in 1860, and was a clerk in Bath when he enlisted as a private May 25, 1861, in Company K, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was severely wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, February 13, 1862. He was discharged on account of wounds June 15, 1862, returned to Bath, and assisted in recruiting Company D, and was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company. He was a splendid drillmaster and was filled with soldierly pride. General Sheridan once said to Colonel Moore, "You must hold that young lieutenant back—he is too anxious for a fight." He was promoted first lieutenant December 21, 1862, and to be captain December 27, 1863. He commanded his company from the latter date, until killed in the assault on Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 2331, in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

FIRST LIEUTENANT COMFORT H. RAMON, aged thirty-three, born in Mason county, Illinois, married, farmer, when he enlisted from Bath. He was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company, served through the Kentucky campaign, and resigned December 27, 1862. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming near Kilbourne, in Mason county, where he died soon after the close of the war.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL YOUNG, aged forty, born in Miami county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Mason county, enlisted from Bath, and was chosen first sergeant at the organization of the company. He was promoted first lieutenant December 27, 1863, and captain June 27, 1864. He commanded the company on the Atlanta campaign after the death of Captain Chatfield, and on the march to the sea, until his health failed. He died near Milledgeville, Ga., November 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN THOMAS F. PATTERSON, aged twenty, born in Jacksonville, Ill., farmer, enlisted from Bath as a private, was promoted first lieutenant June 27, 1864, and to be captain November 23, 1864. He commanded the company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is supposed to be living at Jacksonville, Ill.

FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANCIS S. COGESHALL was born in Cass county, Illinois, December 21, 1840, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, and was promoted first lieutenant November

23, 1864, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to South Dakota in 1885, and served two terms as county treasurer of Jerauld county, removed to Minnesota in 1899, and is now farming near Fulda, Murray county, Minnesota.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM W. TURNER, aged twenty-eight, born in Miami county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, and was promoted second lieutenant December 21, 1862, served with the company until March 30, 1864, when he resigned and returned home.

SERGEANT FREMAN BROUGHT, aged twenty-three, born in Ohio, single, farmer, enlisted from Bath, Ill., was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. Is buried at No. 272, in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky.

SERGEANT URIAH B. LINDSEY, aged thirty-three, born in Cass county, Illinois, married, carpenter, enlisted from Bath, was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps September 1, 1863. At the close of his service he returned to Bath, Ill., where he died February 28, 1898.

SERGEANT MILES McCABE, aged thirty-one, born in Muskingum county, Ohio, married, carpenter, enlisted from Bath, Ill., was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, served until wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was taken from the field to the third division hospital, thence sent to hospitals from which he was discharged for disability arising from his wounds, February 21, 1865.

SERGEANT JOHN R. NEVILL was born in Hart county, Kentucky, January 28, 1828, removed to Illinois in 1855, married, farmer, enlisted from Bath, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, promoted sergeant in May, 1863, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Kansas in 1883, and settled in Anderson county. He is a carpenter and resides at Kincaid, Anderson county, Kansas.

SERGEANT JOHN C. WILSON was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, May 3, 1832, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1849 and

settled on a farm in Mason county; enlisted from Bath and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, promoted sergeant March 25, 1863, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska and engaged in farming in Johnson county. His address is Elk Creek, Johnson county, Nebraska.

SERGEANT GEORGE O. CARLOCK was born in Fulton county, Illinois, November 14, 1839, and was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. Was promoted sergeant and served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Mason county at the close of the war; is a farmer and carpenter, and resides at Bath, Ill.

SERGEANT WILLIAM YOUNG, aged thirty, born in Miami county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He was promoted sergeant, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Resides at Rantoul, Champaign county, Illinois.

SERGEANT JAMES H. SEAY, aged thirty, was born in Tennessee, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Bath, Ill. He was promoted sergeant; served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and died at Petersburg in Menard county, May 6, 1886.

CORPORAL THOMAS J. MOSELY, aged twenty-three, born in Cass county, Illinois, single and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is residing in Chicago, Ill.

CORPORAL JAMES FERRELL, aged thirty-two, born in Erie county, New York, removed to Illinois, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Upon his return home he resumed farming, and died near Bath, Ill., in about 1880.

CORPORAL HENRY O. REEDER, aged thirty, born in Tennessee, removed to Illinois, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He was discharged for disability, January 15, 1863; returned to Illinois, and died near Mason City April 15, 1877.

CORPORAL JOHN O'BRIEN, aged twenty-five, born in Canada East, removed to Illinois and was a married farmer when he

enlisted from Bath. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is reported dead.

CORPORAL JOSEPH B. CONOVER, the youngest son of Major William H. Conover and Rebecca Hopkins, was born in Mason county, Illinois, September 28, 1844. His parents both died while he was quite young, but his father left a legacy of loyalty to his country. A few days before his death he said to an elder brother, "The fire-eaters of the South will force the North to war over the question of slavery, and I hope in the event of war that my sons will stand by our country and its flag." This Joseph never forgot, and as soon as old enough he enlisted from Bath. He was promoted corporal, served with his company until severely wounded in the right arm at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He fell into the hands of the enemy, had his right arm amputated, was parolled November 20, 1864, and honorably discharged in February, 1865. He returned to Illinois and was elected county treasurer of Mason county in 1869, serving one term of four years. He is a grain dealer and resides at Kilbourne, Ill.

CORPORAL WILLIAM H. CASTLEBERRY was born in Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, July 18, 1841, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Havana. He was promoted corporal, served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to the Indian Territory in 1894, and is engaged in farming in the Chickasaw Nation. His postoffice address is Rush Springs, I. T.

CORPORAL JAMES GOBON, aged twenty-one, born near Chandlerville, in Cass county, Illinois, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He was promoted corporal, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is farming near Kilbourne, Mason county, Illinois.

CORPORAL JOHN L. PHELPS was born in Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, May 26, 1840, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1870, and is engaged in farming near Cadam in Nuckolls county.

CORPORAL JAMES S. ROCHESTER, aged nineteen, born in Mason county, Illinois, and was a farmer when he enlisted from

Bath. He was promoted corporal, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

CORPORAL WILLIAM P. STITH was born in Adair county, Kentucky, August 13, 1838, and was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1839. He was a farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg, served with his company until transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps September 1, 1863, and in this organization he served at Elmira, N. Y., Chicago and Rock Island, Ill., until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Chicago July 1, 1865. He has been postmaster at Oakford, Ill., and at present is keeping a restaurant and confectionary at Peoria, Ill.

CORPORAL VAN TURNER, aged twenty-two, born in Morgan county, Illinois, and enlisted as a farmer from Bath. He was promoted corporal, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He became a physician after the war, and is supposed to have died in Indiana.

MUSICIAN CHARLES L. HAMILTON, aged twenty, born in Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, and was a clerk when he enlisted from Bath. Was appointed musician at the organization of the company, served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged May 18, 1865.

MUSICIAN FRANCIS M. BERRY, aged twenty-four, born in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, and was a clerk when he enlisted from Bath. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He is a brick layer and is living in Peoria, Ill.

WAGONER ANDREW J. ALLEN, aged thirty-four, born in Tennessee, enlisted from Bath, Illinois, and was appointed wagoner at the organization of the company. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Iowa and for a time lived in Council Bluffs, but removed to Grove, Shelby county, where he died May 1, 1895.

THOMAS J. AVERY (promoted commissary sergeant. See field and staff).

HENRY BEAL, aged twenty, born in Schuylkill, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Bath. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and resumed farming in McLean county, where he died in about 1880.

CLINTON BLACK, aged twenty-two, married, farmer, born in Illinois, and enlisted from Bath. Served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until severely wounded in the fight at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864. He was sent to the hospital, where he was discharged for disability November 1, 1864. He is farming near Turon, Reno county, Kansas.

NORMAN A. BULLARD, aged thirty-five, born in Yates, Orleans county, New York. farmer, removed to Illinois, and was single when he enlisted from Bath, in Mason county. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, but later removed to Kansas, where the writer met him some twenty years ago. Pension office reports him dead since March 22, 1899.

HENRY W. CASTLEBERRY, aged twenty-four, born in Cass county, Illinois, married, farmer, enlisted from Havana, was discharged for disability October 15, 1862. Moved to Texas.

JOSEPH CADY, aged twenty-three, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, removed to Illinois, single, farmer, enlisted from Bath, and died at Louisville, Ky., January 4, 1863. Is buried at No. 1584 in the national cemetery at Cave Hill near that city.

ASERIA CAPPER, aged twenty-three, born in Cass county, Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He served to the close of the war, but was sick in the hospital at Quincy, Ill., when the regiment was mustered out. No further record has been found.

WILLIAM D. CLOSE was born in Mason county, Illinois, September 11, 1845, and enlisted from Bath. Served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, in which he was twice wounded; was honorably discharged May 16, 1865. He returned to Illinois and engaged in farming until 1868, when he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, where he resided until 1880. He then removed to Washington territory, was justice of the peace, deputy sheriff for eight years, and treasurer of Cowlitz county for one term. He removed to Oklahoma in 1893, and engaged in farming and stock raising; has been justice of the peace, and was elected county treasurer of Woods county at the general election in 1900. He resides at Forest, Woods county, Oklahoma.

ROBERT CASSENS was born in Friedburg, Hanover, Germany, March 24, 1831, and emigrated to Illinois in 1856; was married and a blacksmith when he enlisted from Bath, in Mason county. He served with his company until detailed as blacksmith at brigade headquarters in October, 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1869 and to Colorado in 1893. He resides at Bolton, Arapahoe county, Colorado.

JACOB S. DEW was born in Bath, Mason county, Illinois, November 10, 1841, and was a farmer when he enlisted from his native town. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska and settled on a farm in Johnson county in 1866; has been a merchant, county clerk, clerk of the district court and has represented his county in the legislature three terms. He resides at Tecumseh, Johnson county, Nebraska.

EDWIN M. DURHAM (promoted quartermaster sergeant. See field and staff).

NOAH DAVIS was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1831, and enlisted as a farmer from Bath, Mason county, Illinois. He served with his company until wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and when able to travel he was given a furlough, but was killed in a railroad accident at LaFayette, Ind., in November, 1864, while on his way home. His remains were brought home and interred in Fairview cemetery.

WILLIAM DAVIS was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 12, 1835, and enlisted as a farmer from Bath, Ill. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, but served to the close of the war and was honorably discharged from Springfield, Ill., in June, 1865. He removed to Missouri in 1872 and improved two farms. In 1889 he removed to Kansas and was engaged in farming some five years, and in 1894 he settled on a claim near Medferd, Grant county, Oklahoma, where he now resides. He married Mary E. Bales in January, 1860; has a family of seven children, four of whom are married.

CADMUS FLORO was born in Ballard county, Kentucky, and was a farmer in Mason county, Illinois, when he enlisted from Bath. He served with his company until killed at the battle of

Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. Is buried at No. 7923 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

ALLEN GOBON, aged twenty-four, born in Ohio, married, farmer, enlisted from Bath, Ill.; served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Supposed to be living at Durand, Pepin county, Wisconsin.

SAMUEL B. GRISSOM, aged twenty-three, born at Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, removed to Illinois in 1857, enlisted from Bath, Ill., single, farmer. Served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is a farmer and resides near Kilbourne, Mason county, Illinois.

WILLARD HICKS, aged forty-five, born in New York, was single and a farmer in Mason county when he enlisted from Bath, Ill. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863. Died in Andersonville prison May 15, 1864. Is buried at No. 1102 in the national cemetery at that place.

JOHN HAZELRIGG (promoted principal musician. See field and staff).

JOHN L. HARBERT, aged twenty-two, born in Green county, Kentucky, married, farmer, enlisted from Bath, Ill. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Mason county, resumed farming and now resides near Kilbourne, Ill.

ALBERT J. HAMILTON, aged twenty-one, born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, farmer, enlisted from Bath, Ill. Served with his company until failing health sent him to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died October 11, 1863. Is buried at No. 522 in the national cemetery at Chattanooga.

HENRY HOWARTH was born in Blackburn, Lancaster county, England, in 1844, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted as a farmer from Bath. He served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged May 20, 1865. He was accidentally killed by a train in the tunnel at St. Louis, Mo., October 9, 1890.

ELIJAH HOUGHTON was born in Cass county, Illinois, in 1842, farmer, enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served with his company until failing health sent him to the hospital at or near the

close of the Atlanta campaign. He died in Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864, and his remains are buried at No. 7732 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

HENRY P. JONES, aged eighteen, farmer, born in Warren county, Ohio, and enlisted as a farmer from Havana, Ill. He served with his company until his health failed at or near the end of the Atlanta campaign, and he died in the hospital at Atlanta, October 2, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 7732 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

DANIEL JONES deserted November 8, 1862.

DANIEL KICER, aged forty-five, born in Union county, Pennsylvania, single, farmer, enlisted from Bath, Ill. He died at Louisville, Ky., December 4, 1862, and his remains are buried at No. 1217 in Cave Hill national cemetery near that city.

WILLIAM KELLEY was born in Ripley, Brown county, Illinois, in 1840, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Ripley. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Resides at Eagletown, Hamilton county, Indiana.

ARMSTEAD KIRK was born in Anderson county, Tennessee, in 1844, removed to Illinois and enlisted from Bath. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He died at Saidora, Mason county, Illinois, in about 1870.

JAMES A. LARANCE was born in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, in 1838; was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability June 3, 1863. Is reported dead.

ISAAC LAYMAN was born in Union county, Ohio, August 13, 1840, removed with parents to Illinois in 1845, and enlisted from Bath. He served with his company until wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and was honorably discharged from Springfield, Ill., July 18, 1865. He resides at Dewey, Champaign county, Illinois, where he settled in 1869.

JOSEPH LARANCE, aged twenty-six, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He served until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, July 19, 1864, and was absent (sick in the hospital at Kingston, N. C.) at the muster out of the regiment. He was honorably discharged (date unknown), and is reported dead.

GRANVILLE MADISON was born in Burksville, Cumberland county, Kentucky, July 16, 1836, removed to Illinois in 1854, and enlisted as a farmer from Bath. Served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1871, and engaged in farming in Gage county. Now resides at Blue Springs, Neb.

MILTON M. McDONALD, aged twenty-two, born in McDonough county, Illinois, single, farmer; enlisted from Macomb. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is supposed to be living at Macomb, Ill.

HENRY MEADS deserted October 6, 1862.

HUGH MORGAN was born in Liverpool, England, in 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from Havana, Ill. He served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died July 2, 1864. Is buried at No. 11847 in the national cemetery on Orchard Knob.

JAMES S. MYERS was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 26, 1839, removed to Illinois in 1857, married and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath; served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Kansas in 1869; is farming and resides at Pittsburg, Crawford county.

JOHN J. MURPHY was born in Ireland in 1817, emigrated to Illinois; was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He died of wounds, probably at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, 1864.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN was born in Port Madoc, North Wales, December 4, 1840, removed to Illinois in 1859, and enlisted as a farmer from Havana. He served with his company to the close of the war; was slightly wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Texas in 1869, and engaged in farming. Is now a merchant and resides at Sweet Home, Lavaca county, Texas.

HAROLD MATTISON deserted November 28, 1862.

ROBERT NEIDER was born in Germany in 1840, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted as a farmer from Bath. He served with his

company until wounded and captured at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863. Was reported absent (sick) at muster out of the regiment, but he probably died in some of the rebel prisons.

PATRICK O'ROURK was born in Ireland in 1841; enlisted as a farmer from Bath, Ill. Served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Last known address, Deming, Grant county, New Mexico.

OLIVER W. PARKS, aged nineteen, born in Pike county, Illinois, farmer; enlisted from Bath. Served with his company until wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was discharged on account of wounds, April 4, 1865. Two years after his return home irritation, caused by a piece of his blouse which had been carried into the wound, caused it to break out anew, causing his death within a short time.

JOHN PLASTERS, aged twenty-four, born in Cass county, Illinois, married, farmer, enlisted from Bath; served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Died November 4, 1899.

JOHN W. PRICE, aged eighteen, born in Pike county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Bath. Died at Louisville, Ky., December 11, 1862. Is buried in the national cemetery at Cave Hill, near that city.

NEWTON C. PATTERSON was born in Bellville, Belmont county, Ohio, February 11, 1843, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1857. He enlisted as a farmer from Bath; served with his company until April, 1864, when he was detailed to drive the brigade ambulance, which duty he performed until May, 1865. He was wounded in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, but continued on duty to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Upon his return resumed farming; has been school director, and resides at Mason City, Ill.

DAVID B. PHELPS, aged twenty-eight, born in Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, married, farmer; enlisted from Bath. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability May 23, 1863. Is a real estate dealer and resides in St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM H. RANSOM, aged twenty-one, born in Lynnville, Morgan county, Illinois, farmer; enlisted from Bath. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died January 4, 1863.

NATHANIEL S. ROCHESTER, aged twenty-three, born in Greene county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Bath; served with his company until severely wounded in left arm in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and was discharged on account of wounds, June 2, 1865.

ALANSON ROBBINS, aged twenty-eight, born in Wyandot county, Ohio, farmer, enlisted from Bath; served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and located at Lincoln, where he died February 8, 1897.

WILLIAM RHEINDERS was born near Ovid, Cayuga county, New York, February 13, 1839, removed to Illinois in 1857, single and a millwright and mechanical engineer when he enlisted from Mason county. He was wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, but served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. After the war he removed to Texas, where he continued his occupation until compelled to retire from active business by failing eyesight. His address is Texarkana, Texas.

ELIAS REEDER, aged twenty-five, born in Chicago, Ill., married and a farmer when he enlisted from Bath. He served through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged for disability, March 5, 1863. He resides at Teheran, Mason county, Illinois.

ROLLIE RAY, aged thirty, born in Mason county, Illinois, married, farmer; enlisted from Bath. Served through the Kentucky campaign, was discharged for disability February 4, 1863, and died in Indiana on his way home.

ISAAC STILTS, aged nineteen, born in Pike county, Illinois, farmer; enlisted from Bath. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died May 11, 1863. Is buried at No. 266 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN SIZELOVE was born in Franklin county, Indiana, March 18, 1845, removed to Illinois in 1856 with his parents and enlisted as a farmer from Bath. He served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war,

when he was honorably discharged from Springfield, Ill., July 22, 1865. He removed to Washington Territory in 1881, and engaged in farming in Stevens county; was appointed postmaster at Calispell in 1890 and again in May, 1900. His address is Calispell, Stevens county, Washington.

JOHN SCHOLLES was born in Chandlerville, Cass county, Illinois, January 9, 1844, farmer, enlisted from Bath. At the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, he received a gun shot wound through the left shoulder; recovered, returned to duty, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He settled on a farm in Christian county in 1870, and now resides near Mt. Auburn, Ill.

JACOB SMITH, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Lawrence county, Indiana, enlisted from Chandlerville, Ill. On the roll he is marked absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment, but in fact he was discharged for disability December 2, 1864.

FRANCES M. SMITH was born in Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, September 13, 1831, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1852; served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is a laborer and resides in Bloomington, Ill.

MERTON STELEY, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Horace, Pa., enlisted from Bath, Ill., died at Harrodsburg, Ky., December —, 1862. Is buried at No. 367 in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky.

MARTIN L. TREADWAY, aged eighteen, born in Cass county, Illinois, clerk, enlisted from Bath; served through the Kentucky campaign, and died February 6, 1863. Is buried at No. 6461 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

MARTIN TROY, aged twenty-two, born in Ireland, emigrated to Illinois, laborer; enlisted from Bath. Died at Mound City, Ill., October 2, 1864. Is buried at No. 3405, national cemetery, near that city.

CHARLES W. TOLEY, aged twenty-one, born in Mason county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Bath; served through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged for disability February 4, 1863. Is reported dead.

WILLIAM THOMPSON deserted August 28, 1862.

GEORGE VENLANINGHEM deserted December 23, 1862.

JAMES H. WELCH, aged nineteen, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, farmer, enlisted from Bath, Ill.; served with his company until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. Is buried at No. 1917 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Georgia.

IRA WELCH, aged eighteen, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, farmer, enlisted from Bath, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1862.

CHRISTOPHER WHEELER deserted September, 1863.

JAMES WALLACE, aged forty-five, born in Muskingum county, Ohio, married, farmer, enlisted from Bath, Ill. Served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Died near Easton, Ill.

JACOB YARDLEY, born at Crane Creek, Mason county, Illinois, August 6, 1835, single, farmer; enlisted from Havana. Served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is a farmer near Mason City, Ill.

GREEN P. BATTERTON, recruit; no record of when enlisted, but was mustered out with the regiment.

GEORGE W. PULLING, recruit, deserted February 14, 1863.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Company E was the Menard county company and was enrolled by Pleasant S. Scott, of Petersburg, under date of July 17, 1862. In this county were many people who had emigrated from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. These people were hardy, patriotic and brave, and most of them were strongly opposed to slavery. And these pioneers and their sons were prompt to respond to the call of the President for additional troops.

At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: Pleasant S. Scott, captain; Joseph M. Plunkett, first lieutenant, and Abraham Clary, second lieutenant. At the organization of the regiment this company became the color company.

The record shows that the company had 3 killed in battle, 5 died of wounds, 2 were accidentally killed, 12 died of disease, 18 were discharged for disability, 13 were wounded who lived to be discharged from the service. Of the 81 officers and men who formed the original company but 21 went home together at the close of the war. Not so strong in numbers as some of the others, nevertheless this company made a record of which all its members should be proud.

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN PLEASANT S. SCOTT was born in Washington county, Virginia, July 29, 1822, removed to Illinois in June, 1857, and settled at Petersburg, in Menard county. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was carrying the United States mail, and began recruiting a company on July 17, 1862. At the organization of the company he was elected captain, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. At

North Chickamauga, in the fall of 1863, he was captured and sent to Libby prison at Richmond, Va., from which he escaped after some four months' confinement. After much suffering and many narrow escapes from recapture, he reached the Union lines, and rejoined his company in the spring of 1864. He was wounded at the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, but soon recovered and resumed command of his company. He was promoted to be major of the regiment May 19, 1865, but the regiment was below the number which would permit his muster, and he was mustered out as captain. He returned to his old home in Illinois, and for the last fifteen years he has held the office of justice of the peace, and is holding that office at the present time. His address is Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH M. PLUNKETT, aged forty-five, born in Concord, Cabarrus county, North Carolina, and enlisted from Petersburg, Ill., where he was at the time city marshal. He was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky campaign, and resigned December 21, 1862. He returned to Petersburg, where he died in about 1870.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HUGH A. TRENT, aged thirty-one, born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois. He was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky campaign, was promoted first lieutenant December 21, 1862, and served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. When he recovered so as to be able to travel he secured a leave of absence and returned home. He was dismissed from the service on May 2, 1865, for absence without leave, and, as the writer is informed, died from the effects of his wounds soon after the close of the war.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ABRAHAM L. CLARY was born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, April 20, 1839, and was a farmer when he enlisted from his native town. He was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky campaign, and resigned at Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1863. He returned to his former home; was a clerk in a dry goods store for some sixteen years, and is at present corner of Menard county. His address is Petersburg, Ill.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CLARK N. ANDRUS (promoted adjutant. See field and staff).

SECOND LIEUTENANT ANDREW F. J. SHACKEY, aged thirty-five, born in Holmesville, Pike county, Mississippi, married, farmer, enlisted from Mason City, Ill. He was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, was promoted to be second lieutenant February 23, 1863, and served with his company until October 27, 1863, when he resigned for disability. Is reported to have died at Petersburg, Ill., in about 1896.

FIRST SERGEANT JACOB FAITH was born in Princeton, Indiana, July 8, 1834, removed to Illinois, and was a bricklayer when he enlisted from Petersburg. He was chosen first sergeant at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky and Murfreesboro campaigns, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., in 1863. Returning to Petersburg he resumed his trade, but later removed to Iowa, and located at Lenox, in Taylor county, where he died November 5, 1891.

FIRST SERGEANT A. J. TAYLOR, aged thirty, born in Springfield, Ill., was single and a clerk when he enlisted from Petersburg. He was promoted first sergeant, and served with his company until severely wounded in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was removed to Vining's Station, where he died of his wounds, July 24, 1864.

FIRST SERGEANT CHARLES BOCHERT, aged thirty-four, born in Mecklenburg, Germany, emigrated to Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg. He was promoted sergeant, then first sergeant, and commissioned first lieutenant, but the company was below the number required to permit his muster with that rank. He served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment as first sergeant. He returned to Petersburg, Ill., where he died November 17, 1893.

SERGEANT A. P. ARMSTRONG deserted October 7, 1862.

SERGEANT LEANDER VEILEIT, aged twenty-eight, born in Delaware, Delaware county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, married, farmer, enlisted from Petersburg. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., February 26, 1863. Is buried at No. 383 in the national cemetery near that city.

SERGEANT WILLIAM F. CLARY was born at Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, March 25, 1828, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from his native town. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, promoted sergeant, and served

with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was held in rebel prisons to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., June 17, 1865. He returned to his former home and engaged in farming for several years, but removed to Kansas in 1899. He now resides at Empire City, Cherokee county, Kansas.

SERGEANT WILLIAM LEONARD, aged twenty-three, born at Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, removed to Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg. He was promoted sergeant, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He died some time after his return to Petersburg, Ill.

SERGEANT ENOS BYERS was born in Vinton county, Ohio, in 1844, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Rushville, Schuyler county, January 19, 1864. He was promoted sergeant; served to the close of the war and was transferred to Company B, Sixteenth Illinois. He was mustered out with that regiment July 8, 1865.

SERGEANT WILLIAM F. HOHAMER, aged thirty-three, born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, married, farmer, enlisted as a private from his native town; was promoted sergeant, and carried the colors until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. A gun shot through the hips rendered him perfectly helpless, and he fell into the hands of the enemy and died in prison, but the date of his death is unknown.

CORPORAL JAMES POTTER, aged twenty-three, born in Menard county, Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg. He was discharged for disability, but the record does not reveal the date or place. He died March 24, 1897.

CORPORAL EZEKIEL SAMPLE, aged thirty-one, born in Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, but served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to his home at Petersburg, where he died February 9, 1898.

CORPORAL JAMES N. SHEETS, aged forty-two, born in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, removed to Illinois, was married and a mechanic when he enlisted from Petersburg. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; was severely

wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, fell into the hands of the enemy July 19, 1864, and died a few days later in Atlanta, Ga.

CORPORAL BOWLING GREEN, aged twenty-seven, born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from his native town; was chosen corporal at the organization of his company, served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and died in the hospital at Kingston Ga., August 17, 1864. Is buried at No. 477 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

CORPORAL JOHN GRIFFIN, aged forty-one, born in Shaker, Logan county, Kentucky; married, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill.; was chosen corporal at the organization of the company and was discharged for disability, but the date of his discharge does not appear upon the record. He returned to Petersburg, where he died May 23, 1897.

CORPORAL JOHN BARTHOLOMEW was reduced to the ranks and deserted December 28, 1862.

CORPORAL JAMES S. LYNN was born in Chandlerville, Cass county, Illinois, September 6, 1839, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company and was severely wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. He was discharged for disability on account of wounds December 27, 1862, returned to Illinois, and resumed farming near Mason City, where he now resides.

CORPORAL GEORGE TAYLOR, aged nineteen, born in Philadelphia, Pa., removed to Illinois and enlisted as a farmer from Petersburg. He was promoted to corporal; served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

CORPORAL WILLIAM H. YOUNG was born in Louisville, Ky., September 25, 1824, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1832, and was out in the Mormon war. He was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg; was promoted to corporal; served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, and engaged in farming near Petersburg, where he now resides.

MUSICIAN WILLIAM McNEELY, aged eighteen, born at Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, and enlisted from his native

town; was appointed musician and discharged for disability, but the date of discharge nowhere appears upon the record. Is reported dead.

MUSICIAN SAMUEL HAVENS, aged nineteen, born at Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, enlisted from Petersburg, Ill., as musician; served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., January 22, 1863. Is buried at No. 6617 in the national cemetery near that city.

WAGONER WALTER RANDALL, aged thirty-nine, born in Lexington, Ky., married and was an engineer when he enlisted from Petersburg, Ill.; was appointed wagoner. Served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, aged twenty-seven, born in Nashville, Tenn., removed to Illinois, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., and discharged for disability on account of wounds, but date of discharge is unknown. He resides at Petersburg, Ill.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, aged twenty-one, born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, and was a farmer when he enlisted from his native town. He was sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died December 5, 1862. Is buried at No. 10931 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

BOLING ARMSTRONG, aged thirty-eight, married, farmer, was born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, and enlisted from his native town. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and at Nashville, Tenn., was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps. The pension office reports him dead, without date.

WILLIAM ATTERBERRY, aged thirty-six. No further record.

HORACE ARMSTRONG, aged twenty-three. No record after muster in.

JOHN H. ARNOLD was born in Philadelphia, Pa., was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Peoria, Ill. He served with his company until wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Ga., July 19, 1864, and was discharged on account of wounds January 25, 1865. He returned to Illinois, and died at Springfield in October, 1890.

JOHN BARNETT, aged twenty-two, born in Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky; married farmer when he enlisted from

Petersburg, Ill. He served with his company until his health failed, and died at McAfee Church, Ga., April 20, 1864. Is buried at No. 11141 in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

CLAYBURN BARNETT, aged eighteen, born at Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, was a farmer and enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Served with his company until the close of the war; returned to Illinois, resumed farming, and died at Petersburg, January 3, 1890.

JOHN BECK, aged twenty-eight; deserted December 28, 1862.

PICKETT CLARY, aged—; deserted December 28, 1862.

MARTIN S. CLARY, aged twenty-one, born at Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, farmer; enlisted from his native town. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is said to reside at Anthony, Harper county, Kansas.

THOMAS S. CLARY deserted December 28, 1862.

ROYAL A. CLARY, aged —, born in Sparta, White county, Tennessee, married, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill., was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and was discharged for disability, but no date appears on the record. Died at Petersburg, Ill., in about 1896.

WILLIAM W. CARTER enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is said to reside at Petersburg, Ill.

WILLIAM G. CARTER was born near Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, April 24, 1836, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and resumed farming when mustered out, and now resides at Petersburg, Ill.

JOHN COX, aged twenty-three, born at Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, single, farmer, enlisted from Petersburg, Ill.; died, but the record fails to reveal the date of his death.

GEORGE COLE, aged twenty-nine, born in Stevensburg, Culpeper county, Virginia, single, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill., was discharged for disability, but the record does not reveal the date.

EDWIN CHAMBERS deserted; no date given.

DENNIS DENVER—Record furnishes nothing beyond the muster-in.

MICHAEL EKIS, aged eighteen, farmer, born in Barbour county, Virginia, enlisted from Petersburg, Ill.; died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 7, 1862. Is buried at No. 542 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

WESLEY FROST, aged twenty-six, married farmer, born in Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Illinois; enlisted from Petersburg. He died, but neither place nor date appears upon the record. Is buried at No. 313 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES FERGUSON was born in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, May 11, 1843, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1845, was farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg as a recruit March 10, 1864. He served with his company until the regiment was mustered out, when he was transferred to Company B, Sixteenth Illinois infantry. He was mustered out with that regiment July 8, 1865. He returned to Menard county and is engaged in farming near Petersburg, Ill.

RICHARD GRIFFIN, aged twenty-one, born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, enlisted from his native town. Served with his company until severely wounded in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was removed to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died September 17, 1864. Is buried at No. 2083, in the national cemetery on Orchard Knob, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

JAMES HINESLEY, deserted October 7, 1862.

STEPHEN HANKINS, aged twenty-one, born in Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, farmer, enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is supposed to be living in Jacksonville, Ill.

WILLIAM JONES, aged twenty-four, born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from his native town. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, at Nashville, Tenn., September 7, 1863. His subsequent career is unknown to the writer.

WILLIAM J. JONES appears to have enlisted from Petersburg, and to have been mustered in and discharged, but no date is given of his discharge.

WILLIAM LEITSON, aged twenty-three, born in Rodenberg, Germany, single, brickmason; enlisted from Greenview, Menard county, Illinois. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He resides at Petersburg, Ill.

GEORGE MYERS, aged twenty-five. Nothing relating to this soldier can be found of record, except that he enlisted and was mustered in.

JOHN C. MILLER, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Menard county, Illinois, and enlisted from Petersburg. He served with his company until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Is buried at No. 9314 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

RICHARD McGUIRE was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, in March, 1820, was a sailor in early life, emigrated to Illinois in 1844 and settled in Springfield, where he resided at enlistment. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Rome, Ga., but served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Springfield, Ill., where he now resides.

WILLIAM A. MENCE, aged 21, born in Boonville, Warwick county, Indiana, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Died October 23, 1862, probably at Harrodsburgh, Ky., as he is buried at No. 307 in the national cemetery at Danville, Ky.

WILLIAM E. MATHEWS appears to have enlisted at Louisville, Ky., and was discharged for disability, October 7, 1864. That is all the record discloses in his case.

ISAAC MARLIN, native of Tennessee, enlisted at Nashville, August 5, 1863. Served until the close of the war, and when the regiment was mustered out he was transferred to Company B, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered out with that regiment July 8, 1865, and when last heard from resided at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

THOMAS OSTERMAN, aged twenty-three, born in Germany, farmer, enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Record says died, but does not say when or where.

THOMAS OWENS, aged twenty-one, born in Springfield, Sangamon county, Illinois, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg and served with his company until killed in the assault on the enemy at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.

WILLIAM S. POTTER, aged twenty-one, born in Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg. Served through the Kentucky campaign and was accidentally killed by a falling tree at White's bend on the Cumberland river, November 19, 1862. (See Chapter V.)

JOHN O. PAIN, aged thirty-three, born in Washington, Orange county, Vermont, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps at Nashville, Tenn. No date given.

JAMES PEARSON, aged sixteen, born in Menard county, Illinois; enlisted from Petersburg. Record says discharged, without giving time or place.

ANDREW ROBINSON, aged eighteen, born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois; enlisted from Petersburg. Served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was discharged for disability arising from his wounds, February 26, 1865. He is reported to be in the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Ill.

JOHN L. ROBINSON enlisted as a recruit from Petersburg, January 19, 1864, and the record says discharged, but neither time nor place is given. Is said to be in the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Illinois.

WILLIAM RAY, aged twenty-two, married, farmer, born in Chandlerville, Cass county, Illinois; enlisted from Petersburg. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was accidentally killed by a falling tree at White's bend on the Cumberland river, November 19, 1862. (See Chapter V.)

CHRISTOPHER SHUTT, aged twenty-two, farmer, born in Germany; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Died at Louisville, Ky., October 7, 1863, and is buried at No. 2062 in the national cemetery at Cave Hill, Ky.

JAMES T. SEAY was born in Campbellville, Taylor county, Kentucky, March 29, 1842, and removed with his parents to Illinois

in 1855. He was a farmer when he enlisted from Petersburg. Served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was postmaster at Loyd, Menard county, and while residing in Fulton county served as constable and school director. He has been elected adjutant of the Regimental Association for eight successive years; is a carpenter, and resides in Havana, Ill.

HENRY SUTTON, aged twenty-one, born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, farmer; enlisted from his native town. Served until discharged for disability at Louisville, Ky., December 1, 1863. He resides in Havana, Ill.

FRANK F. SCOTT, aged twenty-one, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., farmer; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill.; was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, but served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Petersburg, where he died in —.

L. SPROUSE deserted. No date given.

JOHN W. SHROEDER, aged twenty-eight, born in London, England, single, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Beyond this the record contains but the one word "Discharged."

EPHRAIM STOUT, aged twenty-four, married, farmer, born in Farmington, Saint Francois county, Missouri; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Record says, "Died," but no date or place is mentioned.

JAMES T. SENTER, aged twenty-one, born in Springfield, Illinois, farmer, enlisted from Petersburg, and served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was discharged for disability resulting from wounds, November 23, 1864, and returned to Petersburg, Ill., where he now resides.

MORRIS SEAMAN deserted.

LEONIDAS TRAYLOR, aged twenty-five, single, farmer, born in Menard county, Illinois; enlisted from Petersburg. Served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Resides at Ransom, Ness county, Kansas.

JAMES E. THOMAS, aged forty-four, born in Bowling Green, Warren county, Kentucky, married, farmer; enlisted from Peters-

burg, Ill. Was slightly wounded at the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, and received wounds from which he died in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864.

GEORGE WATTERMAN, aged twenty-three, born in Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland, married, farmer; enlisted from Petersburg, Ill. Served with his company until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 9248 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

GEORGE M. WEBSTER deserted, but time and place not mentioned.

EDWARD WELSH appears to have enlisted, and to have been mustered in. But there the record stops.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Company F was enrolled by John Kennedy at Pekin, Tazewell county, between June 15th and 21st, 1862, in anticipation of a call for additional troops. This was almost a month earlier than the enrollment of any other company in the Eighty-fifth. Unfortunately the enlistment roll of this company does not always definitely fix the birth-place of the men. At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: John Kennedy, captain; Robert A. Bowman, first lieutenant, and Richard W. Tenney, second lieutenant.

During the three years' service 25 of the company were struck by bullets or shell in battle, 9 of whom were killed, 7 died of wounds and 9 recovered, 4 were accidentally killed, 10 died of disease, 23 were discharged, 4 were transferred and at the final muster out there were but 30 present.

The company was always bravely commanded, and never failed to do its full duty toward the preservation of the nation's integrity. The following is

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN JOHN KENNEDY was born in Tipperary, County Limerick, Ireland, emigrated to Illinois, and was a boatman on the Illinois river, residing at Pekin, in Tazewell county, when he recruited the company. None questioned his ability to command, and at the organization of the company he was elected captain. As an officer he was brave and enterprising, and led his company with more than usual skill. He was slightly wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, but refused to leave his command. A few days later, at the battle of Peach Tree creek,

Georgia, July 19, 1864, he was instantly killed by a shot which passed through his head. And so he died, with his face to the foe, defending the flag of his adopted country, beloved and regretted by his associates of whatever rank. His remains are buried at No. 8332, in the hallowed ground of the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT A. BOWMAN, aged forty-two, born in Genesee county, New York, was married and a boatman when he enlisted from Pekin, Ill. He was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company and served with the command until during the siege of Chattanooga, when he resigned under date of October 17, 1863, and went home.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ANDREW J. MASON, aged thirty-seven, married, farmer; enlisted from Pekin, was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, and was promoted first lieutenant October 17, 1863. He was commissioned captain May 27, 1865, but the company was then too small to allow his muster. He commanded the company from the death of Captain Kennedy until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD W. TENNEY, aged twenty-one, single, clerk; enlisted from Pekin, was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company. Served with his company until January 13, 1863, when he resigned and returned to Pekin, Ill., where he now resides.

SECOND LIEUTENANT EDWIN D. LAMPITT, aged twenty-one, single; enlisted from Pekin, was chosen first sergeant at the organization of the company, and promoted to be second lieutenant January 13, 1863. He resigned October 10, 1863, during the siege of Chattanooga, Tenn.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM KELLEY, aged thirty-four, single, boatman; enlisted from Pekin, was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, promoted first sergeant, served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

SERGEANT FRANCIS M. MCCOLGAN enlisted from Pekin, single, farmer, was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company and was commissioned first lieutenant, but the company was below the minimum and he was never mustered. He was cap-

tured, shot and left for dead by his inhuman captors at Louisville, Ga., November 30, 1864, but recovered, served to the close of the war and was honorably discharged. He resides at East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHNSON, aged twenty-six, single, farmer; enlisted from Pekin, was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment as a private.

SERGEANT WILLIAM DELONG, aged twenty-four, single, farmer, enlisted from Spring Bay, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, promoted sergeant, served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

SERGEANT JOHN O'BRIEN was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1845, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Princeville, in Stark county. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, promoted sergeant, served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Colorado in 1872 and engaged in the livery business in Boulder. He served as county assessor, constable and as a member of the city council. He died January 13, 1892, leaving a widow who resides at No. 1479 Pine street, Boulder, Colo.

SERGEANT WILLIAM EARP, aged thirty-four, single, farmer, enlisted from Pekin, was promoted sergeant, served with his company until captured at Louisville, Ga., November 30, 1864, and shot down in cold blood by his inhuman captors. He died during the night.

SERGEANT HENRY AMSLER was born in Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois, December 5, 1838, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from his native town. He was promoted sergeant November 30, 1864, served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to his former home and resumed farming, but in 1881 he removed to Pontiac, Livingston county, Illinois, where he now resides.

SERGEANT DAVID HAMILTON, son of Jonathan Hamilton and Harriet Ro, was born in Piqua county, Ohio, October 14, 1838, and with his parents removed to Iowa and settled on a farm in Louisa county in 1842. David and his brother, Reuben, were working at Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, when they enlisted. David

was promoted to be sergeant, and served with his company until killed in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.

CORPORAL EDWARD SCATTERGOOD, aged nineteen, enlisted from Pekin and was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, was color corporal and was carrying the battle flag when severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864; fell into the hands of the enemy and died in prison at Blackshear, Ga., about December 1, 1864. He was erroneously marked mustered out with the regiment, and so appears in the adjutant general's report.

CORPORAL NATHAN KELLOGG, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Pekin, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company and served until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He fell into the hands of the enemy and died at Griffin, Ga. His remains are buried at No. 4249 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga. He, too, was erroneously reported as mustered out with the regiment.

CORPORAL DAVID STRADFORD, aged thirty-five, single, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is reported dead by the pension office.

CORPORAL GEORGE DEFORD, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Princeville, in Stark county, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company and served until drowned in the Tennessee river, October 19, 1863. (See Chapter XI.)

CORPORAL R. S. SCRIVENS, aged twenty-six, married, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay, in Woodford county, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company and was discharged for disability, December 4, 1862.

CORPORAL PHILIP BECK, aged nineteen, farmer; enlisted from Pekin, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company and served until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864.

CORPORAL LEVI CLIFTON was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, March 8, 1845, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1849. He enlisted from Spring Bay, in Woodford county, was promoted corporal and was slightly wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge. Served to the close of the war and was mustered out with

the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1878 and settled in Knox county, where he served two terms as county commissioner. He is now farming near Franklin, Franklin county, Nebraska.

CORPORAL WILLIAM DEAN was born in Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1844, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1858. He was promoted to be corporal, was slightly wounded in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and engaged in farming, and resides at Manito, Mason county.

CORPORAL JOHN HODGE was born in Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois, January 2, 1844; enlisted from his native town, was promoted corporal, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. After final discharge he returned to his former home, where he has been engaged in farming to the present time. He is at present alderman of Spring Bay, Ill.

CORPORAL GEORGE PILLSBURY, aged twenty-four, single, merchant; enlisted from Pekin, and was born in Tazewell county. He was promoted corporal, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Ill.

CORPORAL B. F. VARNUM, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Pekin, was promoted corporal and was wounded in right hand at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864, but continued to serve with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

DRUMMER ABRAHAM BURT enlisted from Spring Bay, Tazewell county, Illinois, and was made drummer. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., January 15, 1863. When last heard from he was residing in Peoria, Ill.

WAGONER JOHN WOLF, aged thirty-three, single, mechanic; enlisted from Pekin as wagoner and served in that capacity until his health failed. He was discharged at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, March 6, 1864, for disability.

WILLIAM BIRD, aged nineteen, miner; enlisted from Pekin. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is said to be living at Scales Mound, Jo Davies county, Illinois.

JAMES F. BURT was born in Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, December 3, 1845, and was a farmer residing at Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois, when he enlisted. He was wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, but recovered and served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is a farmer and resides since 1889 at Litchfield, Montgomery county, Illinois.

DAVID BOYER, aged twenty-two, single, farmer; enlisted from Pekin, served through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged for disability January 19, 1863. Is said to reside near Delavan, Tazewell county, Illinois.

JOHN BAGGS, aged nineteen, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He is supposed to be living at Sparland, Marshall county, Illinois.

D. A. BRANDON, aged thirty-five, single, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois, and served with his company until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Is buried at No. 8759 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

P. D. CLEVELAND, aged thirty-five, single, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. Served through the Kentucky campaign, but his health failed and he died February 4, 1863.

DAVID CRAIG, aged forty-one, single, boatman; enlisted from Pekin. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. His death is reported by the pension office under date of July 20, 1894.

JAMES CAREY, aged thirty-eight, single; enlisted from Pekin. Served with his company until severely wounded at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864, was sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died March 11, 1864. Is buried at No. 1490 in the national cemetery near that city.

JAMES J. CHEAL, aged —; enlisted from Pekin. Served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the invalid corps at Nashville, Tenn., September 7, 1863.

JOHN J. CLARK, aged twenty-five, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. Served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864; was held in various

rebel prisons until the close of the war and was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., June 17, 1865.

JAMES COMBS, aged twenty-one, single, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is an inmate of the Soldier's Home at Quincy, Illinois.

ROBERT DRIVER, aged thirty, married, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay, and died at Louisville, Ky., September 29, 1862.

JOHN DUBOIS, aged nineteen; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served through the Kentucky campaign and was transferred to the invalid corps at Nashville, Tenn., September 7, 1863.

WILLIAM DEFORD, aged twenty-one, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

LEANDER DEVALI deserted October 20, 1862.

JAMES FRANK, aged twenty-one, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. No record after muster-in.

JOSEPH FORNER, aged thirty, single, boatman; enlisted from Pekin. Served with his company until killed at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864. He was born in France.

NICHOLAS FULTZ, born in Germany. Deserted October 11, 1862.

PHILIP GABRIEL, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

ANDREW GABRIEL, aged twenty-one, single, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., for disability, January 20, 1863.

HUGH GEHAGAN, aged twenty-nine, single, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay; served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He fell overboard just below Cincinnati and was drowned in the Ohio river. (See Chapter XXV.)

ROBERT GRID or GREGG, aged thirty-six, married, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served through the Kentucky cam-

paign and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., March 31, 1863. Reported dead by the pension office.

JAMES HANKS, aged twenty-five, single, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was killed by guerrillas near Nashville, Tenn., February 9, 1863.

HASARD HODGE, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., for disability, January 17, 1863.

GEORGE HODGE, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., June 17, 1863. Is buried at No. 3546 in the national cemetery near that city.

ALEXANDER HODGE, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay and served with his company until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864.

REUBEN HAMILTON was born in Piqua county, Ohio, April 11, 1834, and removed with his parents, Jonathan Hamilton and Harriet Ro, to Iowa in 1842 and settled on a farm in Louisa county. He enlisted from Brimfield in Peoria county, Illinois, and served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He was wounded in the right leg and left thigh at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, but returned to duty in time for the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., where his brother, Sergeant David Hamilton, was killed. He is a blacksmith, but unable to work at his trade, and for several years has been an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Ill.

HENRY HENFLING, aged twenty, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. His health failed early in the Kentucky campaign, and he died at Harrodsburg, Ky., October 24, 1862.

F. S. HENFLING, aged twenty-two, married, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served in the Kentucky campaign until accidentally wounded near Crab Orchard. How the accident occurred none ever knew. A gun was discharged, Henfling was shot through the leg and sent to the hospital at Danville, where he died November 1, 1862. Is buried at No. 80 in the national cemetery at Danville, Ky.

AMERICUS HINSEY, aged twenty-two, single, farmer; enlisted from Groveland. Served with his company until severely

wounded in the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. His left leg was broken by a gun shot and amputated and he was discharged for wounds from the hospital at Chicago, Ill., soon after the close of the war. When last heard from he was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

LEVI HORTON appears to have enlisted June 21 and to have been mustered in August 27, 1862, and there the record ends in his case.

EDWARD JONES deserted December 13, 1862.

MAURICE LANDERER, aged thirty, single, farmer, born in Germany and enlisted from Peoria. Served with his company until killed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864.

CLINTON LOGAN, aged twenty-eight, single, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay, and served with his company until accidentally killed by a guard at Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 1162 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

JAMES McCABE, aged twenty-nine, single, boatman; enlisted from Pekin. Served with his company until the close of the war, and was discharged with the regiment. He was a native of Ireland, and is reported to have died December 19, 1888.

PHILLIP McCABE was born in Ireland October 31, 1845, emigrated to Illinois with his parents in May, 1857, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Pekin. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is an optician and resides at Delavan, Tazewell county, Illinois.

JOHN MALONEY, aged twenty-one, single, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., January 9, 1863. Is buried at No. 5957 in the national cemetery near that city.

JOHN McQUIN, aged twenty-six, single, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. Served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged May 17, 1865.

BARNHART NOBLACK, aged twenty, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay and served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was removed to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died

September 9, 1864. Is buried at No. 14175 in the national cemetery near that city.

FRED W. NEWMAN, aged twenty-five, single, shoemaker, born in Germany; enlisted from Spring Bay, Ill., and was discharged for disability, November 21, 1862. He is reported to have died April 2, 1896.

JOSEPH ORANGE, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Germany and enlisted from Spring Bay, Ill. He served with his company until his health failed and died at McAfee Church, Ga., March 28, 1864. Is buried at No. 11140 in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

OUR MIKE, aged thirty-eight, single, farmer, born in Germany; enlisted from Spring Bay, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., February 8, 1863. His remains are buried at No. 6557 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, aged twenty-seven, single, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He was reported living at Newport, Jackson county, Arkansas, but a letter directed to that address was returned unclaimed.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, aged twenty-nine, married, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay and was discharged for disability January 30, 1863.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, aged twenty-nine, married, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

H. B. PARKS, aged thirty, single, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay and was discharged for disability, January 16, 1863.

WILLIAM QUINLIN, aged twenty-nine, single, farmer; enlisted from Peoria. Served in the Kentucky campaign until the command reached Bowling Green, when he was sent to the hospital. He was discharged for disability from that place, May 21, 1863. After the close of the war he returned to Ireland, the land of his birth, and died there October 1, 1894.

MATTHEW RILEY, aged forty, single, farmer; enlisted from Pekin, and served with his company until killed in the assault on

Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was born in Ireland; was of fine appearance, and made a splendid soldier.

MARTIN RYAN, aged twenty-five, married, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. He deserted September 8, 1862.

MICHAEL RHOADES, aged twenty-eight, married, farmer; enlisted from Pekin. Served with his company until drowned in the Tennessee river, October 19, 1863. (See Chapter XI.) His remains were recovered and are buried at No. 11830, in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

WILLIAM SPILLMAN was born in Switzerland, May 14, 1836, emigrated to Illinois, and was a farmer in Woodford county when he enlisted from Spring Bay. He served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to his former home at Spring Bay and resumed farming. Has been president of the school board for nine years, and also served as tax collector. His address is Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois.

HENRY STALDER, aged twenty, farmer, born in Germany, and enlisted from Spring Bay, Ill. He died in Louisville, Ky., October 12, 1862.

JOHN THOMPSON, aged forty-one, married, farmer, born in England, and enlisted from Pekin, Ill. He was discharged for disability at Louisville, Ky., March 7, 1863.

JOEL F. TERRY, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served with his company until captured at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia. He was held in various rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. Is supposed to be living at Oronoque, Norton county, Kansas.

ANTOINE TONEY, aged forty, single, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay, and after muster-in, the record is silent concerning him.

BENJAMIN TANGARD, aged twenty-four, married, farmer; enlisted from Groveland. Served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is supposed to be living at Western, Saline county, Nebraska.

MATTHEW L. WRIGLEY was born in Saybrook, Middlesex county, Connecticut, August 9, 1842; removed to Illinois, and was

a farmer when he enlisted from Pekin, Ill. He served with his company until captured in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863; was held in various rebel prisons until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 22, 1865. He returned to Illinois, but removed to Missouri in 1867, and to Oklahoma at the opening. He has been postmaster at Alvaretta, and is at present a merchant of that place. His address is Alvaretta, Woods county, Oklahoma.

FITZHUGH WESTNOUR, aged twenty-one, farmer; enlisted from Peoria, and served with his company until April 1, 1865, when he was transferred to the invalid corps. He was honorably discharged from that organization, at Washington, D. C., June 28, 1865.

EDWARD WARNER, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay. Served with his company until near the close of the war, but was sick in the hospital at Chicago, Ill., when the regiment was mustered out. He was honorably discharged a few days later.

W. WARNER, aged thirty-three; appears on the roll, but no further record has been found.

WILLIAM WHITNEY, aged twenty-four; enlisted June 16, and was mustered in August 27, 1862, but beyond these facts no record can be found.

ALEXANDER WOODCOCK, aged thirty-three, married, farmer; enlisted from Spring Bay, and died at New Albany, Ind., October 11, 1862. Is buried at No. 1096, in the national cemetery near that city.

G. H. WILSON, aged twenty-nine; enlisted June 21, and was mustered in with the regiment, and here the record stops.

JACOB WHITTAKER, aged eighteen, farmer; enlisted from Pekin, Ill. Served with his company until wounded at Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He recovered so as to return to duty and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to California and settled at Clear Creek, Butte county, where he died several years since, from the effects of his wound. His remains are buried in the cemetery at Clear Creek, Cal.

JOHN BASS, recruit supposed to have belonged to the company, but the record is silent beyond the statement that he enlisted from Pekin.

PHILLIP BRICKEL, recruit that seems to have belonged to the company, and who was transferred by order of the secretary of war, May 18, 1865, to Company C, Sixteenth Illinois infantry, and mustered out with that regiment July 8, 1865. He is supposed to be living at Alexandria, Thayer county, Nebraska.

WILLIAM EHART, deserted on the day he was mustered into the service.

JAMES ROSS, recruit; no date of enlistment or muster. Killed by guerrillas near Nashville, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

JOHN TURNER, died at Louisville, Ky., October 12, 1862.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

So many of the young men from the south part of Fulton county had entered the army in 1861 that few were so sanguine as to expect that more than one company could be raised in and around Astoria when recruiting began in the summer of 1862. But by the middle of August enough had enlisted to form two full companies.

Company G was enrolled by the Hon. S. P. Cummings between the 11th and 16th of August, the nucleus of the company being the overflow from Company H, it having been the first organized. At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: William McClelland, captain; Lafayette Curless, first lieutenant, and John M. Robertson, second lieutenant.

The record shows that 20 of the officers and men belonging to this company were hit with shot or shell in battle, 8 of whom were killed, 1 died of wounds, while 11 received wounds which did not prove fatal while in the service, 9 died of disease, 11 were discharged for disability, 16 were transferred and 36 went home together when the regiment was disbanded.

The company was commanded by officers who were brave and enterprising, and, for genuine loyalty and devotion to duty, Company G was the peer of any organization in the service. While the writer feels that his heart is big enough to take in the whole of the Eighty-fifth, there will always be a warm corner reserved for the "boys of Company G." The following is

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM McCLELLAND, aged thirty-eight, born in Jefferson county, Ohio, but for many years had been residing on a farm near Astoria, Ill. He was active in recruiting the company, and at its organization was elected captain. He commanded the company through the Kentucky campaign, and at the battle of Perryville, Ky., his actions proved that he was not lacking in courage. But the hardships of the campaign which ended at Nashville, Tenn., undermined his health, and he resigned his commission on December 21, 1862. He returned to his farm near Astoria, Ill., where he died November 24, 1889, his death resulting from injuries received from falling down stairs.

CAPTAIN HENRY S. LA TOURRETTE was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, January 24, 1824; removed with his parents to Ohio in 1831, and to Illinois in 1841, and settled on a farm near Canton, in Fulton county. He crossed the plains to Denver, Col., in 1859, and later made a trip to California. In 1860, he established a cattle ranch near Fort Union, N. M., which was becoming profitable at the breaking out of the rebellion. He then sold his claim and stock, taking notes for the proceeds of sale, which were never paid, and returned to Illinois for the purpose of entering the army. He enlisted from Astoria as a private, and was promoted to be captain December 21, 1862. He commanded the company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. This wound made necessary the amputation of his right arm near the shoulder, and ended his career with the company. He was honorably discharged July 1, 1865, and went to New Orleans, La., where he was keeper of bonded stores for ten years. He was in the internal revenue service at St. Louis, Mo., for six years, but is now residing at Winchester, Scott county, Illinois.

FIRST LIEUTENANT LAFAYETTE CURLESS was born in Brown County, Ohio, and enlisted from Bluff City, Schuyler county, Illinois, at the age of twenty-six. He was married, and a farmer, was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company, participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., and served with the company until the army arrived at Bowling Green, Ky., where he resigned his commission and returned home. He was murdered in Bluff City, Ill., May 7, 1886.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN M. ROBERTSON was born in



D. L. MUSSELMAN,
QUINCY, ILL., 1890.

Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1839, was married, and enlisted from his native township. He was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company, and promoted to be first lieutenant November 12, 1862. He participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged, until severely wounded by a gunshot through the thigh, in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. This ended his service with the company, as upon recovery he was assigned to duty in the commissary department, where he remained until the close of the war. He was mustered out June 5, 1865, and returned to his former home in Illinois. His health began to fail a few years later, and he made a trip over the old battlefields, going as far south as Florida, in 1880. But his search for health availed not, and he died near Astoria, Ill., February 20, 1881.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DE LAFAYETTE MUSSELMAN, son of George Musselman and Sarah A. Saffer, was born in a log cabin, in Fulton county, Ill., April 21, 1842. He can justly claim to come from patriotic stock, as his father enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry at the breaking out of the rebellion, and served his full term of three years. The subject of this sketch attended the Fulton Seminary at Lewistown, Ill., during the winters of 1859 and 1860, enlisted from Woodland, and was chosen first sergeant at the organization of the company. He was promoted second lieutenant November 12, 1862, and served under that commission to the end of the war.

He was slightly wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, but remained on duty, assumed command of the company, and continued in command until after the fall of Atlanta, when he received a twenty days' furlough to visit home. He left the company at Athens, Ala., and on the day he arrived at Chattanooga on his return, communications between that point and Sherman's army were destroyed. He was then assigned to duty as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Colonel Dilworth, who was assigned to command the post at Cleveland, Tenn. He served in that position until the following spring, when he rejoined the company at Goldsboro, N. C., and resumed command. He participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, commanded the company from Goldsboro to Washington, and was mustered out with the regiment.

He returned to Illinois at the close of his service, attended business college at Chicago, and taught one year in that city. In

1867, he went to Quincy, Ill., where he taught in the Bryant & Stratton Business College and the Quincy English and German College. In 1870, he purchased an interest in the Gem City Business College of Quincy, and a few years later became the sole owner. Under his careful, energetic management, this has become one of the most successful business colleges in America, numbering 800 to 900 students annually, thirty-four states and territories being represented among its students.

FIRST SERGEANT LEWIS S. POST, aged thirty-eight, born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, single, millwright; enlisted from Hickory, Ill. Was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company. Served through the Kentucky and Murfreesboro campaigns, but his health failed and he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, at Nashville, Tenn., August 27, 1863. He was honorably discharged from that organization at the close of the war. When last heard from was residing at 235 Oneida street, Pueblo, Col.

FIRST SERGEANT HENRY J. ATEN was born October 12, 1841, on a farm near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, on which his parents, Richard Aten and Ann Peterson, of Brook county, Virginia, had settled in the spring of 1840. His paternal and maternal ancestors were from Holland; both his great grandfathers served the colonies in the War of the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. He first enlisted August 8, 1861, in Company H, Twenty-eight Illinois Infantry, and served until discharged at Grand Junction, Miss., June 19, 1862, for disability resulting from an attack of typhoid pneumonia. He again enlisted August 12, 1862, and was chosen corporal at the organization of Company G, was promoted sergeant at Bowling Green, Ky., December 12, 1862, and first sergeant February 17, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn. He participated in all the battles and campaigns in which the command was engaged; commanded the company from Atlanta to the sea, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Illinois at the end of his service, he worked on the old homestead until the autumn of 1866, attended business college at Chicago, and began teaching bookkeeping in the business college at Quincy, Ill., the following spring. He taught and kept books until the spring of 1870, when he went to Kansas and engaged in the real estate and loan business at Hiawatha, in Brown county. He married Miss Maria L. Burbige, of Quincy, Ill., September 15, 1870, and has two daughters the issue

of this marriage. Has served as clerk of the district court, mayor of Hiawatha, and was appointed by President Harrison to negotiate with the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians for the allotments of their lands in severalty. Later he was appointed special agent and allotted lands to the members of both tribes. For ten years past he has been vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland for Kansas. Is the writer of the history in which this sketch appears, and resides at Hiawatha, Kan.

SERGEANT W. IRVING SHANNON was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1842, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1850, where they settled on a farm near Astoria, in Fulton county. He first enlisted October 12, 1861, in Company G, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., and was discharged for disability resulting from wounds, June 10, 1862. He again enlisted August 12, 1862, and was chosen sergeant at the organization of Company G; served with the company until mortally wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and died before assistance could reach him. The remains of this brave veteran soldier are buried at No. 8739 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

SERGEANT THOMAS HORTON was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, June 27, 1827, removed to Illinois in 1845, and settled on a farm near Bluff City, Schuyler county, Illinois. He enlisted from Bluff City, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; was promoted to be sergeant; served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. At the close of his service he resumed farming, and died at Bluff City, Ill., March 19, 1869.

SERGEANT LEWIS P. WRIGHT was born in Harrison county, Indiana, March 28, 1844, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1856, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Kerton, in Fulton county. He participated in all the battles and campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, was slightly wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, was promoted sergeant, and was mustered out with the regiment. At the end of the war he returned to Illinois, resumed farming and now resides at Enion, Fulton county.

SERGEANT DANIEL G. LONGFELLOW, aged twenty-three, born in Aroostook county, Maine, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Hickory, Fulton county, Illinois. He was pro-

moted sergeant; served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864.

SERGEANT WILLIAM SMITH enlisted from Fulton county, Illinois, as a private, was married, and a farmer. Served through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, was promoted sergeant, and mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, and resumed farming, but, if living, his present address is unknown.

SERGEANT WILLIAM R. ROE, aged thirty-five, born in Kentucky, was married, and a farmer when he enlisted from Woodland, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, promoted sergeant at Nashville, Tenn., served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. At the end of his service he returned to Illinois, and died at Bluff City, June 16, 1885.

SERGEANT LORENZO D. GOULD was born in Brown county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, at the age of thirty-seven, married, farmer, and was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company. He was a very faithful soldier, and served with his company until the close of the Atlanta campaign, when failing health sent him to the hospital. He died at Atlanta, Ga., November 1, 1864, and his remains are buried at No. 7739 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

CORPORAL WILLIAM F. BRYANT, deserted at Nashville, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

CORPORAL JOHN F. KENNEDY, aged thirty-four, born in Indiana, was married, and a farmer when he enlisted from Fulton county, Illinois. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; served with the company until his health failed, and he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, September 21, 1864. He was honorably discharged from that organization at Springfield, Ill., September 11, 1865. He resides at Astoria, Ill.

CORPORAL ELIAS WHEELER, aged thirty-nine, born in Brook county, Virginia, was married, and a farmer when he enlisted from Astoria, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, but his health soon failed, and he was discharged for disability August 31, 1863. He returned to Illinois, and died April 15, 1889.

CORPORAL PERRY ADKINSON, deserted January 10, 1863.

CORPORAL JACKSON SMITH, deserted February 1, 1863.

CORPORAL JOSEPH CURLESS, aged twenty-seven, born in Brown county, Ohio, married, farmer; enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He was promoted corporal, served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

CORPORAL PERRY W. CLUPPER was born in Unity, Columbian county, Ohio, March 11, 1842, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1857. He was a farmer, and enlisted from Schuyler county, Illinois. Was promoted corporal; served with the company until wounded near Louisville, Ga., November 30, 1864. He was captured, shot through the neck, and left for dead by the enemy, but recovered, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Kansas a few years after the war and engaged in farming near Salem, Jewell county, where he still resides.

CORPORAL PETER W. REVER, aged twenty-eight, was a carpenter, born in Manheim, York county, Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Woodland, in Fulton county, Illinois. He was promoted corporal, and served with his company until the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, when he was undoubtedly killed or captured and died in the hands of the enemy. It seems probable that he leaped the enemy's works, and in so doing received wounds from which he died. Others saw him almost up to the works, but the only report that could ever be made in his case, was that most unsatisfactory one, "Missing in action June 27, 1864."

CORPORAL DANIEL SANDIDGE was born in McDonough county, Illinois, January 27, 1840, was married, and a farmer when he enlisted from Oakland, in Schuyler county. He participated in all the battles and campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was promoted corporal and mustered out as such. Upon his return to Illinois, he engaged in farming, and for many years has resided near Mt. Sterling, in Brown county.

CORPORAL JOHN SHORES, aged twenty-seven, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, married, and a farmer, when he enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He was promoted corporal, and served with his company until killed in the assault on

Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Is buried at No. 9286 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

CORPORAL ALEXANDER R. TIDRICK was born in Birmingham, Guernsey county, Ohio, March 12, 1839, and enlisted as a farmer from McDonough county, Illinois. He was promoted corporal; served with his company in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, was promoted corporal, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was slightly wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He is a carpenter and bullder, and resides at Astoria, Ill.

MUSICIAN SAMUEL SIMMERS, deserted October 5, 1862.

MUSICIAN RALPH E. LINE, deserted November 8, 1862.

WAGONER GEORGE COOPER was born at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, November 22, 1839, removed with his parents to Illinois, and settled on a farm near Astoria, in 1846. He enlisted as a farmer from Astoria and was appointed wagoner, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was wounded in a fight at or near Lavergne, Tenn., and was mustered out with the regiment. Upon his return to Illinois, he resumed farming near Summum, in Fulton county, where he still resides.

MILES L. ATWATER was born in Sheffield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, married, cooper, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served until the close of the war, but under much embarrassment at times. He was what was commonly termed moon-eyed, a disease of the retina which prevented him from seeing at night, and the writer remembers that his brother, John Aten, led him on night marches. But he served faithfully to the end and was mustered out with the regiment. After the war he lived near Hamilton, in Hancock county, Illinois, but became totally blind. He died April 20, 1898.

WILLIAM ATWATER, aged twenty, farmer, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Woodland. Served through the Kentucky campaign until the command arrived at Bowling Green, where he was sent to the hospital, and was discharged for disability March 1, 1863. Is supposed to reside at Oakwood, Linn county, Kansas.

JOHN ATEN, the second son of Richard Aten and Ann Peterson, and brother of Henry J., was born near Astoria, Fulton

county, Illinois, August 13, 1843, and enlisted from his native town. His paternal and maternal ancestors were from Holland. Both his great grandfathers served the colonies in the War of the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was wounded early in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, but refused to leave the company until the fight ended, and then went to the hospital under protest, saying, "It is only a scratch!" At the hospital in Louisville, while convalescing, he showed such aptitude for caring for the sick and wounded, that he was retained some six months as nurse. At his own request he was returned to the company early in the summer of 1863, and thereafter never missed duty for a single day until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the regiment. After his return, he engaged in farming in McDonough county several years, returned to Fulton county, and bought the farm near Astoria, Ill., on which he now resides.

PERRY BROWN was born in Pleasantview, Schuyler county, Illinois, August 2, 1838, and enlisted from Hickory. He was married, and a farmer. Served until the close of the war, participating in all the campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is a farmer, and resides at Frederick, Schuyler county, Illinois.

THOMAS BROWN, aged twenty-three, married, farmer, born and enlisted from Schuyler county, Illinois. Served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Was mounted as a scout during part of his service, and was in the party that captured the prisoners at Chickamauga, as related in Chapter X. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming, but has been dead several years.

SIMPSON BROWN, aged twenty-six, born and raised in Schuyler county, Illinois, and enlisted from Browning; farmer. Served through the Kentucky campaign, but at Nashville, Tenn., his health failed, and he was discharged for disability August 31, 1863. He resumed farming upon his return home, but died at Butlerville, Ill., a few years after the close of the war.

AARON F. BREWER, aged nineteen, born at Taylor, Harrison county, Indiana, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company until failing health sent him to the hospital at McAfee church, Georgia, where he died January

22, 1864. Is buried at No. 10397 in the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

WILLIAM BOYD, aged fifty, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, was married, and enlisted from Astoria, Ill. The reports show that he died at Lexington, Ky., February 12, 1865, but it seems more probable to the writer that his death occurred in 1863.

JOHN E. BOLIN, aged nineteen, carpenter, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Astoria, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1862.

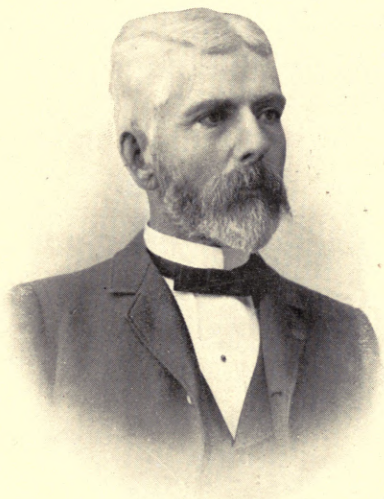
STEPHEN L. CASTOR, aged thirty-three, married, farmer, born in Campbell county, Kentucky, and enlisted from Kerton, in Fulton county, Illinois. He participated in all the battles and campaigns in which his company was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to farming at his old home, but afterward removed to Missouri, where he is supposed to be living, but his address is unknown.

LORENZO D. CURLESS, aged twenty-four, single, farmer, born in Brown county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, in Fulton county, Illinois. He served to the close of the war, participating in all the campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He resides near Astoria, Ill.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Hancock county, Virginia, and enlisted from Browning, Ill. He served to the close of the war, taking part in all campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Browning, Ill., married, and removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming. He died at Warsaw, Mo., December 24, 1899.

JOHN W. DODGE, aged twenty-three, farmer, born in Schuyler county, Illinois, and enlisted from Astoria. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, but his present address is unknown.

SILAS DODGE, aged twenty-two, single, farmer, born in and enlisted from Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, his wound causing the amputation of his right arm. He was transferred to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died July 9, 1864.



HENRY J. ATEN.

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JOHN W. DOUGLAS was born at Leesville, Lawrence county, Indiana, December 23, 1841, removed to Illinois and enlisted from Woodland, in Fulton county. He served with the company through all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, until near Atlanta, Ga., when failing health caused his transfer to the Veteran Reserve corps. He served in the reserve corps until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in the summer of 1865. He returned to Illinois and was engaged in farming until 1880, when he removed to Nebraska. He is a prosperous farmer near Tecumseh, Johnson county, Nebraska.

BENJAMIN F. EDMONDS, deserted October 8, 1862.

MICHAEL FAWCETT, aged twenty-three, married, farmer, born in Knox county, Ohio, and enlisted from Leesburg, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., April 5, 1863. Is buried at No. 7003, in the national cemetery near that city.

LEVI FAWCETT, aged thirty-five, single, farmer, born in Belmont county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1863.

SOLOMON HOLT was born at Rochester, Coshocton county, Ohio, January 19, 1839, removed to Illinois in 1860, and enlisted from Kerton, in Fulton county. He served to the close of the war, participating in all the battles and campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Missouri soon after the war closed, and engaged in farming in Andrew county. He located near Savannah, where he still resides.

DANIEL HAYES, aged thirty-one, married, farmer, born in Richland county, Ohio, and enlisted from Hickory, Schuyler county, Illinois. His health failed on the Kentucky campaign, and he died at Louisville, Ky., December 1, 1862.

JAMES M. JONES, aged thirty-two, married, farmer, born in Drake county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served to the close of the war, taking part in all the battles in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Astoria, Ill., and resumed farming, and died there October 3, 1898.

WILLIAM KELLY, aged thirty, married, farmer, born in Richland county, Ohio, and enlisted from Schuyler county, Illinois. His health failed and he was early sent to the hospital, and was discharged for disability, at Indianapolis, Ind., July 18, 1863. He died January 15, 1891.

FRANKLIN KERNS, aged twenty-five, married, farmer, born near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1863. Is buried at No. 3250 in the national cemetery near that city.

DAVID M. KING was born at Milford, Union county, Ohio, April 10, 1820, and was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1863. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming, but is now living retired at Bushnell, McDonough county, Ill.

DAVID T. LINE, deserted October 8, 1862.

CHARLES LAMPERELL, aged eighteen, blacksmith, born in Kent county, England, and enlisted from Astoria, Ill. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Astoria and engaged in farming, but has been dead for several years.

HENRY LAFARY, married, farmer, born in Brown county, Ohio, April 15, 1833, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company to the close of the war, participated in all the campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming, and now resides at Smithfield, Fulton county, Illinois.

JOHN LIVINGSTON was born at Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, January 28, 1840, and enlisted from his native town. He served until the close of the war, taking part in all the engagements in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was wounded in a railroad accident at Manchester, Tenn., while on duty as train guard. He is a carpenter and builder, and resides at Bushnell, McDonough county, Illinois.

JAMES S. LEWIS, enlisted from Astoria, was a farmer. Served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regi-

ment. He returned to Astoria at the close of the war, and resumed farming, but for many years he has been in poor health, the result of his hard service. He resides at St. Marys, Hancock county, Illinois.

STEPHEN LEVINGSTON, aged twenty-five, deserted October 5, 1862.

THOMAS J. LEVINGSTON, aged nineteen, enlisted from Astoria, and was discharged for disability at Louisville, Ky., October 1, 1862.

ANDERSON McCOMB, aged thirty-seven, married, butcher, born in Hickman county, Kentucky, and enlisted from Schuyler county, Illinois. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

JOHN McKAY, aged twenty-eight, married, farmer, born in New York, deserted April 1, 1863.

THOMAS O'DONNELL deserted at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He was killed by being run over by a railway train at Beardstown, Ill., in about 1889.

WILLIAM PRENTICE, aged thirty-four, married, farmer, born in Adair county, Kentucky, and enlisted from Woodland, in Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was a brother of Berry Prentice, killed at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia. He returned to Illinois and resumed farming in Fulton county, and died there February 19, 1891.

BERRY PRENTICE, aged twenty-five, married, farmer, born in Adair county, Kentucky, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company through all the battles in which it was engaged, until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Is buried at No. 8671 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

JOHN N. PARR was born at Heidelburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1838, and was a brickmaker when he enlisted from Pleasant, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company through all the battles and campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out at the close of the war with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and engaged in farming in Pleasant township, where he has served as member of the

county board, and commissioner of highways. His address is Summum, Fulton county, Illinois.

FRANCIS MARION PLANK was born near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, October 28, 1844, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia. He received a gun shot through the neck and left leg, which confined him to the hospital until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged from the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to his former home in Illinois. He removed some years later to Iowa, and engaged in farming in Allamooke county, where he resides on a farm of his own, free from debt, and contented. His address is Ion, Allamooke county, Iowa.

WILLIAM R. PARKER, aged eighteen, born in and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. Served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. At the close of the war he returned to his former home, killed a comrade, and left for parts unknown.

GEORGE POWELL, aged twenty-five, single, farmer, born in Adair county, Kentucky, and enlisted from Astoria, Illinois. He served with the company until transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps March 1, 1864, but his subsequent career is unknown to the writer.

GEORGE W. REED was born at Keen, Coshocton county, Ohio, May 31, 1844, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1859; enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county. Served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. At Nashville, Tenn., he was detailed in Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery and served with the brigade battery until the winter of 1864. He returned to Illinois and engaged in farming until August, 1899, when he removed to Wood River, Hall county, Nebraska, where he now resides.

LEWIS C. SMITH, aged forty-one, single, farmer, born in Ohio, and enlisted from Hickory, Schuyler county, Illinois. Discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1863.

HORACE J. SNODGRASS, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Harrison county, Indiana, and enlisted from Kerton, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company until instantly killed at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, July 1, 1864. Tired out with

crouching behind the works, he exposed his head while changing position, and a ball passed through his brain.

JOSEPH B. SHAWGO was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1843, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1855; enlisted from Browning, Ill., and served with his company until mounted at brigade headquarters in the summer of 1863. He was one of the party of scouts that captured the rebel prisoners on the eve of the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., as related in Chapter X. He was near Colonel Dan McCook when that officer was mortally wounded and carried him from the field. He was still serving as a scout when selected to carry a dispatch from General Sherman, then at Milledgeville, Ga., to General Thomas, then supposed to be at Chattanooga, Tenn. This very difficult and dangerous duty he performed, finding and delivering the dispatch to General Thomas at Nashville. He then served as orderly on the staff of General A. J. Smith, until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn. He graduated from Abingdon College, at Abingdon, Ill., in 1869, studied medicine, and graduated from a medical college, Chicago, Ill., in 1877. He began the practice of his profession at Quincy, Ill., the same year. He has filled various positions of trust under city, state and U. S. government, and is still practicing his chosen profession at Quincy, Ill.

GEORGE W. SHAWGO, brother of the doctor, born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1839, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., October 1, 1862, returned to Illinois, and now resides on a farm near Fandon, McDonough county, Illinois.

ALFRED SMITH, aged twenty-nine, married, farmer, born in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, and enlisted from Rushville, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, but his health failed, and he died at Nashville, Tenn., February 16, 1863. Is buried at No. 5134, in the national cemetery near that city.

JAMES N. STEPHENSON, aged twenty, farmer; enlisted from Woodland. Served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Fulton county, resumed farming, but died soon after his return, near Sumnum, Ill.

MARION SEVERNS enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. Served with his company until killed in the assault on

Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was a cousin of William, of Company H, wounded in the same action.

SOLOMON STILL, aged thirty-one, single, farmer, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps at Nashville, Tenn.

SAMUEL STILL, aged twenty-six, single, farmer, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. His health failing on the Kentucky campaign, he was sent to the hospital at Danville, where he died December 5, 1862. Is buried at No. 49, in the national cemetery at Danville, Kentucky.

ROBERT STILL, aged twenty-eight, married, farmer, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability, at Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1863. Reported dead.

JAMES SHIELDS, aged eighteen, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Woodland. Served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864.

LEWIS SEYMOUR was born in Montreal, Canada, February 20, 1825, removed to Illinois in 1856, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Hickory, Schuyler county. He served with his company until transferred to the engineer corps, July 31, 1864, and in that organization to the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 24, 1865. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming, and resides near Summum, Ill.

AARON THOMAS was born in Clermont county, Ohio, February 22, 1828, removed to Illinois in 1850, and settled on a farm in Fulton county. He enlisted from Woodland. Served with his company until June 1, 1863, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps at Nashville, Tenn. He was discharged from that organization, June 28, 1865, and returned to his former home in Illinois. He is now retired and resides at Astoria, Ill.

DAVID THOMAS, aged twenty-five, married, farmer, born in Boone, Harrison county, Indiana, and enlisted from Woodland,

Fulton county, Illinois. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and was a teamster at Lewistown when he died. His widow resides at Lewistown, Ill.

DAVID TAYLOR, aged twenty-two, married, farmer, born in Kentucky, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was wounded by a gun shot in the face at Pumpkin Vine creek, Georgia, but recovered and returned to duty. His address is unknown to the writer.

THOMAS J. TATE deserted September 1, 1863.

JOHN THOMPSON was born in Butlersville, Schuyler county, Illinois, February 5, 1845, and enlisted from his native town. In the Kentucky campaign a wagon ran over and broke his left foot, which disabled him for marching, and he was detailed as an orderly at brigade headquarters, where he served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He was wounded in the battle at Buzzard Roost, Ga., February 25, 1864, by a gun shot through the left arm. He was in one more battle than the regiment—Bentonville, N. C., where he received a shot through his pants. He was the first man to reach Cape Fear river, where he captured a rebel sergeant, some negroes and a flat boat. He removed to Missouri in 1871 and began farming in Harrison county. Has served as justice of the peace and now resides at Gilman City, Harrison county, Missouri.

BENTON TURNER deserted January 21, 1863.

GEORGE WORKMAN, aged twenty, born in Schuyler county, Illinois, and enlisted from Butlerville. Served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and at Nashville, Tenn., was detailed in the scouts at brigade headquarters, where he served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. At the end of his service he returned to his former home, where he was murdered by one whom he was trying to befriend.

JOSEPH H. WOODRUFF deserted at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Recruiting for Company H was commenced on July 31st, and by the 6th of August, 1862, the first of the two companies enlisted at Astoria had been enrolled. As with Company G, this company stands on the record as having been enrolled by the Hon. S. P. Cummings. At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: Nathaniel McClelland, captain; Luke Elliott, first lieutenant, and William Cohren, second lieutenant.

During the three years' service 29 of this company were hit with shot or shell, 4 of whom were killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 24 received wounds from which they recovered or were discharged, 6 officers resigned, 11 men died of disease, 24 were discharged, 6 were transferred, and 45 were present at the final muster out.

Of Company H it may be fairly said that it performed its full measure of duty, bore its full share of hardships and suffered its full proportion of loss. The record of the regiment was made brighter by its harmonious action in camp and field, by its steady, soldierly bearing in battle, and its prompt and intelligent response to every call for duty. The following is

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL McCLELLAND was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, January 25, 1826, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1830 and settled on a farm near Astoria, in Fulton county. He was a farmer, a ready speaker and frequently occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church in Astoria and vicinity.

He assisted in recruiting the company and at its organization was elected captain. An elder brother, William, was chosen captain of Company G, and a younger brother, Captain Thomas G., had but recently lost his life while in command of Company H, Third Illinois cavalry. Captain McClelland served through the Kentucky campaign, participating in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, but failing health forced him to resign his commission, which was accepted November 12, 1862, and he returned home. He engaged in farming for several years near Astoria, but afterward removed to Plymouth, in Hancock county, where he died January 14, 1878. His widow and at least one son now reside at Plymouth, Ill.

CAPTAIN DAVID MAXWELL was born in Jackson county, Ohio, March 22, 1822, and removed to Illinois in April, 1844. He crossed the plains to California in 1850, returned to Illinois some two years later, and was married and a cooper when he enlisted as a private from Astoria. He served through the Kentucky campaign, participated in the battle of Perryville, was promoted to be captain November 12, 1862, and commanded the company until failing health compelled him to resign at Nashville, Tenn., May 14, 1863. He returned to Illinois, and has since been engaged in farming and fruit growing. He resides near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois.

CAPTAIN JAMES T. McNEIL was born in Fulton county, Illinois, January 29, 1838, his parents, David McNeil and Mary Cole, natives of New York, having settled in that county in 1828. He went to Kansas in 1855, remaining there through the early border troubles, and at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he went to Iowa and enlisted as a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel D. S. Moore. He was promoted captain and commanded his company at the battle of Athens, Mo. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Illinois and enlisted as a private from Astoria. He participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., and was promoted first lieutenant November 12, 1862. He was detailed as military conductor, and ran the railway trains from Nashville to Murfreesboro until relieved at his own request. He was promoted captain May 14, 1863, and commanded his company until captured, as related in chapter XII. He resumed command of the company at McAfee Church, Georgia, and served until the close of the Atlanta campaign, when his health, which had not been good since his prison experience, forced him to resign. Re-

turning to Astoria, Ill., he served in the revenue department at Peoria, one or more terms, but has never recovered his health. He was married to Mary A. Ruble, of Knoxville, Tenn., in 1856, and they now reside at Table Grove, Fulton county, Illinois.

CAPTAIN IRA A. MARDIS was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, December 25, 1839, attended Granville college at Granville, Ohio, removed to Illinois in 1861 and was teaching in Fulton county when he enlisted from Woodland. He was chosen first sergeant at the organization of the company, was promoted first lieutenant May 14, 1862, and to be captain August 29, 1864. He served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, commanded the company from the time he was commissioned captain until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching, but some years later removed to Denver, Colo., where he died April 21, 1897.

FIRST LIEUTENANT LUKE ELLIOTT was born in the state of New York, June 15, 1815, spent his boyhood in Ohio and removed to Illinois in 1836. He enlisted from Summum, and at the organization of the company was elected first lieutenant. He served through the Kentucky campaign, participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, and resigned at Nashville, Tenn., November 21, 1863, for disability. Returning to Summum he was appointed enrolling officer and continued in that position until the close of the war. He served as member of the county board from Woodland and was justice of the peace for many years. He was a shoemaker by trade and continued his occupation at Summum until his death, which occurred October 11, 1892.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ANDREW J. HORTON was born at New Castle, Coshocton county, Ohio, October 28, 1835, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1853, locating on a farm in Fulton county. He enlisted from Woodland and was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company. Was promoted second lieutenant March 26, 1863, and to be first lieutenant August 29, 1864. He was captured in December, 1862, at Lavergne, Tenn., and held prisoner four months. He commanded Company B for a time toward the close of the war and was in command of that company when it was mustered out. He was mustered out with the regiment and returned to his farm, where he still resides. Has served as mem-

ber of the county board twelve years and filled township offices for thirty years. His address is Astoria, Ill.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM COHREN, aged thirty-one, married, farmer, born in Knox county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, and was engaged in farming when he enlisted from Astoria. He was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company, participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and upon the arrival of the command at Nashville, Tenn., he resigned on account of failing health. He returned to Illinois and resumed farming near Astoria. But some years since he removed to Kansas, and is understood to be farming near Wetmore, Nemaha county.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WASHINGTON M. SHIELDS was born in Harrison county, Indiana, May 18, 1830, removed to Illinois, and was a merchant when he enlisted from Woodland. He served through the Kentucky campaign as a private and was promoted second lieutenant at Nashville, Tenn., November 12, 1862. He resigned his commission February 16, 1863, and returned to Illinois, where he engaged in dealing in live stock. He served as city marshal at Lewistown, and now resides at No. 221 North Glendale avenue, Peoria, Ill.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM H. McLAREN was born near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, December 16, 1839, and was a farmer when he enlisted from his native town. He served as a private through the Kentucky campaign, and was promoted first sergeant at Nashville, Tenn., in the summer of 1863, served with his company to the close of the war, participated in all the campaigns in which the command had a part and was mustered out with the regiment. On returning to Illinois he resumed farming; has served as school trustee, tax collector and member of the county board for Astoria township. He now resides in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois.

SERGEANT JOHN B. PALMER was born at Freeman's Landing, Brook county, Virginia, June 16, 1837, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1852, was teaching when he enlisted from Astoria. He was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and in February, 1863, he was detached and became a member of Captain Powell's scouts. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. For more than a year of his

term of service he was of the mounted escort to the commander of the Fourteenth army corps. He returned to Illinois and resumed teaching, but later removed to Kansas, was probate judge of Grant county from 1892 to 1896, served a term as vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, and now resides at Orondo, Douglas county, Washington.

SERGEANT ELI SHIELDS, aged twenty-five, married, wheelwright, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Woodland. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, was mounted as a scout at Nashville, Tenn., and was of the party that captured the prisoners on the eve of the battle of Chickamauga, returned to duty with his company, and was killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864.

SERGEANT AMOS KINZER was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1835, removed to Illinois, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Kerton, in Fulton county. He served with his company to the close of the war, taking part in all the campaigns and battles in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, where he remained until October, 1876, when he removed with his family to Kansas and engaged in farming in Sedgwick county. He reared a family of boys and girls, who are all grown and doing for themselves. He died February 21, 1893, leaving his wife, Margaret E. (Wilson) Kinzer, who still resides at Sedgwick, Kan.

SERGEANT ANDERSON JENNINGS was born in Williams county, Ohio, December 4, 1842, removed to Illinois in 1854, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Astoria. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, was promoted sergeant, participated in all the campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Illinois, he attended Abingdon college and began teaching. He has mined in Mexico, been postmaster and president of the board of registration in Arkansas, was elected representative from Woodruff county, but was counted out; was justice of the peace, and now resides at Wister, Indian Territory.

SERGEANT ABRAHAM COOPER, aged eighteen, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1846, and settled on a farm near Astoria, where he enlisted as a tinner. He served to the close of the war, was promoted sergeant and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois at the

close of the war, and was working at his trade in Bath, when he fell ill with a fever. While recovering, but perhaps not conscious of what he did, he was drowned in the Illinois river in about 1866.

SERGEANT SILAS D. HENDERSON, aged thirty-three, married, farmer, born in Smith county, Tennessee, and enlisted from Astoria, Ill. He served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. The report of the commissioner of pensions states that he died March 30, 1891.

CORPORAL JOHN T. ZIMMERMAN was born at New Castle, Coshocton county, Ohio, December 17, 1841, removed to Illinois in 1856, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Astoria, Ill. He served until the close of the war, was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and captured near Columbia, S. C., in February, 1865. He was confined in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., some thirty-three days, was exchanged and honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He is a veterinary surgeon and resides at Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois.

CORPORAL GEORGE H. WETZEL was born on a farm near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, November 24, 1840, and enlisted from his native town. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served with his company and participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His wound, a gun shot through the thigh, detained him in the hospital until the close of the war and he was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., June 7, 1865. He settled on a farm in Schuyler county and engaged in stock raising, was collector, commissioner and trustee of his township in Schuyler county and trustee in Fulton county. He is a prosperous and progressive farmer, now residing at Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois.

CORPORAL HENRY SHIELDS was born on a farm near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, May 18, 1841, and enlisted from Woodland. Was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, served until the close of the war, taking part in all the campaigns in which the command was engaged and was mustered out with the regiment. Since the close of his service he has served as county commissioner and city marshal. He removed to Washington and engaged in merchandising at Centralia, in Lewis county, where he now resides.

CORPORAL FRANKLIN SHELLY was born at Jennings Gap, Augusta county, Virginia, February 11, 1835, removed to Illinois in October, 1856, was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Astoria, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of his company, participated in all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until severely wounded near Atlanta, Ga., in the action on the Sandtown road. He was a gun shot wound through the shoulder, which disabled him from further service, and he was discharged on account of wounds from the United States hospital at Camp Butler, Ill., March 9, 1865. He resumed farming upon his return from the army and now resides at Sheldon's Grove, Schuyler county, Illinois.

CORPORAL DAVID S. SHANK deserted January 3, 1863.

CORPORAL JOHN W. SWAN, aged twenty-six, blacksmith, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. Served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. When last heard from he was living at Liberty, Montgomery county, Kansas.

CORPORAL ELISHA J. ELLIOT, aged nineteen, farmer, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Woodland; was chosen corporal at the organization of the company and served through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Is buried at No. 9266 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

CORPORAL CHARLES DUNCAN was born at Duncan's Mills, Fulton county, Illinois, November 29, 1842, was a farmer and enlisted from Woodland. He was promoted corporal; served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. At the end of his service he returned to his former home, resumed farming and resides at Duncan's Mills, Ill.

CORPORAL THOMAS B. ENGLE was born on a farm near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, April 7, 1844, and enlisted from his native town. He was promoted corporal; served with his company through all the campaigns in which the command was engaged, was wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Iowa in 1872, is a prosperous farmer and resides at Coburg, Montgomery county, Iowa.

CORPORAL WILLIAM SHIELDS, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Pleasant. Was promoted corporal, served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

CORPORAL SAMUEL THOMPSON was born on a farm near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, March 6, 1843, and enlisted from his native town. He was promoted corporal; served with his company to the close of the war, participated in all the battles in which the command had a part, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1878, and to Missouri in 1894. He is engaged in farming, and resides at Lamar, Barton county, Missouri.

MUSICIAN HENRY H. WILSON was born in Langdon, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, June 3, 1846, removed with his parents to Illinois in April, 1856, and was attending school when he enlisted from Astoria. He was appointed musician at the organization of the company; served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Astoria he studied medicine, graduated from the medical department of the Iowa University at Keokuk in 1867 and began the practice of his chosen profession at Lindley, Grundy county, Missouri, in 1868. He removed to Montana in May, 1899, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Lewistown, Fergus county, Montana.

MUSICIAN MARTIN K. DOBSON was born at Summum, Fulton county, Illinois, March 23, 1843, and enlisted from his native town. At the organization of the company he was appointed musician; served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He captured his man on the skirmish line in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia. He resides at Lewistown, Ill., where he is engaged as a blacksmith and wagonmaker.

WAGONER BENJAMIN BOLEN, married, farmer, born in Maryland, and enlisted from Astoria, Ill. He was detailed wagoner at the outfitting of the company; served through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., for disability, January 29, 1863. Supposed to be living at Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.

JOHN BUSHNELL, aged twenty-four, single, farmer, born in Pike county, Illinois, and enlisted from Browning. He served with his company until the close of the war, but was sent to the hos-

pital at Alexandria, Va., a few days before the regiment was mustered out, where he died June 15, 1865. His remains are buried at No. 3033, in the national cemetery near that city.

ANANIAS P. BUSHNELL, aged twenty-six, married, farmer, born in Indiana; enlisted from Browning, Ill. Served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

GEORGE W. BARNES, aged thirty-one, married, farmer, born in Harrison county, Indiana, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., January 29, 1863. But about the time his discharge arrived he died in the general hospital in that city.

JOEL A. BARNES was born near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, January 6, 1844, spent the early years of his life on a farm, and enlisted from Woodland. He participated in all the battles in which the command was engaged; served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He attended the English and German college and the business college at Quincy, Ill.; after the close of his service taught school, read law and was admitted to the bar. Has been justice of the peace and served as deputy circuit clerk. He resides on his farm at Summum, Fulton county, Illinois, deals in stock and serves his clients when they are inclined to indulge in the luxuries of the law.

CHARLES R. BRANSON was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, January 13, 1836, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1839, settled on a farm in Fulton county and enlisted from Woodland. He was detached with the ordnance train in the Kentucky campaign, but soon returned to duty with his company, was slightly wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. At the close of his service he returned to Illinois; has been school trustee and is a merchant, residing at Ipava, Fulton county, Illinois.

HENRY BLOOMFIELD, aged twenty-five, married, farmer, born in Butler county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, was wounded at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, and died in general hospital No. 14 at Nashville, Tenn., February 11, 1863.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, aged twenty-six, single, farmer, born in Hancock county, Virginia, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from

Vermont. He served in the Kentucky campaign until the army reached Bowling Green, where he died in the hospital November 21, 1862. His brother, William, died at Louisville in October, but another brother, Alexander, served in Company G to the close of the war.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, aged nineteen, farmer, born in Hancock county, Virginia, removed with his parents to Illinois, and enlisted from Astoria. He died at Louisville, Ky., October 17, 1862, and is buried at No. 186 in the national cemetery at Cave Hill, near Louisville, Ky.

JOSEPH CRABLE was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1831, removed to Illinois in 1852, and settled on a farm in Fulton county. He enlisted from Woodland; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., February 3, 1863, for disability. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming and now resides at Astoria.

WILLIAM COLLINS, aged twenty-four, married, carpenter, born in Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Woodland. He served with his company until severely wounded on the firing line on Pumpkin Vine creek, Georgia. The shot that wounded him also wounded John W. McLaren. He was discharged for disability resulting from wounds, December 20, 1864. Is supposed to be living at Shoo Fly, Johnson county, Iowa.

JOSEPH DAVIS deserted January 21, 1863.

DANIEL DUTTON was born at Hamersville, Brown county, Ohio, October 3, 1837, removed to Illinois in 1850 and was single and a farmer when he enlisted from Woodland. He served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He resumed farming at the close of the war, and resides at Bluff City, Schuyler county, Illinois.

LEWIS DIAL was born in Knox county, Ohio, May 30, 1844, and with his parents, Edward R. Dial and Delilah Cramer, removed to Illinois and settled on a farm in Fulton county. He enlisted from Astoria; served with his company until severely wounded, August 5, 1864, in action near the Sandtown road and not far from Atlanta. His wound disabled him for further service, and he was discharged at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, February 20, 1865. Returning to Astoria he taught school four years, when suffering from his

wound forced him to abandon teaching and for most of the time since he has lived in the national military homes. At present he is an inmate of the National Military Home at Marion, Ind.

WILLIAM F. ELGIN, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is supposed to be living at Catlin, Ill.

JOHN D. FENTON was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1835, and removed to Illinois with his parents in 1837. He enlisted from Astoria; served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Astoria, where he has served the public as drayman ever since. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and again in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His address is Astoria, Ill.

WILLIAM H. FRIETLEY was born in Harrison county, Indiana, October 3, 1841, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1849. He enlisted from Woodland; served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. He returned to Illinois, but removed to Missouri in 1878, and engaged in farming in Schuyler county. His address is Jimtown, Schuyler county, Missouri.

JEREMIAH GORSAGE, aged —, married, farmer, born in Montgomery county, Illinois, and enlisted from Browning. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Browning, Ill., resumed farming, and died May 19, 1892.

WILLIAM C. HUDNALL was born in Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, November 25, 1843, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1849, and settled in Astoria, where he was a clerk when he enlisted. He served with his company until the spring of 1864, when he was mounted and served at brigade headquarters until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Astoria he became a harnessmaker, and was tax collector in 1892. He resides in Astoria, Ill., but is sadly afflicted with catarrh of the head, which baffles medical skill.

JONATHAN B. HORTON was born in New Castle, Coshocton county, Ohio, removed to Illinois at an early day and was a farmer when he enlisted from Woodland, in Fulton county. He was forty-four years of age; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., January 19, 1863, for disability.

MARION HORTON, aged twenty-six, farmer; enlisted from Woodland; was slightly wounded at Perryville, Ky., but recovered and served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864. A shell which did not explode struck him on the shoulder, causing a wound from which he never entirely recovered. He was honorably discharged from the hospital at Quincy, Ill., soon after the regiment was mustered out, and returned to his former home, where he died a short time after the close of the war.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS was born on a farm near Browning, Schuyler county, Illinois, June 5, 1841, passed his early years on a farm, and enlisted from Browning. He served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged until captured near the boundary line between North and South Carolina, March 3, 1865. He was held in rebel prisons until the close of the war, and honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He is a merchant and farmer, and resides at Browning, Ill.

CHARLES A. HUGHES, aged twenty, farmer, born in Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company until failing health sent him to the hospital while on the Atlanta campaign, and he died at Ackworth, Ga., June 20, 1864.

JULIUS T. HUGHEY, aged twenty-six, farmer; enlisted from Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company until transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, probably at Nashville, Tenn., but the record does not give the date of transfer. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and died June 18, 1883.

SIMON HEATON, aged twenty-seven, married, farmer, born in Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Astoria, Ill. He served with his company until captured at Louisville, Ga., November 30, 1864. After he surrendered he was shot down in cold blood by his inhuman captors. His remains are buried at No. 13681 in the national cemetery at Andersonville, Ga.

JACOB HORN, aged twenty-six, married, farmer, born in Knox county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois; served with his company until transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, probably at Nashville, Tenn. Date not given, but he was honorably discharged from that organization, and resides at Astoria, Ill.

JAMES WALTER HUDNALL was born in Logan county, Kentucky, March 30, 1846, removed to Illinois with his parents, and enlisted from Astoria. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. During the night march from Buzzard Roost, Georgia, to McAfee Church, he fell through a defective bridge, sustaining injuries which finally disabled him for service in the ranks, but he declined to apply for a discharge from the service, and in July, 1864, he was detached from his company and assigned to duty as an orderly at brigade headquarters, where he remained to the close of the war. In 1874 he turned his attention to newspaper work, was connected with papers at Peoria, Chicago and St. Louis, and in 1883 went to work as city editor of the Evening Journal at Quincy, Ill. In 1885 he was appointed to a position in the United States treasury department, and has since been continuously in that branch of the service. He is at present a special inspector of customs, serving on the Mexican frontier with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.

WILLIAM H. HULBURT was born in Philadelphia, Pa., removed to Illinois in December, 1855, and enlisted from Browning as a farmer. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is in poor health and resides at Havana, Ill.

HENRY N. HOWARD was born at Summum, Fulton county, Illinois, April 12, 1844, farmer, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Since his return to Illinois he has been engaged in farming, and is now buying poultry, and resides at Astoria, Ill.

JOHN B. HAGAN enlisted from Astoria, Ill.; served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., January 28, 1863. Is buried at No. 6717 in the national cemetery near that city.

ALANSUS P. HULBURT, born in Philadelphia, Penn., enlisted from Astoria, Ill.; was transferred to Company C, Sixteenth Illi-

nois Infantry, but the date of his transfer is unknown. He was mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865. Supposed to be living at Westerville, Custer county, Nebraska.

JAMES JAMESON, aged thirty-nine, married, farmer; enlisted from Pleasant, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., February 3, 1863, for disability.

HENRY J. JOHNSON, aged thirty, married, farmer, born in Centerville, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Astoria. He served with his company until captured near the close of the war; was exchanged, and honorably discharged June 17, 1865.

BENJAMIN JELLISON, aged twenty-four, married, farmer, born in Mahoning, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Astoria; served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Is a farmer and resides near Astoria, Ill.

JOHN F. KINGERY, aged twenty-five, married, farmer, born in Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company until near the close of the war, but was sick in the hospital at Chicago, Ill., at the muster out of the regiment. He was honorably discharged soon after; is a farmer and now resides near Summum, Ill.

JOSIAH H. KELLEY enlisted from Astoria, Ill.; served through the Kentucky campaign; was discharged from the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., January 29, 1863, for disability, but was unable to travel and died a few days later, and is buried at No. 742 in the national cemetery there.

RICHARD LANE, aged thirty-nine, married, cabinet-maker, born at Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Astoria. He served until near the close of the war, but was sick at Nashville, Tenn., when the regiment was mustered out. He was honorably discharged and returned to Illinois, where he died in September, 1894.

HENRY LOVEL, aged twenty-five, married, miller, born in Hamilton, Ohio; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., February 3, 1863, for disability.

FRANCIS M. McKEE was born at Hamersville, Clermont county, Ohio, December 17, 1835, removed to Illinois in 1854, and was a

farmer when he enlisted from Astoria; served with his company through the Kentucky campaign; was detailed in Captain Powell's scouts in March, 1863, and served with that command, and at division and corps headquarters until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. After returning to Illinois he removed to Iowa and engaged in farming. Now resides at Troy, Davis county, Iowa.

SOLOMON MEYERS was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, removed to Illinois in 1855, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Astoria. Was wounded in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. Upon his recovery and his return to his company he was detailed as ambulance driver; served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Upon his return to Illinois he resumed farming, but since 1894 has been retired and resides at Astoria, Ill.

JOHN W. McLAREN, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was twice wounded—once at Pumpkin Vine creek, near Dallas, Ga., and soon afterwards returned to duty at Florence, Ala. He returned to Illinois and resumed farming near Summum, where he died not many years after the close of the war.

GEORGE W. MEEK enlisted from Kerton, Ill.; served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., January 15, 1863, for disability. He resides at Colchester, McDonough county, Illinois.

GEORGE W. NEWBERRY was born in Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, April 16, 1844, and enlisted from Woodland. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was hit three times with spent balls. Upon his return to Illinois he studied medicine and began to practice at Smithfield in 1884. He has been president of the village board for eight consecutive terms. His address is Smithfield, Fulton county, Illinois.

WILLIAM OSBORN, aged forty, married, farmer, born in Coshocton county, Ohio; served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, and resumed farming near Astoria, where he died in 1882.

JOEL PALMER, aged nineteen, farmer, born at Oxford, Tuscarawas county, Ohio; removed with his parents to Illinois in 1852, and enlisted from Astoria. He served with his company until the command reached Bowling Green, Ky., where his health failed, and he was discharged January 10, 1862, for disability. He is reported to be living at Fair Play, Polk county, Missouri.

JOHN R. POWELL, plasterer, married, born in Adams county, Ohio, March 5, 1833, removed to Illinois in 1835 and enlisted from Astoria. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, but served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was honorably discharged August 12, 1865. He has long been a minister in the United Brethren church, and resides at Sheldon's Grove, Schuyler county, Illinois.

MARTIN V. PLANK was born on a farm near Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, December 10, 1841, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. His brother, Francis M., served through the war in Company G. Is farming near Astoria, Illinois.

MARTIN V. PARKER, aged twenty-five, married, carpenter, born at Jefferson, Coshocton county, Ohio, and enlisted from Astoria, Ill. Served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is reported to be living at Murrayville, Morgan county, Illinois.

JOHN H. PERKINS was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, November 27, 1832, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1836. He enlisted from Browning; served with his company until 1864, when he was transferred to the engineer corps and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1865. Has been constable of Oakland township, and resides at Ray, Schuyler county, Illinois.

MICHAEL ROGERS, aged thirty-three, married, farmer, born in Hardin county, Kentucky, and enlisted from Woodland, Ill. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Upon his return to Illinois, resumed farming, and died near Baders in about 1895.

LEMUEL J. SAYRES was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1840, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1844, and was living on a farm near Astoria when he enlisted. Was slightly wounded

at the battle of Perryville, Ky., but served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is a farmer, and resides at Browning, Schuyler county, Illinois.

HENRY C. SWISHER was born at Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, September 16, 1843, and removed to Illinois with his parents in 1856; enlisted from Astoria, and served with his company through the Kentucky campaign. At Nashville, Tenn., he was detailed, mounted and served at brigade and division headquarters until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was in the party of scouts who captured the rebel prisoners at the battle of Chickamauga, as related in Chapter X, and also the hero of the rescue as narrated in Chapter XVII. He was tax collector in Astoria township in 1886, was sheriff of Osage county, Kansas, from 1891 to 1895. Is a merchant, and resides at Lyndon, Osage county, Kansas.

JOHN B. SHIELDS, aged twenty-six, married, farmer, born in Harrison county, Indiana, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Lewistown. He served with his company until near the close of the war, but was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment. He was honorably discharged from the hospital at Chicago, Ill., and is supposed to be living at Massena, Cass county, Iowa.

FRANCIS M. SHRIER deserted September 14, 1862.

WILLIAM SEVERNS was born in Brown county, Ohio, October 8, 1845, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1856, and enlisted as a farmer from Astoria, Ill. He served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, but soon returned to duty. His two sons, Charles W. and Edward H., aged respectively sixteen and twenty, served through the war with Spain. A cousin, Marion, of Company G, was killed at Kennesaw Mountain, and Eli, a brother or cousin, was severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia. He is a carpenter and builder, residing at Clayton, St. Louis county, Missouri.

ELI SEVERNS, aged thirty, married, farmer, born in Jefferson, Coshocton county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Astoria. He served with his company until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 19, 1864. He was discharged on account of wounds at Nashville, Tenn., May 19, 1865.

He returned to Illinois, but later removed to Missouri, where he finally died from the effects of his wounds, at Mound City, Missouri, August 9, 1896.

ROBERT SNODGRASS, aged twenty-six, married, farmer, born in Harrison county, Indiana, and enlisted from Brooklyn, Schuyler county, Illinois. He served with his company to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Some years after his return to Illinois he removed to Kansas, where he died August 4, —.

JAMES SALSBURY, aged forty-three, married, farmer, born in Vanderburg county, Indiana, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Woodland. He served through the Kentucky campaign and at Nashville, Tenn., was transferred to the engineer corps. He was honorably discharged from that organization at the close of the war. He returned to Illinois, resumed farming, and died in Fulton county in about 1895.

GEORGE W. SHAW, aged thirty-four, married, farmer, born in Baltimore, Md., and enlisted from Woodland, Ill. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn. Is buried at No. 169 in the national cemetery near that city.

JOHN M. SAFFER, aged twenty-three, married, farmer, born at Boon, Harrison county, Indiana. He served with his company until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois.

BENJAMIN F. SHIELDS was born in Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, in March, 1843, and enlisted from his native town. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Illinois he engaged in farming in Knox county, where he served as constable from 1873 to 1881. Since 1889 he has resided at Bushnell, McDonough county, Illinois.

NATHAN SHANNON was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1833, and with his parents removed to Illinois and settled on a farm in Fulton county; was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Astoria. He served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., May 19, 1863. Returning to his former home he resumed farming near

Astoria, but later removed to Schuyler county. Is residing at Ray, Ill.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, aged twenty-one, farmer, born at Keen, Coshocton county, Ohio, and enlisted from Woodland, Ill. He served with his company until severely wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, and died of wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 11830 in the national cemetery on Orchard Knob near that city.

CHARLES C. TURNER deserted November 14, 1862.

JOHN THARIO, aged nineteen, farmer; enlisted from Astoria, and was born in Vermont, Ill. He served until near the close of the war, when he was captured and held in rebel prisons until after the regiment was mustered out. He was honorably discharged July 22, 1865, returned to Illinois, and is said to be living in Tazewell county.

WILLIAM TIERY, aged twenty-five, single, farmer, born in Adair county, Kentucky, and enlisted from Butlerville, Schuyler county, Illinois. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., August 13, 1863. Is buried at No. 713 in the national cemetery near that place.

JAMES P. ADDIS was born at Tecumseh, Lenawee county, Michigan, February 25, 1845, and enlisted from Astoria, Ill., under the name of James T. Toler. When a child too young to know his own name his father died and he was left with a neighbor's family. This family removed to Indiana, and from there the boy was taken by another family to Illinois, and for several years lived with Dr. W. T. Toler, of Astoria. Here he was known as Toler, and here he enlisted under that name. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. While the command was at North Chickamauga, during the siege of Chattanooga, he learned his real name, and that his mother was still living. He obtained a furlough and visited her during that winter. He was wounded in the fight at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864, receiving a gun shot wound which carried away the index finger of his left hand. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in farming in Illinois, Colorado and Oklahoma. Now resides at Lindon, Cleveland county, Oklahoma.

ARDEN WHEELER was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, May 8, 1839, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1852, and settled on

a farm in Fulton county. He enlisted as a farmer from Astoria; served until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Illinois at the close of his service, he resumed farming, and resides near Astoria, Ill.

THOMAS WHEELER, aged forty-one, born in Brooke county, Virginia, and enlisted as a farmer from Astoria, Ill. His health soon failed, and he was discharged for disability, October 30, 1862. He returned to Astoria, Ill., and died April 15, 1889.

DANIEL WORLEY was born at Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, August 7, 1832, removed to Illinois in 1851, and settled on a farm near Astoria, where he enlisted. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, by the concussion of a cannon; was teamster for some considerable time, and returned to farming in Illinois at the close of his service. He now resides at Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois.

FREDERICK F. ZELLERS was born at Myerstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1832, removed to Illinois in 1850, and settled on a farm in Fulton county. He enlisted from Woodland, was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., but served with his company until severely wounded and captured in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. In the charge he leaped the enemy's works and, badly wounded, fell into their hands. He was confined in Andersonville prison until the close of the war and was honorably discharged June 27, 1865. He settled in North Dakota in 1881, has been coroner of Stark county for four terms, and now resides at Taylor, in that county and state.

JOHN W. SNODGRASS enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, and served with his company until failing health sent him to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died October 8, 1863.

JAMES W. SAFFER enlisted from Woodland, Fulton county, Illinois, January 27, 1864; served with the company until the regiment was mustered out, when he was transferred to Company C, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered out with that regiment July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Company I was enrolled by William H. Marble under date of August 1, 1862, in that part of Fulton county bordering on the Illinois river. The records of the company show that they were carelessly kept, and are very defective in many respects.

The company was organized at Marble's mills by the election of the following commissioned officers: William H. Marble, captain; David M. Holstead, first lieutenant, and Hugh McHugh, second lieutenant.

One man was killed in action, and 12 were wounded who lived beyond the close of the war, 4 officers resigned, 2 were mustered out with the regiment and one was promoted, 18 men were discharged, 11 died of disease, 5 were transferred and 21 returned home at the close of the war.

In the individual sketches which follow an attempt is made to give a concise statement of the history of each member of the company, each of whom may look back with pride upon the results of the war, and rejoice in the fact that it was his privilege to bear an honorable part in the great struggle for freedom.

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. MARBLE was born at Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1837, and was married and residing at Marbletown, Fulton county, Illinois, when he recruited the company which became Company I of the Eighty-fifth. At the organization of the company he was elected captain, and commanded it through the Kentucky and Murfreesboro campaigns. He resigned his commission at Nashville, Tenn., April 9, 1863 for disability,

and went home. The writer has been unable to learn anything concerning him since he left the regiment.

CAPTAIN DAVID M. HOLSTEAD was born at Vienna, Oneida county, New York, July 10, 1837, removed to Illinois in 1856, was married, and a brickmaker at Havana when he enlisted. He was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was promoted captain April 9, 1863. He commanded the company through the Tennessee campaign, which ended in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863, where he was slightly wounded. He resigned for disability on October 7, 1863, and returned to Illinois. He resided at Keithsburg, Ill., from 1873 to 1892, when he removed to Clayton, Adams county, Illinois, where he now resides.

CAPTAIN ALBERT O. COLLINS was born in Knox county, Ohio, July 16, 1836, removed to Illinois in 1856, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Sheldon's Grove. At the organization of the company he was chosen first sergeant, and promoted second lieutenant at Nashville, Tenn., April 9, 1863. He was promoted to be captain October 7, 1863; commanded the company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. After the close of the war he removed to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to California. Since 1873 he has been engaged in farming and stock raising near Laws, Inyo county, California. He was married in Illinois in 1861; has five children, three sons and two daughters, all grown and doing for themselves.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALBERT P. BRITT enlisted from Mason City, Ill., in Company E, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 12, 1861, and at the organization of that company was chosen sergeant. He served with his company until promoted second lieutenant of Company I, February 9, 1863, and on June 2, 1863, he was promoted to be first lieutenant. He served with his company until October 27, 1863, when he resigned his commission and retired to private life. He died March 7, 1877.

FIRST LIEUTENANT PRESTON C. HUDSON promoted adjutant. (See field and staff.)

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDMUND CURLESS, aged thirty-one, married, farmer, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Kerton. He was appointed wagoner at the organization of the

company; served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was promoted to be first lieutenant July 23, 1864, and was mustered out with that rank. At the close of his service he returned to Illinois, resumed farming, and died near Bluff City, Ill., September 3, 1894.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HUGH McHUGH was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, but had removed to Illinois, and was a married farmer when he enlisted from Kerton, in Fulton county, at the age of forty-five. He was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky and Murfreesboro campaigns, and resigned on account of failing health at Nashville, Tenn., February 9, 1863. Returning to Illinois, he engaged in farming until 1884, when he removed to Kansas. He died at Independence, in Montgomery county, March 20, 1896, the Grand Army post officiating at his funeral. He left two sons—Robert and Stephen, but their address is unknown to the writer.

FIRST SERGEANT ROBERT MULLICA, aged twenty-four, married, farmer, born in Coles county, Missouri, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged; was promoted from fifth sergeant, to which position he was chosen at the organization of the company, to be first sergeant, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is a merchant and resides at Duncan's Mills, Fulton county, Illinois.

SERGEANT ABRAHAM A. CAMERON, aged forty-one, married, stonecutter, born in Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Summum, Fulton county, Illinois. He served with his company until July 31, 1864, when he was transferred to the engineer corps. Nothing is known of his subsequent career.

SERGEANT LABAN V. TARTER, aged twenty-four, single, farmer, born in Clay county, Illinois, and enlisted from Bernadotte, Fulton county. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, by a gun shot through the thigh and was discharged for disability July 21, 1864. Returned to Illinois; was married three times, and went to California, where he died in about 1893.

SERGEANT JOHN E. RENO was born at Fredericksburg, Harrison county, Indiana, October 28, 1837, and with his parents removed to Illinois in 1844. He enlisted from Marietta, Fulton

county, Illinois, as a farmer; was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was promoted first sergeant August 15, 1864, but the muster out roll failed to give him this rank. He is a farmer; has been school director for eighteen years, and resides at Table Grove, Ill.

SERGEANT LEONIDAS COLLINS was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 3, 1841, removed to Illinois in 1861, settled on a farm in Fulton county, and enlisted from Kerton. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; promoted sergeant, and served with his company until August 28, 1864, when he was transferred to the engineer corps. He served in that organization to the close of the war, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., July 1, 1865. He removed to Missouri in 1868, and is a prosperous farmer in Putnam county. His address is St. John, Mo.

SERGEANT JAMES MOSLANDER, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Virginia, and enlisted from Summum, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; promoted sergeant; served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He resides at Havana, Ill.

SERGEANT NEAL P. HUGHES, aged twenty-five, married, farmer, born in Holmes county, Ohio, removed to Illinois and enlisted from Summum, Ill. He served with his company until the close of the war; was promoted to sergeant; wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment. He resumed farming upon his return from the war, and died near Summum, Ill., October 3, 1879.

SERGEANT LEMUEL WELKER was born in Knox county, Ohio, August 20, 1835, removed to Illinois in 1857, and enlisted as a farmer from Summum. He served with his company until the close of the war; was promoted sergeant; was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and was mustered out with the regiment. He resumed farming upon his return and died near Astoria, Ill., April 2, 1899.

CORPORAL JEREMIAH COKLEY, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Hocking county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Bernadotte; was chosen corporal at the organization of

the company; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn. Date unknown.

CORPORAL WILLIAM LANDON was born in Fulton county, Illinois, April 27, 1841, farmer, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is farming near Ponca City, Kay county, Oklahoma.

CORPORAL JOHN W. BELLES, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Arkansas, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills, Ill. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is said to be living at Cedarvale, Chautauqua county, Kansas.

CORPORAL AZARIAH THOMAS, aged thirty-one, farmer, born in Fayette county, Ohio, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, and was transferred to Company K, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, but no date of transfer is given. He was mustered out July 13, 1865. He is said to be living near Havana, Ill.

CORPORAL CHARLES G. MATTHEWS was born in Fulton county, Illinois, May 2, 1843, was a farmer, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills, Ill. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, was slightly wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, served to the close of the war, June 27, 1864, served to the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Removed to Kansas in 1892, and to Oklahoma in 1898. Is farming at Renfrow, in Grant county.

CORPORAL MILO BUTLER, aged twenty-nine, single, farmer, born in Coshocton county, Ohio; removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Kerton. He was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

CORPORAL WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills, Ill. He was promoted to be corporal; served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

CORPORAL SOLOMON MARKEL, aged thirty-two, married, farmer, born in York county, Pennsylvania; removed to Illinois and enlisted at Duncan's Mills. He was promoted corporal; served with his company to the close of the war, and was mus-

teed out with the regiment. A few years since he was living at Goodland, Sherman county, Kansas, but his present address is unknown.

CORPORAL ISAAC RICHARDSON was born at Warsaw, Coshocton, county, Ohio, May 6, 1831; removed to Illinois in 1858, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Summum. He was promoted corporal; served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Since the war he has been engaged in farming and resides near Bluff City, Schuyler county, Illinois.

CORPORAL JOHN TRAYER, aged forty-three, married, farmer; enlisted from Summum, Ill. Was promoted corporal, served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He died near Lewistown, Ill., April 24, 1897.

CORPORAL JOHN WATSON was born near Frankfort, Franklin county, Kentucky, December 15, 1837; removed to Indiana in 1838, and to Illinois in 1845. He was a boatman when he enlisted from Havana. He was promoted corporal; served with his company to the close of the war, was slightly wounded at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, and at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is a carpenter and builder, and resides at 807 Millman street, Peoria, Ill.

MUSICIAN THOMAS BURBIGE, aged eighteen, farmer, born in Illinois, and enlisted from Manito, in Mason county. He was appointed musician; served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., January 1, 1863. Is buried at No. 5754, in the national cemetery near that city.

MUSICIAN WILLIAM McCAUSLAND, aged eighteen, blacksmith, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Kerton. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., in February, 1863. Resides in Havana, Ill.

LINCOLN AMSDEN, aged forty-three, single, farmer, born in Framingham, Middlesex, county, Massachusetts; removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Kerton. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., for disability, but the date of his discharge does not appear on the records.

WILLIAM BELLES, aged twenty-three, married, farmer, born in Missouri, and enlisted from Otto, Fulton county, Illinois. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

ZEBULON BRANSON, aged forty; enlisted from Otto, Ill. Deserted. So says the report of the adjutant general of Illinois, but it does not show that he was ever mustered into the service. The fact is that he enlisted as a private August 15, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into the service October 2, 1862. He was promoted second lieutenant of his company February 4, 1863, and was killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. When the writer learned of this record, he wrote to the adjutant general of Illinois, asking if something could not be done to render justice to the memory of this soldier who died fighting valiantly for his country, but that officer did not appear willing to do anything.

JACOB H. BETHMAN, deserted; time and place not given.

JOHN COKLEY, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Hocking county, Ohio, and enlisted from Bernadotte, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., January 18, 1863.

CHARLES CAIN, aged twenty-eight, single, farmer, born in Edinburgh, Scotland; emigrated to America, settled in Mason county, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn. The adjutant general's report says, "Discharged July 31, 1864." But the superintendent of the national cemetery at Nashville claims that he is buried at No. 11140, in the cemetery under his charge.

FILROY CODMER, deserted, but neither time nor place is given.

GEORGE DINGLES, aged forty-three, married, blacksmith, born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Bath, Mason county, Illinois. He served until the close of the war, and the fact that he was mustered out June 22, 1865, seems to indicate that he had been sick, detached or a prisoner, when the regiment was mustered out.

THOMAS FRAZEE, aged twenty-three, married, farmer; enlisted from Kerton, Ill., and served through the Kentucky campaign. He died in the general hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Janu-

ary 1, 1863, and is buried at No. 5092, in the national cemetery near that city.

HENRY FATCHCRAFT, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in St. Louis county, Missouri, and enlisted from Otto, Ill. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

JOHN D. FANTIN appears to have been mustered in, but no further record.

SANFORD GILSON, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Otto. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged from the general hospital at Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1863. He returned to Illinois, and is said to be living at Ipava.

JOSEPH E. GRAFF, aged nineteen, farmer, born in Lancaster county Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Washington, Ill. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

VINSON GRAY, aged thirty-two, married, farmer; enlisted from Duncan's Mills. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., but the date of his discharge nowhere appears.

ISAAC HORTON, aged twenty-eight, married, farmer, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and enlisted from Summum, Ill. Was discharged for disability at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1862.

WILSON HUGHES, aged thirty-six, married, farmer, born in Virginia, and enlisted from Otto, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign until the command arrived at Bowling Green, where he was sent to the hospital, and died in November, 1862.

JOSIAH HALE, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Madison county, Ohio, and enlisted from Otto, Ill. Served with his company until captured near the close of the war, was exchanged, and honorably discharged June 19, 1865. He resides near Summum, Fulton county, Illinois.

JOHN Q. HOLMES was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, November 14, 1825; removed to Illinois in 1848, was married, and a farmer when he enlisted from Otto, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps at Nashville, Tenn., in 1863, and served in that organization

at Rock Island and Chicago, Ill., until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1865. He was justice of the peace, tax collector, and served as assessor three terms, after his return to Illinois. He removed to Kansas in 1891, and engaged in farming in Sumner county, and resides at South Haven, in that county.

THOMAS HASKEY, born in England; deserted at Louisville, Kentucky.

BENJAMIN JONES, deserted.

SYLVESTER KELLER, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Cuba, Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Bernadotte. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He died in July, 1893.

JOHN KYRO, deserted.

JOHN LAPOOL was born in Strongstown, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1839; removed to Illinois in 1859, and was farming in Fulton county when he enlisted from Kerton. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He settled on a farm in West Virginia at the close of his service, and now resides at Laclede, Cabell county, West Virginia.

WILLIAM LOVELL, deserted.

SAMUEL LOW, deserted.

WILLIAM MINNER was born at Walhonding, Coshocton county, Ohio, September 5, 1840; removed with his parents to Illinois in 1846, and was farming near Sumnum when he enlisted. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and was honorably discharged in March, 1864. Soon after his discharge he removed to Montana, and engaged in farming near Big Timber, in Short Grass county, but was living at Sheridan, Wyo., when he died in 1898.

JOHN MINNER was born in Walhonding, Coshocton county, Ohio, June 4, 1842; removed with his parents to Illinois in 1846, and was farming in Fulton county when he enlisted as a recruit from Sumnum, February 8, 1864. He was slightly wounded in the fighting near the Sandtown road, in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., and is marked absent without leave at the muster out of the

regiment. He removed to Montana in 1886, is engaged in farming and stock raising near Rockvale, in Carbon county, Montana.

ELLIS MOORE was born in Green county, Illinois, April 12, 1845, and was farming near Havana, in Mason county, when he enlisted as a recruit, January 5, 1864. He served with his company until wounded in the assault on the enemy's works at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, and was absent (sick) at the muster out of the regiment. He was honorably discharged at Camp Butler, Ill., June 8, 1865, and returned to Illinois. In 1886 he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming in Chautauqua county, his address being Sedan, Chautauqua county, Kansas.

JOSEPH E. MOORE, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Missouri, and enlisted from Kerton, Ill. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is reported to have died April 4, 1895.

EDWARD McCROSKEY, aged twenty-one, farmer, born on Salt creek, Decatur county, Indiana, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills, Ill. He served in the Kentucky campaign until the command reached Bowling Green, where he fell sick and died in December, 1862.

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Coles county, Illinois, and enlisted from Summum, in Fulton county. Served with his company until February 11, 1864, when he was transferred to the engineer corps. He is reported to be living at Vermont, in Fulton county, Illinois.

JAMES H. PIERCY, deserted.

EBEN PAUL, aged twenty-two; enlisted from Summum. Served with his company until February 3, 1863, when he was discharged for disability.

SAMUEL PAUL, aged twenty-five; enlisted from Summum. Served with his company until February 3, 1863, when he was discharged for disability.

THOMAS J. ROYES, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Adams county, Ohio; enlisted from Summum, in Fulton county, Illinois, and the record says, "Discharged in October, 1862." In fact, he died October 18, 1862, and is buried at No. 835, in the national cemetery at Cave Hill, near Louisville, Ky.

GEORGE W. RITSWOLD, deserted.

THOMAS RAMSEY, deserted.

THOMAS J. STATTS, deserted.

GEORGE SANDERS, deserted.

MILTON STODDARD, aged thirty-four, married, farmer; enlisted from Bernadotte, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., March 25, 1863. Is buried at No. 265, in the national cemetery near that city.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, deserted.

CHARLES G. SWIFT, aged thirty-seven; place of enlistment not stated. Served with his company until July 31, 1864, when, according to the adjutant general's report, he was discharged. But as a matter of fact, he died at Louisville, Ky., January 19, 1864, and is buried at No. 1863, in the national cemetery at Cave Hill, near that city.

COLAND STEWART, deserted.

WILLIAM D. SPENT, deserted.

GEORGE TYRA, aged twenty-eight, married, blacksmith, born in Kentucky, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills, Ill. Served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

OLIVER TRAPP, aged thirty-one, married, cooper; enlisted from Otto, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., February 9, 1863. Is buried at No. 6443, in the national cemetery near that place.

AUSTIN WALKER, aged thirty-one, single, farmer, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills. Served with his company until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. His remains are buried at No. 8758, in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

ALBERT WINCHELL, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Fulton county, Illinois, and enlisted from Duncan's Mills. Served with his company through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1863.

JASPER WILCOX, opposite his name on the muster-out roll is written the word—died. Date of birth, place of residence at enlistment, and date and place of death are omitted.

WILLIAM MARKLEY, enlisted from Summum, and was discharged in October, 1862. That is all the record discloses relating to this soldier.

JOHN H. MOORE, enlisted from Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, January 5, 1864, and was discharged May 13, 1865. That appears to be all they had time to write about him.

WILLIAM OSBORN; this name stands upon the muster-out roll without any comment whatever.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Company K was enrolled by Dr. Robert G. Rider at Topeka, in Mason county, between July 18 and August 17, 1862. The men were mostly farmers from Mason county, although Iroquois, McDonough, Peoria, Stephenson, Tazewell and Will counties were represented in its ranks. At the organization of the company the following commissioned officers were elected: Dr. Robert G. Rider, captain; Samuel Yates, first lieutenant, and Isaac C. Short, second lieutenant.

Of the 89 officers and men of which this company was composed, 22 were hit with shot or shell, 4 of whom were killed in action, while 18 lived to be discharged or mustered out, 1 officer resigned, 29 men died of disease, 14 were discharged for disability incident to their hard service, 5 were transferred to other organizations, and 45 were present at the final muster out.

From first to last the company was ably commanded, and being one of the skirmish companies was well drilled in that special drill in addition to the usual drill of the others. The men were above the average in intelligence, and the surviving members of the company may justly feel proud of the part it bore in its three years' service, and all may rejoice in the fact that they did their full share in the overthrow of the slave-holders' rebellion.

THE COMPANY ROSTER.

CAPTAIN ROBERT G. RIDER (promoted major. See field and staff).

CAPTAIN SAMUEL YATES was born in Fletcher, Miami county, Ohio, in 1831, removed to Illinois, was married and a

wheelwright when he enlisted from Topeka, in Mason county. He had been active in recruiting, and at the organization of the company was elected first lieutenant. He served in that capacity through the Kentucky campaign and was promoted captain at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1863. From this time until the close of the war he commanded the company, and was mustered out with the regiment. At the close of his service he returned to Topeka and resumed work at his trade, but was killed by a boiler explosion within a few years of the close of the war.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ISAAC C. SHORT was born in Page county, Virginia, November 21, 1831, removed to Illinois in 1860, and settled on a farm in Mason county. He enlisted from Topeka and probably recruited more men for Company K than any other one man. He was elected second lieutenant at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was promoted first lieutenant April 6, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn. He served with his company until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Missouri in October, 1865, where he engaged in farming and engineering. He served as marshal of Montgomery City for seven years, and now resides at Old Orchard, Saint Louis county, Missouri.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ELI F. NEIKIRK enlisted as a private; served through the Kentucky campaign, and at Nashville, Tenn., he was promoted second lieutenant under date of April 6, 1863. He served in that position until November 4, 1864, when he resigned on account of failing health. Returning to Illinois he engaged in business as a merchant at Forest City, where he died in about 1880.

FIRST SERGEANT ROBERT F. REASON, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, and enlisted from Havana, Ill.; was chosen first sergeant at the organization of the company, but fell sick at Louisville, Ky., and died October 22, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 863 in the hal-
lowed ground of the national cemetery at Cave Hill near Louisville, Ky.

FIRST SERGEANT JOHN N. HOLE, aged thirty-two, single, clerk, born at Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He was chosen second sergeant at the organization of the company; promoted first sergeant; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at

Nashville, Tenn., February 3, 1863. Returning to Illinois he became a merchant in Bath; removed to Belvidere, Neb., where he sold goods for several years, and then removed to Norton, Norton county, Kansas, where he was a merchant when he died a few years since.

FIRST SERGEANT SMITH B. HORSEY, aged twenty-seven, single, minister, born in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Forest City as a private. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and at Nashville, Tenn., was promoted first sergeant. In this position he served with his company until killed in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Is buried at No. 3285 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Georgia.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM H. HOLE was born in Salem, Washington county, Indiana, April 13, 1836, removed to Illinois in 1856, and settled on a farm in Mason county. He enlisted from Havana, and was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company; served through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged; was promoted first sergeant at Jonesboro, Ga., and was mustered out with the regiment. At the close of his service he returned to Illinois, and is among the prosperous farmers of Mason county. He resides at Mason City, Ill.

SERGEANT JOHN S. WALKER, aged twenty-one, single, farmer, born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana; removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Havana. He served with his company until discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20, 1864, for disability. Upon returning to Illinois he read medicine and began to practice at Forest City, where he died, but the date of his death is unknown to the writer.

SERGEANT A. A. CARRINGTON was born in Mount Carmel, Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1836; removed to Illinois, and was farming in Mason county when he enlisted from Topeka. He was chosen sergeant at the organization of the company; served with his company through all the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. Upon his return to Illinois he resumed farming, and now resides at Manito, Illinois.

SERGEANT WILLIAM MASTERSON, aged twenty-two, single, farmer, born in Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana, and en-

listed from Forest City, Ill. He was transferred to the Fourth United States Cavalry at Nashville, Tenn., December 1, 1862. His subsequent career is unknown.

SERGEANT CHARLES POND was born in Menard county, Illinois, November 9, 1841, and enlisted from Pekin, in Tazewell county. He was appointed wagoner, but was mounted and served two years of his term at brigade and division headquarters. He was wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., but soon returned to duty; was promoted sergeant, and at the close of the war was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois, married Rebecca A. Shubert at Havana in 1866, and in 1869 removed to Nebraska. He is a prosperous farmer in Richardson county, and resides near Shubert, Neb.

SERGEANT CHARLES ERICK was born in the Kingdom of Sweden, October 10, 1834, emigrated to Illinois in 1854, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Havana. He was promoted sergeant August 1, 1864; served through all the campaigns in which the command was engaged, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Iowa and engaged in farming in Henry county, where he owns his land. He now writes his name Charles E. Hult, and his address is Swedesburgh, Henry county, Iowa.

SERGEANT ADAM J. HIMMILL, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Baden, Germany, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted from Topeka. He was promoted sergeant; served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Upon returning to Illinois he engaged in farming near Topeka, where he committed suicide in about 1867.

CORPORAL THOMAS JEMMISON, aged nineteen, farmer, born in Jefferson City, Mo., and enlisted from Havana, Ill. Was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1862. Is buried at No. 6069 in the national cemetery near that city.

CORPORAL JOSEPH BODLE, aged thirty, farmer, enlisted from Havana, Ill.; was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1875, and engaged in farming near Pawnee City, and died there in 1892.

CORPORAL WILLIAM K. ROSE, aged thirty-two, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company; served until sent to the hospital at Danville, Ky., where he died November 8, 1862. Is buried at No. 47 in the national cemetery at that place.

CORPORAL JOHN M. DURHAM, aged thirty-two, was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, and served until the command reached Bowling Green, Ky., when he was sent to the hospital, and died there January 22, 1863. His remains are buried at No. 10526 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

CORPORAL ROMEO MAGILL, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Springfield, Ill., and enlisted from Topeka. Was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, and served until sent to the hospital at Danville, Ky., where he died December 8, 1862. Is buried at No. 302 in the national cemetery at that place.

CORPORAL JAMES JIMMISON, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Boundbrook, Somerset county, New Jersey, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. Was chosen corporal at the organization of the company, and served until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864.

CORPORAL ORPHEUS AMES was born in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, March 5, 1840, and was farming when he enlisted from Topeka, in Mason county. He was wounded at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864, and again near Atlanta. Was promoted corporal, served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. His arm is yet stiffened from the first wound. He is engaged in farming in Oklahoma, his address being Alba, Woods county, Oklahoma.

CORPORAL GEORGE N. HOPPING was born in Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana, December 19, 1843; removed with his parents to Illinois in 1851, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Topeka. He served with his company through all the campaigns in which the command was engaged; was promoted corporal, and was mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Illinois at the close of the war, he engaged in farming until 1890, when he removed to Nebraska. He is a prosperous and progressive farmer, and resides at Beaver City, Furnas county, Nebraska.

CORPORAL GEORGE HETZELER was born in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, November 12, 1829, removed to Illinois in 1850, and settled at Bunker Hill, where he was farming when he

enlisted. He served with his company to the close of the war; was wounded at the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; promoted to be corporal, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to his home at Bunker Hill, Ill.; has been alderman of his town, and constable at Mason City, Ill. He resides at Bunker Hill, Macoupin county, Illinois.

CORPORAL WILLIAM H. MASSEY, aged twenty, farmer, was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Topeka. He served with his company until the close of the war, having in the meantime been promoted corporal, and was mustered out with the regiment. After the close of the war he removed to Missouri, and is supposed to be living at or near Long Branch, Monroe county.

CORPORAL CONRAD NUHN, aged twenty-four, single, farmer, born in Germany, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted from Gilman, in Iroquois county. He served with his company until killed in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Is buried at No. 9309 in the national cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

CORPORAL ZIMRI N. THOMAS, aged twenty-one, clerk, born in Columbus, Fayette county, Indiana, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. Was promoted corporal; slightly wounded in the fight at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864; served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. After the close of his service, he settled at Oxford, Benton county, Indiana, where he died within recent years.

CORPORAL SOLOMON WEIDEMAN, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Switzerland, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted from Topeka. He served with his company to the close of the war; was promoted corporal, and mustered out with the regiment. After the war he engaged in farming near Manito, Ill., and was accidentally killed in 1891 by his reaper running over him.

CORPORAL WILLIAM H. WAGONER, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Havana. He served with his company to the close of the war; was promoted corporal, and mustered out with the regiment. He is a farmer, and now resides at Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas.

MUSICIAN JAMES B. DURDY (promoted principal musician. See field and staff).

MUSICIAN GEORGE HOAGLAND, aged thirty-three; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., February 3, 1863. He settled at Topeka, Ill., where he died in about 1868.

CLARK N. ANDRUS (promoted adjutant. See field and staff).

GEORGE ANDREWS, aged twenty-five, carpenter, born in Hessla, Germany, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted from Woodford county. He appears to have been wounded while in the service, but the writer has been unable to fix the time and place. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is supposed to be dead.

WILLIAM L. BECK was born in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, April 23, 1844, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1855, and was farming near Mason City when he enlisted. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is now farming at Rogers, Benton county, Arkansas.

WESLEY C. BLAKELEY, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Havana, Mason county, Illinois, and enlisted from Topeka. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., March 7, 1863. Is buried at No. 887 in the national cemetery near that place.

JOHN M. BARR, aged eighteen, farmer, born in Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois, and enlisted from Havana. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., February 26, 1863, and is buried at No. 928 in the national cemetery near that place.

JEFFERSON BOWERS, aged eighteen, farmer, born in Indianapolis, Ind., and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He was severely wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and was discharged for disability at Louisville, Ky., February 28, 1863. He died in about 1896.

NELSON BURR, aged twenty-seven, married, farmer, born in Jefferson county, New York, and enlisted from Peoria, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the invalid corps at Nashville, Tenn., September 1, 1863. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and when last heard from was living at Knoxville, Tenn.

JOSEPH R. CHAPLAIN, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was a brick layer, and resided until some two years ago at Parsons, Labette county, Kansas, but now resides at Everett, Snohomish county, Washington.

DAVID B. COLGLAZIER, aged thirty-three, enlisted from Havana, Ill.; served in the Kentucky campaign until the command reached Danville, when he was sent to the hospital, and died December 9, 1862. His remains are buried at No. 337 in the national cemetery at Danville, Ky.

GEORGE H. COTTRELL, aged nineteen, farmer, born in Peoria, Ill., and enlisted from Forest City. Adjutant general's report says: "Supposed dead. Last heard from at Harrodsburg, Ky., October —, 1862." His surviving comrades say "That he fell sick just after the battle of Perryville, Ky., and was cared for at a farm house. While convalescing he over ate, and died in a relapse."

ROBERT L. DURDY (promoted principal musician. See field and staff).

GEORGE DRAKE was born in Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, April 5, 1846, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1852. He enlisted from Topeka; served through the Kentucky campaign, and at Nashville, Tenn., was detailed for two months to man the heavy artillery in the defenses. Was for a time mounted at brigade headquarters, but returned to his company, and was twice wounded on the Atlanta campaign—once at Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, and again in the fight for the Sandtown road. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. After the end of his service he learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1874 removed to Iowa, where he has since conducted that business. He resides at Clinton, Clinton county, Iowa.

WILLIAM H. EVANS, aged twenty-three, born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. Served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged for disability at Edgefield, Tenn., November 25, 1862.

JACOB ELLER, aged twenty-four, single, farmer, born in Germany, and enlisted from Groveland, Tazewell county, Illinois. He

served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is supposed to be dead.

ISAAC FOUNTAIN was born in Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, March 26, 1838, emigrated to Illinois in 1859, was married and a farmer when he enlisted from Forest City. He served with his company until the close of the war; was twice wounded—once in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and again in the fight at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864. He was mustered out with the regiment, and in 1874 he removed to Nebraska and engaged in farming in Franklin county. Has been assessor, and for fourteen years a notary public. His address is Upland, Franklin county, Nebraska.

JOHN FRANK, aged eighteen, farmer, born in Germany, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted from Mason City. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He resides at Chafin, Barton county, Kansas.

WILLIAM GURNBELL, aged twenty-four, single, farmer, born in Germany, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted from Forest City. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Was farming near Warsaw, Ill., where he died February 15, 1890.

BENJAMIN H. GROVER, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Stark county, Ohio, and enlisted from Topeka, Ill. He served in the Kentucky campaign until the regiment reached Bowling Green, where he fell sick and died January 5, 1863. Is buried at No. 10909 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

ABNER D. GRIFFIN, aged twenty-six, single, farmer, born in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, and enlisted from Mason City, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 19, 1862. Is buried at No. 4322 in the national cemetery near that place.

ISAAC N. GRIFFIN, aged eighteen, farmer, born at Way, Miami county, Ohio, and enlisted from Mason City, Ill. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He died February 2, 1891.

ROBERT C. GARRISON, aged eighteen, farmer, born at Cape May, N. J., and enlisted from Mason City, Ill. He served with his company until killed in the fight at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864.

JAMES GRANT, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Albany, N. Y., and enlisted from Secor, Woodford county, Illinois. He died at Peoria, Ill., September 8, 1862, his being the first death in the regiment.

BENJAMIN HIBBS, aged twenty-eight, single, farmer, born at Catawassa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Was a farmer near Poplar City, Ill., where he died in about 1890.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, aged eighteen, farmer, born at Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign and was discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., February 3, 1863. Was living in Los Angeles, Cal., until about a year ago. Is supposed to be in Arizona.

EPHRAIM HOPPING was born near Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana, April 29, 1846, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1860, and enlisted from Topeka. He served until the close of the war, but was absent (sick) when the regiment was mustered out. He was honorably discharged from the hospital at Camp Butler, Ill., but never entirely regained his health. He spent some twenty years in the South, and was living at Little Rock, Ark., at the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1896.

DANIEL T. JONESON, aged thirty, single, farmer, born in Berrytown, Kent county, Delaware, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served until captured, probably about Chattanooga, Tenn., but time and place are unknown, and died in Libby prison at Richmond, Va., February 4, 1864. He is supposed to be buried among the unknown dead in the national cemetery at Richmond, Va.

WILLIAM H. JIMMISON, aged twenty-five, single, farmer, born in Rockport, Mo., and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served until the regiment reached Bowling Green, Ky., when he was sent to the hospital and was discharged for disability January 1, 1863. The pension office reports his death, but gives neither date nor place.

JOSEPH E. JACKSON was born in St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1844, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1852, and was farming when he enlisted from Topeka. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the

regiment. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He is engaged in farming near Miami, in the Indian Territory.

JAMES A. KELSOE, aged twenty-five, married, farmer, born in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois; enlisted from Peoria; served through the Kentucky campaign, and was transferred to the invalid corps at Nashville, Tenn., September 1, 1863. Was honorably discharged, and was living near Hesston, Harvey county, Kansas, when last heard from.

WILLIAM McKILLIP, aged eighteen, farmer, born at Liberty, Union county, Indiana, and enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and was discharged at Benton barracks, Missouri, for disability, February 24, 1863. He is said to be living at Belvidere, Thayer county, Nebraska.

HENRY F. MOHLENBRINK was born in Hanover, Germany, January 13, 1843, emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1849, and was a clerk when he enlisted from Havana, Ill. He served with his company to the close of the war; was twice wounded—once at the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and again near Atlanta, Ga., and was mustered out with the regiment. Since the war he has served as township trustee and as assessor. He removed to Kansas in 1879 and engaged in farming in Marshall county and in 1898 removed to Oklahoma, and is farming near Cropper, Garfield county, Oklahoma.

FRITZE MOHLENBRINK, cousin of above, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1843, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted from Havana. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

JOSIAH McKNIGHT was born in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, May 24, 1843, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1849, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Mason City. He served with his company to the close of the war, but was severely wounded at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864, by a gun shot through both thighs. He returned to duty and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to his former home, and is a prominent farmer at Mason City, Ill.

LESTER N. MORRIS was born near Saint Paris, Champaign county, Ohio, February 15, 1844, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1856, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Topeka. He

served with his company until the close of the war; was slightly wounded at the battle of Stone River, and was mustered out with the regiment. Since the war ended he has engaged in farming and carpenter work, and is now janitor of the public school building at Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois.

ALFRED T. MORRIS, aged twenty-six, single, farmer, born in Carysville, Champaign county, Ohio, and enlisted from Peoria, Ill. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment.

CHARLES MORRIS, aged twenty-two, single, farmer, born in Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, removed to Illinois, and enlisted from Topeka. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. Is said to reside at Havana, Ill.

JACOB H. PRETTYMAN was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1845, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1845, and enlisted from Havana. He served with his company until the close of the war; was wounded in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment. At the close of his service he returned to Illinois, and is an architect and builder residing at Peoria.

ADONIRAM ROBINSON was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1836, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1851. He first enlisted from Havana, August 1, 1861, in Company A, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was discharged for disability November 9, 1861. He again enlisted from Havana, and served in Company K until discharged for disability at Nashville, Tenn., February 3, 1863. He afterward enlisted and served in Company L, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, until in 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He was a printer before the war and since has been a reporter on various papers. He settled in Elgin, Ill., in 1885, and still regards that place as his home, but is now an inmate of the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kan.

JOHN RAKESTRAW, aged twenty-three, single, farmer, born in Warren county, Illinois, and enlisted from Havana. He died at Louisville, Ky., January 28, 1863.

CHARLES P. RIDDLE, aged nineteen, farmer, born in Germany, emigrated to Illinois, and enlisted from Topeka. He fell sick on the Kentucky campaign; was sent to the hospital at Bowl-

ing Green, where he died November 27, 1862. Is buried at No. 10673 in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

HORACE F. REASON was born in Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, July 23, 1845, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1861, and enlisted from Havana. He served with his company until the last year of the war, when he was detached, and served as orderly at General Morgan's headquarters until mustered out with the regiment. Returning to Illinois he settled at Mason City, where he has been mayor, member of the county board for ten years, and is now a member of the county central committee. Address, Mason City, Ill.

WILLIAM RAMIGE was born in Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York, August 17, 1841, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1848, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Pekin. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Iowa in 1875 and engaged in farming in Calhoun county. His address is Rockwell City, Calhoun county, Iowa.

ABRAM SHELABARGER was born in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, October 3, 1840, removed with his parents to Illinois in 1856, and enlisted as a farmer from Topeka. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Nebraska in 1877, and has been farming in Furnas county ever since. His address is Beaver City, Neb.

JOHN W. SHELABARGER, aged twenty, farmer, born in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, removed to Illinois with his parents, and enlisted from Topeka. He served with his company until captured near Lee and Gordon's mills, Georgia, in the spring of 1864, was exchanged, returned to duty, and was mustered out with the regiment. He is farming near Pawnee City, Pawnee county, Nebraska.

JAMES A. STONE was born in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer when he enlisted from Havana, Ill., at the age of twenty-one. He served with his company until captured near Leet's tanyard, Georgia, in the spring of 1864; was exchanged and honorably discharged May 12, 1865. He removed to Missouri soon after the close of the war, and is farming near Madison, in Monroe county.

MOSES SHAW, aged twenty-seven, enlisted from Havana, and died at Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1862. His remains are buried in the national cemetery at Cave Hill, Kentucky, at No. 1047.

HENRY SPILLMAN, aged twenty-one, single, farmer, born in Danville, Pa., and was farming when he enlisted from Topeka, Ill. He served with his company to the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and resumed farming, but was a resident of Cheyenne county, Kansas, when he died October 9, 1887.

JOHN SEIBENBORN, aged twenty-two, single, farmer, born in Germany, and enlisted from Topeka, Ill. He served with his company until he fell sick on the Atlanta campaign, and died in the field hospital at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.

MICHAEL SPEICHT, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Tazewell county, Illinois, and enlisted from Groveland. While on the Kentucky campaign, he was sent to the hospital at Harrodsburg, where he died October 30, 1862. Is buried at No. 359 in the national cemetery at Camp Nelson, Ky.

EVERARD TEGARD, aged nineteen, farmer; enlisted from Starfield, Ill., but was born in Jefferson, Green county, Pennsylvania. Of this soldier the muster out roll says, "Supposed to be dead. Last heard from at Danville, Ky., November —, 1862."

DAVID PATTERSON VAN HORN was born in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, February 4, 1842, removed to Illinois with his parents in 1857, and enlisted as a farmer from Mason City. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He removed to Iowa, where he has prospered as a farmer; owns four hundred acres of land, and resides near Cotter, in Louisa county.

JAMES M. WHITTAKER was born in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, August 28, 1844, and enlisted as a farmer from Topeka. He served with his company to the close of the war; was wounded in the battle at Buzzard Roost, Georgia, but recovered; returned to duty, and was mustered out with the regiment. Since the war he has been farming, and in 1891 he removed to Nebraska, and now resides at Beaver City, in Furnas county.

HENRY WENT, aged twenty-five, single, farmer, enlisted from Topeka, Ill., but was born in Hanover, Germany. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with

the regiment. At the end of his service he settled in Chicago, where he died in about 1892.

JOHN B. WRIGHT (was promoted adjutant. See field and staff).

DAVID ZENTMIRE was born in Oregonia, Warren county, Ohio, September 27, 1840, removed to Illinois in 1861, and was farming when he enlisted from Mason City. He served with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment. He returned to Illinois at the close of the war, and resumed farming, but removed to Kansas some years later, and is a clerk and assistant postmaster at Cherokee, Crawford county, at present.

JOHN ZANISE, aged twenty-one, farmer, born in Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and enlisted from Manito, Ill. He served through the Kentucky campaign, and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1862.

RECRUITS.

SEBASTIAN G. BLUMENSHINE was born in Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois, June 17, 1843, and was a farmer when he enlisted from his native town, December 12, 1863. He served until the close of the war, and when the Eighty-fifth was mustered out he was transferred to Company C, Sixteenth Illinois, where he served until July 8, 1865, when he was mustered out with that regiment. He is farming near Clearwater, in Sedgwick county, Kansas.

AUSTIN CONNET enlisted from Jackson, Ill., January 15, 1865; was transferred to Company C, Sixteenth Illinois, at the close of the war, and was mustered out with that regiment July 8, 1865.

FRANKLIN EVANS enlisted from Wilmington, Ill., January 15, 1865, and was transferred to Company C, Sixteenth Illinois, at the close of the war. He was mustered out with that regiment July 8, 1865.

N. J. KEMP—The records do not disclose the date nor the place of his enlistment, but he was present and was wounded in the fight at Rome, Ga., May 17, 1864. A piece of shell struck him on the belt buckle, driving it under the skin, but not through the wall of

the abdomen. It passed round to the back bone, where it was located and cut out by Surgeon Dieffenbacher. When the regiment was mustered out this soldier was absent (sick of his wound in the general hospital at Camp Butler, Ill., and was honorably discharged therefrom.) After the close of the war he settled at Sparta, Wis., where he still resides, if living.

OWEN McDONALD—The date and place of enlistment does not appear on the records of the company, but he was mustered out with the regiment. He was born in Ireland, and after the close of his service located at Havana, Ill., where he committed suicide by drowning in about 1870.

JOHN CLIFTON—No record; is a farmer and resides at Shubert, Neb.

GEORGE EMIT enlisted from Reed, Henderson county, Illinois, January 10, 1865.

DANIEL FLEMING enlisted April 10, 1865, from Buena Vista, Ill.; mustered out May 11, 1865.

PETER HELD enlisted from Chicago, Ill., October 4, 1864. No further record.

WASHINGTON SMITH enlisted from Blandinsville, Ill., November 18, 1863. Was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, and discharged without date.

GEORGE THOMPSON enlisted from Chicago, Ill., November 8, 1864. No further record.

RICHARD WILSON enlisted from Chicago, Ill., October 8, 1864. No further record.

JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN enlisted from Buena Vista, Ill., April 19, 1865, and was mustered out May 11, 1865.

ERRATA.

On page 68, James A. Mallory should be John A. Mallory.

On page 368, David Cornham should read David Cornman.

On page 229, James Moslander should read Joseph Moslander.

On page 374, the name of James W. Tippey appears twice. The first or upper name is correct, but the other should read Henry Tippey.

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